

Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Quarterly Report 11 (Nov 2016 - Jan 2017): Updates on 8 Target NSRP States

Over the past quarter (November 2016 to January 2017), there were 89 reported incidents of Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG) across the eight NSRP focus states, based on all sources from the NSRP Observatory Platform. The total number of reports is lower than the previous three quarters; however, the main themes in reported VAWG incidents remained the same: child sexual abuse and violence, as well as domestic violence. Broader trends of insecurity, including cultism, insurgency and counter-insurgency activities and inter-communal conflicts between herder and farmer communities, continue to be salient VAWG issues as well.

Consistent with previous quarters, insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts relating to the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) group continue to impact women and girls, particularly in Borno state. While most reports from Borno this quarter involved female JAS-related suicide bombers, two reports detailed the abduction of multiple women and girls in the course of JAS attacks. One report also detailed the rescue of 19 women and 19 children by the Nigerian army during a counter-insurgency operation. Further, two criminal incidents were reported during the quarter, both in Delta state.

Child Sexual Violence and Abuse

Child sexual violence was reported with relative frequency throughout the quarter, with 29 incidents reported from all sources, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. This number is lower than the previous quarter, in which 56 incidents were reported, but comprises approximately the same percentage of total reports. Two of these incidents of child sexual violence involved fatalities. In one report from Rivers

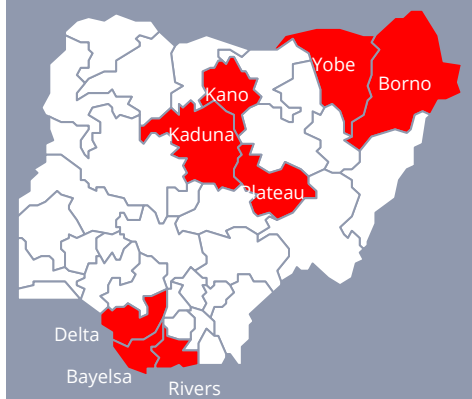
state, two girls were sexually abused and murdered by suspected cultists. In a separate report from Delta state, a teenage girl was raped and killed, along with her siblings and grandmother, by unknown assailants.

Reports of abuse occurred in all parts of the country but were concentrated in the Middle Belt states and the Niger Delta states. In the Middle Belt, Kano reported the highest number of incidents with 10, followed by Plateau with five and Kaduna with three incidents. In the Niger Delta, Rivers state reported eight incidents while Delta reported one incident. Borno reported two incidents of child sexual violence during the quarter. Bayelsa and Yobe states did not report any incidents of child sexual violence this quarter.

Consistent with previous quarters, several broad themes emerged from the reports. In 11 of the 29 total reported cases, the perpetrator was identified as someone who was known or trusted by the survivor, including male family members, neighbours and community leaders such as religious figures and security personnel. Three incidents, reported in Kano, Plateau and Rivers states, involved sexual abuse near or in schools. In two of these cases, underage girls were raped while on their way to or from school. Reports of child sexual abuse by known or trusted perpetrators occurred across all parts of the country, with reports coming from Borno, Kano, Kaduna and Rivers states.

Reports of child sexual violence this quarter again highlighted the vulnerability of girls in public spaces. In addition to the three incidents that took place in or near schools, six reports this quarter involved child sexual abuse in public spaces. Five of these reports

NSRP Target States



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.

This report summarizes the main findings as detailed in three memos produced during the tenth quarter of data collection and analysis. This quarterly report covers the time period from November 2016 to January 2017.

Monthly VAWG Reports by Source

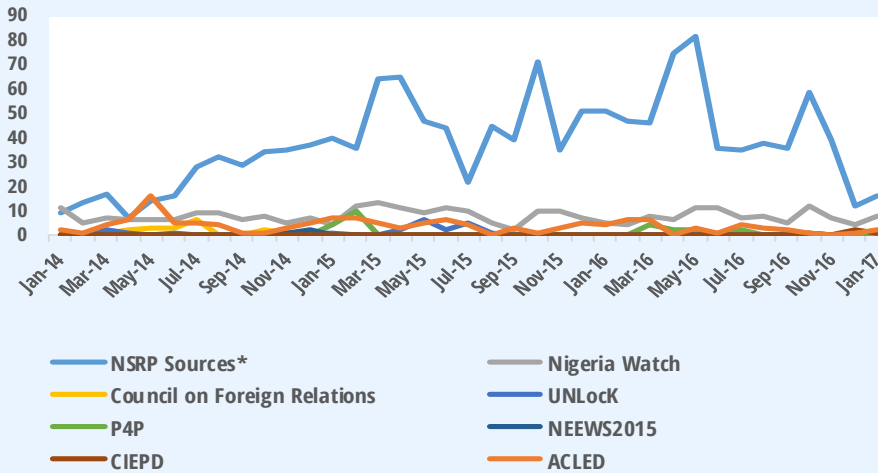


Figure 1: Trend shows that monthly reports from NSRP Sources have decreased over the past quarter, though continue to exceed other sources integrated onto the Observatory platform. This indicates progress towards the project objective of breaking the culture of silence around issues of Violence Against Women and Girls, but also highlights the need to continue to encourage regular reporting. All sources formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

came from Kano, while one was reported in Rivers. In two cases, the survivors were specifically identified as hawkers or street vendors. In other cases, girls were raped while running errands, underscoring the vulnerability of women and girls in public spaces in their communities.

Of the incident reports that specified the age of the survivor, nearly two-thirds involved girls under the age of 12. The youngest reported survivor this quarter was just two-years-old. In Kano, the state with the highest number of reports, survivors ranged in age from four-years-old to 15-years-old. In Rivers state, survivors ranged in age from two-years-old to 17-years-old.

The number of reported incidents of child abuse not involving sexual violence decreased since last quarter. Three cases of non-sexual child abuse were reported between November 2016 and January 2017, with reports coming from Kano and Plateau states. There were also two reported incidents of child neglect and abandonment, mostly cases in which the father refused to provide for his children, as well as one report of child labour and one report of attempted human trafficking.

Domestic Violence

Reports of domestic violence decreased this quarter compared to the previous quarter, with 20 reported incidents in total coming from all sources integrated onto the Observatory platform, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch data. Incidents of domestic violence this quarter were concentrated in Plateau and Rivers states, while Kano reported two cases and Delta reported one case. Bayelsa, Borno, Kaduna and Yobe did not report any cases of domestic violence this quarter. The case from Delta and one case in Rivers resulted in fatalities.

Plateau state reported the highest number of incidents of domestic violence during the quarter, with 11 incidents. This is a slight decrease from the previous quarter, when 16 incidents were reported. Ten of these reports involved physical and emotional abuse taking place within the home, perpetrated by husbands and boyfriends. One report involved the physical abuse of a teenage girl by her parents. Several of these reports detailed the economic disempowerment of women, with husbands denying their wives access to their businesses or custody of their children, or financial neglect by husbands and fathers. These reports are consistent with a broader

trend of spousal and family abandonment that has been observed across multiple NSRP states over the course of this project.

Rivers also reported six incidents of domestic violence this quarter, based on all Observatory platform sources. In all of these reported incidents, the perpetrators were husbands or boyfriends. One incident in Rivers led to a fatality. In this case, a woman was murdered by her boyfriend after she refused to give him one million naira and make him next of kin.

Kano state reported two incidents of domestic violence during the quarter and Delta reported one incident. Both incidents in Kano involved teenage girls who had left home due to abuse by their parents. In Delta, the case involved a woman who was shot and killed by her husband following a disagreement.

General Insecurity and Crime

There were 21 incidents of insecurity and shootings/killings involving women and girls reported this quarter in the eight NSRP states, based on all Observatory platform data sources. This number is lower than the previous quarter, in which 40 incidents were reported. Seventy-five insecurity-related fatalities were reported this quarter, with two-thirds of these fatalities reported in Borno state as a result of the JAS insurgency and government counter-insurgency campaigns. Consistent with previous quarters, Borno saw the highest levels of JAS-related violence amongst NSRP states. Nine of the 12 insecurity-related reports from Borno this quarter involved female suicide bombers. Two cases detailed the abduction of women and girls in the course of JAS attacks, while one report detailed the release of abducted women by the Nigerian army. In all of the cases involving female suicide bombers, the female bombers were killed, either by counter-insurgency forces or by detonating their packs. In one case, a suspected female suicide bomber was apprehended by a mob and lynched before she detonated her pack.

In the Niger Delta, incidents of cultism, crime and ritual killings continue to be pressing VAWG issues. While numerous incidents of piracy and militancy were reported this quarter in Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers, none of these cases specifically

Bayelsa State

impacted women and girls, a decrease from last quarter. Delta state reported one incident related to ritual killings, in which five children between the ages of two and eight were killed by suspected ritualists. In addition, Rivers reported one incident related to cultism, in which suspected cultists sexually assaulted and murdered two girls. General incidents of crime, such as robbery and home invasion, continue to be prevalent in the Niger Delta as well.

One incident of inter-communal conflict between herder and farmer communities was reported in Kaduna during the quarter. This incident resulted in eleven fatalities, including five women.

LGA level charts are provided for individual states where ten or more reports were received for the quarter. Where fewer than ten reports were received for a state, no chart is provided.

Bayelsa state did not report any incidents of VAWG for the quarter covering November 2016 to January 2017, based on all Observatory platform sources.

Borno State

There were 15 reported incidents of VAWG in Borno for the quarter, based on all Observatory platform sources. This is the same number of reports as the previous quarter. As in previous quarters, reports related to the JAS insurgency, as well as government counter-insurgency operations, comprised the majority of reported incidents in Borno state. Other VAWG reports this quarter related to child abuse and sexual violence.

Maiduguri

Maiduguri LGA reported five incidents of VAWG during the quarter. All five incidents related to the JAS insurgency in the Northeast and involved female suicide bombers. In three of the cases, the female suicide bombers detonated their packs, killing themselves and multiple civilians. In another case, the two female suicide bombers were shot and killed by soldiers before detonating their packs. In the fifth case, the female suicide bomber was caught and lynched by a mob in a marketplace before detonating the explosive pack.

Gwoza

Gwoza LGA reported two incidents this quarter, both involving JAS-related female suicide bombers. In both cases, the suspected suicide bombers were shot and killed by security forces.

Mafa

Mafa LGA also reported two incidents this quarter, both involving JAS-suspected female suicide bombers. In one case, the suicide bombers were shot and killed by security forces. In the other case, the suicide bombers detonated their explosive packs while entering a mosque, killing themselves and injuring at least three other people.

Borno Reports by LGA

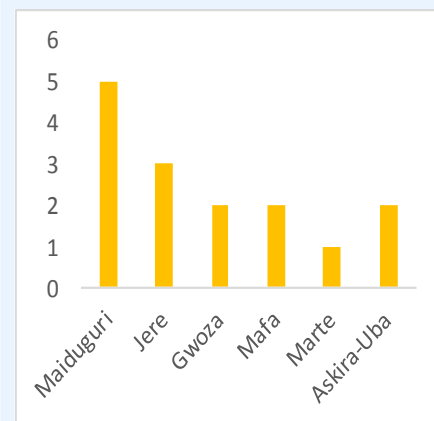


Figure 2: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Jere

Jere LGA reported two incidents of VAWG this quarter. Both incidents involved sexual violence. In one case, it was reported that a young girl was raped by a 35-year-old neighbour. In the other case, airport personnel reportedly attempted to rape a woman, and the subsequent confrontation led to the death of the woman's husband.

Marte

Marte LGA reported one incident this quarter, which involved the rescue of 19 women and 19 children following a raid on a JAS camp by the Nigerian army.

Askira-Uba

Two incidents were reported in Askira-Uba LGA during the quarter. In both reports, multiple women and children were abducted by suspected JAS members following attacks on villages in the area.

Delta State

There were five incidents of VAWG reported from three different LGAs in Delta state from November 2016 to January 2017, based on all Observatory Platform sources. Reports during this quarter were related to insecurity, violent criminality or domestic violence.

Aniocha North and South

Aniocha North LGA reported two incidents of VAWG during the quarter, both related to insecurity, and Aniocha South LGA reported one incident. In one case, a woman and her four grandchildren were killed and their house was set on fire. It was reported that the eldest granddaughter in the case was raped as well. In the second incident, a pregnant woman and her two-year-old child were kidnapped. In Aniocha South LGA, a businesswoman was beaten to death by a mob.

Warri South

Warri South LGA reported two incidents of VAWG during the quarter. In one case, a woman was shot and killed by her husband following a disagreement. In the other report, five children between the ages of two and eight were killed for alleged ritualistic purposes. They were sold to the perpetrators by the driver employed to transport them to school.

Kaduna State

There were five incidents of VAWG reported in Kaduna state from November 2016 to January 2017 based on all Observatory Platform sources, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. This is a significant decrease from the previous quarter. Reporting in Kaduna during the quarter mainly detailed sexual violence and domestic abuse. The sexual violence was primarily related to child abuse.

Kaduna North

Kaduna North LGA reported one incident of VAWG during the quarter. In this incident, a father attempted to send his nine-year-old daughter to work as a domestic worker in return for money.

Chikun

In Chikun LGA, three incidents were reported during the quarter, all related to sexual violence. One incident involved a 14-year-old girl who was raped by her neighbor when she was eight years old. The girl revealed the rape when she tested positive for HIV. In another report, an 11-year-old girl was sexually violated by her 45-year-old neighbor. The third report involved the rape of a four-year-old girl by a 17-year-old boy.

Jema'a

Jema'a LGA reported one incident of VAWG during the quarter. In this report, clashes between herding and farming communities led to eleven fatalities, including five women.

Kano State

Kano state reported 16 incidents of VAWG during the period of November 2016 to January 2017, based on all Observatory platform sources, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. The majority of reported incidents involved sexual abuse.

Bichi

Bichi LGA reported four incidents of VAWG this quarter. Two of these reported incidents involved sexual violence toward underage girls. In one report, a 13-year-old girl was raped by an older man who lured her with money. In another reported incident, a 14-year-old girl was raped and impregnated by her 38-year-old neighbour. The two other incidents reported during this quarter involved the domestic abuse of a 19-year-old girl who was beaten and thrown out of the house after refusing to marry, and the abandonment of a 16-year-old girl who was thrown out of the house by her husband due to alleged infidelity.

Tudun-Wada

Four incidents of VAWG were reported during this quarter in Tudun-Wada LGA. Three of the incidents involved sexual abuse towards underage girls. In one of the incidents, a 14-year-old girl was raped by a 32-year-old man. In the second case, a 12-year-old girl was lured into the home of a 27-year-old man who subsequently raped her. In the third case, a 6-year-old girl was sexually abused by a 16-year-old boy while doing errands with her sister. The final reported incident involved the abandonment of a 17-year-old girl by her husband, who claimed she had been unfaithful in their marriage.

Dala

Dala LGA reported two cases of VAWG this quarter. One incident involved the sexual abuse of a 4-year-old girl by a 19-year-old boy. The second involved a 15-year-old girl who was raped and impregnated by a 35-year-old man. The man threatened to kill her if she reported the incident.

Other LGAs

This quarter, there were six additional incidents reported across all Observatory

Kano State

Kano Reports by LGA

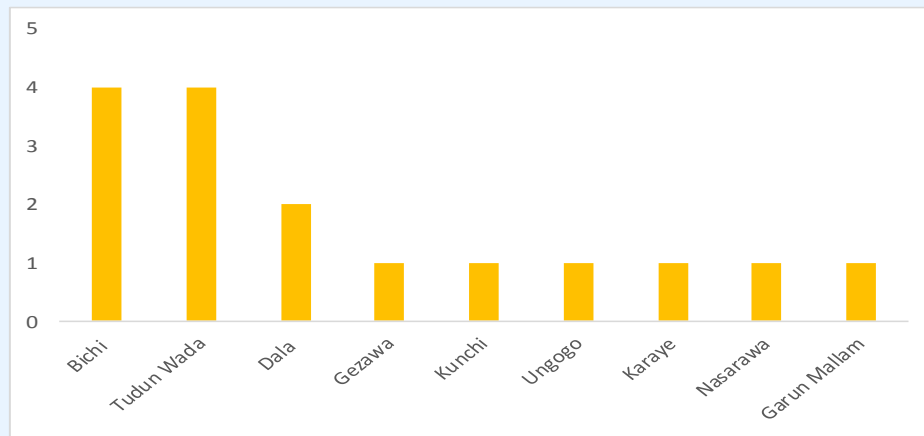


Figure 3: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

platform sources, coming from six different LGAs. Two of these incidents involved fatalities.

In Gezawa LGA, a 16-year-old girl fled her home after repeated physical abuse by her mother. Kunchi LGA reported one incident during the quarter, in which a 15-year-old girl was raped and impregnated by a local imam. In Ungogo LGA, an incident report related that a five-year-old girl was raped by a 32-year-old man on her way home from school. Karaye LGA reported one incident of VAWG during the quarter. In this case, a woman died after reportedly being refused medical care. Nasarawa LGA reported one incident of VAWG, in which a 27-year-old woman died in labour after hospital staff allegedly refused to treat her. Finally, Garun Mallam LGA reported a case in which a seven-year-old girl was sexually abused by a 38-year-old male neighbour.

Plateau State

During this quarter, Plateau state reported fewer incidents of VAWG than in previous quarters. There were 23 reports in total, based on all sources on the Observatory Platform including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. Reports from this quarter were comprised mainly of incidents of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

Jos North/South

The Jos region reported 17 incidents of VAWG for the quarter covering November 2016 to January 2017, the majority of which involved either domestic violence or child sexual abuse.

There were seven reports of domestic violence across Jos North and Jos South LGAs this quarter. Jos North reported four incidents of domestic violence, two of which involved physical or financial neglect on the part of the husband or father. One of these incidents involved a woman who fled her home with her two children after they were physically abused by her husband. Another woman reported experiencing domestic violence from the outset of her marriage two years ago. Jos South reported three cases of domestic violence, one of which involved a 31-year-old woman who, after moving out of her home due to physical abuse, continues to be victimized in public and in her place of work by her husband. The other incidents involved physical abuse towards women by their husbands. Jos East did not report any incidents during this quarter.

There were six reports of sexual abuse in the Jos region, four of which occurred in Jos-North. Two reports involved the rapes of underage girls, aged five and six years old. In another incident, a man entered a woman's home while she was alone and raped her. A young man reported a case of abduction and sexual abuse towards a young girl. In Jos-South, a four-year-old girl was raped by a 15-year-old boy. In another case, a 24-year-old woman was raped by a man she met on social media.

Additionally, Jos North reported one case in which a pregnant 17-year-old girl was thrown out of her house by her father, who also threatened to kill her. Another report

Plateau State

Plateau Reports by LGA

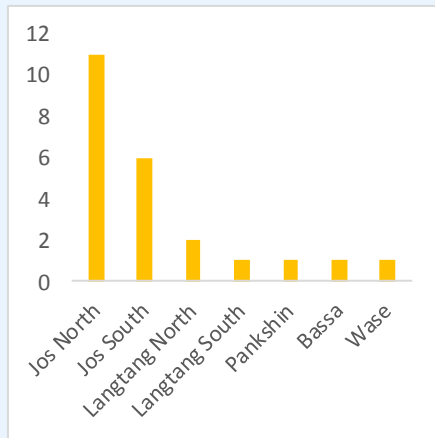


Figure 4: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

described the potential prostitution of a young girl. A report from Jos South involved the case of a woman's landlord burgling her shop. This reportedly stopped her business, jeopardizing her ability to make a living.

Langtang North/South

The Langtang region reported three incidents this quarter. Two cases reported in Langtang North involved domestic violence. One case reported in Langtang South involved a 22-year-old woman who was threatened after refusing to terminate her pregnancy.

Other LGAs

Pankshin, Bassa and Wase LGAs each reported one incident during the quarter. Pankshin LGA reported an incident of child abuse, involving the alleged physical and psychological abuse of a 17-year-old girl by her mother. In Bassa, it was reported that an infant was neglected by her father, who refused to pay her medical bills. In Wase, the reported incident involved a woman whose husband does not provide for her and does not allow her to work.

Rivers State

Rivers state had the highest level of reporting of VAWG incidents for the quarter amongst the NSRP focus states. Rivers reported 24 incidents for the quarter covering November 2016 to January 2017, based on all Observatory Platform sources including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. The majority of these reports were incidents of sexual violence and domestic violence and abuse.

Port Harcourt

Port Harcourt LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of VAWG in Rivers state this quarter, with 12 total incidents coming from all data sources on the Observatory platform.

There were three reports of domestic violence this month. Two of these cases involved husbands beating their wives. In the third case, the perpetrator was not identified. Additionally, a woman reported emotional abuse in her marriage. There were also several reports of financial and material neglect by husbands and fathers.

Port Harcourt also reported three incidents of sexual violence, two of which involved the rape of underage girls. In one reported case, a two-year-old girl was raped by her stepfather. In the other case, a 17-year-old girl was reportedly raped by her father. The third report involved a woman who was robbed and raped by two men in her home.

Finally, there was one reported incident of human trafficking this quarter, in which a woman was arrested for allegedly trafficking a 3-year-old girl.

Obio-Akpor

Obio-Akpor LGA had the second highest number of reported incidents of VAWG in Rivers state this quarter, with six total incidents coming from all data sources on the Observatory platform. All of these reports were related to domestic violence or sexual abuse.

There were four incidents of domestic violence reported this quarter in Obio-Akpor. Three of these cases involved a wife being beaten by her husband. The other case involved a woman who was murdered by her boyfriend after refusing to give him one million naira and make him next of kin.

Obio-Akpor also reported two incidents of sexual abuse for the quarter. In one case, a seven-year-old girl was raped by a male repair worker at her home. In the other case, a 15-year-old girl was allegedly raped in school in 2014.

Ikwerre

There were three incidents of VAWG reported in Ikwerre LGA this quarter. Two reports involved child sexual abuse and one involved physical abuse.

In one case of child sexual abuse, a six-year-old girl was raped by her father. In another case, a 15-year-old girl was raped by four men while running an errand.

The third case involved the alleged beating of local women by security forces after they attempted to farm on land that had been taken over by the army.

Other LGAs

The Ahoada LGA region reported two incidents of VAWG this quarter, both of which involved child sexual abuse. In Ahoada East a 12-year-old girl was reportedly raped for two consecutive days by an elderly man. In Ahoada West, suspected cultists allegedly molested and murdered two young girls.

Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni LGA reported one incident of VAWG during the quarter. In this case, a woman was allegedly slapped by an army officer after refusing to take an election-related bribe. She retaliated and the officer was hospitalized.

Rivers Reports by LGA

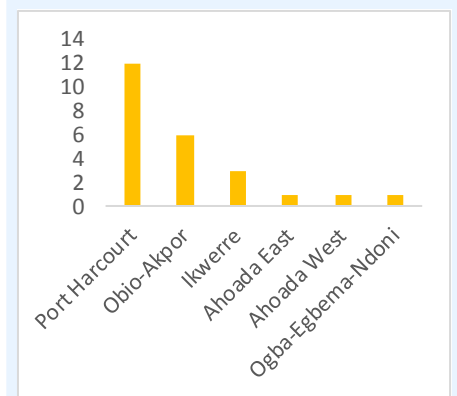


Figure 5: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Yobe State

Yobe state reported no incidents of VAWG during the period of November 2016 to January 2017. This is consistent with the previous quarter.

Violence Affecting Boys

While the culture of silence surrounding sexual violence and abuse of girls remains a pertinent issue across all NSRP states, reported data on abuse of boys is often even more limited. The cultural norms around masculinity and heterosexuality may discourage reporting, reinforce the culture of silence and further isolate or stigmatize male victims. The myth that boys are not subject to violence persists, and encouraging greater reporting on abuse of boys will not only help break the culture of silence, but may also challenge the misconception that boys are not vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence.

Over this quarter, eight incidents involving violence against boys were reported across the eight NSRP states. One of these cases involved the sexual abuse of six boys between the ages of eight and 12 by two older men. Two cases involved the suspected trafficking of boys. Both of these trafficking cases were reported in Jos North

LGA in Plateau state. There were also two reported cases of boys being physically beaten by their fathers, mothers and step-mothers. In one case in Bayelsa state, a seven-year-old boy was reportedly tortured to death by his father and step-mother over allegations of witchcraft.

In addition, boys were affected by incidents of insecurity and crime during this quarter. In Kaduna, a physically handicapped boy was killed by police while they were attempting to arrest some youths. In another case in Bayelsa, a young boy stole a phone and was beaten up by a community youth leader.

Mainstreaming reporting on abuses of boys is a critical step to heighten awareness of the issue and inform future prevention efforts by Peace actors.

Project Objectives

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.

During the quarter of November 2016 to January 2017, FFP produced three monthly memos following the trends of VAWG in the eight NSRP focus states. The five states that have established Observatory Service points - Borno, Kaduna, Plateau and Rivers - continually have a higher number of reports as well as more detailed and nuanced data. It is important to continue to look for ways to engage the three states that do not yet have service points.

Overall conflict fatalities have decreased significantly over the past 12 months (see Figure 6). The quarter of August to October 2016 did see a slight rise in conflict fatalities compared to the previous quarter, due in part to insurgency and counter-insurgency activities in the Northeast, but fatalities fell again in the period of November 2016 to January 2017.

Objective 2

Break the culture of silence and increase the level of reporting and awareness on issues of violence affecting women and girls.

The overall number of reports this quarter was lower than the previous quarter, and 2016 as a whole saw fewer reports than 2015. Though incident reporting numbers are down from 2015, the increasingly detailed reported incidents from NSRP states suggest a deepening awareness of the pervasive ways in which women and children are affected by conflict and insecurity, and are vulnerable to abuse within their own homes and communities. In addition, the overall upward trend in reporting numbers since the beginning of the project highlights the progress that has been made in this area.

Figure 7 shows the number of VAWG incidents reported by Nigeria Watch data on an annual basis. As one of the longest running projects, Nigeria Watch is able to provide data over a longer period of time. The drop shown in 2017 does not give a full picture of the conflict environment, as it only includes data from January.

All Reported Fatalities (Men and Women)

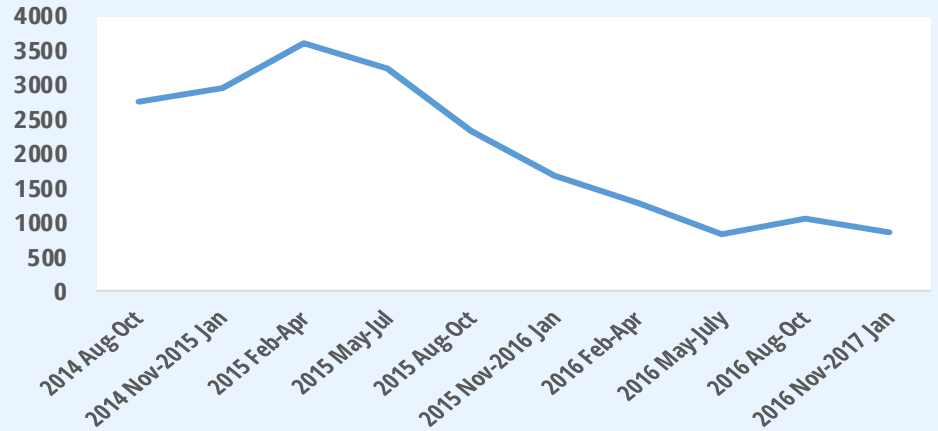


Figure 6: Trends in overall fatalities due to violence in the eight NSRP States as reported by Nigeria Watch data.

Violence Against Women and Girls

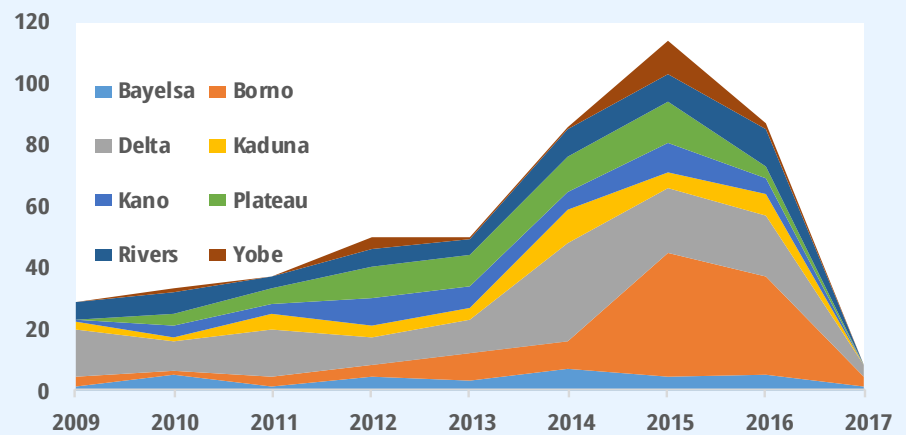


Figure 7: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch separated by year. Since 2017 only includes one month so far, there is a 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.

Objective 3

Increase awareness of these issues with the use of the Observatory platform and other deployments of the tool.

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.

It is important to continue to encourage both local partners and international actors to utilize the online tools. The online platform was recently updated to improve the speed at which it operates, ideally making it more user-friendly.

Objective 4

Facilitate and Support Opportunities for Preventative Response

A 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. They are 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 (See Figure 8).

The online platform encourages organizations across all sectors of development and peacebuilding to register themselves on Peace Agents on the map. As more organizations register on the map, the easier it will be to understand what resources exist in a community and to foster collaboration; both for outside funders and those already operating within a community.

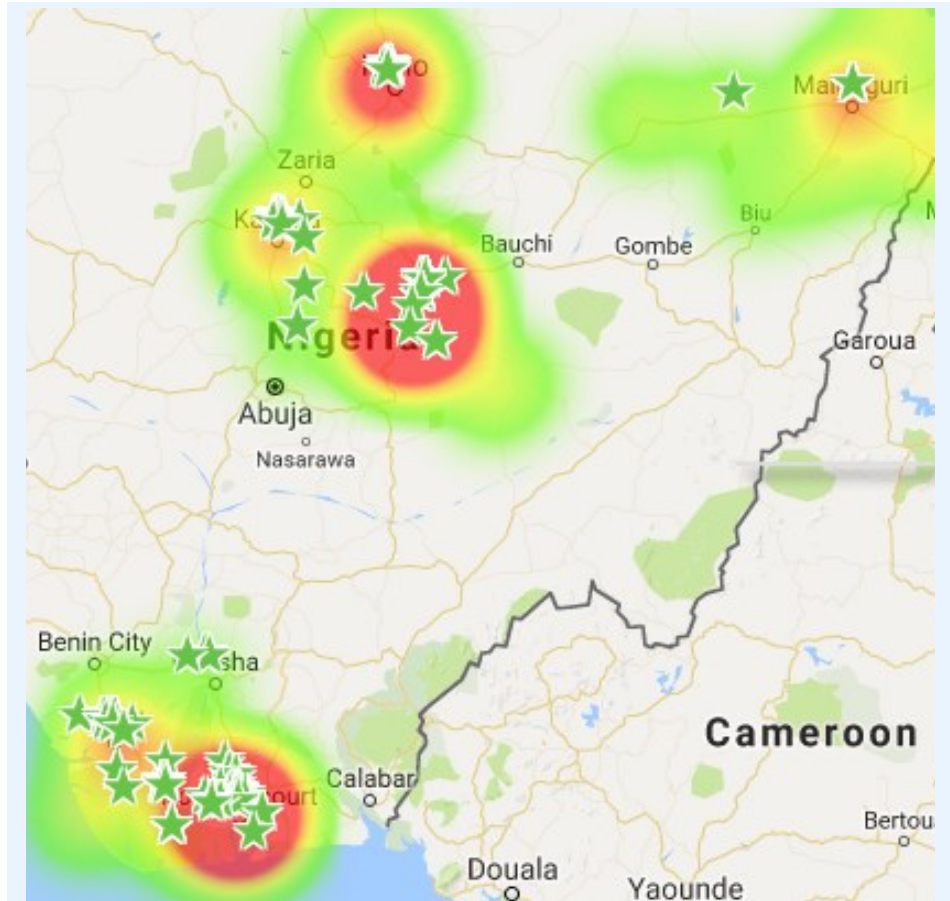


Figure 8: Green stars represent Gender-Focused Interventions registered on the Observatory platform (November 2016-January 2017); All sources formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org