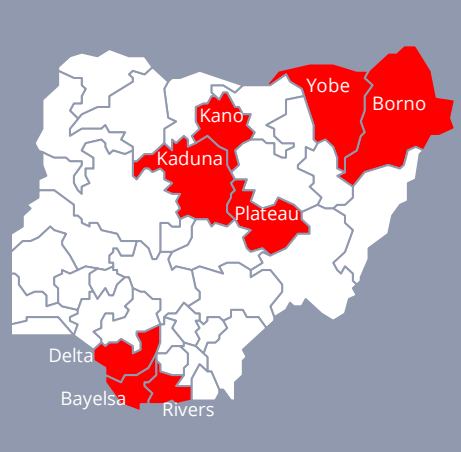


Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Monthly Memo #23 - March 2016 Data

NSRP Target States



abductions this month. In the Middles Belt, reports were focused on domestic violence and child sexual abuse.

In the Northeast, the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts, specifically female suicide bombers, were a focus. Reports from the NSRP service point were focused on child sexual abuse and domestic violence this month.

There continues to be a gap in VAWG-specific information from Bayelsa, Delta and Yobe when compared to states with their own service points. Although there were

some reports this month, these states do not routinely have available the amount of detailed data that is received on the other states. This month, the Observatory received data about ongoing cases in Yobe; these are summarized later in the report.

The following memo analyzes data for the focus states of Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta for March 2016 (data coding and uploading lags by a month). The graph below shows the number of reports submitted through the NSRP VAWG Observatory Platform.

In March 2016, there were 49 incidents of Violence Against Woman and Girls (VAWG) reported to the NSRP Observatory Platform. All eight states received reports this month across all sources that contribute to the Platform. In the Niger Delta, reporting has remained centered around child sexual abuse, domestic abuse and crime. All three NSRP focus states in the Niger Delta had reports this month.

Violence in the North Central region was focused on child sexual abuse and

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.

VAWG Reports from NSRP Sources

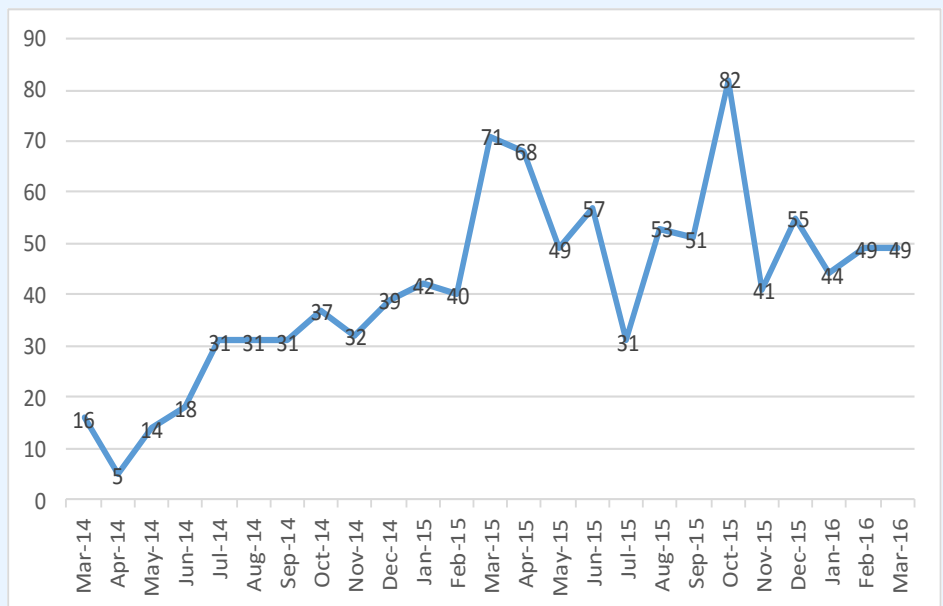


Figure 1: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence Reported by NSRP Sources



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.

There was a spike in violence reported by Nigeria Watch in March across the eight NSRP focus states. There were a higher number of incidents reported in March than in either January or February that resulted in more fatalities. Violence in the Niger Delta in March was focused on political violence and general crime whereas violence in the Northeast continued to be centered around insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts.

The Niger Delta had 41 incidents of violence reported by Nigeria Watch during March, doubling the number from February. Reports continued to be focused on general criminality in both Bayelsa and Delta, while in Rivers the majority of the reports were politically motivated violent attacks.

Nigeria Watch data reported that Rivers had the most incidents of violence at 29 reports, 22 of which were classified as election irregularities or tension between political groups. This is a change from last month when reports were primarily cult and gang related, although there were still several incidents of cult violence. There were multiple deaths during the National and State Assembly re-run elections, both of government officials and civilian actors. During the election process, an estimated

Number of Incidents and Fatalities by Month

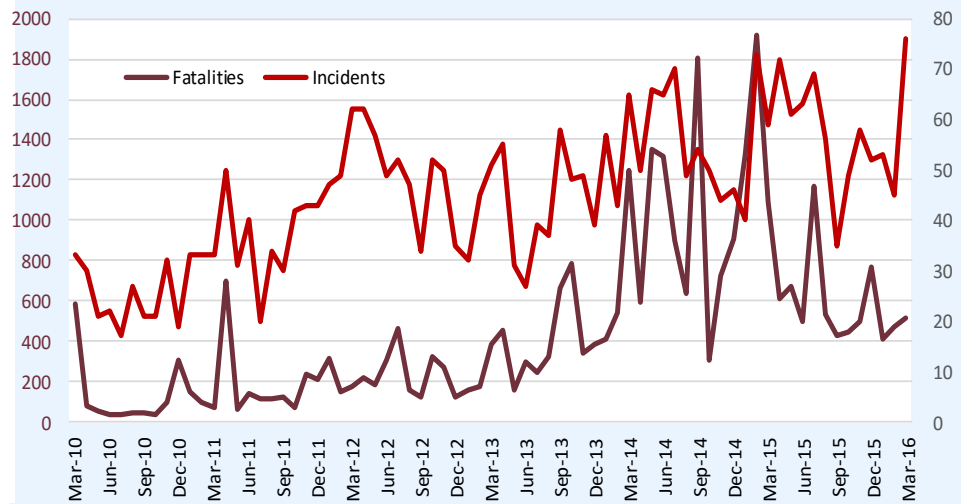


Figure 2: Monthly trend in Overall Incidents of Violence as well as Fatalities in Eight NSRP States, according to Nigeria Watch Data mapped to the Observatory Platform. The number of fatalities are measured against the axis on the left, the number of reported incidents is measured against the axis on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

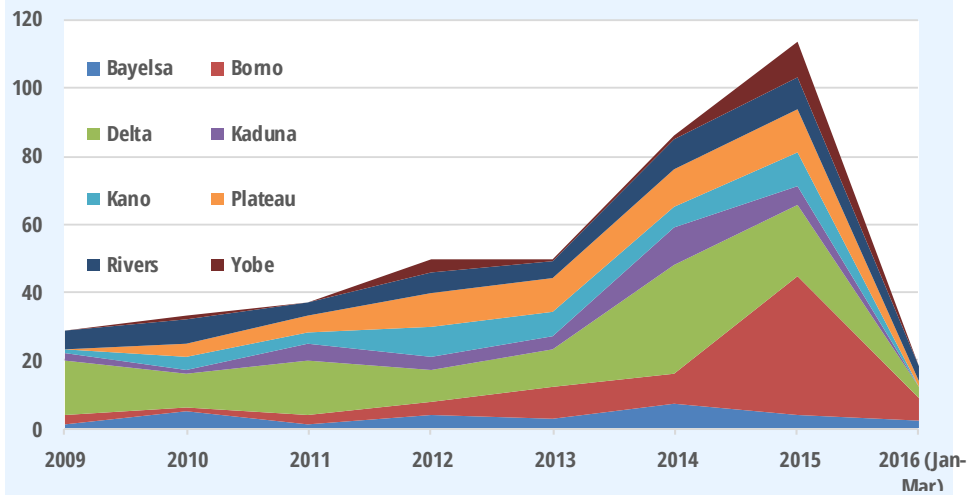


Figure 3: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated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

80 people were killed. The largest death toll came during a protest over the attempted removal of election material, where an estimated 42 people were reportedly killed by soldiers. An official associated with the Independent National Electoral Commission was shot in Ikwerre while a member of one of the political parties was beaten to death

by suspected cult members who were rumored to be working for the other party. In addition, there were multiple reports of deaths in the ranks of both parties attributed to the other side during the electoral process.

A young man was killed by a fellow cultist for not sharing a cow that was gifted to

them by a political party. Another incident detailed that a student in Port Harcourt was shot by suspected cultists, although a reason was not given. In a separate incident, four people were killed when a community was invaded by suspected cultists.

There were nine reported incidents in Delta state. There were two reported incidents of abduction. In one case, three kidnappers were killed by police during a successful rescue operation. In the second case, two people were abducted and killed in a ritual sacrifice. There were also two reports of land competition. One incident reported two brothers killing each other during a fight for land. The second incident also resulted in two deaths but was a conflict between two families. In Ughelli North, three friends were killed by police when they were mistaken as armed robbers. A man was killed by a Navy officer after officers were deployed around the pipeline attacks by suspected militants. The report was not clear about whether the victim was a suspect militant or a bystander. In Ika North, a group of gunmen killed two business men. The leader of a group of armed robbers was killed by police in Uvwie, the remainder of his gang scattered.

Bayelsa had the fewest number of reports in the Niger Delta with three incidents of violence. Three university students were killed by suspected members of a rival cult group. Two robbers were killed by police during the course of an attempted bank robbery. The last incident was an incident of VAWG.

There were 25 reported incidents of violence in Northeast, 24 of which took place in Borno. Nigeria Watch data recorded 382 fatalities from the 25 incidents reported in March. The majority of the reported

fatalities were suspected JAS members. All 24 incidents reported in Borno were focused on insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts.

All but three of the incidents described successful counter-insurgency efforts. Two of the incidents reported involved female suicide bombers. The third case detailed a case where three vigilantes were killed and seven others were injured in a roadside bomb planted by JAS.

The counter-insurgency efforts were a mix of operations completed by the Nigerian military, Cameroonian military and Civilian JTF. The operations resulted in the rescue of hundreds of JAS hostages, the recovery of weapons and the fatalities of many suspected JAS members. There were minimal reported casualties on the side of the military.

There was one reported incident of violence in Yobe over the course of March. A suicide bomber died after detonating his explosive. The perpetrator had been contracted by the military to put up a signal antenna.

Plateau, the NSRP focus state in the Middle Belt region, had four incidents reported over the course of March. Two of the incidents reported by Nigeria Watch were VAWG related. A student was shot by police after they traced a stolen phone to his business. A student at the University of Jos was also reported strangled to death.

There were six reports of conflict in the North Central region. There was one report in Kano. A cattle rustler was killed when their operation was attacked by soldiers. In Kaduna there was one report of two cattle rustlers being killed by soldiers during a raid on their camps, seven members were

arrested and six camps were destroyed during the operation. There were two reports of abduction; in both cases, the victims were found dead and decomposition on the bodies indicated that the victims had been killed the day of their abductions. There was one reported incident of two armed robbers being killed by Nigerian Army during an operation. A 14-year-old boy was killed by a vigilante during his arrest.

During the first quarter of 2016, there were 174 incidents of violence resulting in 1406 fatalities reported across the eight NSRP focus states.

Trends in VAWG

In March, there were 67 reported incidents of VAWG across the NSRP focus states. An Observatory partner provided a list of active legal cases in Yobe that have been summarized below. They have not been mapped to the online platform because not all the cases had dates and they lacked LGA level information. They do add a depth of information that hasn't yet been available from Yobe.

There were 31 reported incidents of VAWG in the Niger Delta. There were 24 reports in Rivers this month. This represents the continuing trend of this region having the highest volume of reports. The incidents were primarily classified as child sexual abuses, domestic violence and crime.

In the Northeast, reporting on VAWG from the Borno service point has continued to focus on domestic violence and child sexual abuse. The service point continues to provide information that does not appear through any other source. Other contributors to the Observatory Platform in

the Northeast continue to focus on insurgency and counter-insurgency violence, specifically the use of female suicide bombers by JAS. There were no reports of rescues this month that singled out women as being rescued. The ongoing cases in Yobe primarily concerned child sexual violence and domestic abuse.

There were 13 reports of VAWG in the North Central region. The reports were classified as child sexual abuse and abductions. Continuing the trend, there were more reports of abuse and abductions from Kano than Kaduna. Overall, however, there were more reported incidents of abduction than there have been in past months, in both states.

In the Plateau, there were 17 reported incidents of VAWG. This is more than double the number of incidents reported last month. The incidents were primarily classified as child sexual violence and domestic abuse.

March 2016 Incidents by State

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

Bayelsa

There were two incidents of VAWG in Bayelsa reported by contributors to the online platform. In Yenagoa, a 43-year-old woman died under mysterious circumstances, and her son and husband were arrested in connection, pending investigation. A man was killed while

intervening in a fight between a girl and a boy.

Borno

There were six reported incidents of VAWG in March. There were three incidents that involved female suicide bombers. In one case, two female bombers detonated bombs in and around a mosque killing 24 people. Another two potential bombers were stopped in a coordinated effort by military forces and the Civilian JTF. Only the bombers were reported killed. In the last report, two female bombers were reported dead, one with the detonation of her device while the other was killed by soldiers.

The three reports that came from the NSRP Observatory service point were focused on child sexual abuse and domestic violence. There was one report of domestic violence, detailing how a woman was assaulted by her husband for the lack of children in their marriage. The last two reports were of child sexual violence. There was one case of a girl under the age of ten being raped by a man over the age of 40. There was also one report of an ongoing case of a girl who was abused by a neighbor.

Delta

There were five incidents of VAWG reported in Delta by two different contributors to the online Observatory Platform. A middle aged woman was dragged from her car and killed in an ambush, while an elderly woman was allegedly killed by soldiers while peacefully protesting disputed land. There was one case of abduction, when a leader of a youth association and his wife were taken. There were two reports of inter-communal

violence. There were also several clashes between two communal groups, including an attack on a group of women at a road block and an attack on a group of women as they returned to their home.

Kaduna

In March, there were three incidents of VAWG reported in Kaduna. They focused on child abuse and abductions. There were two reports classified as abductions. An army Colonel was abducted while traveling with his wife, he was later found dead. The second report of abduction had very few details; mainly that a 15-year-old girl was abducted in Zaria. It was also reported separately that a 10-year-old girl was abused by two of her distant relatives. The men also threatened her life, telling her to not tell anyone what had occurred.

Kano

There were ten reported incidents of VAWG in March. There were five reported incidents of abduction, higher than previous months. In all cases, the perpetrators were identified as suspected herdsmen. In one case, a 28-year-old woman was kidnapped and was still being held captive at the time the report was made. In the other four cases, women between the ages of 25 and 50 were kidnapped and ransomed for between one and fifty million Naira.

There was one case of child abuse reported where a mother and her boyfriend abandoned a three day old baby. The age of the mother was not specified. The last four reports were classified as child sexual abuse. In one case a 10-year-old girl was

raped by a 35-year-old man which resulted in injuries that required surgery. In another case, a seven year old girl was raped by a 60-year-old man, he was later arrested for the crime. There was one report of rape by a girl's biological father. The man was reported by his wife for the rape of their daughter. He plead guilty to rape and adultery after his arrest. The last case reported was that of a 50-year-old man raping a girl who was 18 months old. She died as a result.

Plateau

Plateau had 17 incidents of VAWG reported in March. The incidents were classified as domestic violence and child sexual abuse. There were nine reports of domestic abuse in March, two of which resulted in fatalities. One incident detailed a man butchering his wife with an axe after luring her from her father's house. The second incident described a man identified as an ex-soldier stabbing his girlfriend in the stomach after discovering love texts from other men on her mobile phone. Five of the cases detailed physical abuse in the household, in two of the cases the women have been removed from their households. In one case, a man abandoned his family due to his inability to pay rent. The woman has been left with the children and no income.

In another case, a woman reported that her uncles had taken over her deceased father's properties, claiming that in their culture women were not allowed to inherit.

There were four reports of child sexual violence. Three of the cases reported girls between the ages of eight and eleven being raped in their neighborhoods. There was one report of a disabled girl being raped

and impregnated by a boy, her disability was not described. There was one case of sexual violence against a grown woman, she was taken from a party by five men and allegedly raped by three of them.

There were two cases of child abuse where a father both beat and neglected his daughters. In both cases, it was reported that the children were not enrolled in school and did not have enough to eat.

Rivers

In March, there were 24 reported incidents of VAWG. The primary categories reported were child sexual violence and domestic violence. There was less general crime reported in March. The electoral violence that made up the majority of general violence also entailed VAWG this month. There were four reports of election and political tensions related VAWG. Three of the reports, all from different sources, covered the same incident. The Ward chairman of one of the major political parties was beheaded while his wife and son were shot; this act was allegedly committed by members of the rival party. In Tai, it was reported that two pregnant women, as well as others, were allegedly killed by soldiers as they resisted the theft of election materials.

There were three reports of abductions, in one case the mother of a political chairman was abducted by gunmen. In the second, an elderly woman was taken and returned for a large ransom. The last case was also described as child sexual abuse; a 15-year-old girl was taken by her former boss, held hostage for two days and raped multiple times.

Including the abduction incident detailed

above, there were four incidents of child sexual violence and one incident of child abuse. In the child abuse case, a young girl was bitten by her uncle's girl friend when she tried to intervene in a fight that was taking place. In one of the sexual violence cases, a girl was raped by a 50-year-old pastor. In another case, a nine year old girl was raped by a 50-year-old man while she was selling kerosene in the neighborhood. This is not the first time this man has committed this kind of crime. The last reported incident was of a 12-year-old girl who was sexually molested by a 30-year-old man.

There were two cases of sexual violence committed against adult women reported in March. In one case, a woman accompanied a friend to visit the friend's boyfriend. She was drugged and raped. Another woman reported that she was raped by a man who sought her friendship. There was one report that a principal of a school was sexually harassing students, no further details were given.

Yobe

There were no incidents of VAWG reported directly to the online Observatory Platform in Yobe during the month of March. The project did receive a list of eight legal cases from a local partner that have taken place in Yobe in the first few months of 2016. The themes were centered around the sexual abuse of young girls. There was one case that detailed a mother being denied access to her children and one case of a young girl being beaten. The other six cases documented the rape of girls under the age of 14. One case the rape was perpetrated by the girls father.

Objective 2

VAWG Reporting Across All Data Sources

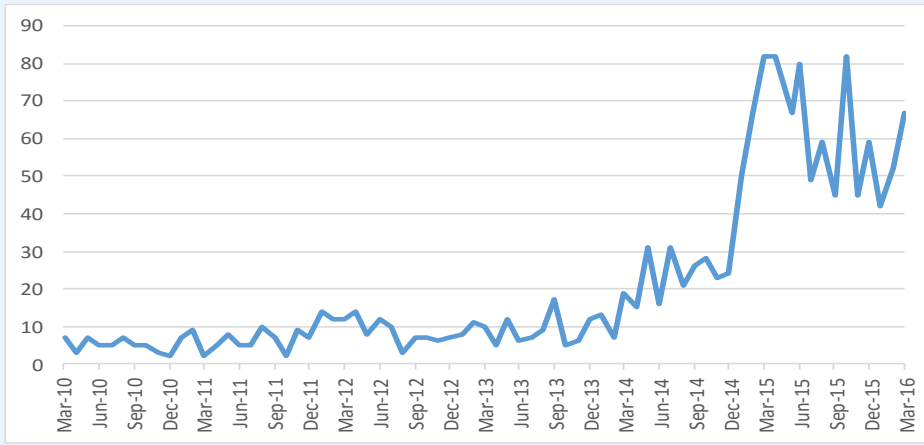


Figure 4: Trend in Incident reports of Violence and Conflict Affecting Women and Girls (All Sources)

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 March 2016, there were a total of 67 incidents of VAWG reported in the eight NSRP states across all the data sources that contribute to the online platform. The graph above shows incidents of VAWG that have been collected since March 2010. There are visible shifts in reporting each month, with the overall trend of reporting increasing. There is a noticeable increase with the addition of NSRP Observatory data from mid-2014 onwards.

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.

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

Page Views Through All Platforms

Aug 2015	223	Dec 2015	328
Sep 2015	326	Jan 2016	1129
Oct 2015	702	Feb 2016	991
Nov 2015	403	Mar 2016	2432

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
Mar 2016	107

Objective 4

Locations of Incidents, Agents

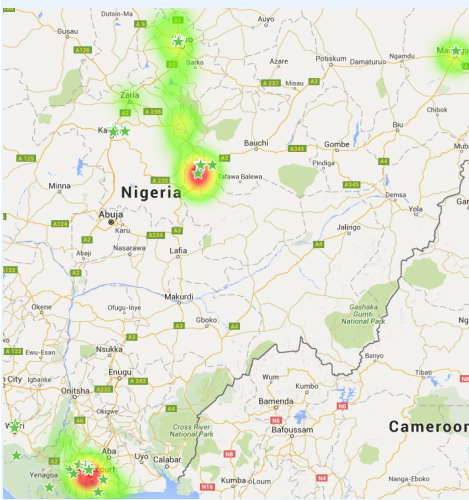


Figure 5: Heat Map of VAWG Incidents and Location of Gender-Focused Peace Agents in Eight NSRP States – February 2016 (Screenshot of Observatory Platform)

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 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 currently 72 self-identified Peace Agents working on gender issues in the eight NSRP focus states included on the Observatory Platform. FIDA, whose branch in Borno has registered on the map, is also operating and providing data for Yobe starting this month. They have not yet registered on the online platform.

The online platform encourages actors across all sectors to register on the map. VAWG does not contain its self to one sector, it is important to include a wide range of actors when addressing these issues and this tool allows local actors to connect and engage with their peers to break the culture of silence and build stronger resources for women facing violence.

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				