

10 September 2014

Quarterly Memo (With Baseline Data from 2009-2013)

Summary:

The following report summarizes the main findings as detailed in three memos, produced during the first quarter of data collection and analysis. The first report, produced in July, contained a detailed baseline analysis of violent incidents and VAWG from 2009 through January 2014. The second memo analyzed the first quarter of 2014 specifically, including additional data from the first two months of the second quarter; May and June 2014. The third memo specifically focused on data from July 2014 along with a section devoted to tracking Peace Agents in the eight NSRP target states.

As indicated in the baseline assessment in the initial report, analysis going back to 2009 shows a strong correlation between overall violence and incidents of VAWG. Thus, as overall violence has increased considerably in the last five years, so has VAWG according to tallies of Nigeria Watch data on the NSRP Observatory platform. Current levels of violence in the eight NSRP states are now at their highest since 2009. If levels remain the same, 2014 is on track to be the most violent year overall.

Broken out by state and time period, however, findings vary. From April-July 2014, Borno in the Northeast has been by far the most at risk overall violence and VAWG. The state with the second highest number of overall incidents of conflict was Delta, but Kano had more reported incidents of VAWG during this same period (see page 4)—a notable change in pattern since the first, baseline, report (2009-Jan 2014). The spike in incidents in Kano can be attributed to specific events as summarized in the third memo, which looks at data and trends from July 2014.

The data also suggests that the cause of violence differs by region. In the Niger Delta states, most incidents of VAWG occur due to high levels of interpersonal and criminal violence, including reports of cult violence and attacks. The intersection between criminal enterprises, such as prostitution and human trafficking rings, and VAWG also figures prominently in report from the Niger Delta. However, a much smaller proportion is associated with inter-communal violence. In the Northeast, by contrast, a large proportion of VAWG occurs in the context of insurgency/counter-insurgency, particularly in Borno and Yobe states. The Middle Belt is also affected by domestic violence and crime, although there were also reports of VAWG associated with

inter-communal violence and insurgency, particularly in Plateau State. While women and girls are not always the target of intercommunal violence, they are most likely to be affected by the destruction of villages and farmlands. In the North Central States of Kano and Kaduna, many reports concerned the abuse of women, especially young brides, at the hands of their husbands or families. Kano also saw the rising use of female suicide bombers, often young girls, increasing in July 2014. This trend was particularly worrisome in terms of VAWG-related incidents and deaths as not only were the perpetrators of the violence young women and girls, but in at least one instance, it appeared that women were also the target.

Objectives:

This project seeks to accomplish **four general objectives**:

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.
2. 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.
3. Increase awareness of these issues with the use of the Observatory platform and other deployments of the tool, including the P4P Digital Platform. For this we use Google Analytics to track traffic to the map application.
4. 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.

Scope and limitations: We recognize that the data collected is not a comprehensive tally of all incidents of violence, VAWG or otherwise. However, to the extent that the data is representative of the patterns and trends, findings are as indicated in the report below.

All Reported Incidents of Violence Affecting Women and Girls in the Eight NSRP States – April to July 2014

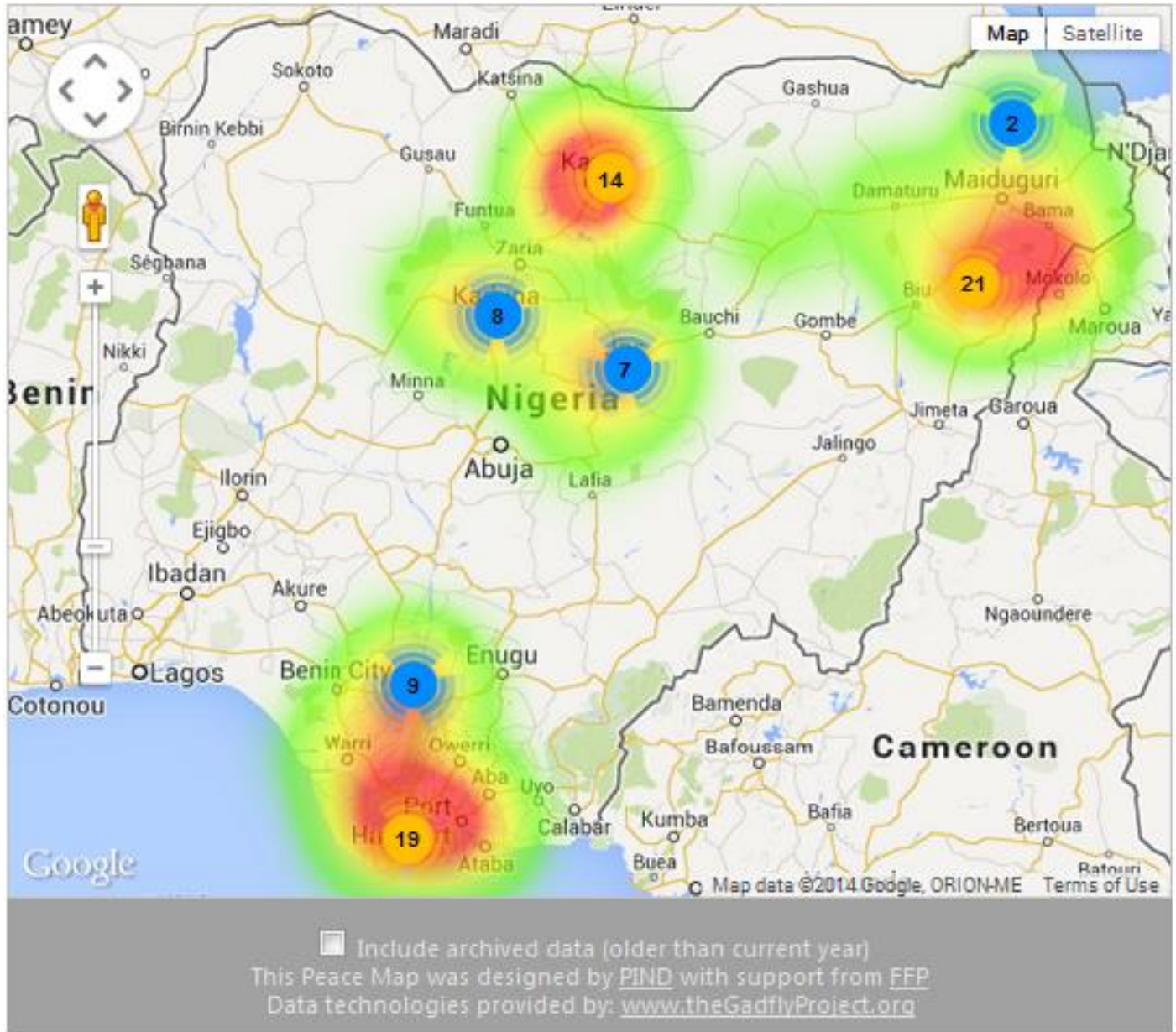


Figure 1: Observatory Screenshot (all sources)- <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/>

Trends:

Data compiled on the Observatory Platform suggests that both VAWG as well as overall violence and conflict risk continues to worsen in the eight NSRP states, with the month of July being the worst since January 2009.

With regards specifically to Violence Affecting Women and Girls, the same deterioration can be seen on an annualized basis with over 50 reported incidents so far this year by Nigeria Watch, putting 2014 on track to be the worst year yet since 2009. An automated word search of Nigeria Watch and ACLED data (two sources

with methodologies that quantify trends in violence and insecurity) indicates that the state with the highest number of reported VAWG incidents during the period of April-July 2014 was Borno. The lowest number of reports related to Yobe. At the LGA Level, Chibok, Borno State had the highest percentage of VAWG related incidents, followed by Nasarawa LGA in Kano and Yenagoa LGA in Bayelsa. See screenshots below. A narrative overview of the content of the reports by state follows.

Percentage of VAWG Reports by NSRP State

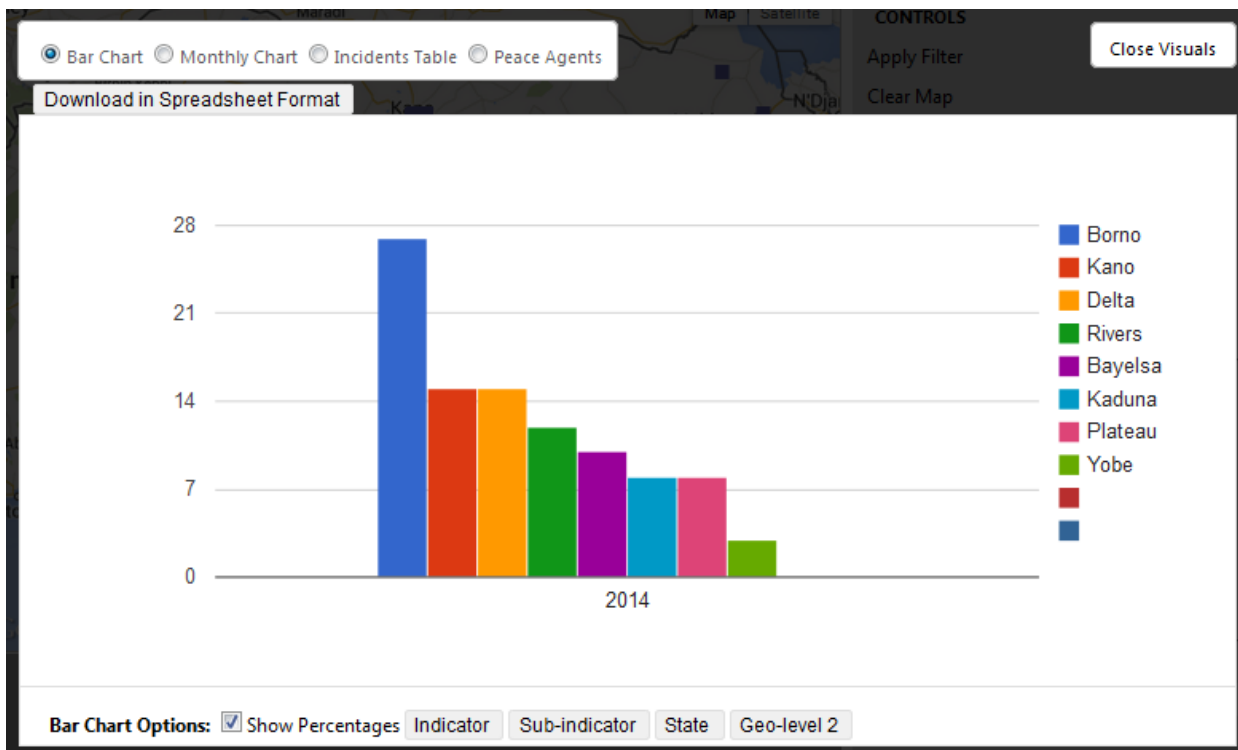


Figure 2: Observatory Screenshot (ACLEd and Nigeria Watch) - <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/>

Percentage of VAWG Reports of the top 10 LGAs in the NSRP States

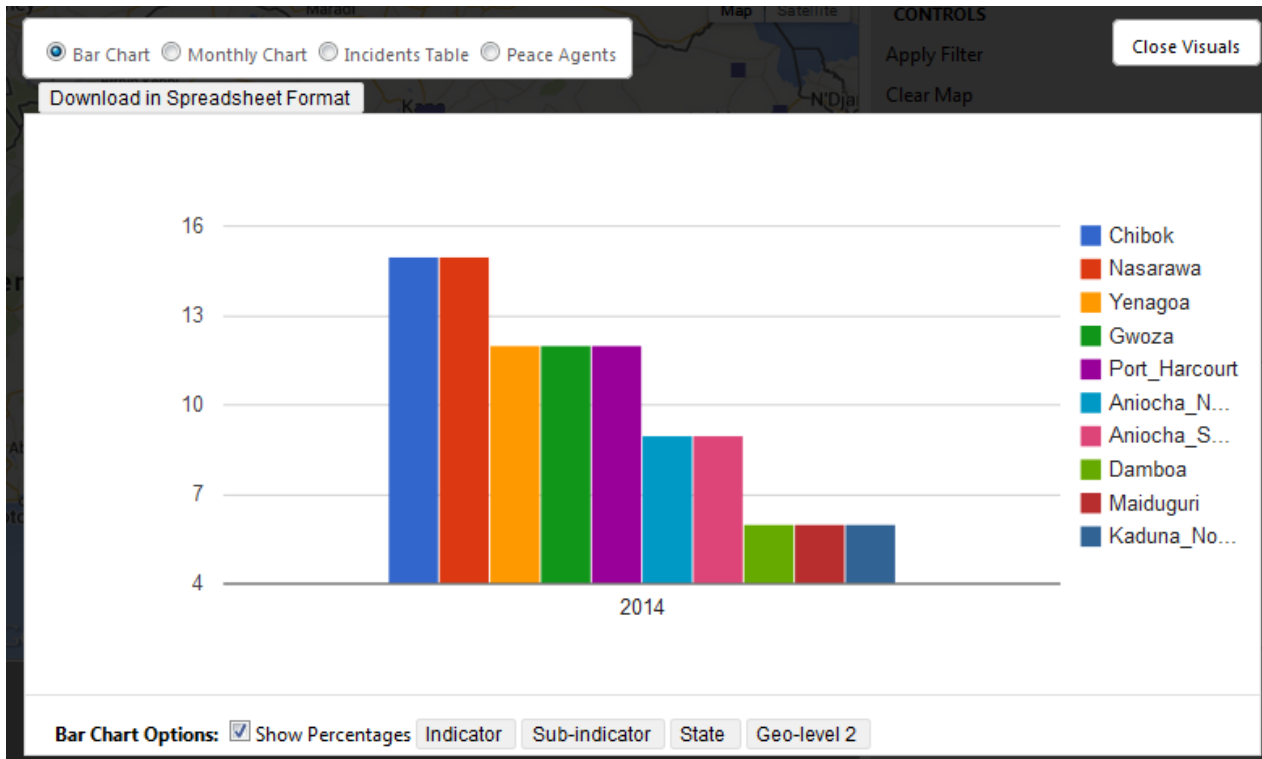


Figure 3: Observatory Screenshot (ACLED and Nigeria Watch) - <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/>

Findings in the Eight NSRP Target States (April-July 2014):

This summary report focuses on the NSRP’s eight target states during the second quarter of 2014, with data included from July 2014. During this time period, reported violence affecting women and girls has continued to rise, putting 2014 well on track to be the most violent year since we began tracking in 2009. Of particular note was a spate of kidnappings in **Borno** and **Yobe** throughout the months of April-June, most notably the April kidnapping of nearly 300 school girls in Chibok LGA. In July in Borno, it suspected insurgents reportedly bombed a bridge in Damboa, limiting access to the area where some kidnapped girls are believed to be held hostage.

Other incidents of note during the time period examined include the arrest of 20 individuals in **Bayelsa** involved in cult-related violence, with five suspects believed to be directly connected to the exploitation and sexual abuse of girls aged 10 to 13 years. In July, the abduction of a senator’s 90 year-old mother from her home in Yenagoa prompted the Special Advisor to the Governor on Security to declare: “Anyone coming into Bayelsa to vent crime, cause confusion, make people to panic should bear in his/her mind that there is no room for insurgency here. Kidnapping will cease.” Overall, it appears that VAWG incidents in Bayelsa were often tied to other criminal enterprises, including prostitution and kidnapping rings.

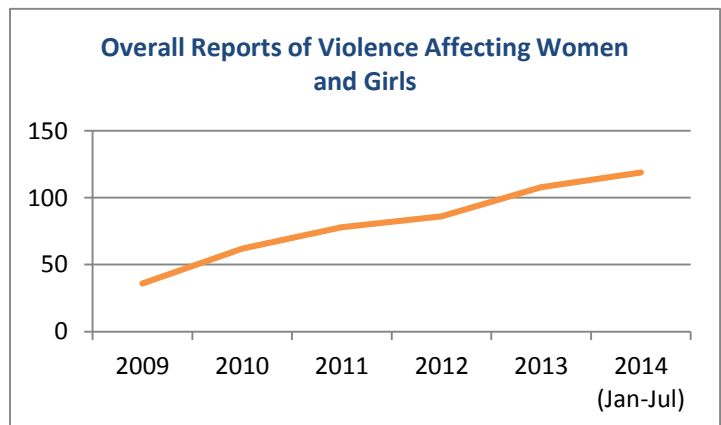
In **Delta** State, the trend in VAWG reports was primarily related to incidents of domestic violence, often resulting in the deaths of women and girls. Criminally-motivated violence was also a factor, with reports of women being attacked, raped and killed during robberies. As in prior months, incidents of VAWG in Rivers State often coincided with cult and ritual killings and abductions. In Rivers, like Delta State, criminal activities and violence often accounted for occurrences of VAWG, including criminal enterprises such as human trafficking and prostitution rings where women and girls are routinely exploited.

In **Kano** and **Kaduna** during the months examined, the Chibok abductions set off waves of protests and rallies against the targeting of girls by militants and the inability of the government to effectively protect its citizens from the threat posed by such extremist groups. In addition, the Chibok abductions also put the spotlight on in both states on how women and girls who are seeking education are targeted by such groups and remain particularly at risk. A worrisome trend appeared in Kano beginning in July, however, with several incidences of female suicide bombers at the end of the month, as well as women being both the targets and victims killed by the explosions. In one reported incident, a female suicide bomber detonated a bomb at the entrance to Kano State University, allegedly killing at least two and injuring others. In another case, a girl pushed through a queue at a local filling station, detonating a bomb after being stopped by police. It was reported that at least three were killed in this attack, including women in line for kerosene. Following these incidents, President Goodluck Jonathan deplored the use of female suicide bombers saying it represented a “new low in an inhuman campaign,” that represented the “wicked exploitation of girls.” In Kaduna, reports of the inhumane treatment of young female brides, including forced sexual encounters and physical violence, were also prevalent.

Finally, incidents of VAWG in **Plateau** state remained highly correlated with instances of inter-communal violence overall. In May, conflict between the Rubuka and Iregwe led to the death of at least one woman while in July, a 19 year old girl was reportedly raped by several men in Plateau. The victim’s sister was also beaten by the men. Prior incidents of VAWG, from a baseline analysis performed from 2009 to early 2014, also found multiple other incidents of the violent treatment of women and girls, oftentimes resulting in death, related to intercommunal violence and clashes of land and property.

Overall Reporting of VAWG (2009 - Q2 2014)

As evidenced above, violence appears to be worsening in NSRP’s eight focus states. Meanwhile, reporting of violence affecting women and girls is also increasing in media reports and in participatory conflict assessment forums involving local stakeholders. The VAWG Observatory Platform integrates data compiled by initiatives such as NSRP Sources, Nigeria



Watch, Council on Foreign Relations’ Nigeria Security Tracker, FFP’s UnLock, ACLED, and others. An automatic word search of all reports for references to women and girls shows an increased focus on the issue. As EVA begins to compile reports from the Peace Clubs, that number will continue to rise. If the strategic objective of this initiative is realized over time, we’ll see Nigeria Watch reports of VAWG decreasing, while overall reporting of the issue increasing. At present, though, both trend lines are moving in an upward direction.

Improvements to the Platform:

FFP made upgrades to the platform, allowing users greater flexibility in the use of the tool. Since the beginning this initiative, we have added the following improvements to the application originally developed for PIND’s Partners for Peace project. These improvements are illustrated by the screenshots below.

1. Users can now download all data from charts, graphs, and tables in spreadsheet format for off-line analysis. In addition to the added flexibility this improvement offers in terms of aggregation and correlation of data, it also helps in cases where the internet is too slow for extended online queries.
2. We added an automatic word search feature that scans all incidents (13,000+) for any reference women or girls.
3. We grouping the state-level geographical filters by region for ease of search and query.
4. We added a Dynamic Heat Map feature so that users can watch trends in violence and conflict as it changes over time.

Ability to Download Data

Date	Summary	Indicator Category	State	LGA	Source
Jun 14, 2014	Reported: Gunmen kidnap the mother of a Bayelsa State Commissioner.	Insecurity	Bayelsa	Southern_Ijaw	ACLED
Jul 30, 2014	Reported: Armed men abducted the 90 year-old-mother of Senator representing Bayelsa Central Senatorial district and killed an official with the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. The Senator/s mother/s driver was shot in the arm during the attack. The demands for release are not known.	Insecurity	Bayelsa	Yenagoa	ACLED
Jun 15, 2014	Reported: A soldier attached to JTF in the state was stabbed to death by a commercial sex worker over his refusal to pay for the /services/ she rendered.	Insecurity	Bayelsa	Yenagoa	NigeriaWatch
Jun 23, 2014	Reported: A 5-year-old girl was stabbed to death by fellow girl during an argument. The accused killed her colleague with a knife.	Insecurity	Bayelsa	Yenagoa	NigeriaWatch
Jul 30, 2014	Reported: Gunmen kidnapped a woman who was a senator/s 90-year old mother and in the process killed an official of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency /NDLEA/.	Insecurity	Bayelsa	Yenagoa	NigeriaWatch

Figure 4: Observatory Screenshot (New Feature 1) - <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/>

Automatic Word Search

Regional Grouping

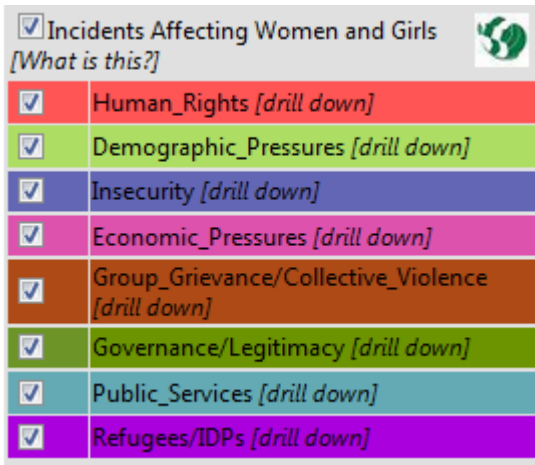


Figure 5: Observatory Screenshot (New Feature 2)

Dynamic Heat Map Feature

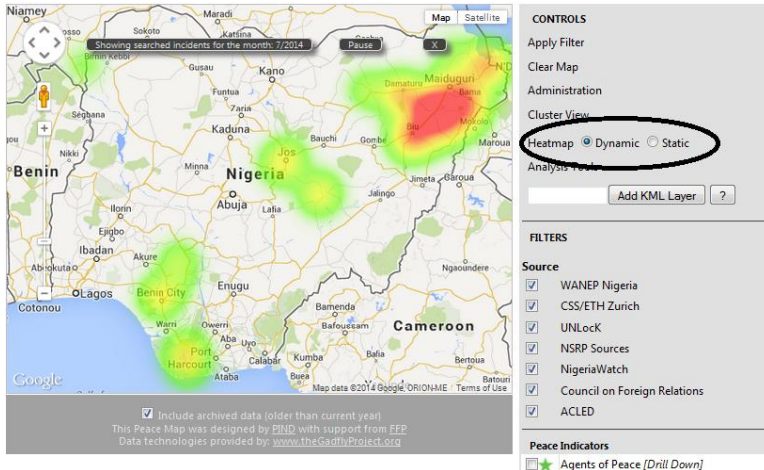
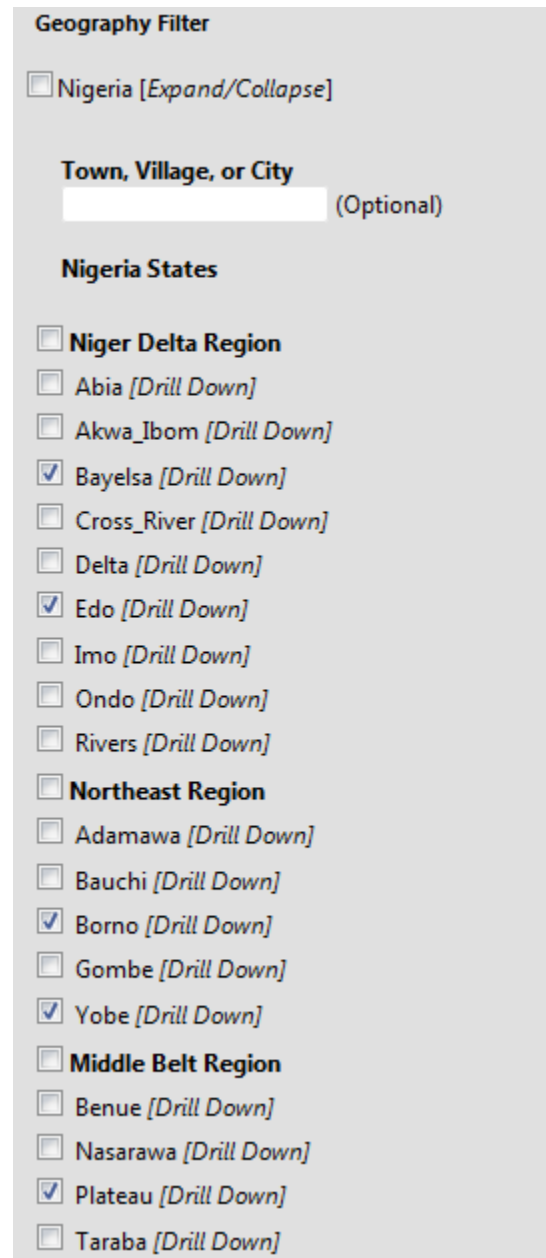
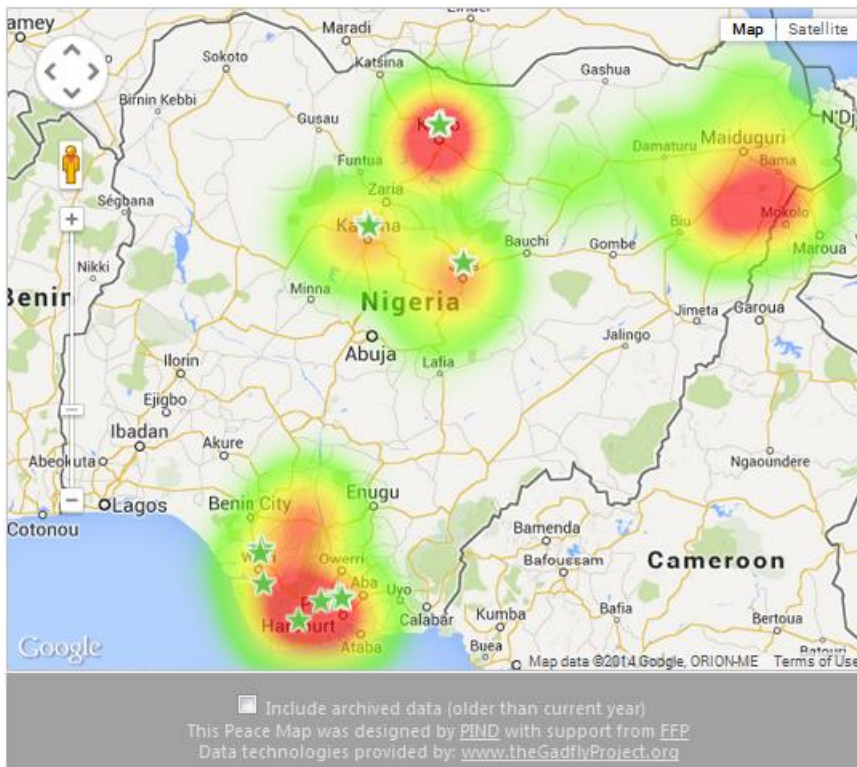


Figure 6: Observatory Screenshot (New Feature 4)



Preventative Response

For the OBSTEC to be effective in its preventative response, it needs to know not only where the hot spots are, but also who is working on these issues at the local level so that they can support and leverage those efforts. To that end, a key feature of the Observatory is the ability to map the locations of organizations and initiatives focused on the issue of gender and peacebuilding. The heat map below shows the relative distribution of VAWG reports in Quarter 1 (including all NSRP Sources). The green stars show the location of self-identified Peace Agents focused on gender. In the map there are no green stars in Borno and Yobe, although NSRP has been working with several organizations in the Northeast for mitigation of violence affecting women and girls -- Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN), Health Care Development Focus Initiative (HECADF), National Council of Women Societies (NCWS), Women in New Nigeria (WINN), and the University of Maiduguri Muslim Women Association (UMMWA), which will be added to the map in the next month. This proactive engagement with stakeholders there will fill a gap in the stakeholder mapping of the country and increase linkages with those working on issues of VAWG in a part of the country where civil society has traditionally been weak. Below the map is a full list of gender-focused organizations and initiatives in the eight NSRP states. We recommend including some level or representation from all or some of these organizations whenever possible and appropriate in NSRP VAWG workshops and activities. To that end, it would also be highly beneficial to be in contact with these organizations in order to solicit their assistance in the possible sharing of data.



Organizations and Initiatives Self-Identified as Peace Agents with a Focus on Gender:

State	LGA	Organization/Initiative	Contact
Bayelsa	Ekeremor	Ekeremor Women Forum	Omukoro Faith P. tel: 8037062977 faitharep@yahoo.com
Bayelsa	Yenagoa	National Orientation Agency	Hugh Spiff tel: 08030994771 hughspiff2000@yahoo.com
Delta	Udu	Ideal Women Advancement Initiative	Mrs. Bridget Nimi Affiah tel: 08066194733; 0708568404 Idealwomen2012@gmail.com
Delta	Uvwie	Community Peace Development Initiative	Agbor Uzezi tel: 08032748533 ccinigeria@yahoo.com
Delta	Uvwie	Lite-Africa	N/A
Delta	Uvwie	Development Support Care Empowerment Foundation (DSCAEF)	Akumagba Ajulisan tel: 8034054798 lisanmagba@yahoo.co.uk
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Women for Peace in Nigeria (WOPIN)	Dr. Mariam C. Abdullahi tel: 08032843199; (0)802-3607-102 wopin4books@yahoo.com
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Youth CAN, Kaduna	Rev. Dr. Amb. Sam K. Kujiyet tel: 8036168864 cankaduna@yahoo.com
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Global Initiative for Women and Children	Hajiya Hafsat Mohammed Babah tel: 8029158121 globalwomen2007@yahoo.com
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Interfaith Mediation Centre	Imam Dr. Muhammad Nurayn Ashafa; Pastor Dr. James Wuye tel: 0803.450.29.64; 0803.303.97.16 imckaduna@gmail.com
Kaduna	Kaduna North	Pan-African Leadership League	N/A

Kaduna	Kaduna South	Gender Awareness Trust (GAT)	Hannatu Essien Tel: 0802.350.50.26 hannatuessien@gmail.com
Kaduna	Kaduna South	African Ethics and Theatre Reformation (AETRI)	Prince Oscar Baker Onuruo tel: 07063629168; 07027162515 aetri2012@gmail.com
Kaduna	Kaduna South	Aid Foundation	Emmanuel Bonet tel: 7040040295 aidfoundation@email.com
Kano	Kano Municipal	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)	Sadiya Adamu tel: 8037022566 sadiyaadamu@yahoo.com
Kano	Kano Municipal	Intergender Development Initiative	AMINU UMAR GWARZO tel: 8065953280 intergeneration@alive.com
Kano	Kano Municipal	Women Support Development Sustainable Association (WODEN)	N/A
Kano	Kano Municipal	Development Research and Project Centre (DRPC)	Dr.Yahaya Hashim tel: 8037878125 drpc202202@yahoo.com
Kano	Kano Municipal	Women Advancement Initiative	Asmau Abdullahi Ahmed tel: 8032598988; 08023000000 wap_org@yahoo.com
Kano	Kano Municipal	Women, Widows, and Orphan Development Initiative	N/A
Kano	Kano Municipal	Center for Documentation	N/A
Plateau	Jos North	Christian Rural and Rural Development	Ruth Dul NO.5, DAHYOP NYANGO STREET, P.O.BOX, 13484,JOS

		Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN)	
Plateau	Jos North	Justice Development and Peace Caritas	N/A
Plateau	Jos North	Manna Resource Development Centre	HADIZA MINER (ESQ) tel: 8053669316
Plateau	Jos North	National Youth Network on HIV/AIDS	tel: 8127724830
Plateau	Jos North	Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)	SANI SULEIMAN tel: 7098704454 NO.80 EELISA HOUSE,ZARIA ROAD ,JOS
Plateau	Jos North	Federation of Muslim Women in Nigeria	CANCARE JOS tel: 8069248865
Plateau	Jos North	Youth Alive in Christ (YAC)	Rev. Paul Gabriel Datiri Suite 17b and 19 Bupia Plaza, Rock Haven Utanoff Alagadama Junction, Jos
Plateau	Jos North	The Nigeria Working Group	JULIE NGWAB 80, Zaria Road Jos, P.O.Box 5262
Rivers	Abua/Odual	Academy for Cultural Rights and Human Development	Thank-God Biko Tel: 8064745954 thankbiko@yahoo.com
Rivers	Abua/Odual	Female Development Initiative (FEMLEAD)	Mabel Lucky tel: 8063370518; 7059003918 mblamem@yahoo.com
Rivers	Obio/Akpor	Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (IHRHL)	N/A

Rivers	Port Harcourt	Center for Creative Arts Education	Hilda Dokubo tel: 8191563997 2a Ndahbros Street, Off Trans Amadi Road, Port Harcourt
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Gender Advocacy and Empowerment Initiative (GANET)	Nkaiso Akpan tel: 08136168188 genderadvocacy13@gmail.com
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Lokiakia Community Development Centre	N/A
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Women in Action for Positive Development and Gender Enhancement Centre (WAPDAGEC)	N/A
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Civil Liberties Organization, Rivers State Branch	N/A
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Kebetkache Women Development	N/A

Conclusion & Recommendations for Next Quarter:

The quarter has shown demonstrated progress in data collection and analysis functionality for the Observatory but there is still much room for improvement. Specific project recommendations broken out by general objective for the next month are as follows:

- Objective 1: Measure trends in violence affecting women and girls as compared to overall levels of violence and fatalities. Increased engagement at the local level with the Self-Identified Peace Agents for additional data would be highly valuable. In the last month we did reach out to them all by email and received a very positive response from those organizations and initiatives eager to collaborate on these issues. In light of that: *First we recommend a follow-up by EVA and NSRP to ensure effective lines of communication for maximum synergy. Second, we also recommend that the platform be improved to allow for per-capita analysis of trends by State and LGA, so that areas with larger populations are not automatically assumed to be hotspots merely by virtue of having a larger number of people in those areas. Third, we recommend that the monthly trend-line on the platform be improved so that users can switch between weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual visualizations.* This would make the tool more analytically powerful and user-friendly.
- Objective 2 and 3: Break the culture of silence and increase the level of reporting and awareness on issues of violence affecting women and girls. Among the Self-Identified Peace Agents in Kaduna, not explicitly focused on gender, is the House of Justice radio program. *We recommend reaching out to this station as well as a general canvassing of other media outlets that may also sponsor radio programs or talk shows that do or could feature segments on VAWG would greatly increase the audience and potential level of awareness on this issue.*
- 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 OBSTEC in their targeted interventions for the mitigation of violence affecting women and girls. In addition to the quantitative and geo-spatial analysis of the Observatory platform, *we recommend that EVA facilitate a participatory qualitative assessment of the findings highlighted in these monthly memos with the aim of a deeper understanding of the root drivers of VAWG, identifying potential flashpoints, pinpointing priority LGAs, and suggesting concrete solutions.* This qualitative assessment would be enormously beneficial to OBSTEC as they meet and collaborate on response.