

Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Quarterly Report 8 (Feb-Apr 2016): Updates on 8 Target NSRP States

Over the quarter covering the three months of February to April 2016, there were 223 reported incidents of VAWG across the eight NSRP focus states, coming from all deployments of the online platform. As with previous quarters, the main reported themes of VAWG incidents were child sexual abuse, domestic and gender-based violence, and VAWG incidents that occurred within the wider context of insecurity, most often tied to insurgency, cultism, and general crime. There was also an increase this quarter in VAWG incidents that occurred within the context of inter-communal conflict, particularly between herdsmen and local communities in the Middle Belt and Delta state. In the wider Niger Delta, abductions and kidnappings targeting women were also on the rise.

In the Northeast, while reported violence continues to be centered around the insurgency and counter-insurgency, there has been an increase in reports of domestic violence, including spousal abuse and the denial of widow's rights. In Bayelsa and Delta states, which do not have observatory service points, VAWG often occurred within the context of politically-motivated violence, such as abductions of politicians and their families, as well as cult and gang-related violence.

All data sources were used in the analysis of this report.

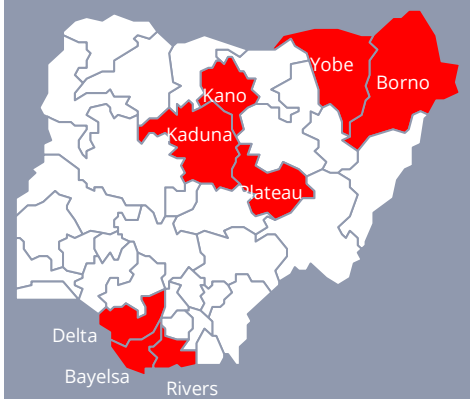
Child Sexual Violence

There were 65 reports of child sexual violence during the quarter covering February through April 2016. Reports of

abuse are not localized to one area but are spread across the country. However, during this quarter, Kano reported the most incidents of child sexual violence and abuse, with 24 cases. Plateau followed, with a reported 17 cases during the three months. The cases of child sexual violence and abuse detailed both instances where the survivors knew the perpetrator--most often a family member, friend, or community member--as well as cases where children were assaulted by strangers. In Plateau, children selling items on the street were often targeted for sexual abuse, while in Rivers, suspected cultists and gang members were accused of raping and molesting children. In Borno, there were multiple incidents reported of children being abused by security forces as well as in IDP camps.

In Borno and Rivers during the quarter, child sexual violence reportedly took place when children were abducted, most frequently for ransom. In Kano and Kaduna, more than other states during the quarter, many of the reports of child sexual violence were noted as having been referred to the police or to traditional rulers, who were investigating or following up on the cases. Sexual violence against children was also noted as having been reported to the police and other authorities in Borno and Plateau states, but these cases appeared to be occasionally dismissed by the authorities or the charges dropped by the parents of the survivor prior to a verdict or punishment being issued. In Rivers state, there were indications that such cases were not reported until much later, if at all, by the parents of the survivors or the survivor

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 seventh quarter of data collection and analysis. This quarterly report covers the time period from February to April 2016.



Monthly VAWG Reports by Source

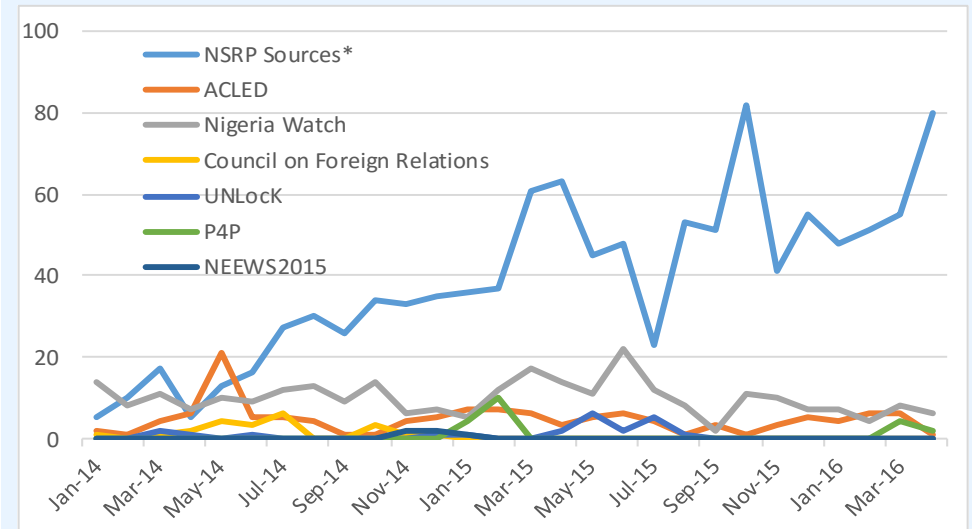


Figure 1: Trend shows that monthly reports from NSRP Sources only have increased steadily since the beginning of the project, far exceeding other sources integrated onto the Observatory platform. This indicates progress towards the project objective of breaking the culture of silence around issues of Violence Against Women and Girls.

herself for various reasons, including the fear of reprisal attacks (in the case of cultists) and, in one case, a mother being worried about the future of her marriage should she bring child abuse charges against her spouse.

Domestic Violence/Gender Based Violence

Domestic violence was reported throughout the quarter with high frequency across all states, with 61 total reports. Plateau had the most reported incidents during the quarter, with 21 reports. Rivers state had the second highest number of domestic violence reports, with 14 recorded incidents during the quarter. Domestic violence is also frequently classified secondarily as gender-based violence as it occurs most often in the context of spousal abuse and the abuse of female children and female domestic help at the hands of male relatives and employers. It is less often reported in states that rely primarily on media for reporting and most frequently reported in-person during an interview or by a neighbor or family member. In Plateau, in addition to reports of physical violence occurring within the home, there were also reports of emotional and psychological trauma incurred by spouses over extended lengths of time, with one woman attempting suicide to escape the

torture. Overall, the rising numbers of reported domestic violence cases, particularly those that deal with emotional and psychological torture in addition to physical abuse, may indicate a growing recognition that abuse needs to be reported, in whatever context it may be occurring. In Plateau more than any other state, reports indicated that abuse was often reported to police, although with varying degrees of follow-up, either due to the failure to fully investigate or the survivor (or her family) withdrawing the charges.

Spousal abandonment and the denial of widow's and children's inheritance rights has been reported with more frequency, continuing a trend from last quarter. Wives were frequently reported as being left with multiple children, often with no way to support themselves. In many cases, these incidents were reported in combination with spousal abuse and husbands forcing their wives and children out of the family home. This occurred most frequently in Kano, Plateau and Rivers states. In Borno and Plateau, there were also cases of women being denied their inheritance after their spouses had passed away or children failing to inherit property or attain financial support based on their gender.

General Insecurity and Crime

The third most often reported theme in VAWG during the quarter was classified as general insecurity, simultaneously reported as incidents of crime and shootings and killings. Overall, there were 41 incidents classified this way. As in prior quarters, the effects of the JAS insurgency and the military and CJTF counterinsurgency campaigns continue to have major impacts on the lives of women and girls. During the quarter, female suicide bombers who detonated their devices killed over a hundred people in attacks on a mosque and an IDP camp in Borno, with dozens more seriously injured. There were also four separate reports of female suicide bombers stopped prior to or just after detonating their devices. Although these attacks did not result in other casualties, the bombers themselves who did not manage to detonate their devices were shot and killed on the spot or later after being discovered in hiding. There were also reports of the successful liberation of 17 women and 28 children by a combined Nigerian and Cameroonian military team in a raid on a Boko Haram camp in Gwoza. Forced displacement and deep psychological trauma related to the insurgency was reported as affecting dozens of young women and girls, especially those left vulnerable in IDP camps after their families had been killed.

In the Niger Delta, particularly Rivers state, spiraling rates of crime and generalized insecurity were also the context in which VAWG incidents occurred. In Rivers, cult related violence and attacks on communities resulted in the loss of the lives of at least seven women in one incident and reportedly several others in another. Politically-motivated violence also affected women and girls; in one case an APC chairman was abducted and beheaded and his wife and son also killed. In the Rivers state re-run election during in the quarter, at least two women were killed and possibly a dozen more injured when they resisted attempts by an armed group to steal electoral materials and ballot boxes. There were also other incidents reported of women and young girls being abducted for ransom or robbed at gunpoint. In Delta state, intra-communal tensions erupted into violence, including attacks on women caught in the crossfire

between two feuding community groups. There were also reports of women being attacked by security services during protests. In Bayelsa, an increase in piracy also resulted in the rape of at least one woman when a market boat was overtaken and stolen in early April. There were also reports of children being accused of witchcraft in relation to crimes and murder as well as reports of abductions by suspected ritualists for sacrificial purposes.

Other Incidents

Increased fighting between herdsman and communities in Kano and Delta states also had an impact on VAWG during the quarter. In at least one incident in Delta state, a woman was reported as having been abducted and then raped by herdsman. In Kano, feuding between herdsman and local communities also resulted in the kidnapping and abduction of women and girls, who were later freed after ransoms had been paid or another settlement was reached between the parties. In at least one case, the abductee was thought to have been targeted as she was the mother of a representative to the State House of Assembly. As noted above, kidnapping and abductions were also a theme in the Niger Delta; in some cases, women as old as 85 were taken for ransom, although these incidents were not generally reported in conjunction with sexual assault or other physical abuse. In most cases, although the abductions were reported to police, settlements and the payment of ransoms was negotiated between the families of the victims and the perpetrators, rather than through legal channels. In several cases, the incidents were reported as still being under investigation.

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

There were four reported incidents in Bayelsa state between February and March, 2016. Three reports were categorized as insecurity while the fourth incident was a child sexual abuse case.

Ekeremor

On March 24 it was reported that a man was killed while he attempted to intervene in a fight between a boy and a girl. On April 6, a sea pirate attacked a group of travelers, raped a woman and stole a market boat.

Yenagoa

On March 13, it was reported that a 43-year-old woman died in what was called mysterious circumstances, later leading to the arrest of the woman's son and her husband. On April 11, it was reported that a nine-year-old girl was sexually assaulted.

Borno State

Borno Reports by LGA

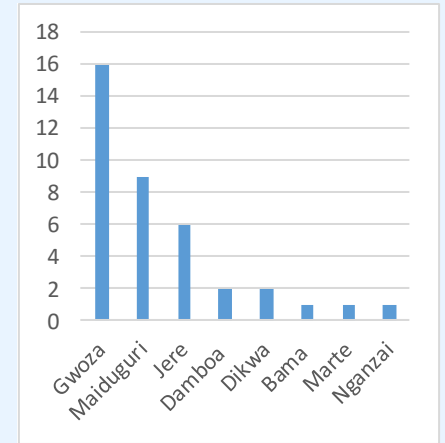


Figure 2: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Continuing the trend from prior quarters, Borno had the highest number of reported fatalities with a total of 228 reported killed. Borno state also had the fourth highest reported incidents overall. Throughout the Northeast, but especially in Borno, the JAS insurgency as well as government counter-insurgency operations have driven reporting over the past quarter. The number of female suicide bombers, thought to be affiliated with the JAS insurgency group, continued to be the predominant trend in the state.

Gwoza

Gwoza reported two cases of insecurity in February and a total of 14 cases in April, which included insecurity, refugees and human rights abuses. Most of the cases were tied to the ongoing JAS crisis.

In April, there were two cases of human rights abuse which were primarily categorized as sexual assault and child abuse. One report stated that a girl and her sisters were sexually harassed by security forces in an IDP camp, while a second incident alleged that parents of a young girl reported that she had been raped by ten men. The remaining human rights abuse cases were categorized as gender based violence, forced marriage and domestic violence.

On February 12, a team of Nigerian and Cameroonian soldiers attacked a JAS camp and killed ten terrorists while freeing 45

Delta State

captives. On February 16, four JAS fighters were killed by soldiers after they murdered an elderly woman. In April, the majority of reports reflected the displacement and kidnapping of individuals by JAS. One incident report stated that a 16-year-old claimed that her friends were kidnapped by JAS while another incident report related that a girl was traumatized by her experience at a JAS camp. Another incident case revealed a girl escaped her JAS captives after her family presumed her dead, and three separate reported incidents cited that families were separated and displaced following the murder of the male heads of households by JAS fighters.

Maiduguri

Maiduguri LGA experienced the highest rate of attempted suicide attacks by JAS compared to all other LGAs in Borno. In total, 16 female suicide bombers were involved in attacks or attempted attacks. In one case, two suicide bombers killed 24 people at a mosque on March 16. In the four other reported incidents, security forces intercepted and killed the alleged suicide bombers before they reached their targets. In February, military forces cleared a JAS camp, killing a reported ten insurgents and rescuing 45 women.

The remaining incident reports from Maiduguri were three human rights abuse cases which were categorized as child sexual abuse and one domestic violence case. The first sexual abuse incident stated that a 16-year-old girl who was mentally disabled was raped and became pregnant, while the second case claimed that a 2-year-old girl was raped by two men. The domestic violence incident stated that a woman was severely beaten by her

husband and was brought to the hospital for treatment.

Jere

Five out of the six human rights abuse incidents were categorized as sexual assault cases and one was a domestic violence case. Of the five sexual assault incidents, three were child abuse cases in which the victims were all under the age of ten. The remaining sexual assault cases recorded that a 26-year-old woman was raped by a man in the area and another woman was raped by her boyfriend's brother who held her captive for two days. The domestic violence incident reported that a woman was assaulted by her husband because she had not yet conceived a child.

Other LGA's

There were five additional insecurity reports cited in four other LGA's related to JAS suicide bombings and attacks.

On February 9, two incident reports from Dikwa LGA reported that there were two separate attacks on IDP camps by suicide bombers. In total, 119 people were killed and 79 were injured. An incident report on February 13 related that JAS fighters attacked two villages over two days in Damboa LGA and stole food supplies, while killing at least 30 people and kidnapping women and children. On February 16, JAS fighters attacked a village in Nganzai LGA in what was believed to be retaliation against the advancement of military forces. On March 20, two female JAS suicide bombers detonated their explosives in an IDP camp in Bama LGA, reportedly killing eight people and injuring twelve others.

Over the last quarter there were seven incidents reported from seven different LGAs in Delta state.

Four out of the seven reports were categorized as insecurity. In March, a woman was ambushed by a man and killed in Ika South LGA while in Okpe LGA, a youth leader and his wife were kidnapped. In April, a 38-year-old pregnant woman was killed by herdsmen for refusing to have sexual relations with them in Aniocha North LGA while a middle aged woman was shot by a soldier during a roadblock in Uvwie LGA.

The remaining incident reports detailed demographic pressures and inter-communal tensions. In Ethiope East LGA, a group of soldiers allegedly attacked a group of elderly women who were participating in a peaceful protest. The inter-communal tensions occurred in Udu LGA and Warri South LGA, where one report stated that Urhobo and Ijaw youth clashed while the second incident report stated that a group of Urhobo women were attacked by Ijaw youths. It is believed that the two incidents were connected

Kaduna State

Kaduna Reports by LGA

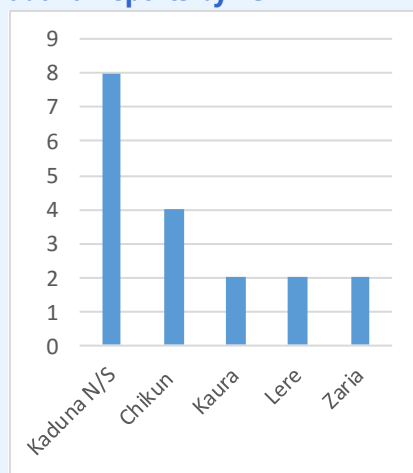


Figure 3: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Over the last quarter, reporting in Kaduna mainly detailed sexual violence, domestic abuse and shootings. The sexual violence was primarily categorized as child abuse. There was one report of abduction, three shooting incidents, four domestic violence cases and one gender based human rights violation report.

Kaduna North/South

In February, all incident reports from Kaduna North and Kaduna South LGAs were child sexual violence and abuse cases. A mother reported that her young daughter was sexually harassed by their neighbor on her way to school. Another report related that a 73-year-old raped a 13-year-old girl several times and infected her with HIV. The third incident report stated that a man attempted to rape a child in a classroom but she managed to escape.

The remaining incident cases from March and April were reported from Kaduna North. In March, a child sexual abuse report stated that a man raped his 6-year-old daughter. In April, one report related that six people died and several others were injured during a fight over a woman while another case claimed that a man was arrested for beating his wife.

Chikun

In Chikun LGA a total of four incident reports were categorized as insecurity and human rights violations. The insecurity reports related that a young girl was killed by her mother for having sexual relations

with various men in February and that an army Colonel was abducted in April and was later found dead.

In February a woman reported that she and her child were abandoned by her fiancée which rendered her unable to care for the child. In a separate report in April revealed that a ten-year-old girl confessed to being a witch and killing her grandmother.

Other LGA's

There were six incidents reported from Kaura, Lere and Zaria. All but one was categorized as human rights violations. In Kaura, a woman gave birth to twins but was then beaten to death by her husband. On February 3, a man reported the rape of his child to the authorities. The two incident reports from Lere stated that a 17-year-old girl was raped while on her way to the market, and a 10-year-old girl was being continually abused by two relatives. Another incident report from Zaria stated that a 15-year-old girl returned home after she was abducted in 2014. The final case from the region related that a man regularly beat his daughter.

Kano State

Kano Reports by LGA

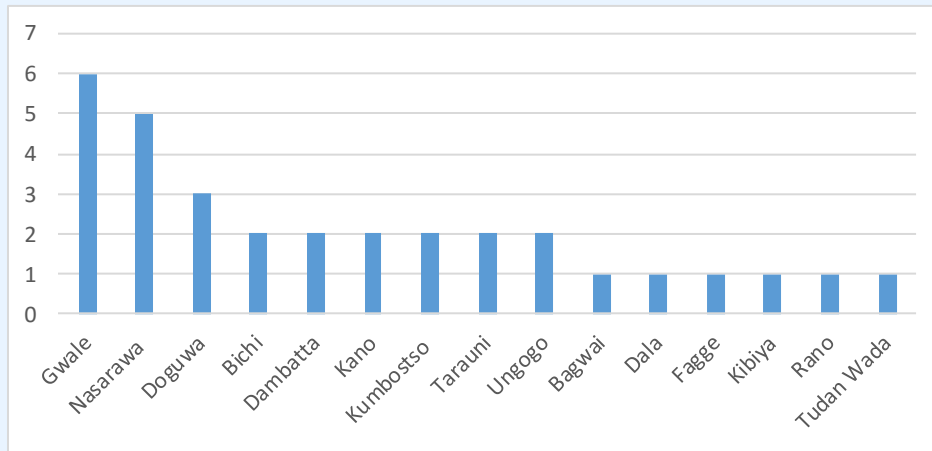


Figure 4: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Continuing the trend from prior quarters, Kano had the highest number of incidents reported involving sexual violence perpetrated against children over the past quarter. Out of the total 32 reported incidents, 23 were captured as sexual violence against children, six were abductions, one was child abuse, and one was classified as a domestic violence incident.

Gwale

All six reported incidents from Gwale LGA were captured as child sexual abuse. All the victims were under the age of 12. In three of incidents, the perpetrator was either a family member or a close friend of the girls' family.

Nasarawa

All five incidents reported from Nasarawa LGA last quarter were captured as sexual violence against children. The victims were between the ages of 18 months and 13 years. The 18 month old girl died of her injuries following the assault.

Doguwa

All incidents recorded in Doguwa LGA occurred in March and were categorized as insecurity. The three incidents stated that herdsmen were kidnapping women and then freeing them once the ransom was paid. On March 5, an elderly woman was kidnapped, on March 6 it was a 25-year-old woman, and on March 15, a 26-year-old woman was kidnapped on her way home.

Bichi

On February 12, an incident report related that three young girls were sexually abused by their teacher in the school library. In March, police placed a baby with a motherless woman after the child was abandoned by the biological mother.

Dambatta

Both reports from Dambatta LGA were captured as child sexual abuse. The first incident was recorded on February 23, stating that a community leader had confessed to having raped a 15-year-old girl

and infecting her with HIV. Then, on March 10, a 60-year-old man was arrested by police for raping a 7-year-old girl.

Kumbotso

The two incidents reported from Kano were categorized as child sexual abuse. On March 2, a ten-year-old was raped by a 35-year-old man, while a 13-year-old was also raped by another 35-year-old man while she was selling items in the street on March 11.

Tarauni

Last quarter two incident reports related that a court sentenced a 27-year-old man after he pleaded guilty to raping a 13-year-old girl in April, and in March a school teacher admitted to raping his 12-year-old student.

Ungogo

The two reports of sexual assault revealed that two girls were raped on March 28 by two men when the girls were selling items on the street. On April 10 a 16-year-old girl was raped by a 19- and 21-year-old.

Other LGAs

There were six recorded incidents reported from six different LGAs in Kano. In Bagwai, a 13-year-old became pregnant when she was raped by a 45-year-old family friend. In March, a 28-year-old woman was kidnapped by herdsmen in Tudun West and, in a second report, it was revealed that a 30-year woman and her 9-month old child were kidnapped by herdsmen in Rano but was released when her family paid the bribe. In April, there were three incident reports, two of which were captured as insecurity in Dala and Kibiya and one as a human rights violation in Fagge.

Plateau State

Plateau Reports by LGA

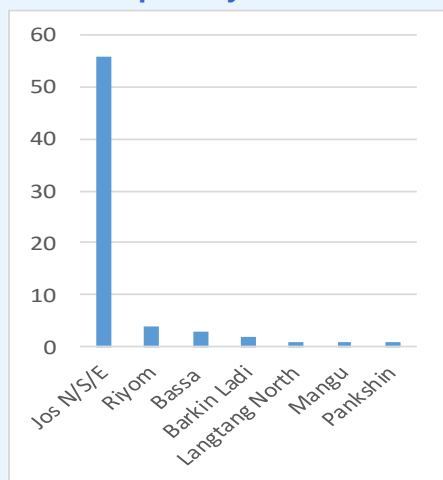


Figure 5: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Plateau had the highest number of reports, both overall and per capita, this quarter. Sexual abuse of children was the second highest reported category. Overall, 56 of the 68 reports during the quarter were reported in the Jos area. Incidents of sexual violence was followed by a high number of domestic violence cases in the reports.

Jos N/S/E

Reports of domestic violence in Jos were frequent and detailed various forms of abuse. Most of the cases involved the long term abuse of wives at the hands of their husbands. In several cases children were involved as well.

An incident report recorded in April from Jos East related that a woman with three children was been beaten and verbally abused by her husband. Similar cases were reported from Jos North and South, as incident reports revealed that a total of nine women reported being beaten by their husbands last quarter. In three of those cases, the women were denied access to their children as a result. There was one

recorded fatality due to domestic violence where a man killed his wife with an ax.

There were two cases of abandonment in Jos North and South. In Jos North, a woman of four children claimed her husband was not supporting them and was having extra-marital affairs. In Jos South, a woman stated that her husband was not gaining the necessary skills to further his career which put the family into poverty.

There were multiple reports of girls under the age of 18 being raped by both strangers and men that they knew. In Jos North, there were two incident reports of men groping women's breasts in April, one was reported by a girl's mother who claimed a 20-year-old man touched her daughter's breasts and the second was reported to authorities by a middle aged woman.

In Jos South, there were two cases of abandonment due to girls getting pregnant as a result of rape. In February, a girl was raped by a friend but they began a relationship following the incident until the girl became pregnant at which point the boy abandoned her. On March 3, a boy abandoned a disabled girl after she became pregnant. There were two further incident reports from April, one which occurred on April 5 which related that a young girl was raped by the neighbor's son. The second report on April 23 related that authorities reported the case of a boy who locked a 14-year-old girl in a room and raped her.

There were nine cases of sexual violence against a child recorded in Jos North. The victims were aged between ten and 13 years of age and six of the perpetrators were either family relatives or acquaintances. Two reports issued on April 3 and April 7 were cases of gang rape and both of the victims were reported to be 13-years-old.

Riyom

There were four incidents reported in March and April from Riyom LGA. Two incidents

were captured as insecurity, one as human rights and gender based violations and the last as economic pressures. The insecurity incidents were reported on March 16 and related that an ex-soldier killed his girlfriend. On April 5, another report related that a woman had to take care of eight children following the murder of her brother-in-law and his wife.

Bassa

All incidents reported from Bassa LGA were categorized as gender based human rights violations. In February, a 54-year-old woman claimed that she was denied ownership of land that was rightfully hers and on March 3 another woman filed a complaint against her uncle because he took the woman's land on the basis that female children should not inherit. A third incident report from April related that a man kidnapped his nephews and refused to return them.

Other LGA's

The remaining incidents were captured as child abuse and sexual violence, refugees, domestic violence and gender based human rights violations in Barkin Ladi LGA, Langtang LGA, Mangu LGA and Pankshin LGA. The sexual violence incidents were reported in Pankshin and Mangu and related that a girl was raped by a man in the zoo on February 15, while the second incident revealed that a father had repeatedly raped his daughter. In Langtang, a man killed his wife because he thought she was having an affair.

Two reports from Barkin Ladi LGA related that on April 5, a woman was propositioned multiple times by men to exchange sex for food because her family had been unable to find work since being displaced. Another report stated that a girl's family was unable to inherit her father's belongings, leaving them impoverished.

Rivers State

Rivers Reports by LGA

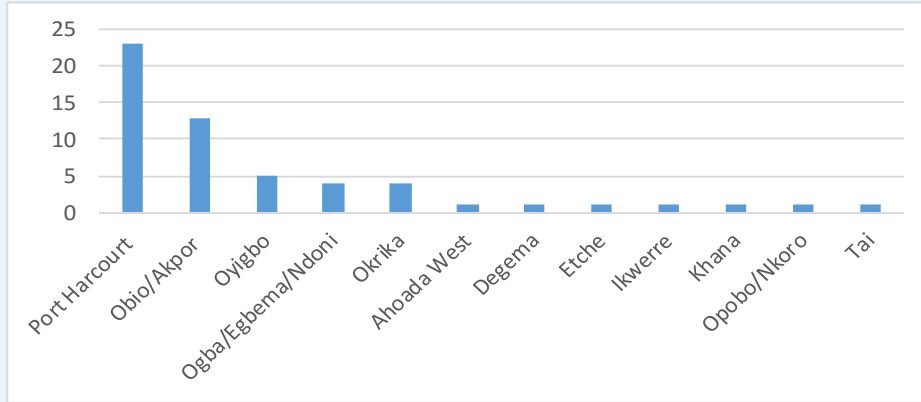


Figure 6: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Unlike prior quarters, where reporting was normally the highest, during this quarter Rivers state had the second highest number of reports overall, after Plateau. Reporting in Rivers was primarily categorized as sexual violence and domestic abuse.

Port Harcourt

Reports of domestic violence in Port Harcourt were frequent and were comprised of various types of abuse. There were five reported cases of spousal abuse in February, March and April.

Two incident reports in February related that on February 17, a man beat his wife and abandoned his family while on February 16, the boyfriend of a woman, who had previously abandoned her and their child, had been verbally abusing and publicly harassing her. On March 13, a woman claimed that her husband had beaten her and threw her and their children out of the home. That same month, a second incident report revealed that a man had been beating his wife since 2007.

There were six incidents of sexual violence against children recorded in Port Harcourt last quarter. All victims in February were between the ages of seven and 14 and were violated by a family member or close friend. Incident reports from March related that on March 2, a 12-year-old girl was sexually abused by a 30-year-old man, while on March 20, another girl was raped by her 50-

year-old pastor. In April, it was reported that another 50-year-old man raped a young child.

In the last quarter, six incident reports were captured as crime, and four out of the six reports occurred in February. The incident reports from February 2 and 3, related that two women were beaten by their neighbors due to disputes that erupted between them. A report revealed that a 32-year-old woman was severely beaten by a young man on February 14 during an argument, and on February 18 a young woman was attacked and robbed while waiting for the house gates to open. On election day, a group of boys reportedly assaulted a woman because she prevented them from taking her son. A report related that on April 13, a woman was assaulted by her landlord's son during an argument.

There was one report captured under the indicator measuring inadequate public health services which revealed that a 16-year-old girl tried to abort a pregnancy on March 30.

Obio/Akpor

In total, 15 incidents of violence against women and girls were reported in Obio/Akpor during the quarter. The highest reported incidents were categorized as sexual violence and abuse.

On February 13, a young girl was raped by a pastor from her church. Two reports in

March related that a 15-year-old girl was held captive by her former boss who raped her multiple times, while the second case claimed that a girl was raped by a persistent suitor. Three further incidents of rape were reported in April, one related that on April 11 a woman reported that she had been raped which terminated her pregnancy. In another incident, a girl claimed that she had been raped by her guardian multiple times, while on April 26, a source told police that two siblings were being raped by their step farther.

Four incidents were captured as domestic violence last quarter. In February, there were two reported incidents of domestic violence. One case related that a man had beaten his wife with sticks and belts, and the second incident revealed that a woman was beaten severely by her husband in the street on February 22. Another woman reported on March 24 that her husband beats and assaults her regularly while on April 4, a report showed that a woman claimed that she had been abandoned by her husband.

The remaining incident reports were categorized as insecurity. Two robberies were reported on February 28 and March 5. There was an attack on an APC official in March when a chieftain, his wife and his son were killed by gunmen. On March 2, a 79-year-old woman was kidnapped by three armed men and was later released once her family paid the ransom.

Oyiibo

There were five incidents reported from Oyiibo. In February, a girl was reportedly raped by her father while a woman claimed that her husband beat her in front of their children. Two incident reports from March and April related that a woman and her three children were abandoned by her husbands. On April 2, a man was arrested for beating his wife.

Okrika

The incident reports from Okrika last quarter were captured as insecurity and sexual violence. Two incidents of insecurity were reported in February and March. On February 7, an elderly woman was

Yobe State

kidnapped by three armed men who demanded a ransom, while on March 17 a 38-year-old woman was severely beaten by her neighbor. There were two reports of sexual violence which related that a 30-year-old man raped a nine-year-old girl in February, and on April 25, a 35-year-old man allegedly raped a woman.

Other LGA's

In Ahoada West, a group of cultists, who were already suspected of killing 19 people in a prior incident, killed seven people on February 10. On February 18, a young woman was beaten by a man who tried to engage her in conversation in Degema. That same month, an elderly woman was reportedly injured during a settlement disagreement in Etche.

In March, gunmen kidnaped the mother of a political chairman in Ikwerre. On March 19, a military officer molested and attacked an important female figure in the community of Khana. On March 1, an incident report related that a principal was sexually harassing his students. Lastly, 46 fatalities were reported when men, dressed in military uniforms, attempted to steal electoral materials for the federal and state rerun elections in Tai.

There were no incidents of VAWG reported in Yobe during this quarter.

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 February 2016 to April 2016, 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 in the three states that do not have service points.

Fatalities, as seen in figure 7, across the eight states have been decreasing for the past year.

Objective 2

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

The number of VAWG incidents that are reported on a month to month basis fluctuates, over the course of this quarter the number of reports increased each month. As more incidents are reported through the NSRP Observatory service points, it hints at a willingness to communicate and a new awareness about VAWG issues .

Figure 8 shows the number of VAWG incidents reported by Nigeria Watch data on an annual basis. As one of the longest running projects, it is able to provide data over a longer period of time. The steep drop shown in 2016 does not give a clear picture of the conflict environment as it only includes data from the first four months of the year.

All Reported Fatalities (Men and Women)

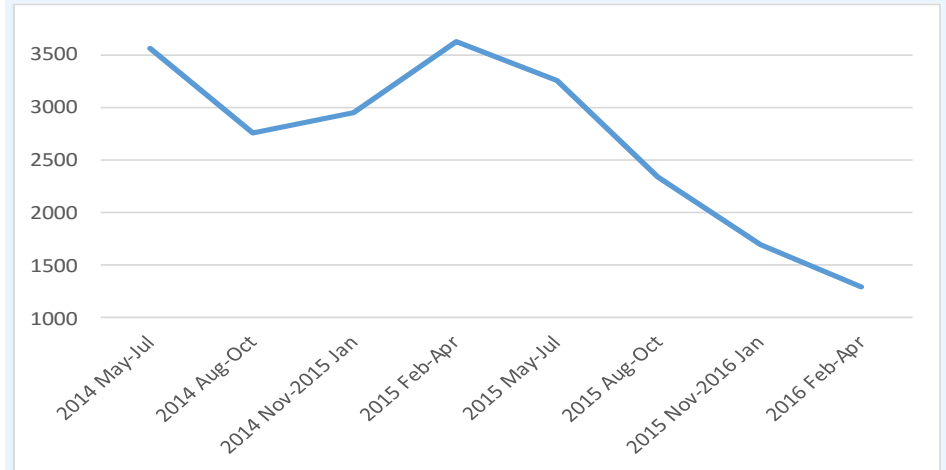


Figure 7: Trends in overall fatalities due to violence in the eight NSRP States as reported by Nigeria Watch data.

Violence Against Women and Girls

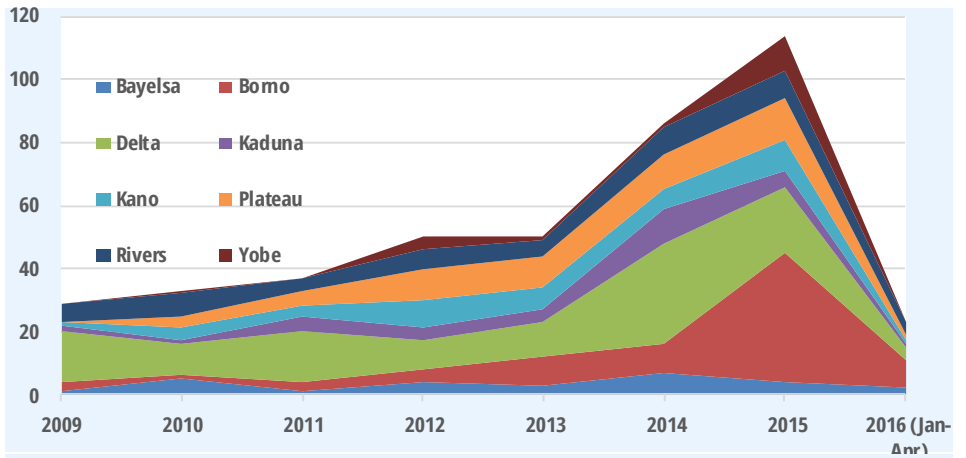


Figure 8: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated by state. This graph shows that media reports collected by Nigeria Watch separated by year. Since 2016 only accounts four months so 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.

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. Hopefully making it more user friendly.

Objective 4

Facilitate and Support Opportunities for Preventative Response

A unique and the important feature of the online platform is its ability to track both incidents of conflict as well local actors working to build peace in the 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. For the first time, there is one organization focusing on gender listed in Yobe.

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.

Improvements to the Platform

The online site transferred servers over the quarter, improving the speed and accessibility of the website. This makes the map easier to use for a larger audience.

The line graph function, which previously could only show incidents and fatalities by month, is able to chart both reported incidents and fatalities by month, quarter and year. The ability to look at trends across the three different time periods enhances the online platform's functionality, giving the user access to more dynamic tools to assess trends and patterns of VAWG in Nigeria.

Another function that was improved during the update is the "Search for Text" application. If there is a theme that is not singled out in the indicator list, phrases or words can be entered into the "Search for Text" bar, all incidents including that word or words will be singled out when the "Apply Filter" button is pressed.

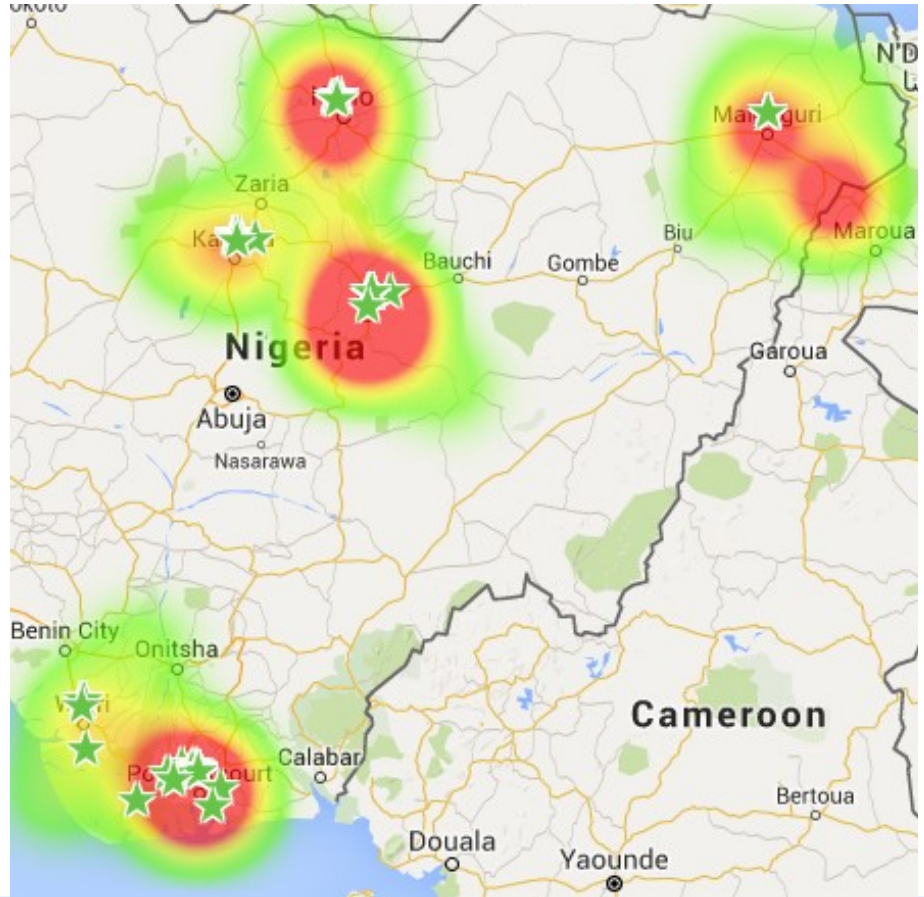


Figure 9: Green stars represent Gender-Focused Interventions registered on the Observatory platform.



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