

Violence Affecting Women and Girls in Select Nigerian States

Quarterly Report 9 (May-Jul 2016): Updates on 8 Target NSRP States

Over the past quarter (May to July 2016,) there were 193 reported incidents of Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG) across the eight NSRP focus states, based on all sources from the Peace Map and the NSRP Observatory Platform. Although the overall number of reported incidents decreased from the previous quarter, the main themes of reported VAWG incidents remained the same: child sexual abuse and violence, as well as domestic violence. Amidst the backdrop of broader insecurity in the states, other VAWG incidents related to insurgency/counter-insurgency or general incidents of criminality. Inter-communal violence, which has been on the rise, remained high as ongoing conflicts between pastoralists and local communities resulted in a significant increase in internally displaced women and girls living in abject poverty, particularly in Plateau state.

Insurgency and counter-insurgency efforts relating to the Jama'atu Ahli Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) group continue to impact many women and girls, particularly in Borno state. The Northeast region saw a decrease in domestic violence reports, which had spiked last quarter, while the Niger Delta region saw an increase in incidents of mob and gang violence that were often fatal. All reports of crime-related VAWG incidents this quarter came from Niger Delta states.

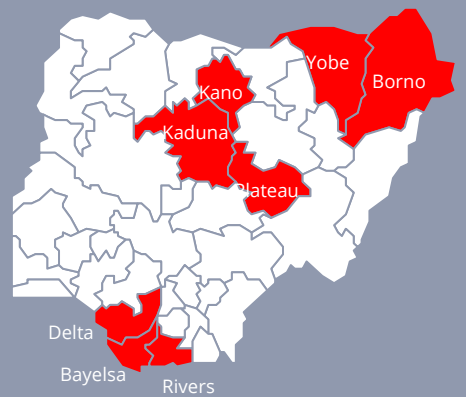
Child Sexual Violence and Abuse

Child sexual violence was reported with high frequency throughout the quarter, with 53 incidents reported from all sources, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. Reports of abuse were spread across the

country but were largely concentrated in Plateau, Kano, and Rivers states. Rivers reported the highest number of incidents with 21, followed by Kano and Plateau reporting 12 and 11 incidents, respectively. Reports detailed cases in which the perpetrator was unknown to the survivor, as well as cases in which abuses were committed by known or trusted, such as community or family members. The majority of perpetrators of child sexual violence in Bayelsa, Kaduna, and Borno states were mostly reported as strangers to the targeted women and girls. However, in Plateau and Rivers states, there was an elevated number of incidents in which fathers had sexually abused their daughters, in one case leading to pregnancy. Kano reported several incidents in which security personnel and school teachers were the alleged perpetrators. Neither Delta nor Yobe reported cases of child sexual violence for the quarter.

In Rivers, the majority of survivors were girls under the age of 12, while about one-third of were teenagers. Several incidents led to hospitalizations for the abused children, and two of the reported victims died from complications. Although several cases identified shopkeepers as perpetrators, most incident reports from this quarter did not identify the perpetrator and typically attributed attacks to unknown persons. This is a departure from the previous quarter, in which a majority of reports from Rivers identified the perpetrators of sexual violence often as members of a cult group or criminal gang. Rivers reported no abductions this quarter, also a reversal from the previous quarter.

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 ninth quarter of data collection and analysis. This quarterly report covers the time period from May to July 2016.

Monthly VAWG Reports by Source

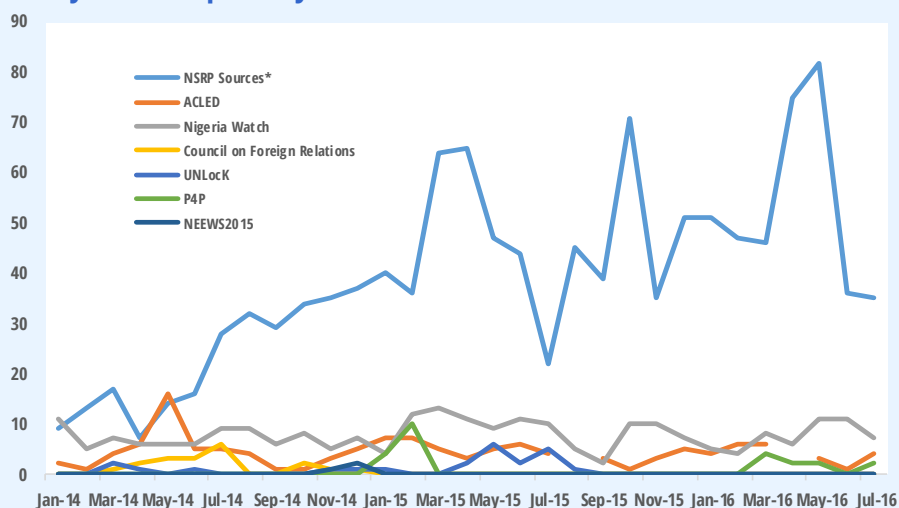


Figure 1: Trend shows that monthly reports from NSRP Sources have decreased over the past quarter, though continue to exceed other sources integrated onto the Observatory platform. This indicates progress towards the project objective of breaking the culture of silence around issues of Violence Against 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

In Plateau, at least half of the cases reported of sexual violence were committed by fathers, stepfathers, or uncles of the survivor. In Rivers, children running errands were often targeted for sexual abuse, most often girls under the age of 12. In Kano, there were multiple incidents involving schools, including cases where a teacher was the perpetrator, young girls were raped on their way to or from school, and in a school room afterhours. Across all states, there were multiple reports of gang rape, as well as several incidents in which the life of a child was threatened if she revealed to anyone that she had been abused.

The number of reported incidents of child abuse not involving sexual violence doubled since last quarter across the eight NSRP focus states. Almost every state reported at least one incident of child abuse for the quarter spanning May to July 2016, with 21 reports in total coming from all sources, including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. Rivers and Plateau reported 16 of those 21 incidents.

There were several incidents involving child neglect, mostly cases in which the father refused to provide for his children, as well as isolated reports of street hawking and child labour abuse. However, a majority of reports from Plateau and Rivers states concerned physical abuse. Of those reports,

most were cases in which the abuser was the mother, stepmother, or aunt of the child, who was most often female. Overall, the rise in reported child abuse cases may indicate increasing recognition that child abuse needs to be reported whether the perpetrator is male or female.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence was reported with less frequency this quarter than the previous quarter, with 36 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 largely concentrated in Plateau and Rivers states. Kaduna reported three cases, while Yobe reported one.

In Plateau there were 15 reported incidents of domestic violence for the quarter coming from all Observatory platform sources. In addition to reports of physical violence within the home, many reports detailed the prevailing trend in economic disempowerment of women. Reported incidents involved husbands either threatening to deny or denying their wife access to property or custody of their children. Several reports also described incidents in which a father denied his daughter education or financial support. In

Plateau more than any other state this quarter, incidents of domestic violence were reported to the police, but the police refuted or did not investigate the claims in almost all cases. In two such cases, women attempting to report themselves as survivors of domestic violence were instead arrested as perpetrators and allegedly abused by the arresting officer.

Rivers reported 17 incidents of domestic violence this quarter, based on all Observatory platform sources. Nearly all reported incidents were cases in which a husband physically abused his wife. Trends in those reports included battery as a result of financial disputes as well as situations in which a husband refused his wife medical care after assaulting and injuring her. Domestic violence reports from Rivers that were not physical abuse were cases in which the husband or father abandoned his family, denying them basic amenities and any form of financial support. This is part of a broader trend of spousal and family abandonment that has been observed across multiple NSRP states over the course of this project.

There were 13 incidents of VAWG this quarter that were non-violent or occurred outside of a domestic context, based on all Observatory platform sources. These cases were more widespread across the eight NSRP focus states, with all states except Bayelsa and Kaduna reporting at least one incident. Most were incidents in which women were beaten by male members of the community, or in one case by a mob. Many incidents of VAWG this quarter were reported in combination with economic pressures and inter-communal violence. Conflict between the Fulani herdsmen and local communities spiked in Plateau at the beginning of the quarter, resulting in displacement and elevated levels of poverty for many women and girls.

General Insecurity and Crime

There were 43 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. As in previous quarters, the JAS insurgency and government counter-insurgency campaigns continue to have major impacts on the lives of women and girls. Borno state saw the highest levels of JAS-related violence amongst NSRP states.

Bayelsa State

There were fewer reports of insurgency-related fatalities this quarter than in previous quarters. Most fatalities were of JAS actors themselves as targets of counter-insurgency operations. Several reports involved female JAS actors, most often suicide bombers who were stopped prior to or just after detonating their devices. One incident involved the discovery of video footage of a female JAS member beheading a female prisoner.

However, the number of reported recoveries of abducted women and girls rose this quarter. Over 100 women and children were reported to have been rescued in clearance operations and raids on JAS camps conducted by the Nigerian army or the Multinational Joint Task Force, a significant increase since last quarter. Yet forced displacement related to the insurgency continues to impact hundreds of young women and girls, especially those left vulnerable in IDP camps, which are frequent targets of insurgency attacks.

The rates of general insecurity and crime affecting women and girls declined this quarter overall, but remained high in the Niger Delta, particularly in Rivers and Delta states. Cult-related incidents comprised half of the VAWG reports from Rivers this quarter. Rising tensions between two cult groups erupted into violence on three reported occasions, resulting in the deaths of at least four women. Episodes of cult violence were typically reported in conjunction with at least one abduction or kidnapping.

In Delta state, intra-communal tensions remained high. Mob violence was reported as a response to attempted rape and robbery. Two cases involved the discovery of female bodies post-mortem, but neither report detailed the circumstances of the woman's death. Reported incidents of piracy, which had been on the rise in Bayelsa, decreased in the state this quarter, with only one reported incident. The report noted that sources disagreed as to whether pirates or militants from the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) had perpetrated the attack, which resulted in the death of one woman. A separate NDA attack claimed the lives of two other women this quarter in Delta state.

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.

There were five reported incidents in Bayelsa state for the quarter covering May and July 2016, coming from all Observatory platform sources including NSRP, ACLED and Nigeria Watch. Three reports were related to insecurity, and two were child abuse.

Ekeremor

Both reports of child abuse in Bayelsa came from Ekeremor LGA this quarter. One reported incident involved a 19-year-old boy who raped an intoxicated 16-year-old girl, causing her to fall into a coma. The other incident involved an unidentified man who raped a young girl.

Ekeremor LGA reported one crime-related incident, in which a woman killed another woman following a land dispute.

Other LGAs

Yenagoa LGA reported one incident of VAWG this quarter, in which a female bystander was killed by a stray bullet fired by an unknown gunman, aimed at a police officer.

Nembe LGA reported one incident of VAWG this quarter, in which a woman was killed in an insurgency attack. Reports were divided as to whether pirates or the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) perpetrated the ambush.

There were 21 reported incidents of VAWG

Borno State

Borno Reports by LGA

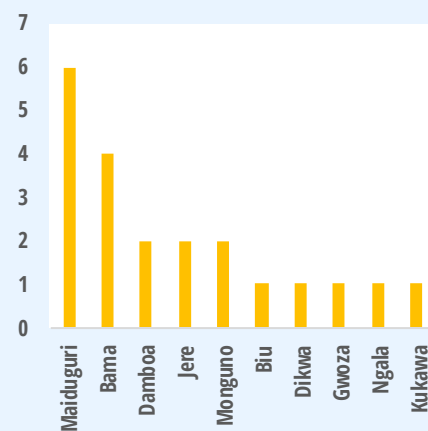


Figure 2: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

in Borno for the quarter based on all Observatory platform sources. Consistent with prior quarters, the JAS insurgency as well as government counter-insurgency operations continue to dominate reported incidents in Borno state. Although there were at least ten fatalities of women and girls reported in Borno this quarter — most often related to attacks by female suicide bombers related to the JAS insurgency — there was also an increase in reports of women and girls being rescued after being abducted.

Bama

Bama reported four cases of insecurity related to the JAS insurgency. Three were cases in which women and children were rescued in counter-insurgency operations. The first raid recovered at least 20 women and children, the second at least 40, and the third at least 20. In a separate incident, it was reported that a female member of JAS beheaded a female prisoner.

Maiduguri

Maiduguri reported six incidents this quarter. Five of these incidents were related to human rights violations, most often child abuse or sexual violence, while one related to insurgency. Maiduguri reported three incidents of rape, with survivors ranging from 16 to 23 years old. One incident of child abuse was reported, in which a girl was

Delta State

brutally bitten by her stepmother and removed from her custody. Maiduguri reported one abduction for the quarter, in which JAS insurgents captured a woman who later escaped.

Jere

There were fewer reported incidents from Jere this quarter as compared to previous quarters. Jere reported two incidents, both related to child sexual abuse. The incidents involved an older man raping young girls, with the survivors aged 12 and eight years old, respectively. One incident occurred as the girl was running an errand on a farm, and the other girl was lured into the perpetrator's home with sweets.

Other LGA's

There were eight additional reports this quarter coming from seven other LGAs, all relating to insecurity as a result of JAS insurgency operations, which included bombing and abductions.

Monguno LGA reported the deaths of three female suicide bombers who were killed while attempting to attack an IDP camp. Bui LGA reported one incident, in which a woman and her child were killed by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), purportedly planted by a JAS insurgent. In Ngala LGA, a woman and her child were rescued in a clearance operation that killed at least ten JAS insurgents. Insurgency operations in Damboa LGA this quarter resulted in the abduction of three women and at least eight JAS fatalities. Kukawa LGA and Gwoza LGA reported the rescue of nearly 90 women and children combined as a result of reported counter-insurgency efforts. Dikwa LGA reported one incident of child abuse this quarter, in which a woman

Delta Reports by LGA

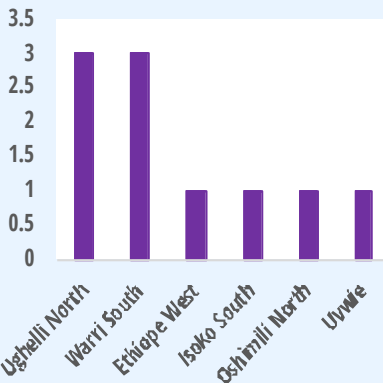


Figure 2: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

in an IDP camp killed her newborn.

There were ten incidents of VAWG reported from six different LGAs in Delta state from May to July 2016, based on all Observatory Platform sources. All reports were related to insecurity, violent criminality or sexual violence.

Ughelli North

Ughelli North LGA reported three incidents for the quarter. One incident related to inter-communal violence, in which it was reported a newly married woman was killed. Two cases related to sexual violence: one in which a woman was raped and killed inside her workplace, and another in which a woman was violated by a serial rapist. It was later reported that the perpetrator was killed by a vigilante mob after allegedly confessing that he belonged to a gang that were responsible for several rapes in the area.

Warri South

There were three reported incidents in Warri South LGA this quarter, all of which were related to insurgency and general insecurity issues. One incident reported that a man who had attempted to rob a pregnant woman was killed by a vigilante mob. An attack by the militant group the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) killed two women in Warri South. Additionally, hundreds of women reportedly gathered in Warri South to peacefully protest the continued detention of their children by the military.

Other LGA's

The remaining incident reports this quarter detailed criminal and insurgency-related issues. Isoko South reported the discovery of the body of a 38-year-old pregnant woman. The report stated that there had been land disputes in the area between two communities.

Uvwie LGA reported that a girl was killed by an armed robber while she was walking home. In Ethiope West LGA, a female student of Delta State Polytechnic-Oghara was found dead in a staff area. In Oshimili North, it was reported that a female robber was killed, allegedly by security forces, during an exchange of gunfire.

Kaduna State

Kaduna Reports by LGA

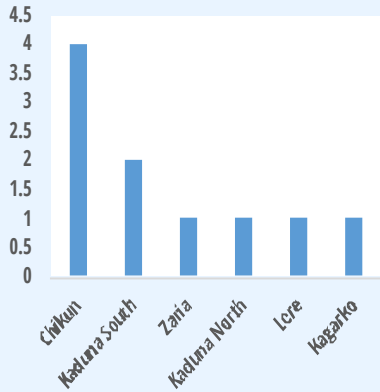


Figure 3: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

There were ten incidents reported in Kaduna from May to July 2016, based on all Observatory Platform sources. Reporting in Kaduna mainly detailed sexual violence, domestic abuse and shootings. The sexual violence was primarily related to child abuse.

Kaduna North/South

This quarter, all incident reports from Kaduna North and Kaduna South LGAs were child sexual violence and domestic violence cases.

In Kaduna South LGA, there was a reported case of violence against a woman in relation to a divorce/child custody case. Kaduna South also reported that a 13-year-old girl was raped by three men.

There was one incident reported in Kaduna North, in which a young girl was raped by a shop owner.

Chikun

In Chikun LGA, a total of four incidents were reported, mainly related to human rights abuses. One incident involved a two-year-old girl who was sexually abused by her father. As in Chikunm, it was reported that a 10-year-old girl who had been sent to work for a family, was rabused by them. An incident of domestic violence related to a divorce and child custody case was also reported. Another incident related to insecurity, involved a being killed woman by a stray bullet that was fired at a vehicle, allegedly by security forces.

Other LGA's

Kagarko, Lere, and Zaria LGAs each reported one incident during the quarter. All but one were categorized as human rights abuses. In Kagarko, it was reported in July that a girl was raped by two men. In June it another incident reported that a 13-year-old girl was raped by a friend of her father. The perpetrator recorded the assault and posted it online. There were two reported incidents in Zaria in July. One report detailed that a 32-year-old man is abusive toward his wife.

Kano State

Kano Reports by LGA

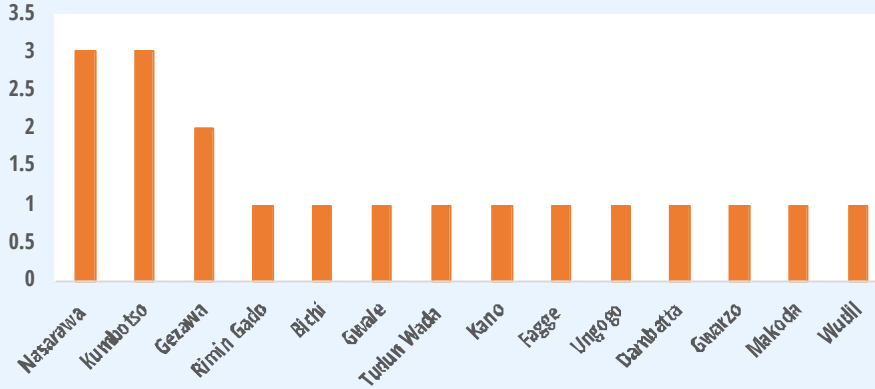


Figure 4: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

This quarter, Kano had a lower number of reported incidents reported involving child sexual violence than prior quarters. However, of the total 19 incidents reported from all sources on the Observatory Platform, a majority were categorized as child sexual violence. Other reports related to rape, child abuse, or general criminality and violence.

Nasarawa

All three of the incidents reported in Nasarawa LGA this quarter were sexual violence perpetrated against children. One incident reported that a 16-year-old girl was raped by six men while on her way home from visiting a relative. In a separate incident, an 11-year-old girl was reportedly raped by a 60-year-old security officer. The third incident report stated that an eight-year-old girl was raped by a 43-year-old man.

Kumbotso

There were three incidents reported in Kumbotso this quarter. They were categorized as child abuse, child sexual assault and general VAWG. All of these incidents occurred in July. The child sexual assault report detailed the rape of a 14-year-old girl. In a separate incident, a 10-year-old was found roaming the streets after reportedly running away from the house where she was working as a domestic worker. The third incident report stated that a 35-year-old woman was accused of witchcraft and beaten.

Gezawa

Both incident reports in Gezawa during the quarter were classified as child sexual assault. One incident involved a 12-year-old girl who was raped by a 32-year-old man. Another incident reported that six school teachers had been sexually abusing four female students.

Other LGAs

This quarter, there were 11 other incidents reported across all sources, coming from eleven different LGAs. A majority of incidents were categorized as child sexual assault, while others related to sexual violence, child abuse, and general VAWG incidents.

The survivors of the six child sexual assault cases reported this quarter were between the ages of five and 14-years-old. In Makoda, an incident report related that a 14-year-old girl was raped by four men at different times and places. In Wudil, a nine-year-old girl was reportedly raped by four men. In Bichi, a nine-year-old girl was raped by her uncle.

Two incidents of sexual assault were reported during the quarter, one in Dambatta and one in Gwale. One incident report detailed that a 20-year-old woman was raped and murdered by an unidentified perpetrator. In a separate incident, a 19-year-old woman was raped by a 46-year-old man. In Tudun Wada and Kano LGAs, there were two separate incidents reported of women being killed during religious arguments. In Rimi Gado, there was one report of child abuse, in which a 20-month-old boy was physically abused by his stepmother and hospitalized due to his injuries.

Plateau State

Plateau Reports by LGA

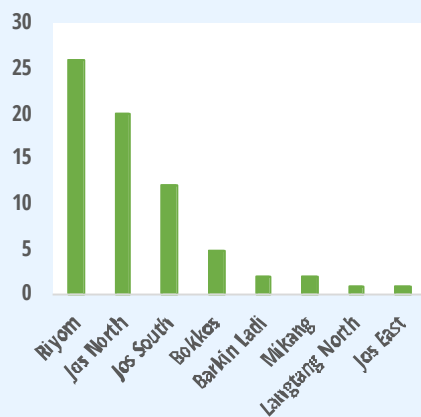


Figure 5: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

For the second quarter in a row, Plateau reported the highest number of incidents of VAWG of any of the NSRP focus states. There were 69 reports in total, coming from all sources on the Observatory Platform including NSRP, ACLED, and Nigeria Watch. Reports comprised mainly of incidents of domestic violence, child abuse, and VAWG as a result of inter-communal conflict.

Jos N/S/E

The Jos region reported 33 incidents of VAWG for the quarter covering May to July 2016, the majority of which were either domestic violence or child sexual abuse.

There were 16 reports of domestic violence across Jos North, South, and East. Jos South reported six cases of domestic violence, five of which were incidents in which a husband battered his wife. In conjunction with physical violence, two cases reported that a father had financially neglected his wife and children, while another two cases reported that a father had denied a mother access to her children. Jos North reported nine incidents of domestic violence for the quarter, four of which were battery and five of which involved physical or financial neglect on the part of the husband or father. One woman reported that she had been suffering physical and verbal abuse from her husband for over sixteen years, while another woman noted that her husband was often under the influence of alcohol or drugs when abusive and had joined a cult group. Jos East reported one

incident this quarter, in which a woman inherited property from her deceased father that was subsequently stolen from her by her uncle.

There were eight reports of child sexual violence in the Jos LGAs. Four were incidents in which a girl was raped by her father or her uncle; one of these incidents resulted in the daughter becoming pregnant. Half of the child sexual violence reports detailed incidents in which a young girl was raped on an errand, in her place of work, or by an unidentified community member.

Six incidents of physical violence against children were reported in the Jos region for this quarter, a majority of which were in Jos North. One case in Jos North involved a father physically abusing his 10-year-old daughter so severely that she later died from medical complications. The other three incidents were cases in which it was reported that young girls were beaten and injured by one or both of their parents. In one case, the child allegedly reported the abuse to child welfare, but no action was taken. Jos South reported two cases of child abuse for the quarter, both incidents in which young girls were beaten by their aunts.

Jos South reported one abduction for the quarter, a 16-year-old girl. Jos North reported one drug-related abuse, in which a report stated that a girl had been absent from school and had been coerced into drug use by her boyfriend. Jos North also reported one abuse by public security forces, in which a woman was allegedly abused by a police officer after attempting to report a domestic violence incident.

Riyom

Riyom reported 26 incidents of VAWG for this quarter, over six times as many incidents as last quarter. However, all but one incident was categorized as economic pressure or displacement by violence. Ongoing conflicts between pastoralists and farmers ravaged Riyom this quarter, with the conflicts escalating to such a degree that many women and girls were displaced as a result of their homes being burnt down or violence on their property causing them to flee.

Ten incidents of women displaced by violence in Riyom this quarter relayed that

the affected women had been left with four or more children or siblings to take care of, with no income or housing to accommodate their dependents. Three of these women had seven or more children relying on them for food, shelter, and school fees. In most of these cases, the husband or father was reported to have been killed in the conflict. In four cases, the husband was reported as living, but incapable of providing for his wife and children either due to lack of income or abandonment.

Displaced women ranged widely in age, the youngest being 13 and the eldest 80. Two of the younger affected girls, ages 13 and 15, were reported to have been suffering hunger and poverty without any living relations. One incident of an internally displaced woman was reported in conjunction with sexual violence. Security personnel at an IDP camp allegedly raped a young girl whose house had been burnt down.

Riyom reported one incident not related to the pastoralist crisis, in which a man raped a four-year-old girl to death. The perpetrator was reportedly taken into police custody.

Other LGAs

Bokkos LGA reported five incidents for the quarter. Two reports related to sexual violence, one in which a 15-year-old girl was raped by a man who was HIV positive and the other in which a woman reported being raped twice by an unidentified perpetrator. Three reports were of domestic violence, two in which a husband repeatedly beat his wife, and one in which a woman was divorced by her husband and subsequently denied her right to inheritance. Barkin Ladi LGA reported two incidents during the quarter. One involved a girl who was denied access to education by her father because he said it would be a waste of finances. The other involved a woman who was displaced due to economic pressures. Langtang LGA reported one incident during the quarter. The report related that a girl who was hired as a domestic worker was raped a number of times between September 2015 and June 2016 by her employer. Mikang LGA reported two incidents for the quarter. One involved a girl who was denied education by her father. Another report stated that a woman had been repeatedly raped by a man, resulting in two pregnancies.

Rivers State

Rivers Reports by LGA

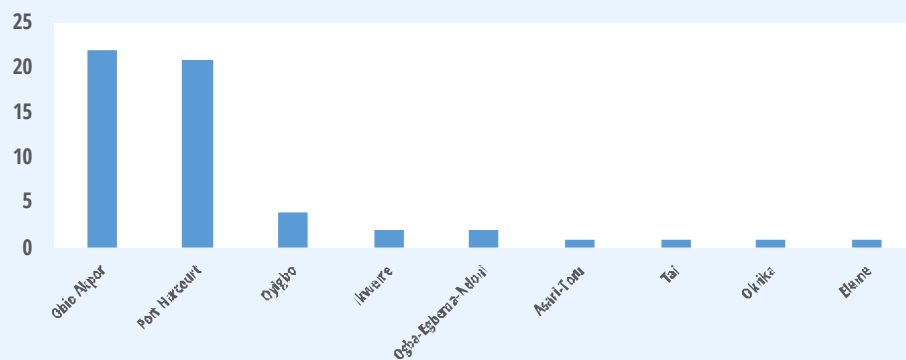


Figure 6: VAWG reports for period by LGA. All sources.

Rivers followed Plateau as the second highest reporting state of VAWG incidents for the quarter amongst the NSRP focus states. Rivers reported 55 incidents for the quarter covering May to July 2016, based on all Observatory Platform sources including NSRP, ACLED, and Nigeria Watch. The majority of reports were incidents of child abuse, sexual or domestic violence.

Port Harcourt

Reports of VAWG in Port Harcourt this quarter were frequent and were comprised of various types of abuse, with 21 reports in total based on all Observatory Platform sources.

There were four reports in which a man sexually abused his daughter or niece. One survivor was of unspecified age, two were age 14, and one reported ongoing abuse since the age of 13. One survivor reported abuse by both her father and brother.

Child sexual abuse outside of a familial context was reported six times in Port Harcourt during the quarter covering May to July 2016. All but one of the survivors were under the age of 13. In three cases, two girls age six and one girl age eight were raped by men in their late thirties in buildings under construction. Other reports included cases in which a 12-year-old girl was raped by an older man, and an incident in which parents reported that their 17-year-old daughter had been raped by three men. Child sexual

abuses resulted in one fatality in Port Harcourt this quarter; a 10-year-old girl who died from medical complications suffered after she was raped by a kiosk owner. There was only one incident of rape reported this quarter in which the target was not a child; woman in Port Harcourt who reported that she was raped by a neighbour.

Port Harcourt reported five incidents of child abuse this quarter. A majority were reports of physical violence against young girls. In two cases the perpetrator was not identified, while in two other cases the perpetrator was identified as the aunt or mother of the child. The remaining incident was one in which a mother prevented her two children from attending school in order to take advantage of them as street hawkers.

The rate of domestic violence in Port Harcourt this quarter remained almost the same as last quarter, with four incidents reported from May to July as compared to five reported incidents last quarter. Two cases reported a woman beaten by her husband. Of those reports, one detailed that the husband had refused his wife a divorce, and the other relayed that the husband had threatened to hurt anyone attempting to involve themselves in the domestic dispute. The remaining two incidents included one in which a man had neglected to provide for his wife and three children to the extent that he had kicked them out of the home, and one in which a

man had confined his wife to their home because he disapproved of people with whom she had decided to socialize.

Obio-Akpor

Reports of VAWG markedly increased in Obio-Akpor LGA this quarter, with 22 total incidents coming from all data sources on the Observatory Platform from May to July 2016. A majority of reports were incidents related to domestic or child sexual violence.

There were 12 incidents of domestic violence reported this quarter in Obio-Akpor. Most were cases in which a wife reported being beaten by her husband. Two reports revealed that the husband subsequently denied his wife medical attention after abusing her. In two separate cases, women reported that in addition to being physically violent, their husbands had stolen their money. Four incidents of abandonment were reported this quarter — all cases in which a husband abandoned his wife and children, most often denying them any form of financial assistance.

Obio-Akpor reported eight incidents of child sexual abuse for the quarter covering May to July 2016. All survivors were under the age of 13. Two were incidents in which girls were raped by store owners while they were running errands. In three of the reports, the perpetrator was identified either as a neighbour or relation to the survivor. However, two reports did not identify a perpetrator. One case resulted in the young girl being hospitalized. The remaining incident was one in which a five-year-old girl was raped by a 14-year-old-boy in an uncompleted building. This continues a trend observed this quarter in which multiple incidents of child sexual violence across all focus states occurred in buildings under construction.

One incident of physical violence perpetrated against a child, was reported in Obio-Akpor LGA this quarter; a young girl who reported repeated flogging by her aunt.

Vigilante activity was reported only once this quarter; an incident in which a woman reported a robbery to a vigilante group, who then arrested her.

Yobe State

Oyigbo

There were four incidents of VAWG reported in Oyigbo this quarter, compared to five incidents last quarter. Three reports were domestic violence incidents and one was child sexual abuse.

In two cases, women reported that their husbands physically abused them. In one of those cases, the woman was pregnant. One case from Oyigbo reported a husband who abandoned his wife and five children and withdrew all financial support.

The incident of child sexual violence that was reported involved a 15-year-old girl who was raped all night by an unidentified man in an uncompleted building.

Other LGAs

Okrika LGA reported only one incident this quarter, which was categorized as child sexual violence. A 15-year-old girl was reportedly raped by an unidentified perpetrator.

Cult violence affected both Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni and Ikwerre LGAs this quarter.

Ongoing clashes between two rival cult groups resulted in the deaths of one woman in Ikwerre and two women in Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni. It was reported that the violence caused almost 50 fatalities overall.

Two abductions were reported this quarter, one in Asari-Toru and the other in Ikwerre. The survivor of the Ikwerre kidnapping was later recovered, while the woman from Asari-Toru remained missing. Tai LGA reported one domestic violence incident of spousal abuse. Eleme LGA reported one incident of child sexual violence, in which a 17-year-old girl was raped by an unidentified perpetrator.

Whereas Yobe state reported no incidents of VAWG last quarter, there were four reports this quarter coming from all Observatory Platform data sources. Two incidents were from Damaturu LGA and two were from Potiskum LGA.

The two incidents in Potiskum were both related to crime and insecurity. In one incident, a man under the influence of drugs killed his mother and two sisters by hacking them to death with machete. The other incident involved a woman whose husband joined JAS and attempted to force her to join as well. With her child, the woman fled to Jos LGA for safety and assistance.

Reports from Damaturu included two cases of child abuse. One case reported a young orphan girl mistreated by her guardians and physically abused by a boy in the neighbourhood. The other case involved a mother who killed her eight-month-old baby.

Violence Affecting Boys

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

Over this quarter, at least four incidents involving physical violence against boys were reported in NSRP states. In Damaturu LGA of Yobe state, it was reported that an 8-month year old boy was murdered by his mother in May. In Kano state in June, an 11-year-old boy was reported to have been abducted and killed by a gang of kidnapers.

In Delta state in Aniocha North, it was reported that a boy was taken away and killed by alleged members of Indigenous Peoples of Biafra (IPOB) following a quarrel in May.

Three boys were also reported to have been abducted during a clash between JAS members and public security forces in June, in Gwoza LGA of Borno state.

While no specific incidents of sexual abuse of boys was reported this quarter, it is imperative that peace actors seek to mainstream reporting on abuses, in order to heighten awareness of the issue and inform prevention efforts.

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 May to July 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. Overall conflict fatalities have decreased significantly over the past 12 months (see Figure 7), which is predominately due to the drop in insurgency violence in the North. Despite the overall drop in fatalities, violence is on the rise in the Niger Delta, with the insecurity impacting women and girls, as reported in VAWG data this quarter.

Objective 2

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

Over the course of this quarter, the number of reports decreased each month. Though incident reporting numbers are down, the 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, as well as vulnerable to abuse within their own homes and communities.

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 half of the year.

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;

All Reported Fatalities (Men and Women)

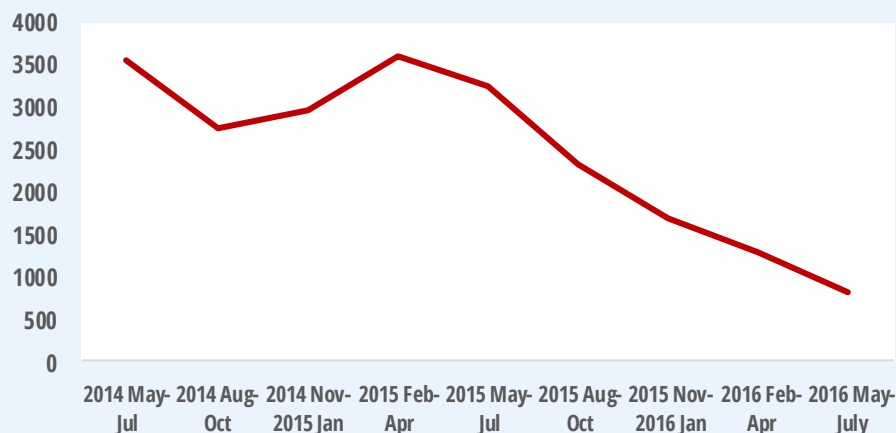


Figure 7: Trends in overall fatalities due to violence in the eight NSRP States as reported by Nigeria Watch data.

Violence Against Women and Girls

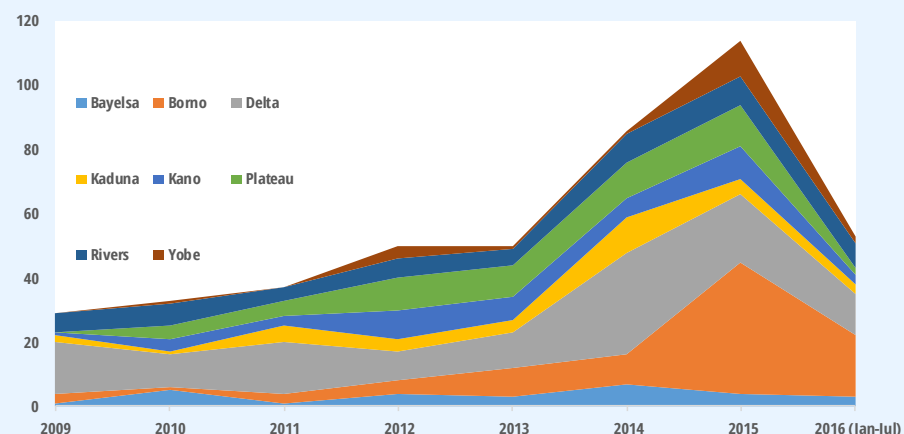


Figure 8: Stacked Area Chart showing trends in VAWG incidents Reported by NSRP State, according to Nigeria Watch data (larger area=more incidents). The y-axis shows the cumulative, aggregate trends, while the x-axis shows the timeline from 2009 to present. The color blocks show the data disaggregated 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.

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 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 (See Figure 9).

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.

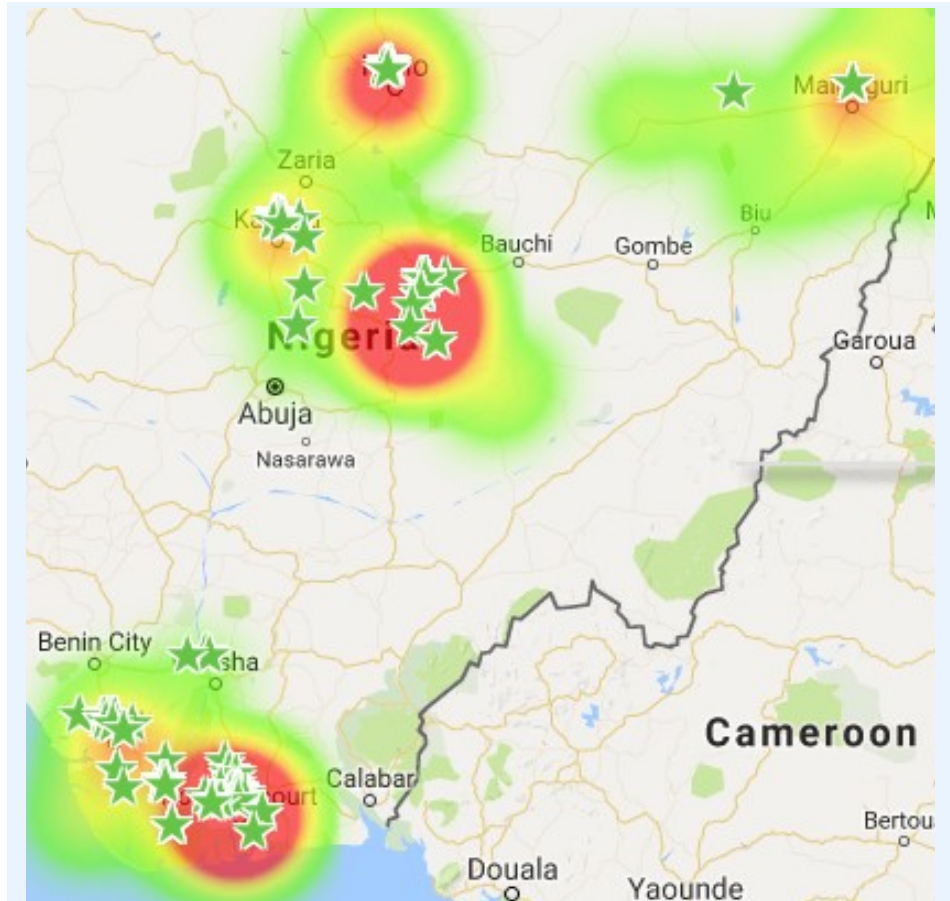


Figure 9: Green stars represent Gender-Focused Interventions registered on the Observatory platform (May-July 2016); All sources formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org