



report **Women**

**MISSING DATA,
MISSING JUSTICE**

A media justice status report on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Nigeria



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Missing data, missing justice

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Missing data, missing justice: A media justice status report on Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Nigeria

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Executive Summary

Missing Data, Missing Justice is a media justice status report on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Nigeria, spanning 2018-2020. It brings to the fore the implications of missing evidence in justice administration on SGBV cases. In particular, it shows the extent poor documentation in the value chain of justice, not only leads to delays in justice administration, but also stall justice delivery. This report which was produced under the 2021 *Report Women Female Reporters' Leadership Programme (FRLP)* with support from the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), dug into the issue of SGBV, which was referred to as Shadow Pandemic during the COVID-19 lockdown.

This report produced using a multi-prong approach has two parts – a research and five commissioned investigative stories on SGBV, which tracked the justice status of some select cases reported in the media. Key findings indicate that: the media increasingly reported issues of access and abuse against women in 2018 and 2019, but this dropped in 2020; 86 out of the 91 cases on abuse were reported to the police; one, to National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); one, to National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA); two were not reported to any law enforcement agencies, while media reports were silent on one of the cases. So, we could not ascertain whether it was reported to any law enforcement agency. Of the 88 cases that made it to law enforcement agencies, 56 of them were charged to court, 15 were not charged to court; the police could not trace whether 18 of them made it to court due to the absence of a comprehensive database; cases reported in the media were not followed up; and did not contain the necessary data from NGO, police and the courts due to poor database management. Thus, we conclude that over a third (36.4%) of these cases did not progress beyond the police, which is partly responsible for missing justice.

To avoid 'missing justice', journalists should avoid episodic reporting and follow-up on stories; survivors and NGOs/ other not-for-profit organisations handling such cases should ensure proper documentation of evidence; and state actors in charge of investigation, prosecution and justice delivery should deploy technology to properly and accurately document cases for easy retrieval. It is hoped that these will address the issue of *Missing Data, Missing Justice*; and by extension improve trust, accountability and gender justice needed to build an inclusive nation where justice prevails.

Motunrayo Alaka

Executive Director/CEO, WSCIJ

Introduction

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) has become so rampant in Nigeria that the media cannot ignore it. It makes its way into the news, but how well this is done, particularly in relation to the criminal justice system, is the focus of this report which digs into the issue of abuse of women and girls which was considered the Second Pandemic during the COVID-19 lockdown when many women and girls were locked in with their violators. Constitutionally saddled with the task of holding power accountable to the people, the media owe it a duty to follow up on the justice status of this inhumanity to women and girls. Therefore, this work follows up on the justice status of a number of media reported cases of SGBV.

The report is a component of the 2021 *Report Women Female Reporters Leadership Programme (FRLP)* implemented by the Wole Soyinka Centre for Investigative Journalism (WSCIJ) with support from the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), now known as Open Society Foundation Africa. It provides empirical evidence on SGBV cases as reported in the media and their status in the criminal justice process. It is vital in understanding the links and interface of SGBV with the Criminal Justice System in Nigeria.

The WSCIJ hopes that the findings will enable the media to conduct more follow up stories on the justice status for SGBV cases. We also believe the document will be a conversation and action starter for relevant stakeholders to engage and improve on access to justice for victims and survivors of SGBV.

A multi-pronged approach

This report is in two parts – a research and five commissioned investigative stories on SGBV. For the research, the sources of data are primary and secondary. The primary data are from content analysis and interviews; while the secondary data are from the records of the police, courts and NGOs. WSCIJ in-house team and five journalists, mainly crime reporters, gathered the primary data; and the five journalists gathered the secondary data.

On content analysis, the WSCIJ in-house team purposively sampled 14,004 stories on issues affecting women and girls in Nigeria from 16 print and online news publications spanning three years (2018-2020). The 14,004 stories were on access and abuse of women and girls. Out of the 14,004 stories, 9,933 were on access, while 4,071 were on abuse. As at the time of publishing the 4,071 stories on abuse, their justice status was inconclusive. As a result, WSCIJ purposively sampled and tracked 91 cases comprising rape, domestic violence, human trafficking, torture/dehumanisation, defilement, sexual

exploitation and forced child marriage, which in our estimation should have had justice delivered.

In addition, the five journalists conducted interviews with NGOs, human rights activists, lawyers, public relations officers of law enforcement agencies, court officials, relatives and community members of survivors/victims, and journalists who wrote the 91 stories tracked out of the 14,004 stories content analysed. Furthermore, the five journalists also visited the police stations, courts and NGOs to extract secondary data from their records.

This multi-prong approach was meant to enhance the generalisability of the findings as the weakness of one approach was strengthened by the other. Essentially, the multi-prong approach was to enable us arrive at a nuanced conclusion on the status of gender justice.

Operational definition of terms

- **Adjournment:** Suspend court proceedings to another time or place.
- **Acquittal:** A form of judgement that the defendant is dismissed of the written charge. It is the legal and formal certification of the innocence of a person who has been charged with a crime. An acquittal comes with the verdict of not guilty.
- **Awaiting trial:** The arrest and detention of a person in prison until their cases are investigated and tried in the court of law.
- **Conviction:** The judicial process of finding a criminal defendant guilty of a charged offence. The adjudication of a criminal defendant's guilt.
- **Death by hanging:** A mode of capital punishment where a criminal condemned to suffer death is suspended by the neck until they die of asphyxiation.
- **Defilement:** Rape of a person, either a girl or a boy under the age of 18 years. It does not matter whether the person has given consent or not, the major determinant in defilement is age.
- **Domestic violence:** A felony or misdemeanour crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner or by a person who has had a dating or engagement relationship with the victim.

- **Dissolution of marriage:** The legal ending of a marriage or marital union by a court of law. It is also known as divorce.
- **Forced child marriage:** Any marriage or informal union between a child under the age of 18 years and an adult or another child.
- **Harmful widowhood practices:** All traditional behaviour, attitude or practices that negatively affects the rights of widow.
- **Human trafficking:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception with the aim of exploiting them for profit.
- **Imprisonment:** Lawful confinement of a person in prison, usually against their will, for crimes or for the appearance of a party in a civil suit or on arrest in execution. Imprisonment for crimes is either for the appearance of a person accused, when they cannot make bail or as part of a sentence.
- **Incest:** A crime of sexual relations or marriage taking place between a male or female who are closely linked by blood or affinity that such activity is prohibited by law.
- **Life imprisonment:** The punishment of keeping a convicted person in a prison for the rest of their life.
- **Prison:** An institution under the federal or state jurisdiction whose primary use is for confinement of individuals convicted of a serious crime.
- **Settlement out of court:** It is the resolution of a matter between the parties without the direct involvement of the court/presiding judge.
- **Sexual exploitation:** To take advantage of the sexuality of a person to make a personal gain or profit.
- **Torture:** An act of inflicting severe pain and suffering as punishment, as coercion or for the purpose of obtaining information or confession.
- **Sentence:** The punishment given to a person convicted of a crime. A sentence is ordered by the judge based on the judge's verdict within the possible punishments set by state law or federal law in convictions for a federal crime.
- **Rape:** The penetration (no matter how slight) of the vagina or anus with anybody part, object, mouth, or the sex organ of another person without the consent of the victim.
- **Remand:** To keep a defendant in the custody of police or other law enforcement agencies or grant bail, especially where the case is adjourned. A person may be remanded on bail or in custody.

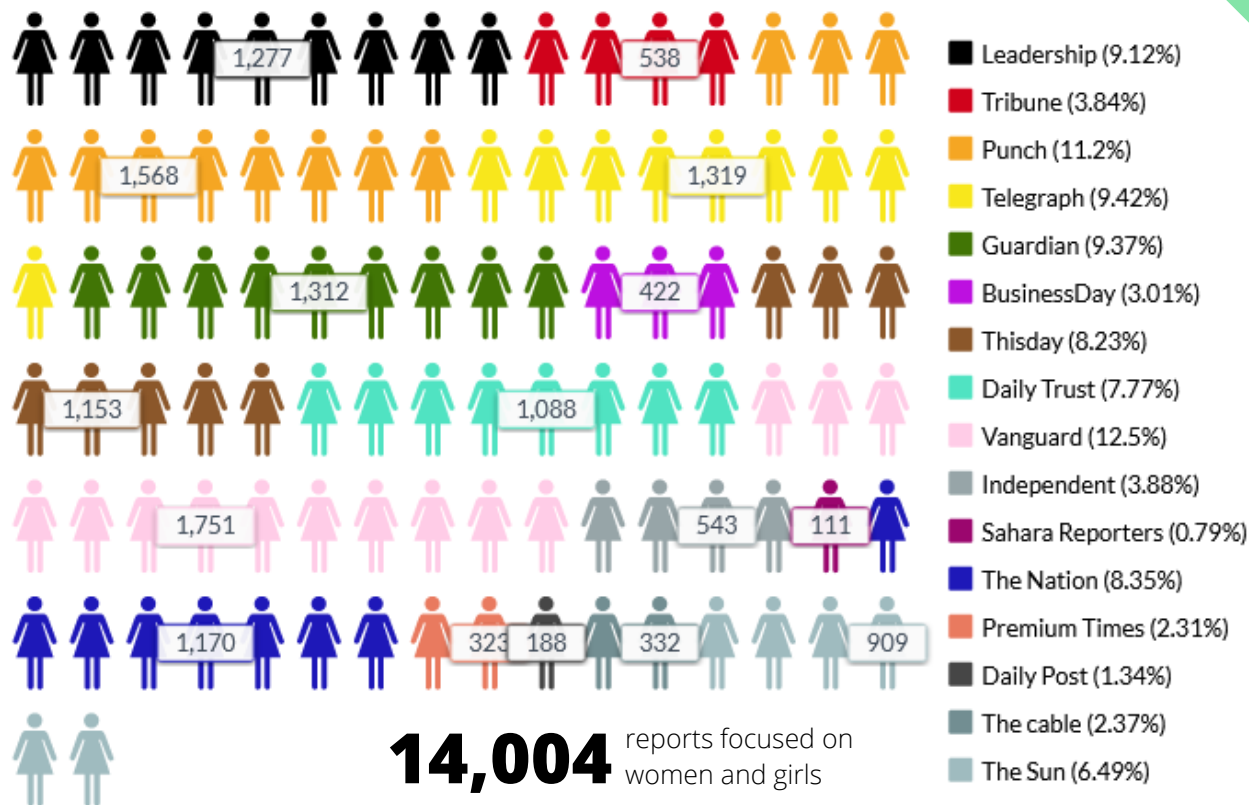
Analysis of WSCIJ's media monitoring on SGBV (2018 - 2020)

WSCIJ monitored reports on issues of access and abuse as they affected women and girls from sixteen (16) Nigerian news publications. We found a total of 14,004 reports focused on women and girls.



Spread of coverage by news publications monitored

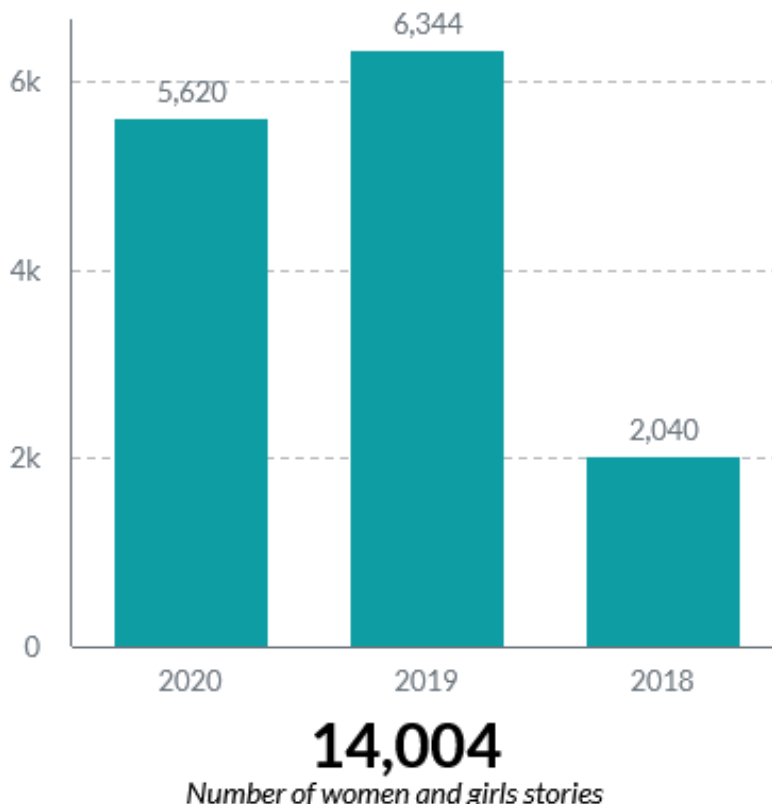
Vanguard, with 1,751 reports accounted for 12.5% of the total reports and had the highest number of reports on women and girls. This was followed by *Punch* with 1,568 reports (11.2%); *New Telegraph*, 1,319 reports (9.42%); *Guardian*, 1,312 reports (9.37%); *Leadership*, 1,277 reports (9.12%); *The Nation*, 1,170 reports (8.35%); *ThisDay*, 1,153 reports (8.23%); *Daily Trust*, 1,088 reports (7.77%); and *The Sun* with 909 reports (6.49%). *Independent*, *Tribune*, *BusinessDay*, *TheCable*, *Premium Times*, *Daily Post* and *Sahara Reporters* accounted for 543 (3.88%), 538 (3.84%), 422 (3.01%), 332 (2.37%), 323 (2.31%), 188 (1.34%) and 111 (0.79%) reports respectively.



Total number of stories monitored across the 3 years (2018-2020)

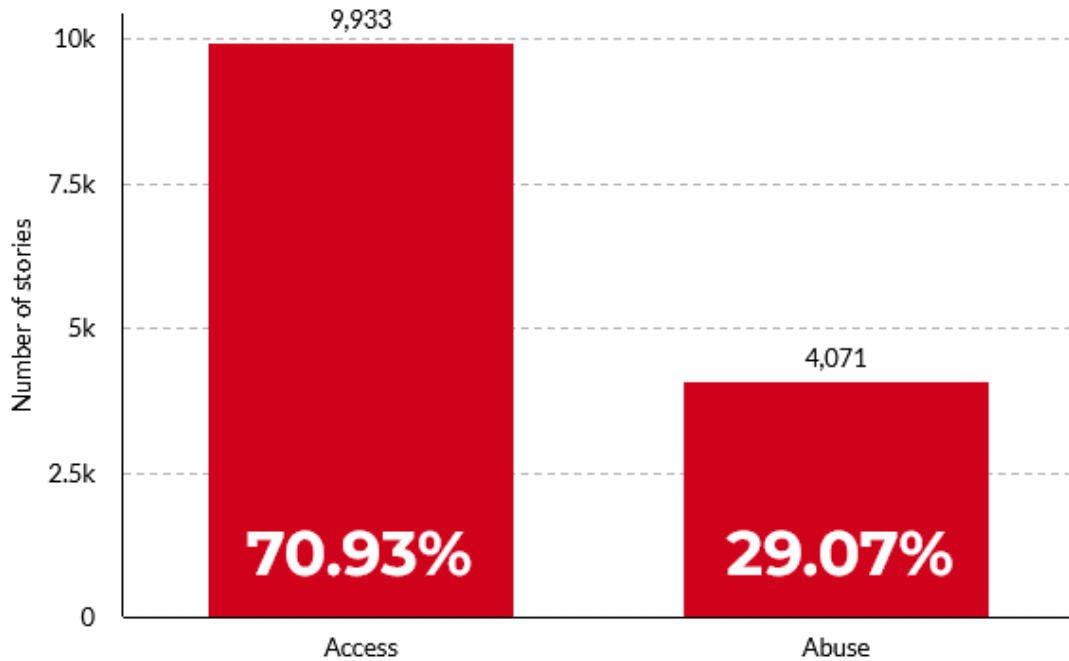
Stories monitored by year

Analysis of the stories monitored by the year of publication shows that 2019 with 6,344 stories had the highest number of stories focused on women and girls issues, followed by 2020 with 5,620 stories and 2018 with 2,040 stories.

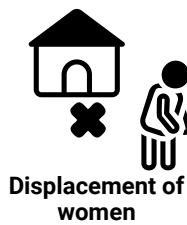


Abuse of women and girls are underreported

Select news publications were monitored for two broad issues – access and abuse. Stories about access border on women access to or placement within the health, education, politics, business, government, private sector, funding, fashion, sports, and entertainment industry.

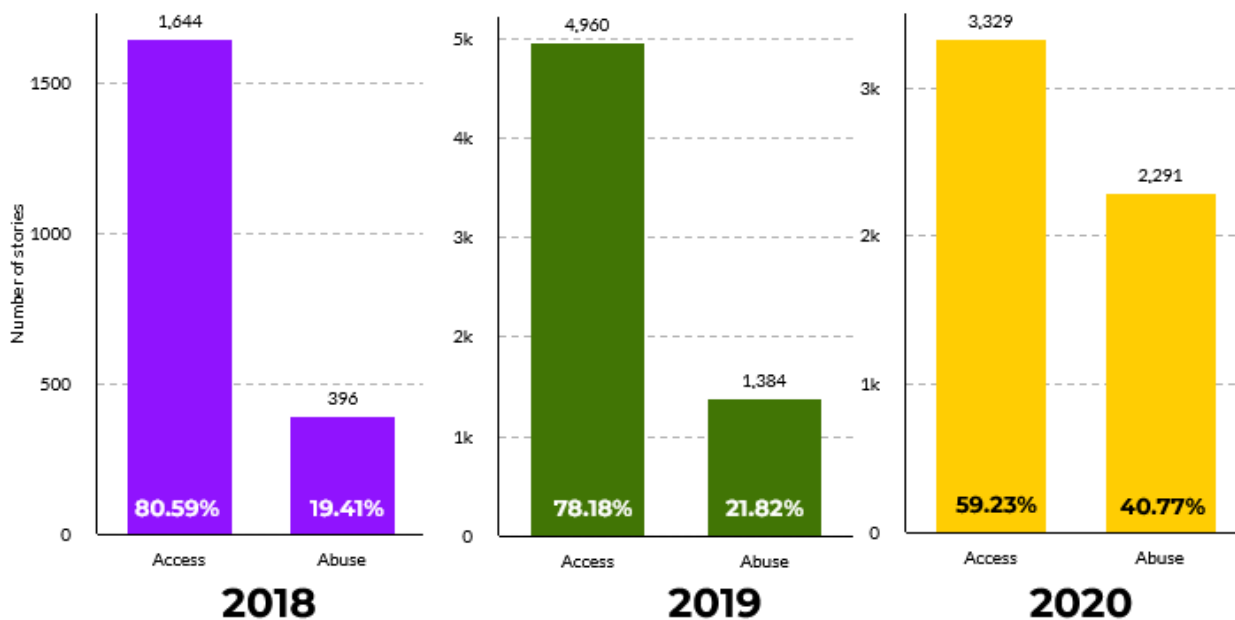


For the period monitored, there were 9,933 (70.93%) stories on access; and 4,071 stories (29.07%) on abuse. The Stories on abuse cover issues like displacement of women, forced child marriage, widowhood, human trafficking, domestic violence, female genital mutilation and rape of minors and adults among others. It accounted for



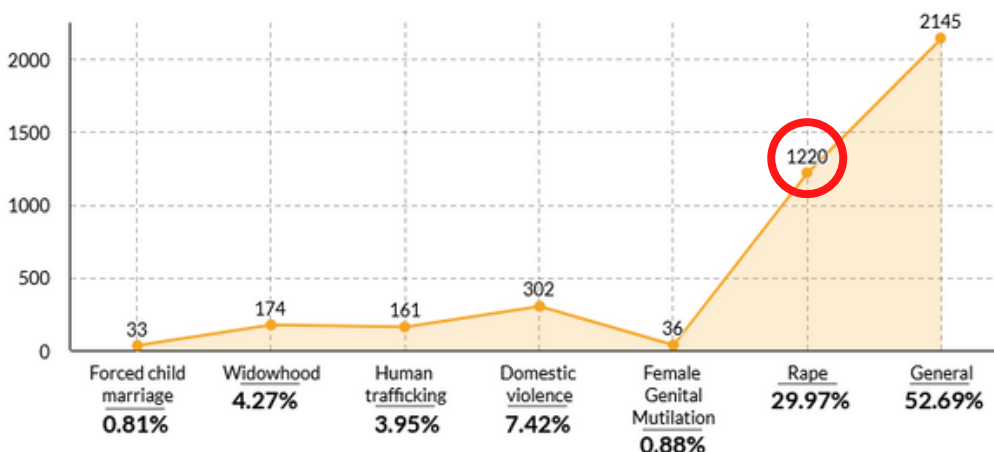
Coverage of stories about abuse is improving

Stories about abuse of women and girls were low across the years monitored. In 2018, it accounted for 396 out of 2,040 (19.41%) reports; 1,384 out of 6,344 (21.82%) in 2019, and 2,291 out of 5,620 (40.77%) reports in 2020.

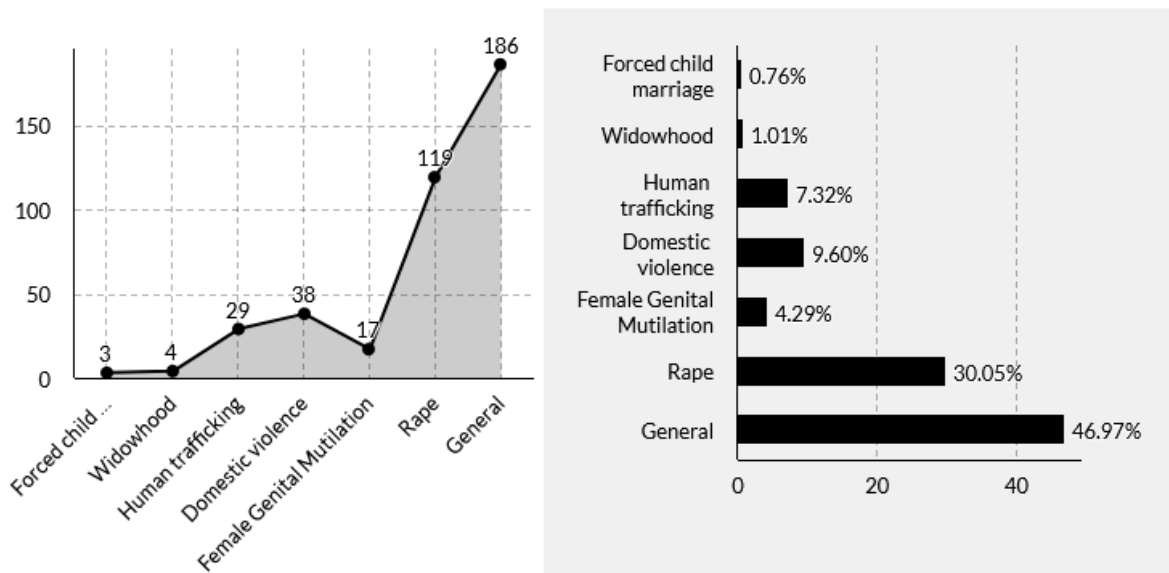


Red alert on rape

The stories of abuse were monitored under six specific forms of sexual and gender violence as well as other forms of abuse. Specific forms of abuse monitored include forced child marriage, widowhood, human trafficking, domestic violence, female genital mutilation and rape. Forced child marriage accounted for 0.81% of the stories; widowhood, 4.27%; human trafficking, 3.95%; domestic violence, 7.42%; female genital mutilation, 0.88%; rape, 29.97%; while other forms of abuse of women and girls accounted for 52.69%.

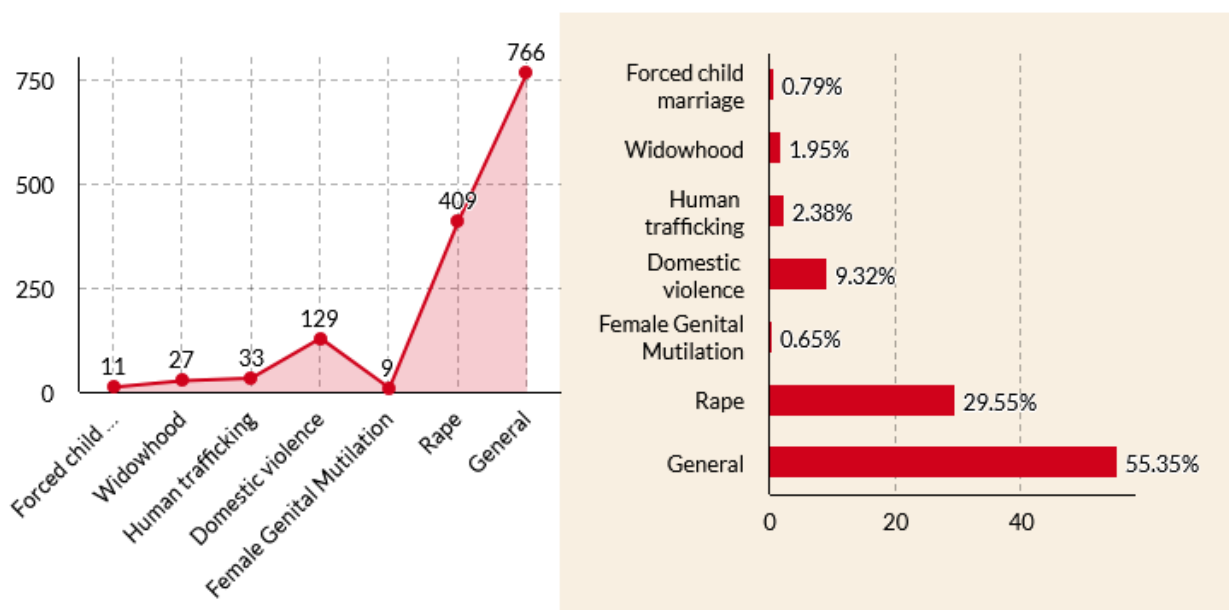


The results of story analysis on abuse for the three months monitored in 2018 show that forced child marriage accounted for 0.76%; widowhood, 1.01%; human trafficking, 7.32%; domestic violence, 9.60%; female genital mutilation, 4.29%; rape, 30.05%, while other forms of abuse of women and girls accounted for 46.97%.



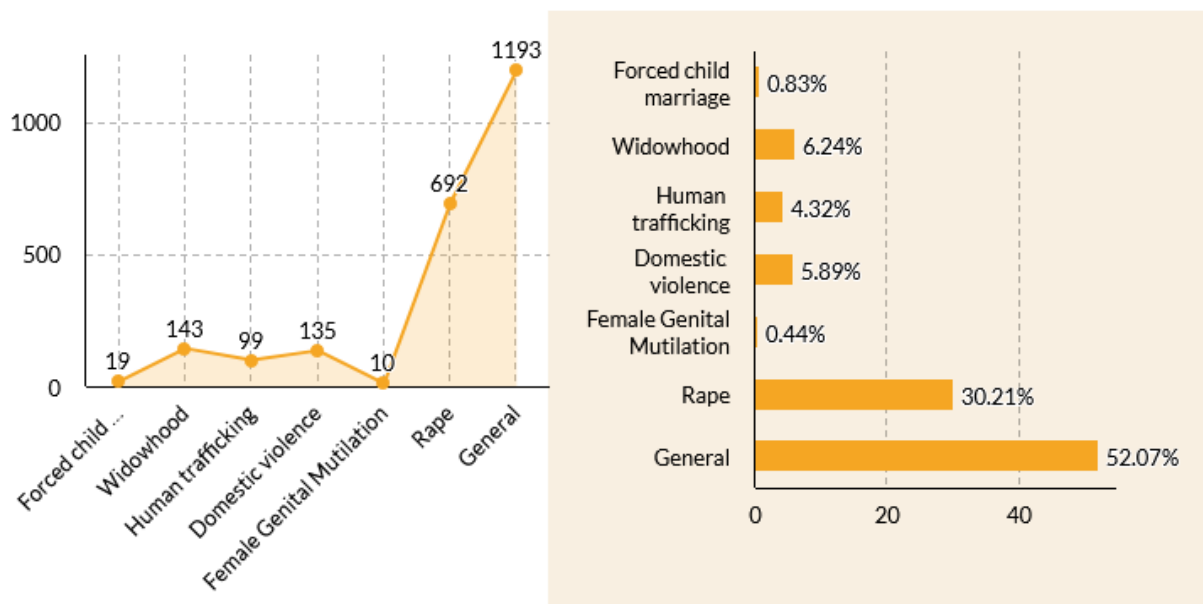
2018

The 2019 data on stories of abuse show that forced child marriage accounted for 0.79%; widowhood, 1.95%; human trafficking, 2.38%; domestic violence, 9.32%; female genital mutilation, 0.65%; rape, 29.55%, while other forms of abuse of women and girls accounted for 55.35%.



2019

Finally, the 2020 data on stories about abuse shows that forced child marriage accounted for 0.83%; widowhood, 6.24%; human trafficking, 4.32%; domestic violence, 5.89%; female genital mutilation, 0.44%; rape, 30.21%, while the other forms of abuse of women and girls accounted for 52.07%.

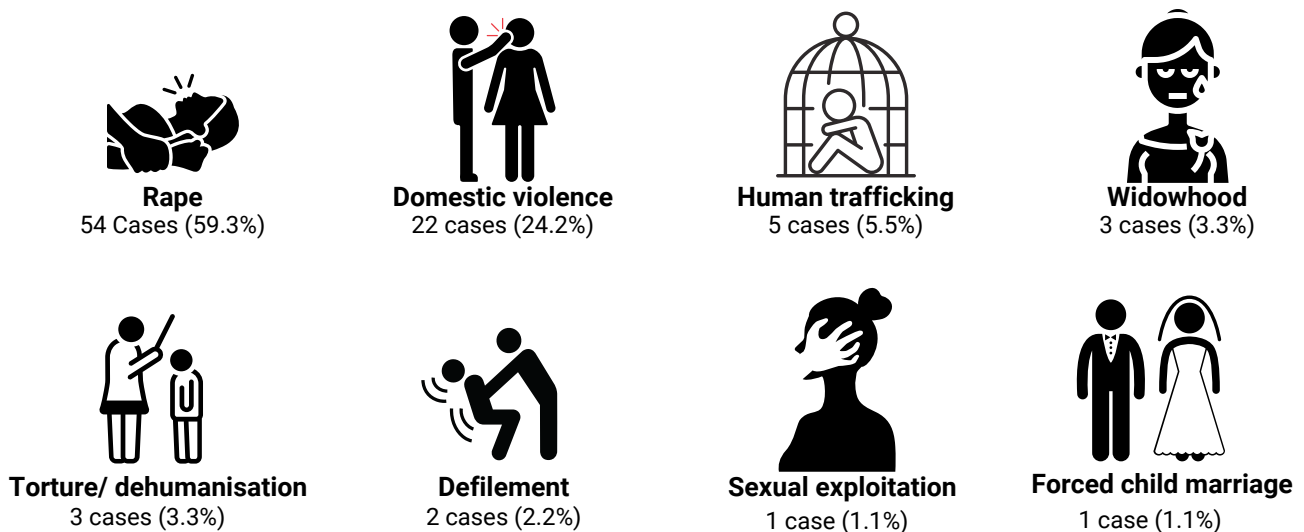


2020

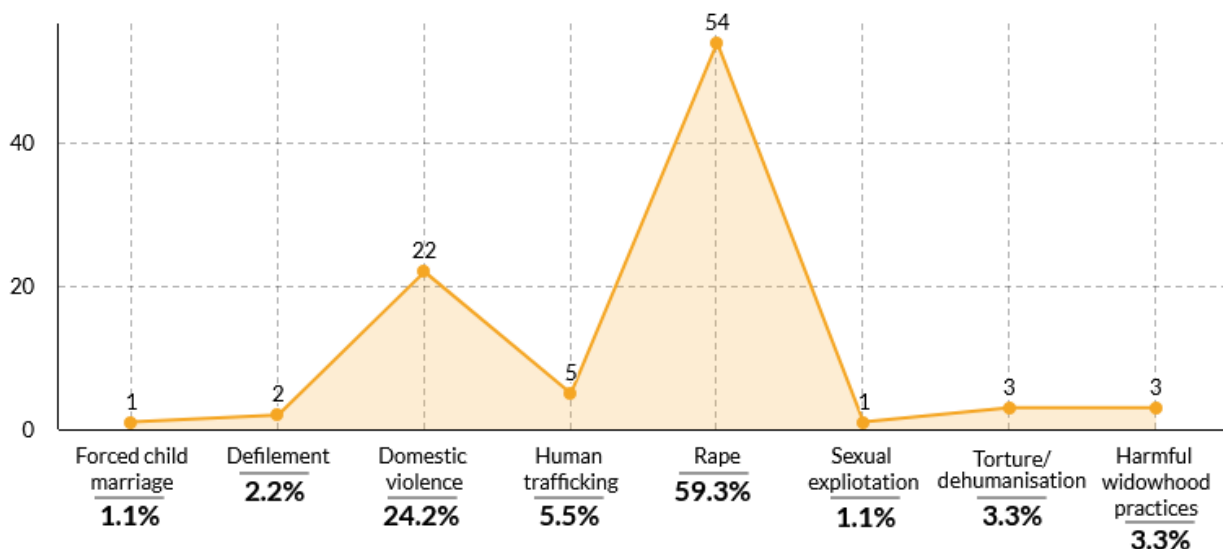
Wither justice on SGBV reported cases?

WSCIJ selected 91 cases of SGBV reported in the media from 2018 to 2020, to follow up on how far the affected persons 'travelled' on their journey to justice. We tracked when the stories were published, whether the cases were reported to the police, if the cases made it to the court, and whether the cases were concluded or otherwise. This section presents our findings.

SGBV issues covered

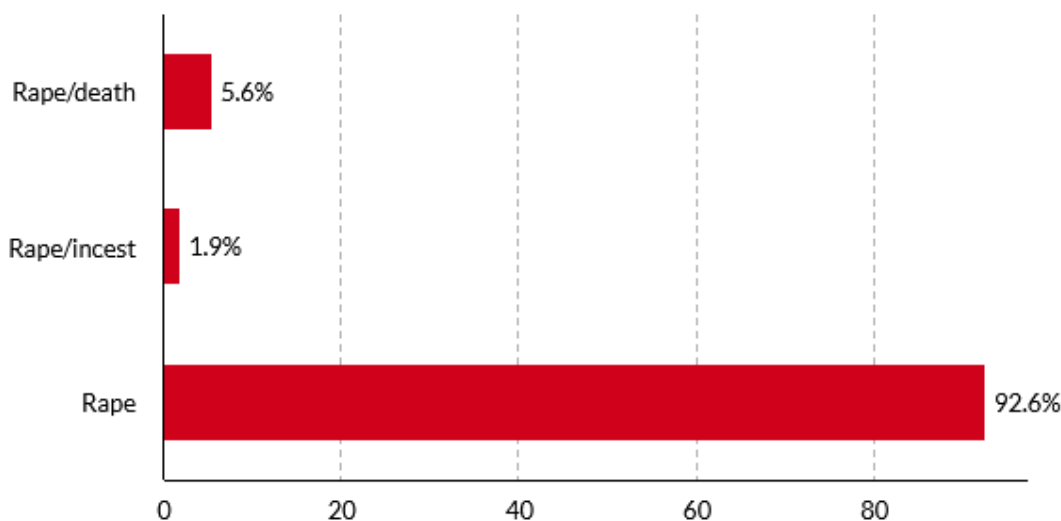


The 91 SGBV cases cover nine forms of SGBV – rape with 54 cases (59.3%) was the highest, followed by domestic violence with 22 cases (24.2%), then human trafficking with five cases (5.5%). Other forms of SGBV covered include harmful widowhood practices with three cases (3.3%); torture/dehumanisation, three cases (3.3%); defilement, two cases (2.2%); sexual exploitation and forced child marriage with one case each (1.1%).

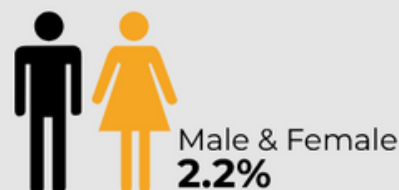
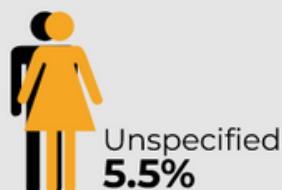
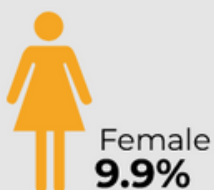


Rape

54 of the 91 cases, accounting for 59.3% of SGBV reported, were on rape. Out of this, one was by an immediate family member, and three led to the death of the victim.



Who are the perpetrators?



Seventy-five (82.4%) of the SGBV cases were perpetrated by men; nine (9.9%), by women; two (2.2%) by a combination of men and women, while the gender of the perpetrator was not specified for five (5.5%) of the cases.

Who gets abused the most?

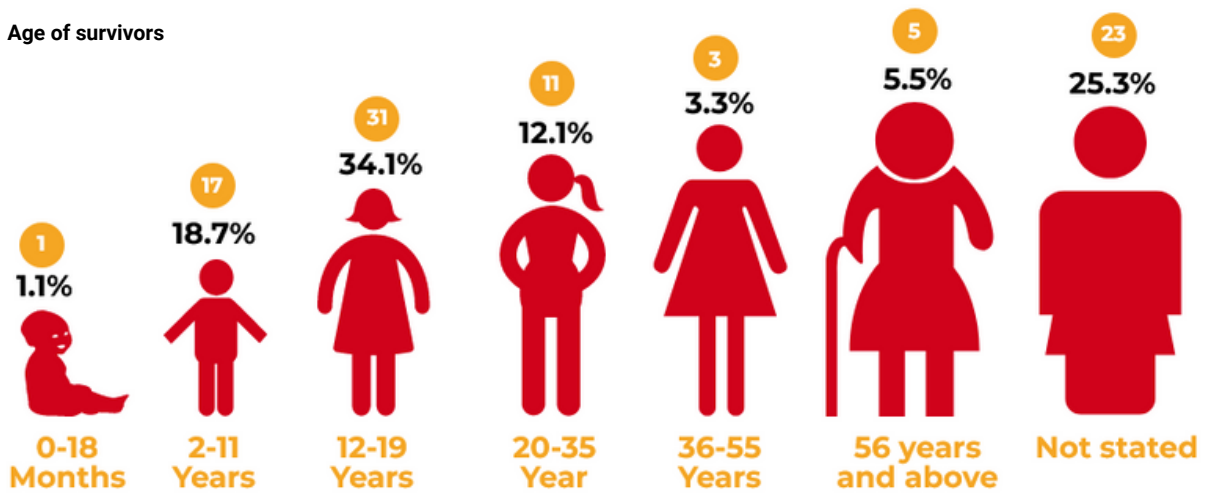


Females were reported as victims or survivors in all 91 cases analysed. It can be inferred that women and girls are often at the receiving end of SGBV.

women and girls of all ages are endangered by SGBV

The ages of 23 of the survivors were not stated in the reports. However, the data show that people aged 12-19 (adolescents) were the highest among the survivors and victims, accounting for 31 (34.1%) of the 91 cases, followed by children aged 2-11 with 17 (18.7%) cases; and young adults aged 20-35 with 11 (12.1%) cases. The least number of cases were reported among infants (0-18 months) with 1 case accounting for 1.1%; followed by middle-aged adults (36-55 years) with 3 (3.3%) cases; and people in their late adulthood (56 years and above) with 5 (5.5%) cases.

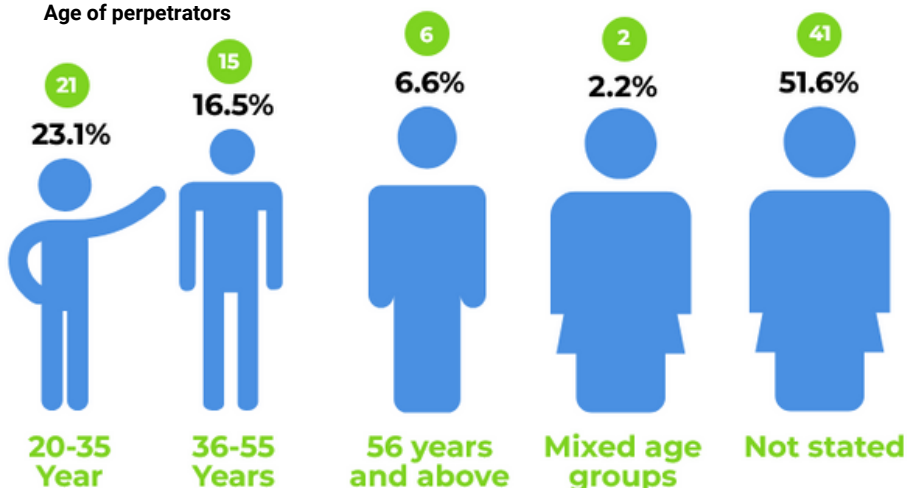
Age of survivors



More than half of the stories did not tell us the age of the perpetrators

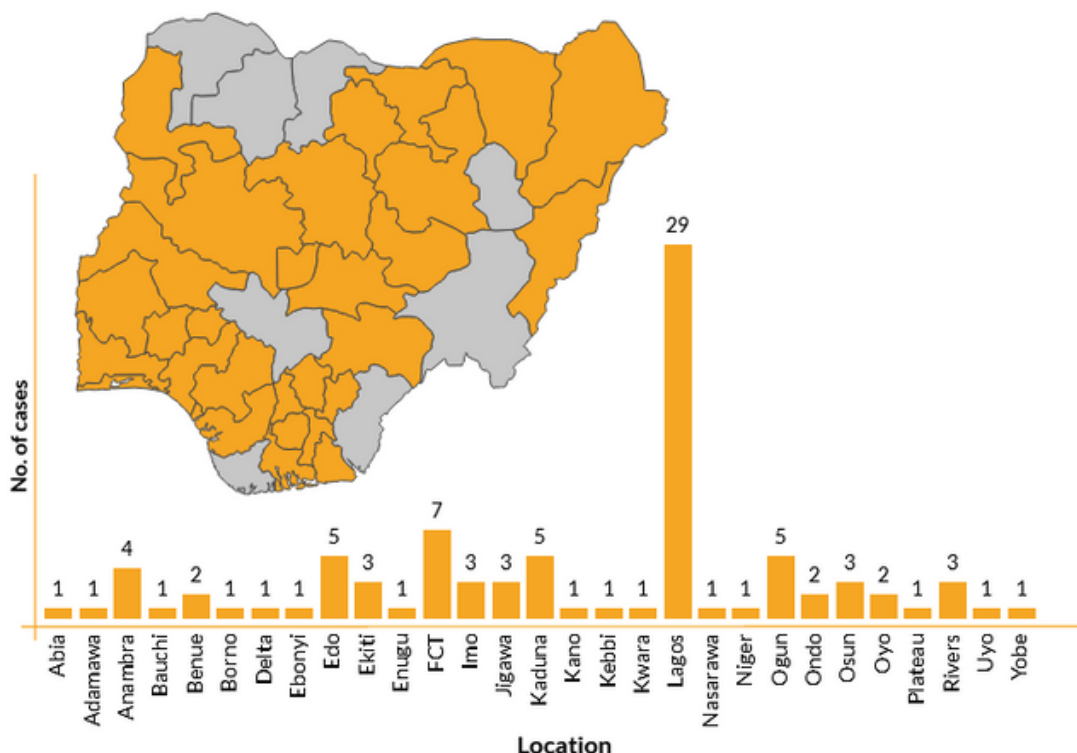
The age of 47 (51.6%) of the perpetrators was not stated in the reports. The number of perpetrators, who were young adults aged 20-35 years were 21 (23.1%) while those from 36-55 years were 15 (16.5%). Also, 6 (6.6%) people who were aged 56 years and above were perpetrators. We were unable to determine whether there were perpetrators of others because the ages of perpetrators were not stated in more than half of the stories.

Age of perpetrators



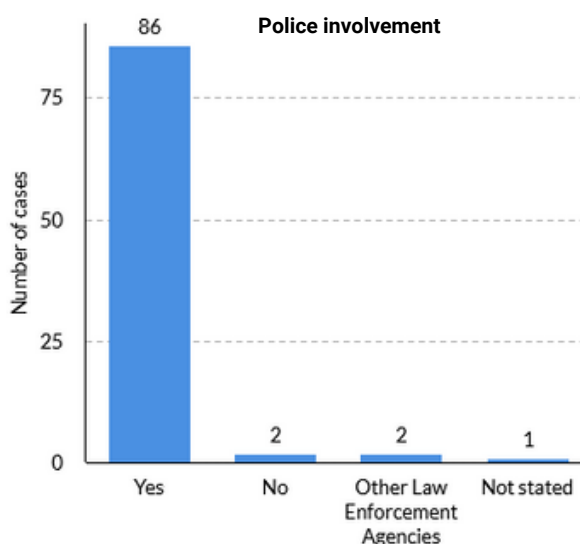
SGBV cases are wide-spread

The reported cases monitored occurred in 28 states spread across the six geopolitical zones including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).



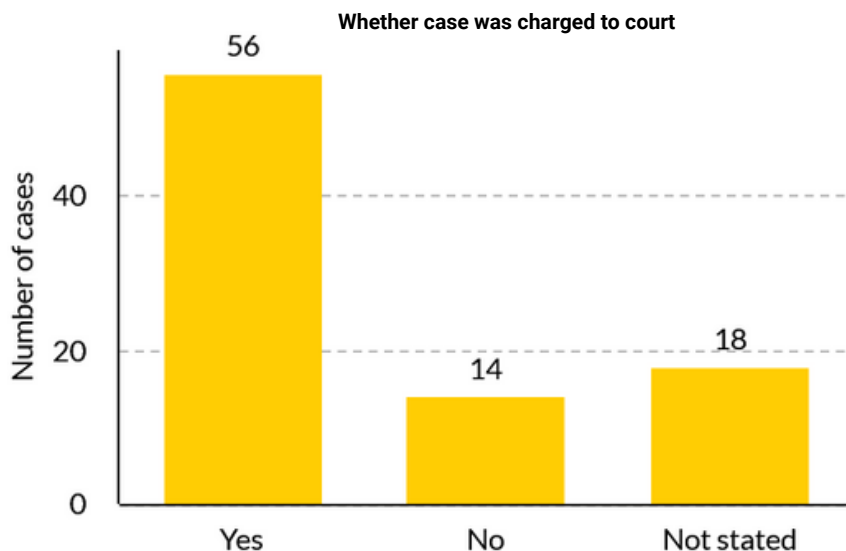
A significant number of reported stories got to the police and other agencies

Out of the 91 SGBV cases reported in the media, 86 (94.5%) were reported to the police; one (1.1%), to National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); one, (1.1%), to National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA); two were not reported to any law enforcement agencies, while media reports were silent on one of the cases. So, we could not ascertain whether it was reported to any law enforcement agency.



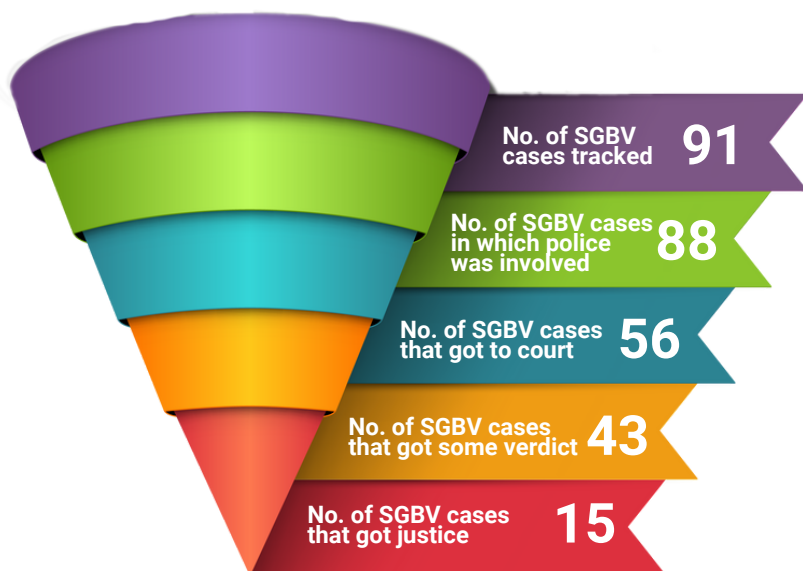
Over a third of the cases do not progress beyond the police

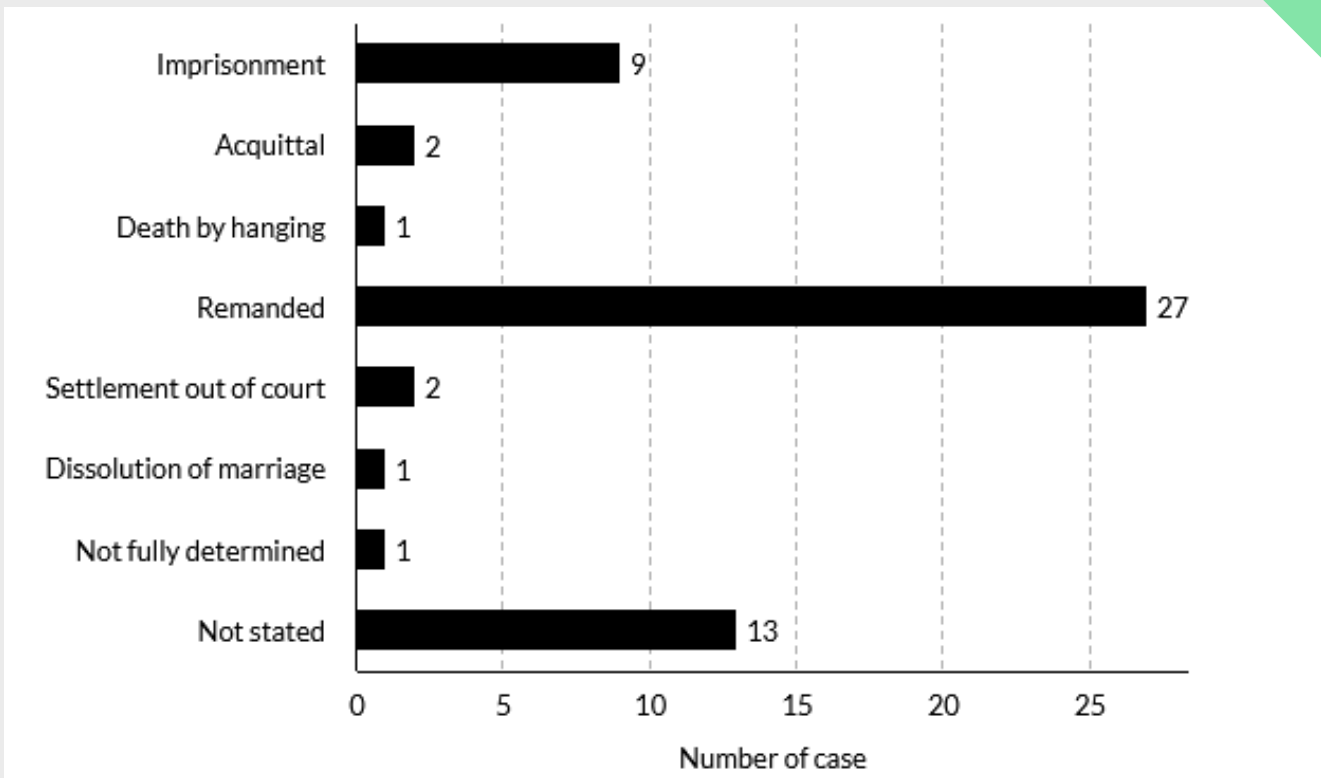
Fifty-six (63.6%) of the 88 SGBV cases that involved the police or other law enforcement agencies were charged to court; 14 (15.9%) were not; while the police could not trace whether 18 (20.5%) reported cases were charged to court or not. The difficulty in tracking whether the cases were charged to court was due to the absence of a database where the status of cases are logged.



About half of the cases that got to court are yet to get justice

While the court verdict is not known for 13 (23%) of the SGBV cases that made it to the court, some progress has been made on the remaining 43 (77%). With 27 (48.2%) of the perpetrators remanded in custody; 9 (16.1%), imprisoned; two (3.6%) acquitted; and one, sentenced to death by hanging. Also, two (3.6%) of the SGBV cases were settled out of court; one (1.8%) was not fully determined and marriage was dissolved in one (1.8%) of the cases.





Imprisonment - 16.07% | Acquittal - 3.57% | Death by hanging - 1.79% | Remanded - 48.21%
 Settlement out of court - 3.57% | Dissolution of marriage - 1.79% | Not fully determined - 1.79%
 Not stated - 23.21%

A significant number of imprisonment sentences are unknown

The number of years for imprisonment was not stated for 5 (55.6%) of the nine cases where the perpetrators were sentenced to imprisonment, while it was specified for two (22.2%). Out of the two, one perpetrator was sentenced to 60 years imprisonment and the other 25 years. Two of the perpetrators were also sentenced to life imprisonment.



5
Not stated



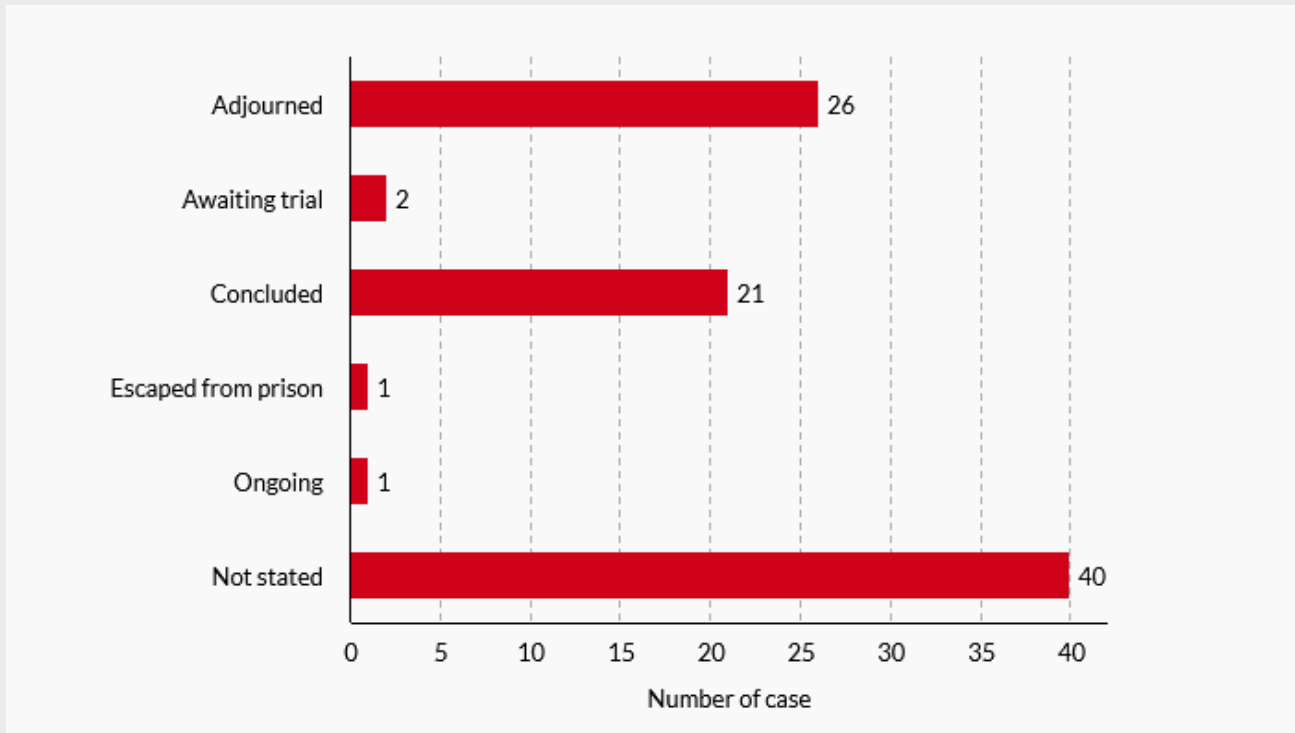
2
Life imprisonment



2
Specified number of years

Data and justice are missing for almost half of the SGBV cases we tracked

The WSCIJ determined the justice status of the 91 cases regardless of whether they got to court or not. Twenty-one (23.1%) of the cases have been concluded, 26 (28.6%) adjourned; two (2.2%), awaiting trial; one (1.1%), escaped from prison; and one (1.1%), ongoing. For 40 (44.0%) of the cases, their status could not be tracked.



Adjourned - 28.57 | Awaiting trial - 2.2% | Concluded - 23.08% | Escaped from prison - 1.1%
Ongoing - 1.1% | Not stated - 43.96%

Commissioned stories on SGBV

WSCIJ supported five reporters with funds and mentors to do stories on the justice status of SGBV in Nigeria. The investigative stories confirmed findings of the media monitoring and justice status follow-up on SGBV.

In her four-part report in *New Telegraph*, Juliana Francis exposed how the police who are the first responders to SGBV cases deprive survivors justice through their actions and inaction contrary to the provisions of Nigerian laws. Similarly, Kabir Adejumo's investigative piece published by *HumAngle* uncovered how police frustrates rape cases in Nigeria. In her report in *The Nation*, Chika Mefor-Nwachukwu shows that families of SGBV survivors sometimes undermine the former's quest for justice. How SGBV impacts secondary school completion for the girl-child was the focus of Samad Uthman's story in *Dataphyte*. Finally, Justina Asishana's story in *The Nation* is an exposé of the odd practice of parents in the Becheve tribe in Cross River State who use their girl children as collateral for loans, a practice that has exposed some of the victims to sex slavery.

Below is the abridged version of the reports for quick reading.

For filthy lucre, police truncate defilement, rape cases

Juliana Francis, *New Telegraph* on 10, 17 and 24 February and 3 March 2022



A widow, Mrs Salisu, had been waiting for justice since 2019 when her 16-year-old daughter was raped by their married neighbour, 40-year-old Raymond Makinde, a father of four. In early 2022, she was yet to overcome the anger and shock of how the case was truncated by Elere Police Station, Agege, Lagos State, where she reported the criminal act for the law to take its course. To her amazement, the police frustrated the process, adding insult to the grief she has suffered.

But Mrs Salisu is just one of many Nigerian women who have been disappointed by the indifference and corruption perpetrated by the police. The law enforcement agency has failed to responsibly handle some rape cases in Lagos State. For instance, on May 7, 2021, Philip, a launderer, was in his shop when his 14-year-old niece, Ogechukwu, came to him, crying, alleging that one Prophet Wisdom Okoronkwo had been sexually violating her and her younger sister, 12-year-old Faith.

Philip reported the case at Ikotun police station, but the Investigating Police Officer (IPO), rather turned the case against the family and gave the so-called prophet a 'soft-landing.' There's also the story of Ijeoma, who bravely dragged her husband, Emmanuel, to the police after she discovered that he used to make their daughters, Favour, nine, and Rejoice, six, to fondle his manhood. She reported the case to the police at Alabo Police Station, but she was amazed at how the case was twisted to make her look stupid.

It was a similar experience for Mrs Anastasia, another embittered mother, who dragged her husband, Godwin, to the police for allegedly sexually violating their daughter and sodomizing their son. The traumatized woman alleged that she caught her husband right on top of their daughter when the girl was eight years old. In 2019, Ebere, a widow, left her three girls, Happiness, 10; Destiny, seven; and Blessing, four, at home to hawk fufu, one of the local delicacies made from cassava. She later received a phone call from a neighbour, frantically asking her to return home. She returned home to hear how 27-year-old Sodique Ismail, one of their neighbours, lured Destiny into the toilet in the compound and violated her. Ebere said: "When she came out from the toilet, her face was flushed and red. A neighbour saw her face and asked her what happened. She told the neighbour that Sodique slept with her. While she was still responding to the neighbour, Sodique ran away."

In each of these cases, reported at police stations and referred to the Gender Unit at Police headquarters, Lagos, officers sought material evidence that 'penetration' took place, or video recording of rape cases, or photographs to prove that sexual acts actually took place, or tests showing that the semen found on the body of victims as evidence belonged to the accused men, made a mockery of the cases. In some cases, police officers put words in the mouth of suspects, accusing victims of either extorting the male suspects or alleging that the act was consensual because the victims and suspects were lovers.



Rebecca Jacob [Inspector accused of truncating defilement cases]

In most of the cases carelessly handled at the Gender Unit, the name of one Inspector Rebecca Jacob featured as being notorious for making a mockery of rape victims, frustrating the wheel of justice by the wishy-washy investigative reports and victims' statements presented before judges, or even brainwashing victims and parents to accept amicable cash settlement to prevent them from being stigmatised due to publicity the judicial process would generate.

In several cases in Lagos, non-governmental organisations intervened to encourage victims and their parents to be unrelenting in pursuing those cases. Two of such were Esther Child Rights Foun-

Foundation, established by Mrs Esther Ogwu, and Advocates for Children and Vulnerable Persons Network (ACVPN), co-founded by Ebenezer Omejalile. However, it is not only in Lagos that rape victims are frustrated from accessing justice. There was a case in Ebonyi State where a lecturer at the Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike (AE-FUNAI), Prof. Felix Anyaegbulam, allegedly defiled his 13-year-old maid, Joy. The crime was reported to the police, but what happened was a mockery of justice. A leader of the Gender Based Violence Taskforce in Ebonyi, Uchenna Inya, alleged that: "The case was not properly handled by the police. First, they didn't take the child for medical examination and then they released the perpetrator that same day."

The Secretary-General, Centre for Democratic Values and Governance, and former Secretary of Edo Civil Society Organisation (EDOCSO), Leftist Dickson John, said similar experiences had played out in Edo State. Dickson, whose core area of advocacy is for rape survivors, said: "Police even used to collect money from suspects' families and give to survivors' families by force for 'settlement.'

Obviously, corruption and insensitivity leveled against the police are mainly responsible for 'missing justice. A police officer in the equation, Inspector Rebecca Jacob of the Gender Unit at the police headquarters in Lagos, declined entreaties to respond to the weighty allegations of corruption and insensitivity leveled against her. However, Ms. Grace Agboola, a Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP), and Head, Gender Desk Officer, Lagos State Police Command, responded to questions as to why the police initiated settlement

and mediation in rape cases. She complained of the lack of funds for investigations, like testing victims to ascertain if they were actually raped and conducting COVID-19 tests on suspects before they were taken to court. She argued thus: “We can’t use our hard-earned money to pay for COVID-19 test for perpetrators. If they do not take the test, they’ll not be accepted in prison custody.”

The Executive Director of the Human Rights Education and Awareness Centre, Ene Sarah Unobe, a lawyer, told this reporter, Juliana Francis, that to get justice for rape survivors, corruption among police officers must be dealt with. “The subject of corruption by the police affects the issue of proper investigation when it comes to rape cases or other cases. So we have a situation where money plays major roles beginning from the point of reporting for investigation to the point of prosecution. These can truncate cases.”

Click here to read the full story - [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#), [Part 3](#) and [Part 4](#)

How police connive with rapists to frustrate justice for victims

Kabir Adejumo, HumAngle, 5 January 2022



Susan's mother narrating her ordeal. Photo: Adejumo Kabir/HumAngle

Susan Innocent (not real name) was merely 15 when she was allegedly raped by Pastor McDouglas Omosokpea of the Peculiar Generation Assembly Church at Oshodi, Lagos. From 2017 to 2019 when Susan threatened to commit suicide, Omosokpea serially raped the teenager in the name of taking her out for prayer meetings or to other church engagements. When the evil act was exposed, Susan's mother reported the criminal act at Makinde Police Division in Oshodi, Lagos State and also reported Omosokpea to the administrators of the church.

Incidentally, Omosokpea did not deny that he serially raped Susan, but the role played by the police emboldened him to go into hiding. The police even asked the victim's parents for N100,000 to bring Omosokpea out, but it turned out otherwise because the victim's mother said, "I was only able to provide N30,000 and they could not still provide him. I was, however, surprised when police came from Zone 2 to arrest me. On getting to the police station, I was detained alongside my daughter for alleged defamation. We were told that Pastor Omosokpea had petitioned Zone 2 that we wanted to dent his image." The ugly twist continued until Omosokpea was granted bail under controversial circumstances, and he relocated his church from Oshodi to Ibeju-Lekki axis of Lagos State.



In a similar case, Ruth, a 17-year-old rape victim at Ibeju-Lekki, Lagos, narrated what she described as “the most horrifying episode” of her life when a so-called community chief, Mutalim Agbaje, hypnotised her, took her to an uncompleted building, and raped her in what seemed like a combination of sex abuse and ritual. The family reported the criminal act at Akodo Police Division on August 21, 2021, but the police authorities turned the case against the young lady, accused her of slandering the ‘good name’ of Chief Agbaje, detained Ruth, and made the family to bail her with the sum of N40,000. In a series of acts of intimidation orchestrated by the police, Ruth’s father was compelled to accept N37,000 compensation for the abuse of their daughter.

In her reaction to the sad incidents, Osai Ojigbo, Director of Amnesty International Nigeria, noted that “the fear of not being believed, or even being blamed for being raped, is creating a dangerous culture of silence that prevents survivors from seeking justice. Girls continue to be failed by a system that makes it increasingly difficult for survivors to get justice while allowing perpetrators to get away with gross human rights violations.”

[Click here to read the full story](#)

Cross River communities where young girls are used as collateral, turned into sex slaves

Justina Ashishana, *The Nation*, 8 January 2022



Beatrice Okumo belongs to the category of female members of the Becheve tribe in Cross River State, referred to as ‘money wives.’ As a five-year-old girl about 30 years ago, her parents had used her as collateral for a sum they borrowed from their creditor who was then about 50 years old and was much older than Beatrice’s father.

Her journey into slavery begun when her mother was delivered of a baby, but her father had no money to settle the hospital bill. Her parents had considered themselves lucky that they were able to obtain a badly-needed loan from Papa with which they paid the hospital bill and also buried her mother who, unfortunately, had died during the childbirth.

Narrating the rapid, downward trajectory of her life's story in pidgin English, Beatrice said: "The person I was given to as 'money wife' was very old. I do not know the exact year I was given as payment for the debt, but I was still a child." At the time this reporter met her, Beatrice was at the crossroads because her 'husband' was on the verge of using her 10-year-old daughter, Lovina, as collateral for a loan the old man failed to repay his creditors. In another case, 14-year-old Jennifer Abega told this reporter how she was used as collateral at age seven. A bank had seized her uncle's property after he defaulted on his loan repayment. So, Jennifer's parents allowed her uncle to use her as collateral for another loan he obtained from a local lender which he used to settle the bank debt.

Jennifer said: "My Uncle got a loan from the bank, and when he could not pay back, the bank came to claim his house. He came and explained to my mother and urged her to give me to him, as he had seen someone who wanted to lend him money. The person wanted a girl as collateral. My mother agreed and allowed him to take me away. They gave me to one old man in Amana. I wept profusely."

Debt bondage, also known as 'money marriage,' is an age-long practice among the Becheve, a tribe in Cross River State that spreads to around 17 villages and communities, mostly on the border between Cross River State and neighbouring Cameroon Republic. The communities include Ketele, Amana, Ogbakoko, Belinge, Ranch, Ikwette, Imale, Ekor, Kalumo, Yindive, Makambe, Apambu, Belegete, Kajinga, Mangbe, Mbutu and Agusor.

In these communities, 'money marriage' or 'debt bondage' is a custom by which a girl-child is given out as collateral when parents or close family members obtain a loan from another family. A collateralised girl child is usually transferred to the creditor at very young age and, more often, she is a victim of child rape, forced labour and early pregnancy.

In Becheve, it is not strange to see girls as young as 11 already widowed. However, even the death of a 'money husband' is not enough to liberate the 'money wife' because she is a property of the creditor's family. She is either given to another family member or told to repay the loan in order to secure her freedom. In extreme cases, a money wife may be persuaded to go outside, get pregnant and bring the child to the creditor's family.

[Click here to read the full story](#)

SGBV: How families undermine victims' efforts to access justice

Chika Mefor-Nwachukwu, *The Nation*, 30 January 2022



For 18 years, Georgina, a petty trader in Emene, Enugu State, has suffered domestic violence at the hands of her husband. Every time he physically abused her, she ran back to her father's house, but would return to her abusive husband after being persuaded by her in-laws and family members.

"It started immediately after we got married. Whenever he beat me, his brother would intervene and try to talk some sense into him, but it seemed like the more his brother talked, the worse he became," Georgina lamented.

After enduring the dehumanising treatment for years, Georgina decided five years ago, to

seek the help of a non-governmental organisation (NGO), Women Aid Collective, in New Haven, Enugu State. The NGO quickly summoned her husband and mediated in their disputes. She was urged to return home with him. However, the assaults did not stop. Time and time again, he threatened to kill her despite her pleas for mercy.

Georgina's story is typical of how families hinder victims of sexual and gender-based violence from accessing justice. Her in-laws and members of her immediate family stopped her from speaking up and reporting her predicament to relevant authorities. She was told to stay back in the abusive marriage and continue to endure the inhuman treatment. She was told to consider her children and remain in the marriage.

In another case, Chidimma, a native of Nsukka in Enugu State, was deceived into a sham marriage when she was impregnated at the age of 17, in 2016, by a man she hardly knew. The woman who deceived her into the 'marriage' came with a tale that her brother, who lived in Onitsha, Anambra State, had assigned her to organise the marriage rites on his behalf as he was too busy to return to Nsukka to perform the rites personally. Chidimma was encouraged by her family to accept the marriage proposal. So, she ended up marrying a man she didn't know.



Two years after the marriage and with the birth of her baby girl, Chidimma still continued to wait for her supposed husband to show up. She eventually got a hold of his contact and then got the shock of her life. The man denied any hand in the 'marriage.' But Chidimma could not quit the 'marriage' until she repaid the bride price of N273,000 which was paid by the woman who acted as the intermediary. Chidimma was, therefore, trapped in the marriage, as her family members asked her to endure her fate because they could not afford to repay the bride price.

Chidimma had approached an NGO, Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC), to help her out of the quagmire, but her family had kicked against it. For them, the matter was a case of tradition and should be handled as such.

[Click here to read the full story.](#)

How rape, sexual assault are pushing Nigerian girls out of school

Samad Uthman, Dataphyte, 1 February 2022



Hassana Ibrahim (not real name) was just 17 when she was allegedly raped by her class teacher in 2019. The teacher, simply identified as Umaru, lured her into his room while returning home from Islamiyya where she attended an Arabic night class in Sokoto.

The victim told this reporter that Umaru invited her home to greet his wife who had just given birth. Upon getting to the house, Hassana asked about Umaru's wife and the newborn but was told they were in the bathroom. Minutes later, she discovered that Umaru was lying. She became agitated and attempted to escape. Unfortunately, it was too late. Umaru dragged her into the inner room and despite her refusal and loud cries for help, Umaru overpowered her and raped her.

"He went into an inner room, he pushed me on the mattress and removed my clothes. I was screaming but no one could hear me. When he was done, I told him God would judge him," she recounted.



For returning home late, Hassana's mother flogged her until she was rescued by a neighbour. She tried telling her mother about her plight but could not due to fear. Months after Hassana's horrible encounter, she became 'sick'. The teenager was treating fever until one of their neighbours, a nurse, advised her parents to take her for a pregnancy test.

"It was after the test results confirmed that I was six months pregnant that I remembered my encounter with Umaru," she said.

The test results left Hassana and her mother traumatised. In tears, the teenager narrated the encounter with Umaru to her mother. Mother and daughter eventually confronted Umaru - and he did not deny any wrongdoing. Instead, "he pleaded with us not to discuss it at his residence".

Hassana, now with a two-year-old child, a result of Umaru's violent act, said Umaru urged her to abort the pregnancy; but her mother declined. Following the refusal of the victim and her mother to accept Umaru's proposal, he became nonchalant, leaving Hassana to carry her cross alone. Even when she gave birth, Umaru was nowhere to be found.

"He only gave money for ante-natal once or twice. He was called when I was finally delivered of the baby, but all he offered was a prayer for the child before ending the call. He has since refused to make himself available," she added.

Hassana was in SSS2 when the incident happened. The pregnancy took her out of school, and her hope of returning to school is uncertain.

Like Hassana, Rachael (not real name) was raped by one Korede Adewumi on July 10, 2020, and it almost ended her education in Ile-Ife, Osun state. She was preparing for her Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (SSCE) when the incident happened and it nearly brought an end to her education. Hassana and Rachael's ordeals are just two out of many other cases of sexual violations happening to the girl-child across Nigeria.

[Click here to read the full story](#)

Challenges determining the justice status of select SGBV cases reported

While many SGBV cases go unreported, it has proven difficult to ascertain the status of some of the cases reported. The difficulties experienced with tracking the status of the cases are due to the following challenges:



Lack of transparency on the part of police



Deficient data archives of security agencies



Media reporting gaps



Poor record keeping of community-based organisations



Difficulty accessing locations



Outdated court data systems



Language barrier between locals and journalists



Distrust in community journalism



Corruption of court and prison staff

1 . Lack of transparency on the part of police

A major challenge experienced by reporters who tracked the cases was that police were not open even though they were involved in most of the cases. It was observed that for any case that goes to court, the police do not reveal the details. For some of the cases, the public knew nothing after the arrest of the perpetrators. For others, nobody knew if the matter was charged to court or not.

2. Deficient data archives of security agencies

A recurring challenge was the inability of the security agencies to properly keep records of cases. In several instances, the Police Public Relations Officers (PPRO) in the states could not give account of what had happened to the suspects or where they were. Beyond the ritual of public parade, security agencies seldom bother about diligently prosecuting cases. In some cases, judges throw out cases for lack of diligent prosecution and tardiness in handling the cases.

3. Gaps in media reports

A challenge with tracking the status of some of the SGBV cases reported in the media was the absence of some necessary information in the initial report that could be used to trace the authorities involved or other people who could help with the status of the case. Importantly, identifiers, like age, sex, location, date, time, and other vital details are often missing in SGBV reports. Some of the stories quoted unknown sources. In some cases, even the bylines of the reporters were missing. Similarly, the journalists who reported the cases do not follow up on the stories.

4. Intervention organisations lack record keeping mechanisms

Like the police, some non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and other organisations that seek to intervene in SGBV cases do not properly document cases for easy retrieval. Many depend on memories of individual members of staff and other unstructured mechanisms from data retrieval.

5. Locations are difficult to access

The locations where some of the SGBV incidents occurred were difficult to access, yet there was need to speak with survivors' families and friends to determine the status of some of the cases. Some locations/terrains were difficult to access. Examples are the cases of a woman that was beheaded in Oghara, Delta State; and a mother of five that was killed in Plateau State by soldiers. In the case of the woman that was killed in Plateau State, the terrain was inaccessible by vehicles and getting a guide was difficult. With respect to the Oghara case, it took the assistance of a secondary school mate of the reporter to get the exact location.

6. Outdated or missing court data systems

Some data made available in court were dated and some were not available. For instance, in Lagos, the reporters met a brick wall as they found in some cases that the case files could not be located. In other cases, the magistrates had either been transferred or had died, and so the suspects continued to be on remand in correctional centres. In Benue State, a reporter spoke with the relatives of a victim who had died two years ago. The case, however, was still in court. The relative registered his displeasure with what he described as “the slow pace of justice,” wondering why state governments did not establish special courts to handle cases relating to SGBV.

7. Language barrier between locals and journalists

Language barrier was a marked constraint as some of the locals who volunteered to take reporters round some of the places could not express themselves in English Language and the reporter did not have a grasp of the local language.

8. Distrust of journalists

Some relatives of the victims/survivors to speak with the journalists or give updates. Many of them wondered why the journalists were trying to exhume what had been buried.

9. Corruption of court and prison staff

The lackadaisical attitudes of some court clerks who refused to oblige the journalists with updates of some of the cases was very frustrating. It was observed that some of them were middlemen between families who wanted to settle out of court and the Judges/magistrates. It was also observed that they were capable of frustrating complainants’ efforts to carry on with cases of injustice. How? They can intentionally delay cases from being heard in court to create enough time for both parties, either interested or not, to settle out of court. Several attempts by a reporter to speak with a young man, now in prison for raping victims during robbery operations, failed due to unnecessary restriction.

Recommendations

For the media

- Newsrooms and other media organisations should invest more in training reporters who cover cases related to SGBV to ensure their reports cover essential details such as background, location, age and sources spoken to. Furthermore, the contacts of sources should be documented for easy justice status tracking.
- Media organisations should be intentional in creating follow-up desks in their newsrooms with a focus on SGBV cases to ensure such cases are tracked to a logical conclusion.
- Beyond reporting the sensational aspect of the story, journalists should highlight the various aspects of how such crimes affect the larger society and report the justice status of such stories, thereby putting additional searchlights on the criminal justice system and enabling a tracking system.

For the police and other security agencies

- The police, which is the primary security agency saddled with the responsibility of prosecution, should create a database where all cases are recorded. This will enhance investigations and enable easy justice tracking follow-up by media and other relevant stakeholders.
- The police and other security agencies must diligently prosecute cases. Perhaps, some of those cases can be transferred to the Human Rights Desks of the various police commands. To do this effectively, these agencies must adopt ICT to archive information and track progress as well as facilitate easy retrieval of information.
- Reported cases of corrupt practices that thwart justice of representatives of the police handling SGBV cases are overwhelming. Hence the need for the police to investigate these allegations, bring offenders to book and create a safer system for affected people to report and get justice.
- It is also important for the government to invest in capacity development for the police and other security agencies who handle SGBV cases on VAPP and other related laws, arrest, investigation and prosecution; and to hone their skills in the use of language, empathy, documentation, cultural awareness, human rights, women's rights, child rights and right to justice and other related issues.
- Police personnel who deliberately subvert justice on cases that have to do with SGBV should be investigated and proper punitive measures meted out on them.

For courts

- Judges should take evidence of alleged perpetrators early to forestall having cold cases should they jump bail; and Investigating Police Officer (IPO) before they are transferred to avoid stalling prosecution.
- The state and federal government should equip courts across the country with computerised data archiving systems to ensure all case files can always be traced easily; and track justice administration from when the cases were filed till when justice was administered.
- Stiff penalties be imposed on court clerks, police officers and prison staff who frustrate or attempt to frustrate efforts of complainants at getting justice for SGBV victims/survivors.
- Also, journalists who are interested in reporting cases that entail speaking with inmates in correctional centres in Nigeria should be allowed, especially if the prisons have nothing to hide.
- Courts personnel who deliberately subvert justice on cases that have to do with SGBV should be investigated and proper punitive measures meted out on them.
- In the interim, adjudication on SGBV cases should be given accelerated hearing to build public confidence in justice delivery instead of the unnecessary adjournments that discourage victims from seeking justice; while in the long run, state government should create special courts for accelerated trial and to ensure justice is delivered swiftly.
- The state government fund gender desks in police stations to discourage incidents of police truncating SGBV cases for pecuniary reasons.

For intervention organisations (NGOs and CBOs) focused on SGBV

- NGOs and CBOs focused on SGBV should document cases and archive the same appropriately for ease of retrieval and referencing.

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
1.	Outrage as Four Men Rape, Kill UNIBEN Undergraduate in Church	Rape	Female	22-year-old	Vera Omozuwa	Female and male	Not stated	Six suspects: Collins Uyegbule, the prime suspect; Mrs Mary Ade, Nelson Ogbemor, Akato Valentine, Mrs Tina Samuel and Nosa Osabohien	Edo: Benin	Yes	Yes	Ongoing	Ongoing: One of the suspects has been discharged.
2.	48-year-old man gets life sentence for defiling six-year-old girl	Rape	Female	6-year-old	Withheld	Male	48-year-old	Idris Munkaila	Jigawa	Yes	Yes	Life imprisonment	Concluded
3.	Lagos court sentences man to 25 years in jail for defiling 13-year-old girl	Defilement	Female	13-year-old	Withheld	Male	Not stated	Nura Asumoge	Lagos	Yes	Yes	25 years imprisonment	Concluded
4.	Ex-Christland Schools supervisor jailed 60 years for defiling 2-yr-old girl	Defilement	Female	2-year-old	Withheld	Male	Not stated	Adegboyega Adenekan	Lagos	Yes	Yes	60 years imprisonment	Concluded
5.	Court sentences man to death by hanging for killing his wife	Domestic Violence/Death	Female	Not stated	Safara'u Mamman	Male	Not stated	Aminu Inuwa	Kano: Gwazaye Quarters Dorayi Babba	Yes	Yes	Sentenced to death by hanging	Concluded

S/N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
6.	Lagos calls for prosecution of teacher requesting nude of 14 year-old-girl	Sexual exploitation	Female	14-year-old	Almalohi Ehi Omiunu	Male	Not stated	Emmanuel Davies	Lagos	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
7.	I was abused by my husband, says woman suicide survivor	Domestic Violence	Female	26-year-old	Eberechi Praise Eze	Male	Not stated	Nonso Ndumanya	Anambra	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Concluded
8.	85 year old ex DG of Imo Broadcasting Corporation stabs wife to death	Domestic violence/Death	Female	77-year-old		Male	85-year-old	Theophilus Okere	Imo: Imerinwe Ngor Okpala LGA	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
9.	Police arrest 11 men for raping 12 year old girl in Jigawa	Rape	Female	12-year-old	Withheld	Male	57-year-old, while others not known	Not stated	Jigawa	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
10.	Pastor's son arrested for allegedly raping 5-year-old	Rape	Female	5-year-old	Not stated	Male	29-year-old	Victor Felix Ukpong	Uyo: Okon Dan Street, Abak, Akwa Ibom	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
11	Man in court for allegedly abducting neighbour's wife, children	Human trafficking	Female	Not stated	Mrs Elufidipe	Male	42-year-old	Jubril Anifowose	Osun	Yes	Yes	Adjourned but proceedings not communicated	Not stated
12	70-year-old man sentenced for raping minor in Jigawa	Rape	Female	15-year-old		Male	70-year-old	Idris Munkaila	Jigawa	Yes	Yes	Life imprisonment	Concluded
13	Man, 53 impregnates 14 year old daughter in Yobe	Rape	Female	14-year-old		Male	53-year-old	Umar Maigoro	Yobe: Damaturu	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
14	Imo police arrests man for allegedly defiling two minors of same parent	Rape	Female	11&9-year-old	Chinemerem and Nmesoma Akagha	Male	23-year-old	Uchenna Mbahotu	Imo: Nkwo Orji Owerri north	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
15	Woman brutalises, locks up maid inside toilet in Abuja for six days over missing phone	Domestic violence	Female	26-year-old	Happiness Dauda	Female	Not stated	Binta MK	Abuja	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
16	How SARS officials allegedly electrocuted young woman	Domestic violence/Death	Female	Not stated	Comfort Hembe	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Abuja	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Adjourned
17	Chetachi Onwume Rapes Hotel Worker Who Came To Serve Him Food In Abuja	Rape	Female	Not stated	Uchendu	Male	Not stated	Chetachi Onwume	Abuja	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Adjourned
18	NAPTIP arrests teacher who allegedly raped six year old	Rape	Female	6-year-old		Male	30-year-old	Shedrach Nwekeagu	Anambra: Dunukofia local government	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Adjourned
19	Man beats wife to death in Anambra	Domestic violence/Death	Female	39-year-old	Amara Ngwu	Male	41-year-old	Sunday Ngwu	Anambra: Awka	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Adjourned
20	Lecturer remanded over defilement, death of 13-year old	Rape/Death	Female	13-year-old	Ochanya	Male	Not stated	Andrew & Victor Ogbuja	Benue	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
21	Court remands man for defiling neighbour's daughter	Rape	Female	16-year-old	Not stated	Male	42-year-old	Bola Isiaka	Lagos: Iju Ishaga	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Not stated
22	Police arrest four for allegedly defiling minors in Benue	Rape	Female	Not stated	Not stated	Male	50, 53, 29, 35-years old	Fidelis Lorapuu, Samuel Ene,Uwanyo Kenneth,Shuiabu Haruna	Benue	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
23	Man, 52 arrested for raping stepdaughter	Rape	Female	19-year-old		Male	52-year-old	Akin Olatilu	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Awaiting trial
24	Man in police net for raping 15 year old daughter and friends in Imota	Rape	Female	15-year-old		Male	68-year-old	Yisah Showunmi	Lagos: Imota	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Awaiting trial
25	Court remands cleric for allegedly defiling minor	Rape	Female	5-year-old		Male	43-year-old	Abdusalam Salaudeen	Lagos: Igando	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
26	School bus driver allegedly defiles 3-year old girl	Rape	Female	3-year-old		Male	35-year-old	Michael Mowete	Lagos: Igando	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned
27	Man, 30, stabs own mother to death in Anambra	Domestic violence/Death	Female	Not stated	Not known	Male	30-year-old	Nwabueze Anakan	Anambra: Awka	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
28	Man lures girl, 7, with candy sweet, rapes her in millet farm	Rape	Female	7-year-old		Male	Not stated	Ibrahim Umar	Kebbi: Jega	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
29	Save our souls, widows of unpaid textile workers cry out	Widowhood	Female	Not stated	Juliana Segun Williams	Female	Not stated	Federal and northern states governments	Kaduna	No	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
30	Man risks 10 years jail term for alleged defilement of 2-year-old girl	Rape	Female	2-year-old		Male	24-year-old	Donald Ume	Lagos: Ajao estate	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned

S/N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
31	UniAbuja sex scandal: 7-man panel to investigate dean	Rape	Female	Not stated	Duru Deborah	Male	Not stated	Professor A. A. Adeniji	Abuja	yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
32	Our madam lured us to Mali for prostitution	Human trafficking	Female	21-year-old	Irhobisa Lawrence Orhumzine	Female	Not stated	Not stated	Lagos	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
33	44 year old pastor rapes daughter, aborts pregnancy thrice	Rape	Female	24-year-old		Male	44-year-old	Not stated	Ogun: Owode	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
34	Torture: Woman who burnt house help's genitals remanded	Domestic violence	Female	14	Princess Michael	Female	Not stated	Mrs Yemi Awolola	Kaduna	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Concluded
35	Outrage as DCO asks rapist to marry 14-year-old victim	Child marriage	Female	14 years old	Not stated	Male	40 years old	Okey Ten Kobo	Lagos	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
36	Grandma faints, hospitalised after attack by politician in Edo	Widowhood	Female	65-year-old	Grace Ilphunkha and Precious	Male	Not stated	Felix Aliu	Edo	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
37	Pastor defiles member's teenage daughter for five years	Rape	Female	16 years old	Not stated	Male	Not stated	Douglas	Lagos: Oshodi	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
38	Wife: my husband injured me with iron, threatened to kill me	Domestic violence	Female	27 years old	Chiamaka Okezie	Male	Not stated	Obinwanne Chiafo	Enugu	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
39	Uncle Mike applied jelly on me after raping me	Rape	Female	6 years old	Not stated	male	Not stated	Uncle Mike	Lagos	Not stated	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
40	Oyo govt, police to fish out killers of raped student	Rape	Female	18 years old	Barakat Bello + Azeezat Shomuyiwa	Unspecified	Not stated	Not stated	Oyo: Ibadan, Akinyele	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
41	How Anita Akapson was murdered by police - Family	Domestic violence/Death	Female	20s	Anita Akapson	Unspecified	Not stated	Not stated	Abuja	Yes	Yes	Imprisonment	Concluded
42	Monster! School leaver rapes mum, wife's grandmother	Rape	Female	Not stated	Not stated	Male	32 years old	Daniel Shekari	Kaduna	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
43	Horror as boy, 21 kills mother, makes love to his corpse in Edo	Domestic violence	Female	58 years old	Christiania Ighoyiwi	Male	21 years old	Samuel Emobor Oghenekporboro	Edo state: Ologbo, Ikpoba Okha	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Escaped from prison
44	Man, 65, remanded for defiling 5-year-old daughter	Rape	Female	5 and 9 years old		Male	65 years old	Bayo Akinwete	Ekitii: Ado Ekiti	Yes	Yes	Imprisonment	Concluded
45	Daughter seeks IGP intervention In mother's death	Domestic violence	Female	Not stated	Helen Okoro	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Abuja	yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
46	Woman, 23, 'conspires' with lover to 'rape' friend	Rape	Female	Not stated		Female and male	23, 31-years old	Eniola Shittu & David Peremobowe	Ogun: Abeokuta	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
47	Widow in rumble with family over late husband's assets	Widowhood	Female	38 years old	Confidence Achinefu	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Lagos: Ikeja	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
48	Death of six-month pregnant woman triggers protests in Abia community	Rape/Death	Female	Not stated	Mrs Chizuru Uwaoma	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Abia: Ngwa North	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
49	43 year old man rapes, impregnates and infects 16 year old girl in Adamawa	Rape	Female	16 years old	Not stated	Male	43 years old	Abdul Sarki Baka	Adamawa	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
50	Battered woman accused police chief of supporting domestic violence	Domestic violence	Female	Not stated	Magdalene Hackman	Male	Not stated	Udoka Ezeimo/ACP Area Commander, Area M, Idimu Police Station	Lagos	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
51	Raped, Blackmailed, 20 year old lady attempts suicide	Rape	Female	20 years old	not stated	male	Not stated	Arinze	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned
52	Madam uses blade, pestle to torture 14 years old housemaid	Domestic violence	Female	14 years old	joy	Female	Not stated	Adekemi	Lagos	No: NAPTIP	No	Did not get to court	Concluded
53	Police nab stepmother for inflicting injury on stepdaughter	Domestic violence	Female	4-year old	Stepahanie	Female	Not stated	Jennifer Dikeocha	Ogun: Mowe	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
54	16 year old pupil impregnated by Vice principal gives birth	Rape	Female	16-year-old	Faith Galadimira	Male	Not stated	Mohammed Mohammed	Niger	Yes	Yes	Remanded in police custody	Concluded
55	My husband beats me before sex, woman tells court	Domestic violence	Female	Not stated	Oluwakemi Patrick	Male	Not stated	John Patrick	Lagos: Ikorodu	Yes	Yes	Dissolution of marriage	Concluded

S/ N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
56	Family friend allegedly rapes 16 year-old girl in Ogun	Rape	Female	16-year-old		Male	30-year-old	Segun Olawoyin	Ogun	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
57	Lesson teacher defiles 13-year old pupil	Rape	Female	13-year-old		Male	30-year-old	Charles Munroe	Lagos: Ajangbadi	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned
58	IGP team tortures woman, kill son accused of kidnapping	Domestic violence/Death	Female	47-year-old	Ebi Agori	Male	Not stated	DSP Bello Yusuf, and Victor Ne	Rivers: Obio/Akpor	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Concluded
59	Pastor rapes, impregates teenager in Abuja, blames devil	Rape	Female	16-year-old		Male	48-year-old	David Onyekachuku	Abuja: Karmo	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
60	55-year-old father allegedly molested daughters for nine years	Rape	Female	16 & 17-years-old		Male	55-year-old	Eze Chukwuma	Lagos: Ijanikin	Yes	Yes	Remanded in prison	Adjourned

S/N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
61	Family kicks as undergraduates, others defile 15-year-old girl	Rape	Female	15-year-old		Male	24, 25, 26-years-old	Chibuzo Ezezbue, aka Khalifa, Mudi Philip, aka Toto, Oluwabanwo Kolawole, Ayo Segun	Lagos: Yaba	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
62	Man molests, impregnates 16-year-old pupil in Ekiti	Rape	Female	16-year-old		Male	32-year-old	Ojo Owwoeye	Ekiti: Ado-Ekiti	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
63	Man, 60, nabbed for defiling seven-year-old girl	Rape	Female	7-year-old		Male	60-year-old	Onyekwere Umunna	Imo: Akokwa	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
64	Mother of three raped, strangled in Ekiti	Rape/Death	Female	Not stated	Bukola Olarewaju	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Ekiti: Ado Ekiti	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
65	Policeman raped me after arrest for facemask violation- Rivers widow	Rape	Female	Not stated		Male	Not stated	Peter Ebah	Rivers: Tai local government	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated

S/N	Case description	Issue	Survivor			Perpetrator			Location	Was police involved?	Did it get to court?	Court verdict	Status
			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
66	I was repeatedly raped, forced to have sex with my brother-Ebonyi kindap victim	Rape	Female	20-year-old	Chioma	Unspecified	Not stated	Not stated	Ebonyi: Onunwafor, Ezzagu Ishielu	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
67	Father, stepmother torture six year old Ogun girl with nails	domestic violence	Female	6-year-old		Male	Not stated	Taiwo Onabanjo	Ogun: Ijagba, Sagamu	Yes	Yes	Imprisonment	Concluded
68	Three women arrested for child trafficking in Rivers	Human trafficking	Female	Not stated	Not stated	Female	Not stated	Mercy Promise, Joy Ikechukwu, Ngozi Ogbonna	Rivers	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
69	Togolese rapes, sodomises 6 minors in Lagos	Rape	Female	12-15 years old	Ugonna, Nneka, Funmilayo, Tobiloba	Male	31-year-old	Dominic Samson	Lagos: Ejigbo	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
70	Residents cry out as soldiers allegedly killed mother of 5 in Plateau	Domestic violence/Death	Female	35-year-old	Sarah Nyam	Male	Not stated	Not known	Plateau: Jos, Du district	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

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71	Woman beheaded, tongue, gullet cut off in Delta	Domestic violence/Death	Female	60s		Unspecified	Not stated	Not stated	Delta: Oghara West	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
72	Bizarre! Man rapes own mother, mother-in-law	Rape	Female	Not stated		Male	32 year old	David Shekari	Kaduna: Kaura local government	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
73	Chibok girls: Only 6, not 57 sighted in Sambisa - Parents	Human trafficking	Female	Not stated	Chibok	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Borno: Chibok	Yes	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
74	Man rapes daughter to confirm her virginity	Rape	Female	13-year-old		Male	37-year-old	Wasiu Orilonise	Oyo: Ibadan	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
75	Father of 9 rapes friend's 12-year old daughter in Ondo	Rape	Female	12-year-old		Male	43-year-old	Francis Joseph	Ondo: Lugbogi	Yes	Yes	Imprisonment	Concluded

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			Sex	Age	Name	Sex	Age	Name					
76	AAUA student's rape: Randy soldier docked, remanded in police custody	Rape	Female	Not stated		Male	33-year-old	Sunday Awolola	Ondo: Akure	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
77	I'll commit suicide if the case is settled out of court — Rape victim	Rape	Female	16-year-old		Male	Not stated	Not known	Osun: Ede	Yes	Yes	Settled out of court	Concluded
78	You're too poor to prosecute me, rape suspect tells mother of 13-yr-old victim	Rape	Female	13-year-old		Male	Not stated	Mallam Babayo	Bauchi: Misau	No	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
79	I rape housewives, maids during operations, robbery suspect	Rape	Not stated	Not stated		Male	27-year-old	Adeniyi Ajayi	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Imprisonment	Concluded
80	Woman remanded for torturing 14 year old maid with lighter, hot knife	Domestic violence	Female	14-year-old	Princess Micheal	Female	Not stated	Yemi Awolola	Kaduna	Yes	Yes	Settled out of court	Concluded

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81	Pastor impregnates two under aged sisters, mum fights to stop his arrest	Rape	Female	13 years and 17 years	Not mentioned	Male	28 years old	Nduka Anyanwu	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
82	Advocates, police rescue girl chained over alleged missing N20,000	Domestic violence	Female	14 years old	Roseline	Female	Not stated	Not mentioned	Lagos	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Concluded
83	Edo police arrest three for stripping girl naked over phone theft	Torture/dehumanisation	Female	25 years old	Favour Ada	Male	Not stated	Not mentioned	Edo	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
84	Confessions of Adogi's serial baby rapist	Rape	Female	Three months old	Not mentioned	Male	27 years old	Ahmadu Yaro	Nasarawa	No. NSCDC	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
85	How I was raped by COZA's pastor-Timi Dakolo's wife	Rape	Female	Not stated	Busola Dakolo	Male	Not stated	Biodun Fatoyinbo	Kwara: Ilorin	Yes	Yes	Acquitted	concluded

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86	Bishop marries 15 years old girl in Lagos after defiling her for 3 years	Rape	Female	15 years old	Confidence Ukandu	Male	50 years old	Prince Stephanos Lucky Enofe	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Acquitted	Concluded
87	#RevolutionNow: 70-year-old woman brutalized by police vows to support more protests	Torture/dehumanisation	Female	70 years old	Sariyu Akanmu	Male	Not stated	Not stated	Osun	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
88	Four-year-old girl abducted in Ikorodu	Human Trafficking	Female	4 years old	Pamilerin Babatunde	Unspecified	Not stated	Not stated	Lagos	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated
89	Man Seen In A Viral Video Assaulting A Police Woman Arrested, Claims Mental Illness	Torture/dehumanisation	Female	Not stated	Inspector Martina Onyeacho	Male	32 years old	Yemi Ayeni	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Not stated	Not stated
90	Two Brothers Yet to be Arrested after Allegedly Gang Raping 3 Sisters in Lagos	Rape	Female	11, six and four years old	Not stated	Male	19 years old and 29 years old	Mustapha Ismail and Sodiq Ismail	Lagos	Yes	Yes	Remanded	Adjourned
91	My brother started sleeping with me at 13 – Nursing mother, 15	Rape/incest	Female	15 years old	Blessing	Male	35 years old	Frederick	Edo	Yes	No	Did not get to court	Not stated

