

2022 Report

On

Human Rights Violations

Based on Real or Perceived
**Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity/
Expression and Sex Characteristics
(SOGIESC) in Nigeria**

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The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs)

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This report was compiled by:



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- Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)
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- Total Health & Empowerment Initiative (THEDI)
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Pertinent Abbreviations

- LGBTQIA+** – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
- SOGIESC** – Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity/Expression and Sex Characteristics
- SSMPA** – Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2014
- SSMPL** – Lagos State Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Law, 2007
- TIERs** – The Initiative for Equal Rights
- UNHRC** – United Nations Human Rights Council
- VAPP Act** – Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015

Glossary of Terms

- **Cisgender:** The gender identity of a person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their sex assigned at birth.

- **Conversion practices:** Term used to describe attempts to change, suppress, or divert one's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression conducted by medical or mental health professionals, religious personnel, traditional or spiritual healers or practitioners, or other entities.

- **Bisexual:** A person emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to people of the same gender and other genders, though not necessarily simultaneously; a bisexual person may not be equally attracted to both sexes, and the degree of attraction may vary as sexual identity develops over time.

- **Gay:** A synonym for homosexuality in many parts of the world. In this report, it is explicitly used to refer to a man whose primary emotional, romantic, sexual and relational attraction is to other men.

- **Gender expression:** External manifestation of one's gender identity, usually expressed through masculine, feminine or gender-variant behaviour, clothing, haircut, voice or body

characteristics. Typically, transgender persons seek to make their gender expression match their gender identity rather than their birth-assigned sex.

- **Gender identity:** One's deeply rooted internal sense of their gender, i.e., being male or female, both, or something other than man/boy or woman/girl. For most people, gender identity aligns with assigned sex, but this is not often the case for trans persons.

- **Gender nonconforming:** Behaving or appearing in ways that do not fully correspond with socially prescribed and prevailing ideas about gender roles and norms.

- **Heterosexual:** The sexual orientation of a person whose primary sexual and romantic attraction is toward people of another sex.

- **Homophobia:** Fear of, hatred of, and/or discrimination against homosexuals or homosexuality, usually based on negative stereotypes of homosexuality.

- **Homosexual:** A person emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to people of the same sex.

- **Intersex:** An umbrella term that refers to a range of biological traits that

cause individuals to be born with chromosomes, gonads, and/or genitals that vary from what is considered typical for female and male bodies.

- **Lesbian:** A woman emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to other women.

- **LGBTQIA+:** An inclusive term that refers to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex, and other such categories. We use "LGBTQIA+" for issues that affect asexual people, while "LBQTI" refers only to lesbian, bisexual, queer, transgender and intersex women.

- **Outing:** Exposing someone's sexual orientation as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender without their permission. Outing someone can have serious employment/economic/safety/religious repercussions in some societies or situations.

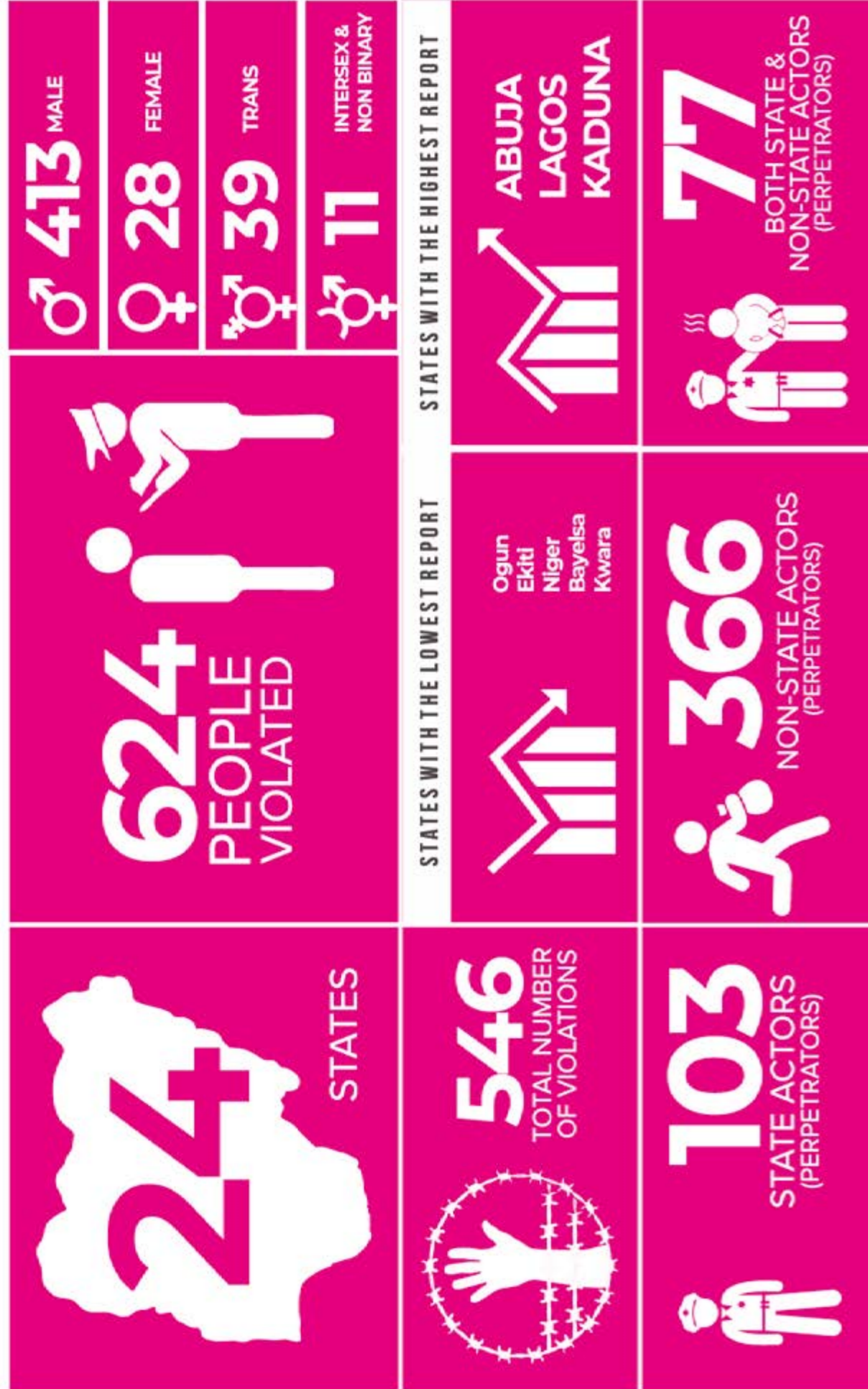
- **Sexual orientation:** An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic, sexual or relational attraction to another person. It refers to the way or ways in which these desires and attractions are directed. The term describes whether an individual is primarily attracted to persons of the

same sex, different sex, both sexes, or others. It is not to be confused with sexual preference, which is what a person likes or prefers to do sexually and can be a conscious recognition of choice.

- **Sex characteristics:** These are physical traits which are indicative of a person's biological sex. Primary sex characteristics are usually present at birth and comprise the external and internal genitalia, e.g., the penis and testes in males and the vagina and ovaries in females. Secondary sexual characteristics are those that emerge during the prepubescent through postpubescent phases.

- **Transgender:** An umbrella term referring to an individual whose gender identity differs from the sex assigned at birth. It may include people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine and nonbinary or genderqueer, including gender fluid or agender people.

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Since 2015, The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs) has been documenting the various incidences of human rights violations inflicted against sexual and gender minorities in Nigeria. These human rights violations are directly linked to the laws that sanction homophobia and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQIA+) people in the country. Human rights abuses, along with institutionalised homophobia and transphobia, remain prevalent in Nigeria. This situation persists even though the Constitution prohibits discrimination based on origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties.¹ Section 17 of the Nigerian Constitution also promises the promotion of good government and the welfare of all persons on the principles of freedom, equality and justice. These fundamental objectives and principles hinge on democratic principles of inclusion and progress. However, this is not the reality for many Nigerians, specifically women and sexual and gender minorities.

A wide array of laws at the federal and state level represses women's and LGBTQIA+ peoples' rights, severely impacting their lived experiences and access to social justice. This 2022 Report on Human Rights Violations Based on Real or Perceived Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity/Expression and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) in Nigeria continues the work of documenting abuses against sexual and gender minorities by state and non-state actors. It also

observes the intersections of gender, sexuality, and law with the Nigerian Constitution while exposing the levels of exclusion in non-discriminatory laws and policies and the applications of the principle of equality within Nigerian society.

Inequality in Nigeria begins from the lack of recognition of gender equality in the Constitution. This fundamental law has different standards for men and women in terms of citizenship and promotes male dominance and the gender binary. Anti-discriminatory provisions do not include sexual orientation and sex characteristics, and the Constitution consistently adopts gendered language without considering gender diversity. This supports the widespread societal belief that women and sexual minorities remain subordinate to cisgender heterosexual men.

People have used gender and sexuality to exclude others from access to healthcare services, land ownership, economic opportunities, education, employment and leadership opportunities, among others. LGBTQIA+ persons face severe stigma, bullying, harassment, physical and psychological violence, and limited access to social services. In this reporting year, state and individual actors acted in people's repression of LGBTQIA+ people's rights. In April, the National House of Representatives proposed an amendment to the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act 2014

to criminalise "cross-dressing."² This proposal borders on homophobia and transphobia fostered through social norms and religious beliefs held by many, including political leaders. If passed, the bill will negatively affect sexual and gender minorities, particularly transgender, intersex, gender nonconforming, and gender diverse persons, with six months imprisonment or a fine of N500,000 (Five hundred thousand naira).

This report lays its foundation by outlining the laws governing SOGIESC rights in Nigeria and Nigeria's responsibilities in safeguarding the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons. It discusses and analyses forms of violence perpetrated against LGBTQIA+ persons in the country as reported to and documented by human rights organisations from December 2021 to November 2022. It also examines the trends in these abuses against LGBTQIA+ persons and women in Nigeria. It ends by providing vital recommendations to the Government, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Nigerian Police Force and civil society organisations on how the fundamental human rights of LGBTQIA+ persons can be protected and promoted.

¹ See section 15(2) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended, 2011), accessible here: https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Nigeria_1999.pdf

² Levinus Nwabughio, "Nigeria: Reps consider 6-month jail term for crossdressers" Vanguard All Africa, 5 April 2022, <https://allafrica.com/stories/202204060139.html>, accessed 1 December 2022. See also Elvis Kachi, "The Nigerians worried about a bill to outlaw cross-dressing" BBC News, 3 August 2022, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-61646540>, accessed 1 December 2022.

Legal Framework on SOGIESC Rights and the Criminal Justice System

Legal regulation of homosexuality in Nigeria has evolved along the paths of criminal prosecution of same-sex acts between consenting adults, banning same-sex marriages, and outlawing the registration of organisations that serve LGBTQIA+ persons, leading to extensive contraventions of constitutionally guaranteed rights. Despite its limitations, the Nigerian Constitution establishes fundamental rights and freedoms for every citizen based on international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Section 39 of the Constitution provides for the right to freedom of expression, including holding opinions and imparting information without interference.

The Constitution also guarantees the rights to freedom of assembly and association and other salient rights, including the rights to life, privacy, dignity, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and freedom of movement.³ The Constitution ensures its supremacy to the extent that it should override any law inconsistent with its provisions. Among other laws, the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act 2014 (the SSMPA) derogates against these established rights. Freedom of expression in Nigeria has come under even more threat as the National Assembly debates the passing of the Cross-dressing Bill, a bill seeking to amend the

SSMPA and outlaw so-called cross-dressing in the country.

Notwithstanding the supremacy of the Constitution, there is a myriad of laws at the national and state levels that contravene these guaranteed fundamental rights. These include laws that criminalise and restrict diverse sexual orientations and gender identity/expression, including same-sex relationships/marriages and associations, such as the SSMPA. The SSMPA seeks to limit fundamental freedoms to associate, assemble, and register clubs, organisations, and their sustenance, processions, meetings, and direct or indirect public show of same-sex ‘amorous’ relationships. Other such repressive laws include provisions of the Criminal and Penal Codes, the Armed Forces Act, and state laws such as the Same-Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Law 2007 of Lagos State, Sharia Penal Code Laws applicable in twelve northern states; the Prostitution and Immoral Acts (Prohibition) Law of Kano State 2000; and the Prostitution, Lesbianism, Homosexuality, Operation of Brothels and Other Sexual Immoralities (Prohibition) Law 2000 of Borno State.

These laws, including the most visible and generally applicable SSMPA, exert pressure by sanctioning state-sponsored violence against LGBTQIA+ persons, including deliberate misinterpretations of the law and the use of loopholes to suppress rights. They promote hate, intolerance, and prejudice towards sexual and gender minorities and activists.

³ See Chapter 4 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended, 2011).

The Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015

The 7th National Assembly enacted the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act in 2015 (the VAPP Act) after years of civil society engagement and lobbying. The VAPPA aims for holistic prevention and response to a wide range of persons. Its Explanatory Memorandum states thus:

This Act prohibits all forms of violence against persons in private and public life and provides maximum protection and effective remedies for victims and punishment of offenders.

This law has not received nationwide application as states need to adopt its provisions through their state legislatures for it to apply locally. That has not happened across the country, leaving persons exposed to violence without opportunity for redress and holding perpetrators accountable.⁴ Nonetheless, this protective framework is the first law to expand the scope of statutes criminalising rape in the country. Before the enactment of the VAPP Act, the only legal definitions of rape existed in the Criminal Code and Penal Code Act. For instance, the Criminal Code defines rape as:

having unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of harm, or by means of the false act, or, in case of a married

woman, by impersonating her husband.

On the other hand, section 282 of the Penal Code Act states that

A man is said to commit rape who, except in the case referred to in subsection (2) of this section, has sexual intercourse with a woman in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) against her will;
 - (b) without her consent;
 - (c) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt;
 - (d) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married;
 - (e) with or without her consent, when she is under fourteen years of age or of unsound mind.
- (2) Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape, if she has attained to puberty.

These two laws and the criminal laws of various states only recognise men as possible perpetrators of rape and only women and girls as potential victims. The VAPP Act expands on these by acknowledging that rape can be perpetrated by anyone, within and outside the confines of intimate relationships. The Act states:

A person commits the offence of rape if he or she intentionally penetrates the vagina,

⁴ Rule of Law and Empowerment Initiative, “VAPP Tracker,” <https://www.partnersnigeria.org/vapp-tracker/>, accessed 1 December 2022.

anus or mouth of another person with any other part of his/her body or anything else without consent, or the consent is obtained by force.

Here, rape is the penetration of any opening in the body of any person (male or female) with any part of the body or object. The legislation protects men and boys in cases of sexual violence. **There are no express provisions catering to the rights and statuses of LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria. The country does not have a national human rights framework for addressing discrimination against sexual and gender minority groups. Nonetheless, by the provisions of the 1999 Constitution on non-discrimination and other fundamental rights, the VAPP Act, and Nigeria's obligations under international and regional human rights laws, LGBTQIA+ persons should be able to access justice when people violate their rights. All that is required is for law enforcement to implement these laws and adhere to their provisions.**

The Regional Framework on LGBTQIA+ Peoples' Rights

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Charter) is perhaps the most important human rights document within the African human rights systems. The Charter guarantees freedom from discrimination, equal protection and equality before the law, the liberty and security of persons within its region, the right to dignity, and freedom of association.

Article 2 of the Charter provides that:

Every individual should be entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognised and guaranteed in the present Charter without the distinction of any kind; such as race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national and social origin, or other status.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Commission), the body responsible for monitoring compliance with the African Charter, has established that "other status" can be interpreted to include grounds other than those explicitly stated in Article 2 and has condemned discrimination. The African Charter on Human Rights and People's (Ratification and Enforcement) Act 1990 gave the African Charter full force of law in Nigeria. This means the Charter is binding in all courts and spheres in Nigeria.

The increased violence against LGBTQIA+ persons raised concerns with the African Commission, leading to a landmark resolution termed the "Protection against Violence and other human rights **Violations** against Persons based on their Real or Imputed Sexual orientation or Gender **Identity**" at its 55th session. The Resolution condemns violence based on actual or imputed sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. The African Commission also called on States to stop all forms of violence committed by state and non-state actors and enact and implement laws that condemn discrimination, prejudice, and violence regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Resolution 275 strongly urges states to end all acts of violence and abuse committed by state or non-state actors. The efforts to be adopted include enacting and effectively applying appropriate laws prohibiting and punishing all forms of violence, including those targeting persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression. It also urges governments to ensure proper investigation and diligent persecution of perpetrators and establish judicial procedures responsive to the needs of victims.

Another significant instrument is the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol). This Protocol lays out women's rights on inheritance, marriage, property, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Nigeria is yet to domesticate the Maputo Protocol, which has a far-reaching effect on the well-being of lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, transgender and queer women in Nigeria.

The International Law Framework on SOGI-ESC Rights

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that everyone is born free and equal.⁵ Around the world, it has long been established that the grounds of discrimination enumerated by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social,

and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) are non-exhaustive. "Other status" includes sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression. Thus, international human rights laws apply equally to LGBTQIA+ people living in all parts of the world, including Nigeria, who are entitled to holistic protection of their rights accorded under these laws.

The Yogyakarta Principles were introduced in 2006 to guide the application of international human rights laws to sexual orientation and gender identity/expression.⁶ The principles were developed and unanimously adopted by distinguished human rights experts from diverse regions and backgrounds, including judges and academics. They fully cover the rights to non-discrimination and recognition before the law; human and personal security; economic, social, and cultural rights; expression, opinion, and association; freedom of movement and asylum and participation in cultural and family life; and protection of human rights defenders.

In addition, the United Nations Human Rights Council has adopted two resolutions on the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons. Its 2011 Resolution on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (High Commissioner) to commission a study on discriminatory laws and practices affecting LGBTQIA+ people worldwide. The Human Rights Council subsequently requested the

⁵ All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

⁶ See the Yogyakarta Principles and the Yogyakarta Principles plus 10 here: <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/>, accessed 1 December 2022.

High Commissioner to update the earlier report to share good practices and ways of overcoming violence and discrimination.

These international treaties, conventions, resolutions, and reports reiterate the principle of non-discrimination and strongly oppose violence based on SOGIESC at a global level. They echo the message that people do not earn fundamental rights by conformity or other means, but these rights accrue to everyone without exception.

In this report, we document human rights violations collected, verified and addressed by human rights organisations across Nigeria. Survivors, victims, eyewitnesses, and other persons reported a total of 546 cases of human rights abuses to networks of these human rights organisations who verified the cases:

- The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERS)
- Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)
- Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI)
- Improved Sexual Health and Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI)
- Kito Diaries (KD)
- International Centre for Advocacy on the Rights to Health (ICARH)
- Initiative for Improved Male Health (I-IMH)
- Total Health Empowerment and Development Initiative (THEDI)

In 2020, there were 482 cases of violence based on SOGIESC. In contrast, TIERS reported 521 cases in 2021. In this reporting period, we have been able to document 546 cases of human rights violations against LGBTQIA+ persons, showing a rising trend of such violence. Lagos had the highest number of violation cases, with 132 incidences, with Abuja following at 109 cases out of the 546 reported cases. Ogun, Ekiti, and Niger States have the least reports.

These reported cases exist, although reporting of abuse and violence remains abysmally low amongst women, transgender, and intersex

folks. As discussed in previous reports, this situation persists not because these persons experience fewer violations of their rights but because societal structures have layered various levels of oppression, leading to a heightened culture of silence around reporting or discussing issues and violations affecting these groups. We use pseudonyms for all survivors and victims whose cases are documented in this report.

The complete national case summaries are not 100% representative of all the experiences and realities of LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria. It is a fact that more violations happen to LGBTQIA+ persons in Nigeria than what survivors report or are otherwise documented. Instead, these reported cases reflect the issues LGBTQIA+ activists and organisations could record in their capacity, despite numerous reporting challenges. The challenges include limited human and material resources, institutionalised homophobia, repressive laws, including the recent move to criminalise cross-dressing nationally, and lack of information and awareness on the part of rightsholders. The discriminatory laws, societal attitudes, and further abuse by law enforcement drastically reduce any encouragement for survivors to report crimes and violations.

TRENDS IN VIOLATIONS AGAINST LGBTQIA+ PERSONS IN NIGERIA

Since before the enactment of the Same-Sex Marriage Prohibition Act (SSMPA) in 2014, the fundamental human rights of LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria have been under attack and regression. Laws that criminalise same-sex acts between consenting adults, like the Criminal Code and the Penal Code Act, have existed since the colonial era. Sharia criminal laws, which punish these offences with various penalties, including death, began to spring up in 1999. The passage of the SSMPA led to increased incidences of and heightened violence by state and non-state actors against sexual and gender minorities in the country.

As documented in reports gathered by TIERS and partners for the past eight years, Nigerians who are or are perceived to be LGBTQIA+ continue to face human rights violations. These human rights violations include kidnapping, mob attacks, blackmail & extortion, battery, assault, hate speech, theft, rape, invasion of privacy, conversion practices, unlawful arrest, forceful eviction, wrongful dismissal, and other forms of harassment. Rather than for state response to condemn these acts and hold perpetrators accountable, we have witnessed homophobic and transphobic acts by political leaders, such as the proposed amendment to the SSMPA to criminalise “cross-dressing” and indirect sanctions of these forms of violence. The proposed amendment to the SSMPA, termed the Crossdresser’s Bill, defines cross-dressing as the “practice of wearing clothes usually worn by a person of the opposite sex.” It seeks to punish this except when done for entertainment, targeting transgender, gender

nonconforming and gender diverse persons who are already disproportionately impacted by violence in terms of blackmail, sexual violence, arbitrary arrests and detention, online harassment, and discrimination in housing, healthcare and employment.

In December 2021, law enforcement arrested 40 men at a birthday party in Bauchi. They released 31 on bail while detaining nine as “the real gay men” for being more feminine. The Police and Hisbah, the Islamic morality police, misreported the issue, stating that the men were conducting a gay marriage. The victims were arraigned before the Sharia court for “unnatural offences”. In March 2022, another mass arrest was reported in Kaduna. The location and the socio-economic class of individuals involved significantly influence the experiences and severity of these violations. Law enforcement agents misinterpret laws to target persons belonging to lower economic classes. Over the past three years, TIERS has recorded a significant spike in cases of illegal stop-and-search operations, unlawful detentions, extortion, and targeted abuse and arrests based on perceived sexual orientation and gender identity/expression by law enforcement officers.

Lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex women continue to suffer abuse and harassment from their families, friends and partners. These forms of abuse comprise forced evictions, outings, beatings, threats, workplace discrimination, blackmail, harassment, rape and sexual violence. There are also instances of intimate partner violence, fuelled by the high

Trends in Violations Against LGBTQIA+ Persons in Nigeria

barriers against reporting and seeking redress. In addition, LGBTQIA+ persons in Nigeria are exposed to conversion practices, which may include acts such as talk therapy, electrocution, religious rituals, physical deprivation, and rape.⁷ Women belonging to this demographic who live with disabilities face intersectional experiences of abuse and violations from caregivers, family members, intimate partners and, on other occasions, the public. There is also the absence of sufficient legal protection for women, such as the inadequate domestication and implementation of the VAPP Act and the criminalisation of same-sex acts and marriages. These negatively affect women at the intersection of the above-mentioned underrepresented groups, i.e. LBTQI women and women living with disabilities. They are thus unmotivated to make reports when these human rights violations occur.⁸

Another rising trend in violence against LGBTQIA+ persons, as evidenced through reports to TIERS and other human rights organisations in 2022, is the blackmail, extortion and abuse of gay, bisexual, pansexual and queer men by men they meet on discreet dating apps. On in-depth investigations, activists often discover that these abusers are themselves sexual minorities, preying on other sexual minorities. These perpetrators are often

cisgender men who take advantage of the failed justice system in Nigeria, in which LGBTQIA+ victims of violence are usually unable to report to law enforcement or get holistic redress in cases of abuse. Sometimes, law enforcement personnel unlawfully detain, torture and extort survivors of violence upon discovering they are gay.

⁷ See The Initiative for Equal Rights, “The Nature, extent and impacts of conversion practices in Nigeria,” February 2022, https://theinitiativeforequalrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/The_Nature_Extent_and_Impacts_of_Conversion_Practices_in_Nigeria_Web.pdf, accessed 1 December 2022.

⁸ The Initiative for Equal Rights, “An inclusive study on violence against women in Nigeria” July 2021, https://theinitiativeforequalrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/FINAL-An-Inclusive-Study-on-Violence-Against-Women-in-Nigeria_ADJUSTED_Page-1.pdf, accessed 1 December 2022.

VIOLATIONS

FORMS OF VIOLATIONS

Forms of Violations Reported Between December 2021 and November 2022

Prejudice rooted in prevailing cultural practices and religious beliefs motivates violence against LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria. It is not uncommon for state or non-state actors to use these prejudices to commit violence, including murder, blackmail, extortion, assault, battery, invasion of privacy, mob attacks, kidnappings, inhumane and degrading treatment, rape, and other forms of sexual assault.

The roles of discriminatory laws are evident in the violence perpetrated by both state and non-state actors. Impunity is one driving force behind the continued violation of LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria. LGBTQIA+ people find it extremely difficult to approach relevant government agencies for redress for fear of stigma, more violence, and discrimination. This situation is in direct contravention of Article 3 of the African Charter, which provides that everyone is equal before the law. The Nigerian government has failed to protect the rights of LGBTQIA+ people as enshrined in international law.

In the reporting period, invasion of privacy, arbitrary arrests, and unlawful detention were the most common rights violations perpetrated by state actors (law enforcement and other security agencies). In contrast, non-state actors (individuals and groups, whether organised or not) primarily committed blackmail, extortion, assault, and battery. Survivors also reported many entrapment cases where perpetrators posed as LGBTQIA+ individuals to lure and attack others. This situation is known as “kito” among sexual and gender minority persons. Often, kito situations occur when people pose as though they are sexual minorities – gay, bisexual or lesbian – on dating sites or social media. The aim is to lure unsuspecting gay, lesbian or bisexual victims to share compromising information or agree to a physical meet-up and subsequently blackmail or extort them.

This trend of violence has remained consistent over the years. Law enforcement officers either ignore or further stigmatise the victims when they report cases due to the existence of laws such as the SSMPA and their personal biases. This is an effect of the Same-Sex Marriage Prohibition Act (SSMPA). A combination of factors, namely homophobic and transphobic laws, religious bigotry, and social norms, lead many individuals, including law enforcement officials, to conclude that a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity validates abuses or disregard of fundamental human rights, despite explicit constitutional provisions.



CASE STUDIES

Trigger warning: This section contains graphic descriptions of violations reported to TIERS and other human rights organisations this year. Some of the descriptions may be disturbing to read. (All names have been changed to protect the identities of the victims.)

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND UNLAWFUL DETENTIONS

The Law

Section 364 (2) of the Criminal Code states:

“Any person who — unlawfully imprisons any person within Nigeria in such a manner as to prevent him from applying to a court for his release or from discovering to any other person the place where he is imprisoned, or in such a manner as to prevent any person entitled to have access to him from discovering the place where he is imprisoned; is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.”

Reported cases

Case 1

The Anti-cultism Department of the Nigeria Police Force raided a residence in Calabar on the allegation that some persons were having a “homosexual meeting.” From this residence, six people were arrested and detained, including three trans women.

BLACKMAIL & EXTORTION

The Law

Section 408 of the Criminal Code specifies blackmail and extortion as criminal offences:

Any person who, with intent to extort or gain anything from any person accuses or threatens to accuse any person of committing any felony or misdemeanor, or of offering or making any solicitation or threat to any person as an inducement to commit or permit the commission of any felony or misdemeanor; or threatens that any person shall be accused by any other person of any felony or misdemeanor, or of any such act; or knowing the contents of the writing, causes

any person to receive any writing containing any such accusation or threat as aforesaid; is guilty of a felony... the offender is liable to imprisonment for three years. It is immaterial whether the person accused or threatened to be accused has or has not committed the offense or act of which he is accused or threatened to be accused.

Reported cases

Case 1

In December 2021 Ayo was profiled and stopped by the Police at Agege Lagos. The police officer asked Ayo to submit his phone for checking, and upon doing so, the policeman found gay porn on his phone. The officer insisted that having gay porn on his phone was an offence and demanded a bribe. To avoid detention, Ayo had to give in to the policeman’s demands in order to be let go.

Case2

Ebuka travelled to meet an old friend in Benue in March 2022. The day after his arrival, the so-called friend and three other men blackmailed him. They said they had a video of him engaging in sex with another guy, and if he didn’t give them the money requested, they would upload the video on social media. Ebuka gave into their demands in order to avoid exposure on social media.

INVASION OF PRIVACY

The Law

Section 37 of the Nigerian Constitution states that:

“The privacy of citizens, their homes, correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic communications is hereby guaranteed

and protected.”

Reported cases

Case 1

On April 2022 in Ogba Lagos, Duro’s laptop was searched by his colleague, who found gay porn on it. Duro’s colleague reported to their supervisors. The organization unlawfully terminated Duro’s employment.

Case 2

Four men, Kunle, Emeka, Thomas and Precious, who lived together, had people in the community forcefully invade their home and harass them. The neighbours accused them of having sex with each other, publicly paraded and beat them. They later handed the four over to the police. At the police station, the four men were made to **confess, under duress, to be homosexuals.**

Case 3

A group of male secondary school students accosted Daniel, angry that he was always in the company of girls and behaved in **an** feminine manner. They removed his trousers to ascertain if he was actually male. They also beat Daniel up.

KIDNAPPING

The Law

Section 365 of the criminal code states:

“Any person who unlawfully confines or detains another against **“his will” is “or” otherwise** unlawfully deprives another of his personal liberty is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment of two years.”

Reported cases

Case 1

Suleiman met a supposedly potential partner on a social media app. He was lured to meet the person at a location. At the meet-up, a gang of 3 persons descended on Suleiman. They held Suleiman hostage, beat him and took videos

CASE STUDIES

of him naked, forcing him to “confess” that he is gay. The attackers used the video to force Suleiman’s family and friends to raise a ransom for his release.

MOB VIOLENCE

The Law

Section 36(1) of the Nigerian constitution states that

“In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality.”

Section 33(1) of the Nigerian Constitution also provides as follows:

“Every person has a right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty in Nigeria.

Sections 252 and 253 of the Criminal Code further provide the following:

252) “A person who strikes, touches, or moves, or otherwise applies force of any kind to, the person of another, either directly or indirectly, without his consent, or with his consent, if the consent is obtained by fraud, or who by any bodily act or gesture attempts or threatens to apply force of any kind to the person of another without his consent, in such circumstances that the person making the attempt or threat has actually or apparently a present ability to effect his purpose, is said to assault that other person, and the act is called an assault. The term **“applies force”** includes the case of applying heat, light, electrical force, gas, odour, or any other substance or thing whatever, if applied to such a degree as to cause injury or

CASE STUDIES

personal discomfort.

253) An assault is unlawful and constitutes an offence unless it is authorised or justified or excused by law. The application of force by one person to the person of another may be unlawful, although it is done with the consent of that other person.

Reported cases

Case 1

Lukman went to see a friend in the eastern part of Nigeria. A mob of persons living in the neighbourhood accosted him and his friend, calling them gay because they were feminine. They attacked Lukman and his friend and tried to hold them hostage. The pack of attackers also referenced a need to cleanse the land due to the homosexuality they purportedly displayed. While trying to run away, Lukman was hit by an oncoming car and sustained injuries.

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The Law

Section 352 of the Criminal Code states that:

“Any person who assaults another with intent to have carnal knowledge of him or her against the order of nature is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.”

Section 357 of the Criminal Code states that:

“Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of harm, or by means of false and fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act, or, in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband, is guilty of an offence which is called rape.”

Reported cases

Case 1

On the 4th of April, Obinna was set upon by a

group of area boys in a town in Benue State. He accused him of being gay and, as punishment for being gay, they gang-raped him.

Case 2

Abbas was isolated based on his uncle’s suspicions that he was gay. His uncle arranged for him to have sex with a sex worker to “cure” him of homosexuality. When he refused sex with the sex worker, his uncle forcefully restrained him and made the sex worker raped him.

TORTURE

The Law

Section 34(1) of the Nigerian constitution states that:

*“Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly –
(a) no person shall be subject to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment.”*

Reported cases

Case 1

Moses was attacked and handed over to the police for perceived same-sex activity. To get him to name others who are gay, the police hit Moses until he gave in and named some other gay persons. With the information he was forced to divulge, the police invaded the houses of thirteen other persons.

DISCRIMINATION & EMOTIONAL ABUSE

The Law

Section 42(1) of the Nigerian constitution states that: “A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person:-

(a) be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any executive or administrative action of the

government, to disabilities or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or”

Section 14(1) of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act states that:

“A person who causes emotional, verbal, psychological abuse on another commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or to a fine not exceeding N200,000 or both.”

Angel, a trans woman, was at a Zenith bank branch to make a transfer to a vendor providing services for a program her organization was implementing, but the transaction failed. Bank officials told her that the name on her Bank Verification Number (BVN) does not correlate with the name on her National I.D. card, and the gender on her National ID does not match that contained in her BVN. On presenting her documents to rectify the issue, they turned down the request. She was made to verify her thumbprint twice, which went successfully. However, during this process, the Zenith bank account officer began to spew derogatory words at Angel, drawing attention to her. He made several humiliating comments about her person and how her presence is unacceptable in Nigeria, causing her to break down in tears. Angel was taken to a corner away from him, but he also went over and continued yelling at her. He said to her, “What an abomination. Please, we don’t condone people like this here. In fact, your account will be closed down. We have instructed all our branches regarding this.” This humiliating and discriminating incident remains imprinted in Angel’s mind months after.

FINANCIAL ABUSE & FORCED ISOLATION

The Law

Section 12(1) of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act states that:

“A person who causes forced financial dependence or economic abuse of another commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or to a fine not exceeding N200,000 or both.”

Section 13(1) of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act states that:

A person who forcefully isolates or separates another from family and friends commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding N100,000 or both.”

Case 1

Tamin was lured back to his family house on the pretext that his mother was ill. On getting there, his family members confined and forcefully isolated him, blocking communication with his friends and access to his personal funds. His family later institutionalised him in a mental facility to have him undergo conversion practices to supposedly change his sexual orientation.

TRENDS IN VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NIGERIA

TIERs and other human and women's rights organisations have reported rising violence against women in Nigeria. In 2021, the National Human Rights Commission declared documentation of 158,517 cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and children.¹ As of August 2022, the NHRC received 1,378,180 complaints, with issues affecting women and children at 248,960.2 According to the Commission,

[One hundred and twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty] 129,960 complaints were on gender-based discrimination, harmful cultural practices, forceful marriage, sexual and reproductive rights, denial of access to children, denial of inheritance, abandonment (of women), women trafficking, child marriage and child sexual abuse.³

In Lagos, the Domestic and Sexual Violence Agency documented human rights violations

from 2,340 women with disproportionately high cases of domestic violence, threats to life, sexual harassment, rape, and other forms of sexual violence.⁴ Across the country, Nigerian men have continued to subject women and girls to physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial violence. One Ikechukwu "IVD" Ogbonna was reportedly violently abusing his wife for years, leading to him setting their house ablaze and causing her death.⁵ In another case, a Mr Nwachukwu, continuing his years of abuse against his wife, Osinachi, is alleged to have beaten her to the extent that she was on life support for five days before she died.⁶

Research indicates that 31% of women in Nigeria between ages 15-39 have experienced physical violence, and children are particularly at risk: "one in four girls, including very young ones, experience sexual violence."⁷ As the COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed, there are no safe spaces for women and girls, and

1 This Day, "Curbing violence against women/children," 21 October 2022, <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2022/10/21/curbing-violence-against-women-children/>, accessed 1 December 2022.

2 Maryam Abdullahi, "NHRC: We've received over 200,00 complaints on violence against women, children in 2022," The Cable, 10 November 2022, <https://www.thecable.ng/nhrc-weve-received-over-200000-complaints-on-violence-against-women-children-in-2022>, accessed 1 December 2022.

3 Ibid.

4 Ijeoma Thomas-Odia, "Femicide: Campaign to end sexual, gender-based violence against women keeps pulsating," The Guardian, 27 November 2022, <https://guardian.ng/sunday-magazine/femicide-campaign-to-end-sexual-gender-based-violence-against-women-keeps-pulsating/#:~:text=Data%20made%20available%20to%20The,%2C%202%2C%20340%20are%20women.,> accessed 1 December 2022.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Spotlight Initiative, "16 facts about violence against women and girls in Nigeria: For the 16 Days of Activism," UNICEF, 22 November 2022, <https://www.unicef.org/nigeria/media/6696/file/16%20facts%20document.pdf> accessed 1 December 2022.

Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2021

many women and girls experience violence at home, especially from family members.⁸

Perpetrators also carry out violence at disproportionately higher levels against certain groups of women. Women with disabilities experience various forms of abuse, including sexual violence, from all persons, including caregivers, with little or no redress.⁹ In addition, female sex workers are exposed to sexual, economic, physical and psychological violence by clients, intimate partners, brothel owners, law enforcement, and others.¹⁰ For LBQTI women, intimate partners, law enforcement, friends, family members, and other persons also perpetrate harm against them because of their gender identities, sexual orientation and sex characteristics.

Eliminating violence against women and girls in Nigeria requires holistic effort by state and non-state actors through nationwide domestication and implementation of laws such as the VAPP Act and the Child Rights Act. It also involves dismantling institutionalised patriarchal systems of power prevalent in religious teachings, social norms and practices.

8 Ibid. See also TIERs, OSIWA and EVA, "Gender and COVID-19 in Nigeria: Impacts on LGBTQIA+ people," October 2020, <https://theinitiativeforequalrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Gender-and-COVID-19-in-Nigeria-PART-2.pdf>, accessed 1 December 2022.

9 Kabir Yusuf, "28% of women with disabilities suffered sexual abuse – Report," Premium Times, 23 September 2022, <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/555691-28-of-women-with-disabilities-suffered-sexual-abuse-report.html>, accessed 1 December 2022. See also Kazeem Biriowo, "64 percent of women with disabilities at risk of sexual abuse in Nigeria – Report," Nigerian Tribune, 3 December 2022, <https://tribuneonlineng.com/64-percent-of-women-with-disabilities-at-risk-of-sexual-abuse-in-nigeria-%E2%80%95-report/>, accessed 4 December 2022.

10 See also Olutoyin O Ikuteyijo et al., "Exposure to job-related violence among young female sex workers in urban slums of Southwest Nigeria," BMC Public Health, 2022, <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-022-13440-1>, accessed 4 December 2022.

NATIONAL CASE SUMMARY (December 2021 - November 2022)

S/N	DATE	CASE TYPOLOGY	PERPETRATORS	LOCATION	REPORTING ORGANIZATION
December 2021					
1	01/12/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
2	02/12/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
3	02/12/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
4	02/12/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
5	02/12/2021	Assault, Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
6	02/12/2021	Assault, Forced Isolation, Conversion Practice	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
7	02/12/2021	Assault, Forced Isolation, Conversion Practice	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
8	02/12/2021	Discrimination, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH -I
9	03/12/2021	Harassment, Outing	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERs
10	03/12/2021	Mob Violence, Invasion of privacy	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
11	04/12/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
12	06/12/2021	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
13	10/12/2021	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
14	11/12/2021	Financial Abuse, Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
15	11/12/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
16	12/12/2021	Extortion	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
17	13/12/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
18	14/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
19	14/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
20	15/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
21	15/12/2021	Outing, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
22	17/12/2021	Assault, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
23	17/12/2021	Extortion	State Actors	Abia	AGHI
24	18/12/2021	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
25	22/12/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
26	23/12/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
27	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
28	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
29	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
30	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
31	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
32	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
33	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
34	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
35	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
36	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
37	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
38	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
39	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
40	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
41	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI

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42	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
43	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
44	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
45	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
46	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
47	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
48	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
49	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
50	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
51	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
52	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
53	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
54	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
55	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
56	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
57	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
58	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
59	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
60	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
61	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
62	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
63	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
64	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
65	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
66	24/12/2021	Discrimination, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
67	27/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
68	27/12/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
69	29/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
70	30/12/2021	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
71	31/12/2021	Assault, Financial Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
72	31/12/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
73	31/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
74	31/12/2021	Rape, Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
75	31/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
76	31/12/2021	Blackmail, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
77	31/12/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI

January 2022

78	02/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
79	04/01/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
80	05/01/2022	Battery	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
81	05/01/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
82	05/01/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
83	07/01/2022	Discrimination, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERs
84	07/01/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
85	07/01/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI

National Case Summary

86	08/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
87	09/01/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
88	11/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
89	11/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
90	11/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
91	12/01/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
92	13/01/2022	Assault, Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
93	13/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
94	13/01/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
95	14/01/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
96	14/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
97	15/01/2022	Financial Abuse, Forceful Eviction, Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
98	15/01/2022	Conversion Practice & Battery	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
99	15/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abia	TIERs
100	16/01/2022	Blackmail, Battery, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	TIERs
101	16/01/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
102	16/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
103	17/01/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
104	18/01/2022	Verbal Abuse, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
105	18/01/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
106	18/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
107	18/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
108	21/01/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
109	21/01/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
110	22/01/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
111	22/01/2022	Sexual Assault, Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
112	24/01/2022	Outing, Harrasment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
113	24/01/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
114	25/01/2022	Sexual Harassment	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
115	25/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
116	26/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
117	28/01/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
118	29/01/2022	Discrimination, Harassment	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
119	29/01/2022	Quitng, Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
120	29/01/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
121	30/01/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
122	30/01/2022	Forceful Eviction, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
123	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
124	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
125	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
126	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
127	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
128	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
129	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
130	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI

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131	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
132	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
133	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
134	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
135	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
136	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
137	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
138	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
139	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
140	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
141	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
142	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
143	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
144	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
145	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
146	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
147	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
148	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
149	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
150	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
151	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
152	30/01/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
153	30/01/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
154	31/01/2022	Verbal Abuse, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
155	31/01/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI

February 2022

156	02/02/2022	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
157	02/02/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
158	02/02/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
159	02/02/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
160	02/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
161	03/02/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
162	04/02/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
163	04/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
164	04/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
165	05/02/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
166	05/02/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
167	05/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
168	05/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Abia	AGHI
169	06/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
170	07/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Akwa Ibom	TIERs
171	07/02/2022	Discrimination, Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	TIERs
172	07/02/2022	Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
173	07/02/2022	Outing, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Kwara	TIERs
174	09/02/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI

National Case Summary

175	09/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Abia	AGHI
176	12/02/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
177	12/02/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
178	14/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
179	14/02/2022	Defamation	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
180	14/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
181	14/02/2022	Threat	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
182	14/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
183	15/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
184	15/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
185	15/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
186	16/02/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
187	17/02/2022	Invasion Of Privacy, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
188	17/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
189	17/02/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
190	17/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
191	17/02/2022	Financial Abuse, Conversion Practice, Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
192	18/02/2022	Discrimination, Forced Isolation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
193	18/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
194	18/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
195	18/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
196	19/02/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
197	19/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
198	20/02/2022	Extortion	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
199	20/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
200	21/02/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
201	21/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
202	21/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
203	22/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
204	22/02/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Defamation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
205	24/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
206	25/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
207	25/02/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
208	26/02/2022	Discrimination, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
209	27/02/2022	Outing, Forceful Eviction, Financial Abuse	Non State Actors	Benue	TIERs
210	28/02/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
211	28/02/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
212	28/02/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
213	28/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
214	28/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
215	28/02/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
216	28/02/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
217	28/02/2022	Revenge Porn	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
218	28/02/2022	Sexual Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
219	28/02/2022	Mob Violence, Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
220	28/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
221	28/02/2022	Battery, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI

National Case Summary

222	NA/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
223	NA/02/2022	Harassment, Outing	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
224	NA/02/2022	Extortion, Theft	Non State Actors	Akwa Ibom	KD
225	NA/02/2022	Harassment, Outing	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
226	NA/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
227	NA/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
228	NA/02/2022	Harassment, Outing	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
229	NA/02/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Anambra	KD

March 2022

230	02/03/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
231	06/03/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
232	07/03/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
233	08/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest, Extortion	State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
234	08/03/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
235	10/03/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
236	15/03/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault, Forced Isolation	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERs
237	15/03/2022	Extortion, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention, Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
238	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention, Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
239	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
240	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
241	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
242	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
243	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
244	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
245	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
246	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
247	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
248	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
249	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
250	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
251	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
252	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
253	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
254	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
255	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
256	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
257	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
258	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
259	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
260	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
261	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
262	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
263	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
264	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs

National Case Summary

265	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
266	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
267	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
268	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
269	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
270	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
271	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
272	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
273	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
274	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
275	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
276	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
277	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
278	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
279	16/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
280	17/03/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
281	18/03/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
282	18/03/2022	Forceful Eviction, Economic Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
283	20/03/2022	Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
284	23/03/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
285	24/03/2022	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
286	25/03/2022	Kidnapping	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
287	27/03/2022	Invasion Of Privacy, Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
288	28/03/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
289	29/03/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
290	30/03/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
291	31/03/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
292	31/03/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
293	31/03/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
294	31/03/2022	Discrimination, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
295	31/03/2022	Sexual Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
296	31/03/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
297	31/03/2022	Revenge Porn	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
298	31/03/2022	Sexual Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
299	31/03/2022	Rape, Concersion Practice	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
300	31/03/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
April 2021					
301	01/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
302	03/04/2022	Mob Violence, Battery, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
303	03/04/2022	Invasion of privacy, Mob Violence, Battery, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
304	03/04/2022	Invasion of privacy, Mob Violence, Battery, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
305	03/04/2022	Invasion of privacy, Mob Violence, Battery, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs

National Case Summary

306	03/04/2022	Invasion of privacy, Mob Violence, Battery, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
307	03/04/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
308	03/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
309	04/04/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
310	04/04/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
311	04/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
312	05/04/2022	Mob Violence, Battery	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
313	05/04/2022	Mob Violence, Battery	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
314	05/04/2022	Threat to life	Non State Actors	Senegal	TIERs
315	05/04/2022	Forceful eviction, Discrimination, Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
316	05/04/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
317	07/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
318	07/04/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
319	07/04/2022	Invasion of Privcay, Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
320	08/04/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
321	08/04/2022	Extortion, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
322	11/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
323	12/04/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	TIERs
324	13/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
325	14/04/2022	Forceful Eviction, Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
326	16/04/2022	Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
327	17/04/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
328	18/04/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
329	21/04/2022	Exrtotion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
330	21/04/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Assault, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
331	21/04/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Assault, Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
332	22/04/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
333	24/04/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Abia	TIERs
334	25/04/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
335	27/04/2022	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
336	27/04/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
337	28/04/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Ekiti	TIERs
338	30/04/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Revenge Porn	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
339	30/04/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
340	30/04/2022	Unlawful Termination of Employment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
341	30/04/2022	Sexual Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
May 2021					
342	02/05/2022	Forceful eviction	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERs
343	02/05/2022	Outing, Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
344	02/05/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
345	03/05/2022	Forcful Eviction, Financial Abuse	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs

National Case Summary

346	04/05/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
347	05/05/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
348	06/05/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
349	08/05/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERs
350	09/05/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
351	10/05/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
352	11/05/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
353	14/05/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
354	16/05/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
355	17/05/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
356	18/05/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
357	20/05/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
358	21/05/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
359	22/05/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
360	23/05/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
361	24/05/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
362	27/05/2022	Theft, Extortion, Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
363	29/05/2022	Assault, Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
364	30/05/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
365	31/05/2022	Battery, Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
366	31/05/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
367	31/05/2022	Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs

June 2021

368	01/06/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
369	02/06/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
370	02/06/2022	Inversion of Privacy, Mob Violence, Battery	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
371	03/06/2022	Threat to Life, Invasion of Privacy, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERs
372	04/06/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
373	05/06/2022	Mob Violence	Non State Actors	Bayelsa	TIERs
374	07/06/2022	Mob Violence, Outing, Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
375	07/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
376	07/06/2022	Mob Violence	Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
377	11/06/2022	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
378	13/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
379	15/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERs
380	17/06/2022	Outing, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
381	17/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
382	17/06/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
383	18/06/2022	Outing, Threat to safety, Intimidation, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
384	18/06/2022	Outing, Threat to safety, Intimidation, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
385	19/06/2022	Outing, Forceful eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
386	20/06/2022	Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
387	24/06/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
388	27/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH

National Case Summary

389	27/06/2022	Battery, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
390	27/06/2022	Threat to Life, Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERs
391	29/06/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
392	30/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
393	30/06/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
394	NA/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Imo	KD
395	NA/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
396	NA/06/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD

July 2021

397	03/07/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
398	03/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
399	04/07/2022	Financial Abuse, Outing, Battery	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
400	04/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
401	07/07/2022	Assault/Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
402	07/07/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
403	12/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
404	18/07/2022	Forced Isolation, Forceful eviction, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
405	18/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
406	19/07/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
407	23/07/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
408	23/07/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
409	24/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
410	24/07/2022	Discrimination, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
411	25/07/2022	Sexual Abuse & Sex Trafficking	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
412	26/07/2022	Forceful eviction, Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
413	31/07/2022	Discrimination, Unlawful Termination of Employment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
414	NA/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
415	NA/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
416	NA/07/2022	Harassment, Outing	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
417	NA/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	KD
418	NA/07/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	KD
419	NA/07/2022	Extortion, Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
420	NA/07/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD

August 2021

421	07/08/2022	Discrimination, Invasion of Privacy, Sexual Assault	State Actors	Kano	TIERs
422	08/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
423	11/08/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
424	14/08/2022	Arbitrary Arrest, Harassment, Outing	State & Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
425	15/08/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
426	18/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
427	21/08/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI

National Case Summary

428	23/08/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
429	25/08/2022	Human Trafficking, Assault, Battery	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERs
430	25/08/2022	Discrimination, Harassment	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
431	26/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
432	29/08/2022	Mob Violence, Battery	Non State actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
433	29/08/2022	Sexual Assault, Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
434	31/08/2022	Sexual Harrasment	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
435	31/08/2022	Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
436	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
437	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
438	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	KD
439	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
440	NA/08/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
441	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	KD
442	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Kaduna	KD
443	NA/08/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	KD

September 2021

444	03/09/2022	Exrtotion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
445	05/09/2022	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
446	05/09/2022	Sexual Assault, Mob Violence	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
447	06/09/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
448	06/09/2022	Battery	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
449	11/09/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
450	14/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
451	14/09/2022	Blackmail, Extortion, Outing	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
452	16/09/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
453	16/09/2022	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
454	19/09/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
455	20/09/2022	Invasion of Privacy, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
456	22/09/2022	Harassment, Sexual Assault, Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
457	23/09/2022	Blackmail. Sexual Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
458	24/09/2022	Rape, Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
459	25/09/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
460	27/09/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
461	27/09/2022	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
462	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
463	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
464	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
465	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
466	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
467	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
468	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
469	27/09/2022	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
470	28/09/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI

National Case Summary

October 2021

471	03/10/2022	Emotional Abuse, Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
472	05/10/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
473	12/10/2022	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
474	14/10/2022	Mob Violence, Harassment, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
475	14/10/2022	Rape	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
476	14/10/2022	Invasion of Privcay, Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
477	15/10/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
478	15/10/2022	Harassment, Blackmail, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
479	15/10/2022	Harassment, Blackmail, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
480	15/10/2022	Harassment, Blackmail, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
481	16/10/2022	Threat	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
482	19/10/2022	Arbitrary Arrest, Harassment	State Actors	Akwa Ibom	TIERs
483	20/10/2022	Outing, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
484	23/10/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
485	23/10/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
486	24/10/2022	Forceful Eviction, Harassment	Non State Actors	Niger	TIERs
487	25/10/2022	Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
488	26/10/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
489	28/10/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Ogun	TIERs

November 2021

490	01/11/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
491	02/11/2022	Invasion of Privcay, Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
492	02/11/2022	Blackmail. Sexual Assault, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
493	02/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
494	04/11/2022	Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
495	05/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
496	06/11/2022	Kidnapping	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
497	06/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
498	07/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
499	11/11/2022	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
500	12/11/2022	Forced Isolation	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
501	12/11/2022	Financial Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
502	12/11/2022	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
503	12/11/2022	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
504	14/11/2022	Outing, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
505	14/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
506	14/11/2022	Invasion of Privcay, Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
507	15/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
508	15/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
509	15/11/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
510	17/11/2022	Invasion of Privacy, Unlawful Termination of Employment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
511	17/11/2022	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

National Case Summary

512	17/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
513	18/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
514	18/11/2022	Financial Abuse	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
515	20/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
516	21/11/2022	Blackmail, Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
517	21/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
518	22/11/2022	Blackmail, Threat to life	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
519	27/11/2022	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
520	27/11/2022	Harassment, Discrimination	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
521	29/11/2022	Blackmail, Threat to life	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
522	N/A	Kidnapping, Blackmail, Extortion & Assault, Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
523	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
524	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
525	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
526	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
527	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
528	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
529	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
530	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
531	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
532	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
533	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
534	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
535	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest, Torture	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
536	N/A	Forced Isolation, Conversion Practice	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
537	N/A	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
538	N/A	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
539	N/A	Discrimination, Emotional Abuse	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
540	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
541	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
542	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
543	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
544	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
545	N/A	Arbitrary Arrest & Detention	State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I
546	N/A	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	IMH-I

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations centre on access to justice for the promotion of LGBTQIA+ rights, the recognition and championing of the inclusion of LGBTQIA+ rights in existing human rights frameworks, and the improved investigation and prosecution of violations based on SOGIESC.

To the Nigerian Government

- Repeal the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act and similarly repressive laws across Nigeria.
- Guarantee the complete protection of constitutionally provided rights irrespective of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Condemn violence against people based on actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity or expression as recommended in Resolution 275.
- Respond to the African Commission's recommendation to review laws that criminalise rights to assembly and association.
- Enact laws and implement policies to discourage hate speech and other actions inciting discrimination against LGBTQIA+ people.
- Enforce constitutional and treaty provisions on universal human rights in public and private institutions.
- Expand existing health policies to reinforce medical ethics on confidentiality and non-discrimination.

To the National Human Rights Commission

- Implement adequate training for commission members on sexual orientation and gender identity issues to remove bias and update their knowledge about existing laws and protections applicable to all Nigerians, including LGBTQIA+ people.
- Campaign to promote an end to hate speech and statements inciting violence against LGBTQIA+ people in Nigeria from religious leaders, political leaders and others.
- Liaise with LGBTQIA+ human rights organisations to promote awareness and reduce exclusion of issues affecting LGBTQIA+ people.
- Establish a reporting process on human rights abuses experienced based on actual and perceived sexual orientation.

To the Nigerian Police Force

- End all arbitrary and illegal stops and searches of people's devices.
- End arbitrary police raids and indiscriminate arrests based on perceived or actual sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.
- Refrain from misusing and misinterpreting the law to effect extrajudicial arrests and abuse of people perceived to be LGBTQIA+.
- Investigate and prosecute incidents of violence against LGBTQIA+ people.

To Civil Society

- Acknowledge LGBTQIA+ rights as part of the human rights framework and ensure their protection and promotion.
- Implement the national programme of action for the protection of the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons in Nigeria
- Mainstream LGBTQIA+ rights in relevant health, gender and human rights programmes.
- Be visible and vocal allies to LGBTQIA+ folks and organisations, amplifying their issues in relevant spaces and platforms.

ABOUT TIERS AND OUR PARTNERS

The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERS) is a Nigeria-based registered non-profit organisation working to create a society where human rights are guaranteed regardless of status, identity, orientation and affiliation. We exist to protect, uphold and promote the rights and humanity of all Nigerians through advocacy, empowerment, education, and the provision of safe platforms of convergence. We were founded in 2005 as a response to the discrimination and marginalisation of sexual minorities in HIV prevention programming, human rights protection, advocacy, and mainstream human rights work.

Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI) is a community-based organisation working for the sexual minorities on HIV/AIDS-related issues and human rights interventions within the southeastern states (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo state, respectively) with her headquarters in Enugu state Nigeria. AGHI has been serving and supporting LGBTI community members in many diverse ways. Most of the time, with little or no donor funds, AGHI has reached many of her community members to sensitise them on basic knowledge and information regarding human rights violations.

Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI) is a human rights organisation working within the context of its sociocultural environment. It was founded in October 2011 following the arrest of some men in Bauchi state. The arrest hit close to home and brought an urgent need to address the rejection and abuse suffered by the LGBT community in the conservative northern part of Nigeria. In addition to this, HAHAI sought to address the self-hatred and blame felt by LGBT individuals within northern Nigeria because of their

sexuality. This prompted the founding of HAHAI to support the LGBT population in the North on issues such as self-acceptance, access to legal issues and health care services. HAHAI believes in the intersectionality of rights. Therefore, it is also focused on protecting the rights of other vulnerable and marginalised populations. This way, it challenges religious and cultural practices that suppress the rights of various segments of the society's right to be self-aware, self-express and self-identify.

Improved Sexual Health and Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI) was founded in 2014 and formally registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission in 2017. ISHRAI was formed by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Queer persons who were facing high levels of stigma, discrimination, human rights and health rights violation in their attempt to access basic and fundamental conventional services provided by the State. It was registered to promote the health and rights of marginalised groups in Nigeria, especially, LGBQ persons, through advocacy, active participation, service delivery and innovative engagement processes. Among other things, to advocate for an enabling environment at the community, state and national levels that ensure the respect and protection of all persons irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, marital status or any other circumstance affecting the private person.

Kito Diaries (KD) started out as a blog that intended simply to tell the stories of LGBT Nigerians and provide the narrative of the community that mainstream media and public would rather bury. But in the years since its creation in 2014, it has grown into a community that does more than tell stories. It provides

guidance on issues regarding safety, especially pertaining to the hookup culture amongst gay people, forges connections between community members and the provisions they need, such as healthcare and welfare, and creates an enabling environment that allows for those in the community who would otherwise believe they're alone to know that there's a whole community of people like them who exist.

International Centre for Advocacy on Rights to Health (ICARH) is an independent initiative registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission of Nigeria to contribute to policy issues affecting the rights of sexual minorities and PLWHAs in Nigeria through research analysis, training, awareness campaign development and advocacy. ICARH was established in 1999 to fill a vacuum within the civil society's landscape. In healthcare, ICARH works to reduce the incidence, prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDs amongst key populations. Presently, ICARH implements HIV prevention and Palliative Care programs. These programs include the management of MSM Living with HIV (MSMLHIV) through medical research, community-based HIV prevention project and ARV clinic for members of Key Affected Populations in the FCT. ICARH also supports her target community with human rights and paralegal services to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of sexual minorities.

Initiative for Improved Male Health (I-IMH) is a community-based non-profit organisation providing sexual health, advocacy, treatment, care and support, mass media and capacity building programmes. IMH provides psychosocial care and support to MARPs who have high risks of HIV infections,

empowering them with adequate knowledge on reproductive and sexual health issues while advocating for prevention to curb the spread of HIV/AIDs. IMH considers the social, economic, religious and political challenges affiliated with sexuality, gender and health generally and in relation to Men who have sex with Men (MSMs), Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs) and Female Sexual Partners of MSMs.

Total Health Empowerment and Development Initiative (THEDI) was founded in 2010 to promote the health and legal rights of vulnerable persons in Nigeria. THEDI is an LGBTQIA+ led, focused & competent organization, actively contributing to addressing priority community needs like all forms of human rights violations, safety & security challenges, family rejection & homelessness, HIV & other sexual/reproductive health issues, etc.; through community-led approaches. THEDI also leads community advocacies, mobilization and strengthening/engagement approaches aimed at community sustainability. THEDI has over the years recorded, addressed and documented human rights violations, provided HIV/STI/GBV prevention services to gay men/other men who have sex with men and transgender persons, and linked many to ART, PrEP & PEP services; to mention a few services in Benue & Gombe States.

Oluwaremilekun Makinde, Chimdimma Ike, and Alexandra Maduagwu received reports of violations based on actual or perceived SOGIESC, documented in this report.

TIERs thanks the contributors Oluwaremilekun Makinde, Chimdimma Ike, Alexander Maduagwu, Bryan Maduke and Olufunso Alufoge for their work in researching and writing different sections of the report.

We also thank our partner LGBT+ organisations who provided data for this report and grassroots activists who will work with us in disseminating the 2022 Human Rights Violations Report across Nigeria.

The 2022 Human Rights Violations Report was compiled by Oluwaremilekun Makinde and edited by Ohotuowo Ogbeche.

SAME SEX MARRIAGE (PROHIBITION) ACT 2013

An Act to prohibit a marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex, solemnization of same; and for related matters.

[7th Day of January, 2014] [Commencement]

Enacted by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

Prohibition of marriage or civil union by persons of same sex

1. (1) A marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex: (a) is prohibited in Nigeria; and (b) shall not be recognized as entitled to the benefits of a valid marriage.

(2) A marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex by virtue of a certificate issued by a foreign country is void in Nigeria, and any benefit accruing therefrom by virtue of the certificate shall not be enforced by any court of law.

[Solemnization of same sex marriage in places of worship]

2. (1) A marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex shall not be solemnized in a church, mosque or any other place of worship in Nigeria.

(2) No certificate issued to persons of same sex in a marriage or civil union shall be valid in Nigeria.

[Recognized Marriage in Nigeria]

3. Only a marriage contracted between a man and a woman shall be recognized as valid in Nigeria.

[Registration of homosexual clubs and societies]

4. (1) The Registration of gay clubs, societies and organisations, their sustenance, processions and meetings is prohibited.

(2) The public show of same sex amorous relationship directly or indirectly is prohibited.

[Offences and Penalties]

5. (1) A person who enters into a same sex marriage contract or civil union commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of 14 years imprisonment.

(2) A person who registers, operates or participates in gay clubs, societies and organization, or directly or indirectly makes public show of same sex amorous relationship in Nigeria commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of 10 years imprisonment.

(3) A person or group of persons who

administers, witnesses, abets, or aids the solemnization of a same sex marriage or civil union, or supports the registration, operation and sustenance of gay clubs, societies, organizations, processions or meetings in Nigeria commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of 10 years imprisonment.

[Jurisdiction]

6. The High Court of a State or of the Federal capital Territory shall have jurisdiction to entertain matters arising from the breach of the provisions of this Act.

[Interpretation]

7. In this Act:

“Marriage” means a legal union entered into between persons of opposite sex in accordance with the Marriage Act, Islamic Law or Customary Law;

“Court” means High Court of a State or of the Federal Capital Territory;

“Same sex marriage” means the coming together of persons of the same sex with the purpose of living together as husband and wife or for other purposes of same sexual relationship;

“Witness” means a person who signs or witnesses the solemnization of the marriage; and

“civil union” means any arrangement between persons of the same sex to live together as sex partners, and includes such description as:

- adult independent relationships;
- caring partnerships;
- civil partnerships;
- civil solidarity pacts;
- domestic partnerships;
- reciprocal beneficiary relationships;
- registered partnerships;
- significant relationships; and
- stable unions.

[Citation]

8. This Act may be cited as the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2014.

CHAPTER IV OF THE NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION

33. Right to life.
34. Right to dignity of human persons.
35. Right to personal liberty.
36. Right to fair hearing.
37. Right to private and family life.
38. Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
39. Right to freedom of expression and the press.
40. Right to peaceful assembly and association.
41. Right to freedom of movement.
42. Right to freedom from discrimination.
43. Right to acquire and own immovable property.
44. Compulsory acquisition of property.
45. Restriction on and derogation from fundamental human rights.
46. Special jurisdiction of High Court and Legal aid.

STATISTICS

