



THE INITIATIVE FOR
EQUAL RIGHTS

2020 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS REPORT

BASED ON

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



**2020 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 report was compiled by



THE INITIATIVE FOR
EQUAL RIGHTS

in partnership with

Improved Sexual Health & Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI)

International Center for Advocacy on Rights to Health (ICARH)

Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER)

Initiative for the Advancement of Humanity (IAH)

Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI)

Total Health & Empowerment Initiative (THEDI)

Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)

Kito Diaries (KD)



**WOMENS HEALTH
AND EQUAL RIGHTS
INITIATIVE**



Pertinent Abbreviations

ACHPR – African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights

LGBTQI – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex

SOGIESC – Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity/Expression and Sex Characteristics

SSMPA – Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2013

SSMPL – Lagos State Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Law, 2007

TIERS – The initiative for Equal Rights

VAPP – Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015

UNHRC – United Nations Human Rights Council

VAPP – Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP Act)

Glossary

For the purposes of this Report, the meanings to be attached to the following terms are as provided below:

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

Lesbian: A woman who is emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to other women.

Gay: A synonym for homosexual in many parts of the world. In this Report, used specifically to refer to a man who is emotionally, romantically, sexually and relationally attracted to other men.

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.

Transgender: An umbrella term referring to an individual whose gender identity is different from their sex assigned at birth. It may include people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine (people who are non-binary or genderqueer, including bigender, genderfluid, or agender)

Intersex: Sometimes regarded as a third sex classification, Intersex is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't seem to fit the typical definitions of female or male.

LGBTQI+: A blanket term that refers to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or trans, queer, intersex and asexual.

Sexual orientation: An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic, sexual or relational attraction to another person; it may be a same-sex orientation, opposite-sex orientation or a bisexual/pansexual orientation.

Gender: Gender refers to the roles, behaviours,

activities, attributes and opportunities that any society considers appropriate for people based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Gender interacts with, but is different from, the categories of biological sex.

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 female and male. For most people gender identity aligns with assigned sex but this is not often the case for trans persons.

Gender-based violence: Violence directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. Gender-based violence can include sexual violence, domestic violence, psychological abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices, and discriminatory practices based on gender. The term originally described violence against women but is now widely understood to include violence targeting women, transgender persons, and men because of how they experience and express their genders and sexualities.

Coming out: The process where a person acknowledges, accepts and appreciates his or her sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI) and begins to voluntarily share this information with others.

Living openly: A state in which LGBTI people are comfortably out about their sexual orientation or gender identity – where and when it feels appropriate to them.

Outing: Exposing someone's sexual orientation as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, without their permission; in essence, "outing them from the closet". Outing someone can have serious employment/economic/safety/religious repercussions

Glossary

in some societies or situations.

Transphobia: The fear and hatred of, or discomfort with others because of their actual or perceived gender identity or expression.

Homophobia: The fear and hatred of or discomfort with homosexuals usually based on negative stereotypes of homosexuality.

STATISTICS

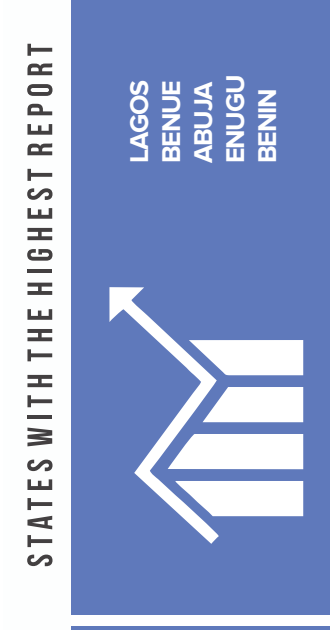
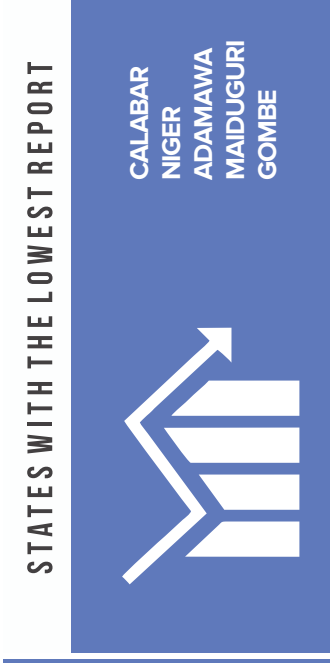
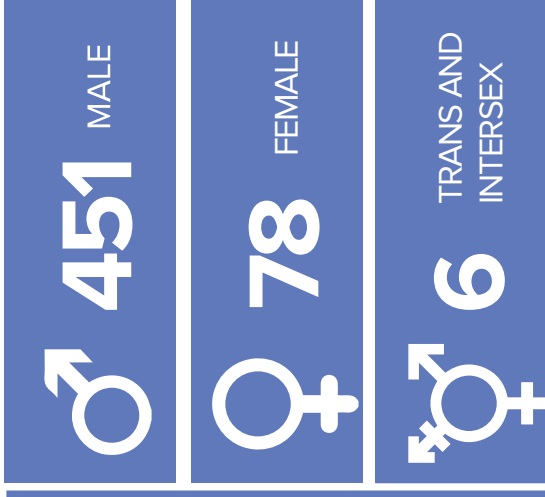


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Introduction

Human rights violations in Nigeria in the last five years, under the Buhari Administration has undeniably progressed towards a dangerous curve. The need to protect human rights for all Nigerians is now more dire than ever. The Government's attempts to clamp down on the freedom of assembly and freedom of expression were made more evident in its actions to suppress protests during the two weeks long protests calling for an end to the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS), a rogue unit of the Nigerian Police Force, infamous for its many human rights violations against Nigerians.

In addition, state and non-state actors continue to incite and carry out violence against others who are either LGBTQI+ identifying or believed to be LGBTQI+. During the End SARS protests, protesters who were perceived to be LGBTQI+ or carried placards or insignia indicating they were protesting against police brutality towards LGBTQI+ persons, faced harassment and assault from their fellow protesters.

Nigerian law enforcement agencies continue to disregard the fundamental human rights of persons whose real or perceived sexual orientation and/or gender identity/expression do not fit into preconceived notions of the norm. In March 2020, there were multiple reports of policemen in Benin city orchestrating a series of illegal arrests, searching and detaining innocent citizens while denying them legal

representation until they paid huge sums in bribes. Their only crime was being perceived by the policemen to be 'gay'. The policemen also went further to lure others into custody, using contact tracing methods to track down friends and acquaintances of the initially arrested persons.

This year, LGBTQI+ persons were adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and its accompanying lockdown. These effects included limited access to healthcare and medication as many centres that provide stigma-free healthcare to the community were forced to shut down or limit service offerings during the lockdown; increased levels of anxiety and other mental health issues as many LGBTQI+ persons were forced to shelter in place with abusive and/or homophobic/transphobic family members; limited access to support networks; loss of livelihood leading to dependence on abusive family members; forced outing, abuse and violence.

Nothing in the Nigerian constitution permits discrimination on the basis of sex, gender or sexual orientation. Nigeria's constitution provides the right to life, dignity, personal liberty, a fair hearing amongst other human rights for all. Despite the clear provisions of Chapter 4 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, there appears to be no will to hold assaulters and aggressors accountable from both the Government and law enforcement agencies. This is so

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because the Government and its agencies have been the highest violators of fundamental human rights in Nigeria and state actors continue to violate the rights of citizens based on real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.

The SSMPA contravenes basic tenets of the Nigerian Constitution and contributes significantly to a climate of impunity for crimes committed against LGBT+ people, including physical and sexual violence, arbitrary detention, violation of due process and extortion. This law has become a tool being used by both state and non-state actors to legitimize human rights violations. Many people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity/expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) in Nigeria have had to adopt self-censoring behaviour, significantly and consciously altering their lifestyles to avoid detection or suspicion by others and to avoid arrest and extortion. Lesbian and bisexual women in particular have reported that the fear of being perceived as “guilty by association” has led them to avoid associating with other LGBT+ community members, increasing their isolation and, in some cases, eventually compelling them to marry an opposite-sex partner, have children, and conform to socially proscribed gender norms. Lastly, the

SSMPA inhibits LGBT+ victims of crime from reporting to authorities due to fear of discrimination, arrest or further violation.

This report documents the ways Nigeria’s current legal framework, aided by the SSMPA, endorses human rights violations on its own citizens by deeming LGBTQI persons unworthy and undeserving of their fundamental human rights. This report lays its foundation by outlining the laws governing human rights in Nigeria and goes on to discuss frequent forms of violence perpetrated against LGBTQI persons in the country as reported and documented by human rights organizations from December 2019 to November 2020. It also examines the year’s trends not only on human rights of LGBTQI persons but also women. It expertly points out the reactions and influences that have gone on to develop the current LGBTQI climate and ends by providing vital recommendations to the Government, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Nigerian Police Force and civil society organizations on how the fundamental human rights of LGBTQI persons can be protected and promoted.

Legal Framework

Human rights violations endured by LGBTQI persons fundamentally reflect on the local and international legal frameworks originally set up to combat discrimination. In the face of the obvious violations noted during the reporting period, there are pre-existing provisions embedded in Nigeria's legal and judicial arsenal that directly address the injustice, violence and discrimination suffered by LGBTQI person in the country.

For a look at these legal provisions, implemented and enforced from the national to the international levels, see below.

The National Legal Framework

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the 'grund norm'. That is, it is the supreme law of the federation and any law contrary to the constitution is struck down to the extent of its inconsistency. Its supremacy is governed by the guaranteed rights to life, privacy, association and assembly, thought and conscience and to movement. It also safeguards the rights to human dignity and freedom of expression. Automatically, any law inconsistent with its provisions is void to the extent of its inconsistency. To further ensure the emphasis and promotion of these constitutional guarantees, the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (VAPP Act) was enacted in May 2015.

Its introduction sought to address previous legal gaps

in protection, aiming to eliminate violence in private and public life, prohibit all forms of violence, punish perpetrators and provide maximum protection and effective remedies for survivors. However, although passed by the National Assembly and signed into law by the President, the applicability of the VAPP Act outside the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is ironically subject to legal debate. The cause of its inapplicability is due to Nigeria's Federal system where not all laws made by the national assembly apply outside of the Federal Capital Territory, but it can be addressed if the legislation gets domesticated by the State Houses of Assembly in all 36 states to apply across the nation.

This inconsistency further supports the legislations ability to codify discrimination and criminalization against LGBTQI persons in Nigeria, most prominently seen in the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act (SSMPA). Although sections within the Nigerian criminal and penal codes criminalise conducts that occur or are seen to occur between people of the same sex, these provisions are not as broad as those in the SSMPA. The SSMPA exerts more pressure by prohibiting and criminalizing fundamental freedoms to associate and assemble, registration of clubs, societies and organisations as well as their sustenance, processions and meetings; and the direct or indirect public show of same-sex amorous relationships. These provisions infringe constitutional rights, including that to freedom from any form of discrimination.

Legal Framework

Furthermore, these discriminatory laws promote hate, intolerance and prejudice towards LGBTQI people, their families and friends. As shown in the cases studies in this report, discriminatory laws play a major role in violating the rights of people based on perceived or real sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression. Their safety and privacy are constantly threatened, and little recourse is provided under the law. This report was developed to highlight the inconsistencies between laws and policies and serve as evidence of the violence perpetrated in Nigeria.

The Regional Legal Framework

One major influence on the laws and legal proceedings of Nigeria is The African Charter which guarantees freedom from discrimination, equal protection and equality of individuals and people before the law. The African Charter also affords provisions for liberty and security of persons within its region, as well as 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, fortune birth or other status.”

The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (African Commission), the body responsible for monitoring compliance with the African Charter, has clearly established that “other status” can be interpreted to include grounds other than those explicitly stated in Article 2 and has condemned acts of discrimination. The African Charter on Human

Rights and People’s (Ratification and Enforcement) Act 1990 was enacted to give 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 LGBTQI people raised concerns with the African Commission, leading to the adoption of a landmark solution 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 which sheds light on the freedom from discrimination provision of the African Charter unequivocally condemns violence based on real or imputed sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression. The African Commission also called on States to stop all forms of violence committed by state and non-state actors and to enact and implement laws that condemn discrimination, prejudice and violence regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. States were also strongly urged to promptly investigate and punish all acts of violence.

At the 55th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in Luanda, Angola, 2014, the African Commission adopted resolution 275. The resolution condemns the increasing incidences of violence and other human rights violations including murder, rape, assault, arbitrary imprisonment and other forms of persecutions of persons on the basis of their imputed or real sexual orientation or gender identity/ expression. The resolution strongly urges states to end all acts of violence and abuse whether committed by state or non-state actors, including by enacting and effectively applying appropriate laws prohibiting and punishing all forms of violence including those targeting persons based on sexual orientation and

Legal Framework

gender identity/expression. Governments were urged to ensure proper investigation and diligent persecution of perpetrators and establishing judicial procedures responsive to the needs of victims.

In addition to the above, it is important to highlight the protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women also known as the Maputo protocol. This protocol lays out the rights of women in regard to inheritance, marriage, property rights and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Nigeria is yet to domesticate the Maputo protocol, and this has a far-reaching effect on the wellbeing of Lesbian, Bisexual and Queer women in Nigeria. Another factor that continues to contribute to the intersectional struggle of LBQ women is the failure to implement the Violence Against Persons Act in all states in Nigeria. The violence against a person applies to all Nigerians but is very significant in that it expands on the definition of rape to include the rape of men and sexual violence caused using objects. If a law like the VAPP Act is domesticated by states in the federation, it will improve the human rights situation of women and LGBTQI persons drastically.

The International Legal Framework

Article 1 of the Universal Charter on Human Rights provides that everyone is born free and equal. 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. It has also been established that the term “other status” includes sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression. This Emphasizes the fact that international human rights laws apply equally to LGBTQI people living in all parts of the world, including Nigeria.

The Yogyakarta Principles were introduced in 2006 to guide on the application of international human rights laws in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. The principles were developed and unanimously adopted by a distinguished group of human rights experts from diverse regions and backgrounds, including judges and academics. The principles 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 to that, The United Nations Human Rights Council (“Human Rights Council”) has adopted two resolutions on the rights of LGBTQI people. 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 LGBTQI people in all regions of the world. The Human Rights Council subsequently requested the High Commissioner to update the earlier report to share good practices and ways of overcoming violence and discrimination.

These international laws, resolutions and conventions reiterate the principle of non-discrimination and strongly oppose violence on a global level. They echo the message that Fundamental Human Rights are not earned by conformity or by other means and define them as rights ingrained in humanity without exception. The humanity of LGBTQI people should be paramount and the dignity of human people must prevail in human rights discussions.

Methodology

The cases documented in this report were collected and compiled by human rights organisations across Nigeria between December 2019 and November 2020. A total of 482 cases were documented during this period. Cases were reported year-round by survivors, eyewitnesses and friends, a network of community paralegals, lawyers & activists via helplines, while some were documented via the media.

The cases in this report were collated by the following organisations:

- The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs)
- Improved Sexual Health & Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI)
- International Centre for Advocacy on Rights to Health (ICARH)
- Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER)
- Initiative for the Advancement of Humanity (IAH)
- Total Health & Empowerment Initiative (THEDI)
- Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)
- Kito Diaries (KD)
- Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHA)

From the reports gathered, 78 women, 427 men, 5 trans persons and 1 intersex person reported human rights violations during the reporting period. As noted in previous years, reporting remains abysmally low amongst women, transgender and intersex persons, not because they face less violence, but because the systems of oppression towards them are much more layered, leading to a culture of silence around

reporting or discussing issues and violations affecting them.

In terms of geographical trends, Lagos, Benue and Abuja recorded the highest numbers of reported violations while Gombe, Calabar and Niger recorded the lowest numbers.

The complete National case summaries are not 100% representative of all the experiences and realities of LGBTQI+ people in Nigeria. Rather, they reflect the issues/cases LGBTQI+ activists and organisations were able to document in their capacity, despite numerous reporting challenges, limited resources as a result of the homophobic climate in Nigeria, worsened this year by the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as also facing human right violations themselves. It is a fact that more violations happen to LGBTQI+ persons in Nigeria than what is reported and documented. The discriminatory laws, further antagonization by law enforcement and general attitudes towards LGBTQI+ persons remove any incentive for reporting crimes and violations.

The names of victims in this report have been changed to protect the identities of those concerned and prevent any further discrimination and prejudice.



Forms of Violations

Violence against LGBTQI people is propelled by prejudice rooted in certain interpretations of culture and religion, and also based on low levels of knowledge on LGBTQI+ identities and issues. State and non-state actors have leveraged these views, beliefs and discriminatory laws to perpetrate violence, including murder, blackmail and extortion, assault and battery, invasion of privacy, mob attacks, kidnaps, inhumane and degrading treatment, and rape.

The roles of discriminatory laws are evident in the forms of violence perpetrated by both state and non-state actors. Impunity is one of the driving forces of the continued violation of LGBTQI+ people in Nigeria. LGBTQI+ people find it extremely difficult to approach relevant government agencies for redress, for fear of stigma, more violence and discrimination. This is in direct contravention of Article 3 of the African Charter which provides that everyone is equal before the law and everyone must enjoy the same level of protection under the law.

In the reporting period, invasion of privacy, arbitrary arrests and unlawful detention were the most common cases of rights violations perpetrated by state actors (law enforcement and other security agencies). On the other hand, blackmail, extortion, assault and battery were the most common types of violations perpetrated by non-state actors (general public). There were also many reported cases of entrapment: perpetrators

pretending to be LGBTQI+ to lure and attack others. This situation is known as kito within the LGBTQI+ community.

There was a spike in the human rights violations reported this year presumably contributed to by the COVID-19. Many LGBTQI+ persons were forced to adhere to the stay-at-home policy mitigated by the pandemic and were inevitably faced with dealing with and remaining in unsafe and abusive family environments often leading to abuse and violence. Law enforcement agencies in Benin City targeted perceived gay men in the city for arbitrary arrests and extortion through illegal stop-and-search operations.

Another trend this year was the increased rate of heterosexual men pretending to be either gay or lesbian, setting up fake accounts on dating sites or social media with an agenda to lure unsuspecting gay, lesbian or bisexual victims to share compromising information or agree to a physical meetup, and subsequently blackmailing or extorting them. Unfortunately, law enforcement officers are either uninterested in seeking justice, or further stigmatize and harass the victims when cases like this are reported because of the false discernment that being LGBTQI+ is a crime in Nigeria. This is a resulting effect of the Same Sex marriage Prohibition Act (SSMPA). Most people fail to read the law, or completely misunderstand it, assuming that the act of being LGBTQI+ is

Forms of Violations

criminalized. This coupled with existing bigotry leads to the conclusion by many, law enforcement inclusive, that a person's real or perceived sexual orientation or

gender identity validates an abuse or disregard for fundamental human rights despite the clear provisions of the constitution.

VIOLATIONS



Case Studies

Trigger warning: This section contains graphic description of real violations reported to us this year. Some of the descriptions may be disturbing to read.

(All names have been changed to protect the identities of the victims.)

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 misdemeanour, 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 misdemeanour; or

threatens that any person shall be accused by any other person of any felony or misdemeanour, 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 offence or act of which he is accused or threatened to be accused.

REPORTED CASES

Yomi and Tandra

Two women, Yomi and Tandra were found kissing by Tandra's brother who then outed them. Tandra's neighbours began extorting the women, threatening them with mob violence. The women were afraid for their lives and eventually made a formal report at the police station. They were then forced by the police to sign an undertaking that they will no longer be lesbians. The women had to relocate to another neighbourhood for their safety.

Tola

Tola's wife found him having sexual intercourse with another man and left him. He left his home for fear of being attacked by his neighbours after his wife exposed him. He was rendered homeless and stayed away from family due to the threats he was receiving from them. His wife and in-laws began demanding he pay them some money, or they would expose him online as a gay man and report him to the police.

Arbitrary Arrests And Unlawful Detentions

The Law

Section 364 (2) of the Criminal Code states:

Case Studies

“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

89 female military officers were arrested and detained at the Abacha barracks in Abuja for over two weeks because of their perceived sexual orientation based on a report by a colleague who claimed they were lesbian or bisexual. Many of the women were tortured and forced to give up the names of other female officers in the barracks that they believed to be lesbian, bisexual or queer. This resulted in more arbitrary arrests, with many of the victims suffering violence, torture and psychological abuse.

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.”

Section 1 of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015 states that:

1. A person commits the offence of rape if
 - a. he or she intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person with any other part of his or her body or anything else;
 - b. the other person does not consent to the penetration.
 - c. or the consent is obtained by force or means of threat 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 the use of any substance or additive capable of taking away the will of such person or in the case of a married person by impersonating his or her spouse.”
2. A person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) of this section is liable to imprisonment for life...

REPORTED CASES

Tom

Tom met a man on a dating app, and they agreed to meet at a public place. Tom got to the location first and the man he met online showed up with two other men Tom didn't know. They threatened to expose him as a gay man and forcefully led him to an uncompleted building. At the building, he was tortured and raped before he was let go.

Case Studies

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

Amaka

Amaka was tortured by her father and a prophet during a forced exorcism with the aim to cure her of lesbianism. She was tied up and tortured for several weeks before she was able to escape and flee to another state for her safety.

Invasion of Privacy And Extortion

The Law

Section 37 of the Nigerian Constitution states that:

“The privacy of citizens, their homes, correspondence, telephone conversation and telegraphic communications are hereby guaranteed and protected.”

REPORTED CASES

Manuel

Manuel was going about his business when he was stopped by police officers. He was harassed and the officers eventually demanded he unlock his phone. When he did, they went through his private conversations and accused him of having homosexual

chats on WhatsApp. The officers then checked his bank account balance and threatened him into sending them all the money in his account or face arrest. Manuel was afraid for his life and what would happen to him if he was taken to the police station for being gay, so he gave them the money in exchange for his freedom.

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 states that

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 states that

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

Case Studies

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 of thing whatever, if applied in such a degree as to cause injury or 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

Daniel

Daniel was harassed and beaten up by a mob of men in his area at his home in Bariga, Lagos because of a video he posted of himself dancing on his WhatsApp Status. A neighbour who saw it, showed the video to other neighbours who then decided to collectively attack and beat him for ‘looking gay’. They also warned him not to go out or else they will attack him again.

Kidnapping

The Law

Section 365 of the criminal code states:

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

REPORTED CASES

Haruna

Haruna visited a friend he met online. Instead of the friendly encounter he anticipated, he was held against his will by five men who tortured and took turns raping him. The kidnappers contacted Haruna’s family after a few days and demanded a ransom of forty thousand naira (N40,000) or they would kill him. His family paid the ransom, and he was later released.

Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2020

By *Ohotu Ogbeche*

I do not know one woman who hasn't suffered gender-based violence in one way or the other in Nigeria. From verbal assault (the most common, ashawo) to physical abuse, sexual, emotional, psychological, financial, and other forms of abuse, Nigerian women have indeed suffered it all.

Globally, institutional and socio-cultural inequalities have led to increased incidences of men being perpetrators of violence against women and girls (VAWG). Women are vulnerable and exposed to abuse, harassment, intimidation, exploitation, and degradation. Before the coronavirus pandemic, reports showed that 1 in 3 women had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner/another perpetrator in their lifetime. ⁽ⁱ⁾

In Nigeria, violence against women is on the rise, putting women's lives at heightened risks. Nigerian women have been subjected to acts of violence including murder/killings, rape and other forms of sexual assault; physical, verbal, financial, emotional, and psychological violence/abuse; FGM, IGM, domestic

violence, intimate partner violence, "corrective" rape, forced marriage, among others.

According to the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2018, 30% of women and girls between the ages of 15 to 49 reported having experienced sexual abuse. These are often a result of the patriarchal practices, beliefs, and behaviours entrenched in our religious, socio-cultural, traditional and ethnic norms. With the insurgent activities plaguing the north-east of Nigeria, the levels of VAWG have only risen.

Following the worldwide spread of the coronavirus pandemic and the mechanisms put in place to help combat this spread by governments, more dire implications have arisen for women and girls. This rise in gender-based violence (GBV), particularly VAWG during the Covid-19 outbreak, is referred to as the shadow pandemic - a swiftly spreading menace against women and girls with little or no institutional response, under the shadow of the health pandemic. All around the world, as tensions rise at home and conditions become stiffer, women's exposure and

Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2020

risk to danger from their intimate partners and family members increase. For people in abusive relationships, lockdown orders meant trapping them with their abusers, all day, all week, all month.

In Nigeria, the situation is – or was – the same. With the lockdown policies put in place from March 2020 to June 2020, violence against women and girls rose very rapidly. The wake of the Covid-19 pandemic and attendant effects created a more enabling environment for perpetrators of violence against women to act swiftly and more frequently.

In Lagos, the state's Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team (DSVRT) reported a three-fold increase in the number of monthly telephone calls received through their hotline during the lockdown. Other civil society organizations responding to GBV like Stand to End Rape (STER) reported more rape and sexual assault cases and an increase in domestic violence and intimate partner violence. Within the first two weeks of the lockdown restrictions in Nigeria, United Nations statistics showed that gender-based violence reports rose by a startling 56 percent across Nigeria. With increased poverty, insecurity, and consistently being copped up with abusive partners, whether married/unmarried or in opposite/same-sex relationships, intimate partner violence has increased drastically in Nigeria. Based on reports received by TIERS, violence in same-sex relationships rose by 87 percent.

In the news, we saw gruesome reports of raping and killing of women and girls; tenant-landlord assault, rape, and sexual violence by police officers/security agencies, among others, all over the country. In

Yobe, part of Northern Nigeria, in April 2020, during the lockdown, a Ba'ari Abacha maimed his 22-year-old wife, Halima Bulama, by cutting off her right hand with a cutlass,⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ because she attended the marriage ceremony of a relation without his consent.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ In Ondo, south-western Nigeria, on 3 April, a 47-year-old man, Oluwaseun Olabode, beat his pregnant wife with a blow to her stomach, killing her and the unborn baby.^(iv) Another man, Afobaje Maiyegun, beat up his wife and then posted a photograph, showing her battered face and boasting of his actions, on Facebook. The defence counsel, Mustapha Danesi, pleaded for bail in the most liberal terms, saying that the matter is a family crisis.^(v)

In Ibadan, Oyo State, south-western Nigeria, 18-year-old Barakat was raped and killed around her house on 2 June 2020. Uwaila Vera Omozuwa, a 22-year-old student, was raped and tortured in a church in Edo State. She died in a hospital from the injuries sustained. 21-year-old Grace Oshiagwu was raped and also murdered in Ibadan. In the same Akinleye LGA Ibadan, along with Barakat Bello and Grace Oshiagwu, Wasilat Adeola (killed), Adeola Azeez, and daughter, Dolapo Oyeyemi, along with a 5-year-old boy, Mojeed Tirimisiyu, were also attacked by, according to the police, the same group.^(vi) Azeezat Somuyiwa was pregnant when she was killed. 17-year-old Tina was shot and killed by a trigger-happy policeman in Lagos State. On the 27 June 2020, 20-year-old Safau Omowumi Abdulrahman was raped and killed in Ilorin. Her body was found beside a river. Many other women and girls were raped, killed, harassed, exploited, and abused during the period.

Data shows that cases of GBV (VAWG) in 24 states in

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Nigeria increased from 346 in March to 794 within the first two weeks of lockdown in April.^(vii) The Minister of Women Affairs also reported that the country recorded more than 3,600 cases of rape during the lockdown period.^(viii) These cases of VAWG include Spousal/intimate partner violence, police-sex worker violence, homeowner-house help violence, child rape, among other gruesome acts, according to the report by Dr. Abiola Akiode-Afolabi, Executive Director of Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre.^(ix) The DSVRT also reported that during the lockdown period, the increase in cases of GBV was 60 percent domestic violence, 30 percent sexual violence, and 10 percent physical child abuse.^(x)

Mirabel Centre, an active sexual assault referral centre in Lagos, Nigeria, provides data showing that while numbers of sexual assault attacks increased during the lockdown, reports by victims fell. Although Nigeria has seen about a 50% increase in sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, this is not to say that reporting rates have increased. Consistent underreporting of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) still exists within the country.

Unsafe abortion rates have also increased. While estimates state that about 2.7 million abortions occur in Nigeria every year, with 65 percent done in the least safe ways, the figures are projected to have increased during the year 2020. As long as we do not have laws promoting safe abortions for women in Nigeria, women will continue to seek abortions in unsafe places, which is one of the leading causes of maternal deaths in Nigeria.

In all of these, it is crucial to restate that the conviction

rates on gender-based violence and sexual assault, including rape, is at an all-time low. For instance, despite having 283 reported cases of sexual abuse of children (bearing in mind that the reporting rate of sexual and gender-based violence is low), only 10 were prosecuted and led to convictions.

This fosters a situation where perpetrators (mostly men) are not held accountable, and violence against women and girls in Nigeria is unabated. To help provide some sort of accountability, victims and survivors resort to taking actions into their own hands by reporting perpetrators to the private institutions where they school or work, outing them on social media, and boycotting their businesses. However, these actions do not necessarily deter the vast majority of abusers whose audacity grows unabated in a country like Nigeria. The police are used by powerful abusers (men) to suppress their victims.

As with Biodun Fatoyinbo, the pastor of the Commonwealth of Zion Assembly (COZA) who utilized the police – SARS specifically – to harass and intimidate Busola Dakolo, who accused him of rape in 2019, we also saw another case of the police being used to harass and kidnap a victim in 2020. Seyitan Babatayo accused Oladapo Daniel Oyebanjo (D'banj) of raping her, and in response, he got her arrested, kidnapped, and her phones taken away from her.

Senator Elisha Abbo was caught on camera repeatedly hitting a woman, and he remains a Senator to this date. He was eventually tried in court, and a higher court convicted and ordered him to pay N50 million to the victim, but this sentence is being appealed. His political career remains unaffected as he has now

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defected to APC with warm receptions from the latter party.

In the meantime, violence against underrepresented women has also risen. Women and people living with disabilities have suffered higher levels of exclusion, neglect, physical, verbal and other forms of abuse. Lesbian, bisexual, trans, queer, and intersex women have also suffered abuse and harassment from their families and friends, suffered homelessness, being forcefully outed, beaten, threatened, blackmailed, violated, harassed, raped, and suffered increased levels of discrimination based on their gender identity, sexual orientation and or sex characteristics.

The Nigerian police have not been of much help to women in Nigeria. In fact, members of the police force have actively violated women's rights in Nigeria. It was the police who shot at and killed Tina Nzekwe in Lagos. During the EndSARS protests, many women disclosed how they had suffered beatings and harassment at the hands of police officers, leading at least one to suffer a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage). Nobody has been held accountable for the unlawful arrest and rape of close to 70 women in Abuja last year. The police arrested 2 girls protesting at Surulere, Lagos, and beat them. One of the girls reported being stripped naked and beaten to the extent that she peed herself.

Online harassment of women, particularly feminists, queer women, and other nonconformist women, have also increased. This may have been because the lockdown created more opportunities for people to spend longer times online and interact more with strangers. As more women have shared intimate pictures with partners, there have been increased

instances of entrapment, privacy breaches, and online harassment.

Following all the incidences of violence against women and girls in Nigeria, a coalition of civil society groups including TechHerNG, Girl Child Africa, Connected Development, Enough is Enough Nigeria, Stand To End Rape, SilverChipFox, Yiaga Africa, Dorothy Njemanze Foundation, and Education as Vaccine, called for a state of emergency on sexual and gender-based violence in Nigeria. ^(xi)

The key asks of the coalition include: (a) domestication of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act and Child Rights Act in all states in Nigeria; (b) establishment of Sexual Assault Referral Centres in every state, backed with a coordinated, sustainably-funded support system; (c) criminalization and prompt state-led prosecution of SGBV cases within, regardless of requests or interference by the victim's family or interested parties; (d) implementation of functional Family Support Units and Force Gender Units at the state level that are well equipped to address SGBV cases; (e) the imposition of public disciplinary measures against officials of the NPF and state prosecutors that mishandle cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Following their consistent activism in this regard and nationwide protests against GBV in the country, Nigeria's 36 state governors unanimously declared a state of emergency under the umbrella of the Nigerian Governors' Forum. ^(xii) They urged states to launch sex offenders' registries and establish stricter punishments for abuse and violence against women in June 2020. Despite this, not much has been done to improve the

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situation for women in the country.

The Kaduna State Government amended its penal law to prescribe surgical castration and death for the rape of a child below 14 years for male offenders and bilateral salpingectomy (removal of fallopian tubes) and death for female offenders. For victims above 14 years, the punishment prescribed is surgical castration and life imprisonment. These “grand gestures” do nothing to foster actual change or reduce violations against women in a society rife with corruption, government suppression of the citizens, religious bigotry, and oppression of the poor.

The Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act, the most holistic law catering to sexual offenses in Nigeria, has been domesticated by only 18 states, with the last 2 states (Abia and Kwara States) domesticating the same in October 2020. 11 states (mostly northern states) are yet to domesticate the Child Rights Act despite efforts of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation and despite the state governors declaring a state of emergency against GBV in Nigeria as far back as in June 2020.

The factors that contribute to the unsafe situation for women and girls in Nigeria are numerous. The Lockdown/restricted movement, the economic impact of Covid-19 on persons, social isolation, reduced access to support and care systems, and social inequalities play a massive role in this. Also, the police’s use of exploitative power when there’s no method of accountability, cultural norms, as well as men’s feelings of superiority and entitlement to the bodies of women and girls all contribute to the unsafe situation for women in the country.

Nigerian women and underrepresented groups have resorted to protecting themselves against acts of suppression and violence. But these efforts are not and cannot be enough. It begs on the whole society to carry out collective action to ensure that every woman and girl in Nigeria, irrespective of and because of her gender identity, sexual orientation, ability, ethnicity, religion, skin colour, class, and so on, is safe and protected from violence.

Abbreviations

DSVRT - Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Team

FGM – Female Genital Mutilation

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

IGM – Intersex Genital Mutilation

NDHS - Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

SGBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence


VAWG – Violence against Women and Girls

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The Justice System: A Timeline of The Egbeda 57 Case

26/08/18 – The Arrest

In the early hours of the morning, the Nigerian Police force raided a birthday celebration hosted at Kelly Ann Hotel and Event Centre (Egbeda, Lagos) arresting 57 men and over two dozen women under the guise of disrupting a 'homosexual initiation'.

Among the 57 men arrested is a driver who was in the premises to deliver food for the celebration, dancers who were invited to provide entertainment, other hotel guests who were having dinner and drinks in the premises and the guests of the birthday celebration. The female guests who were initially rounded up were eventually allowed to leave and were not arrested.

This was perhaps to enable them to push the narrative of a 'homosexual initiation'. At first, the men were told they were being arrested for possessing illegal drugs, and then cultism, before the police finally settled on homosexuality.

27/08/18 – Media Trial

Imohimi Edgal, the Lagos state police commissioner

at the time, held a press conference with major press outlets present, parading the 57 arrested men as homosexuals. Videos of the arrested men from this press conference went viral on social media, robbing the men of their right to privacy and right to a fair hearing. The magistrate court granted bail to the defendants and TIERS worked with activists, lawyers and other Human Rights organizations

28/08/18 – October 2018 – Bail Processing

The magistrate court granted bail to the defendants and TIERS worked with activists, lawyers and other Human Rights organizations to process bail for them in spite of the stringent bail conditions set. While some of them were in prison awaiting bail for only a couple of weeks, others spent as long as three months.

04/12/18 – First Magistrate Court Hearing

The first hearing was held at the Magistrate court where a charge was produced by the Police despite them knowing that the magistrate court does not have jurisdiction over the case. This charge accused them of attending meetings of unlawful societies and

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belonging to a confraternity. The prosecution also stated that they had no evidence or witness ready and needed more time to gather the evidence. The judge adjourned the case.

9/04/19 – Second Magistrate Court Hearing

The 57 men once again showed up in court, many of them from their schools, places of employment and residences outside Lagos. The defence lawyer argued that they still hadn't been presented with a charge from the Federal High Court, which had the correct jurisdiction over the case. The judge gave the prosecution more time to get their affairs in order and properly charge the boys.

02/07/19 – Third Magistrate Court Hearing

For the third time, the defence lawyer asked that the case be thrown out since there was still no proper charge, quoting the defendants' constitutional rights to personal liberty and making an argument for the disruption the case and repeated court appearances had caused in their lives. The judge adjourned the case.

26/08/19 – One Year Mark

The families, friends and supporters of the young men, together with The Initiative for Equal Rights held a press conference to mark the 1st year since the unlawful arrest. This was the first time the young men supported by their family and friends finally had the opportunity to tell their side of the story and call for justice. After getting overwhelming local and international attention, the police drafted a hasty charge and filed at the Federal High Court.

9/10/19 – Fourth Magistrate Court Hearing

The magistrate judge was not present for this

scheduled court hearing, but the prosecutor for the Police presented a Federal High Court charge to one of the defendants and asked him to circulate it. The new charges were different from the charges initially presented at the magistrate court. The defendants were now being charged with 'public show of same-sex amorous relationships with each other in hidden places within said Kelly Ann hotel...'

4/11/19 – First Federal High Court Hearing

The Federal High Court of Nigeria heard the case for the first time. The court was too small to accommodate all the defendants. The judge adjourned the hearing to a later date in a bigger courtroom to accommodate all the defendants.

13/11/19 – Fifth Magistrate Court Hearing

The prosecutor informed the judge that a charge had been filed at the Federal High Court. This means that the defendants were facing parallel prosecution in two courts, a clear abuse of the court process.

22/11/19 – Second Federal High Court Hearing

The prosecution requested an adjournment to amend their charge.

27/11/19 – Third Federal High Court Hearing

The defendants were asked to take a plea and they pleaded not guilty. The young men were rearrested but were granted bail by the judge on the same day.

11/12/19 – Fourth Federal High Court Hearing

The trial did not hold as the prosecution did not have a witness or any evidence to tender to the court. The hearing was adjourned until the next day.

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12/12/19 – Fifth Federal High Court Hearing

The trial did not hold as the prosecution still had no witness. The defence lawyer argued for the case to be dismissed, but the judge instead adjourned the case to another date.

04/02/19 – Sixth Federal High Court Hearing

The prosecution's first witness was brought before the court. He mentioned his name, his rank, his posting and that he had met when they were transferred to the anti-cultism unit.

05/02/19 – Seventh Federal High Court Hearing

The trial was once again stalled because the prosecution brought no other witness. The hearing was adjourned.

03/03/20 – Case is Struck Out at Magistrate Court

After five court appearances over a 15-month period, the magistrate judge struck out the case from the magistrate court.

03/03/20 – Eighth Federal High Court Hearing

The prosecution brought a second witness to the court. The witness testified to being part of the team that carried out the arrest based on suspicion of a crime.

02/04/20 – Ninth Federal High Court Hearing

The court hearing did not hold because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The subsequent date of 17th June 2020

also did not hold. There has been no new date set as of the time of writing this.

26/08/20 – Two-year mark

To mark the second year since the men were arrested, The Initiative for Equal Rights kicked off a media campaign (#AcquitThe57) once again raising awareness about the case and calling for justice for the arrested men, along with hundreds of other supporters of human rights online. As a result of this campaign, a new date was set for a hearing at the court.

27/10/20 – Tenth Federal High Court Hearing / Strikeout

On the 27th of October 2020, the case was officially struck out. While we welcomed the news that the men no longer had to show up in court repeatedly to defend the charge, we were disappointed that the case had been struck out instead of being dismissed. A dismissal means that the individuals are free of all charges and the case can't be brought up again in any court of law. However, a strikeout means that they are free to go away now, but the police can arrest them again anytime in the future on these same charges. Since it was found that the Prosecution lacks evidence for the crimes alleged, the proper order should have been a dismissal. As it stands now, we see that the justice system has again failed to mete out justice.

Throughout the course of the case, the young men suffered many irreversible losses including loss of employment, forceful evictions from their homes, discrimination by neighbours, employers, friends, colleagues, and estrangement from their families.

Many of them travelled long distances to honour court appearances incurring debts from travel costs. The

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case also took a mental toll on most of them, with many of them reporting that they struggle with depression, anxiety and suicidal tendencies.

The arrest, and the subsequent two-year court proceedings showed a disregard for the basic human rights of Nigerian citizens. This could have happened to anybody.

National Case Summary

December 2019 - November 2020

S/N	Date Of Incidence	Case Typology	Perpetrators	Location	Reporting Organization
December 2019					
1.	12/1/2019	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
2.	12/5/2019	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
3.	12/6/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
4.	12/5/2019	Threat to life & Battery	Non-State actors	Lagos	TIERs
5.	12/15/2019	Assault & Battery	Non-State-Actor	Enugu	AGHI
6.	12/16/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
7.	12/7/2019	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
8.	12/18/2019	Theft	Non-State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
9.	12/19/2019	Theft	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
10.	12/21/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Imo	AGHI
11.	12/23/2019	Assault & Hate Speech	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
12.	12/15/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
13.	12/17/2019	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
14.	12/18/2019	Theft and Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
15.	12/19/2019	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
16.	12/19/2019	Assault and Battery	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
17.	12/9/2019	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
18.	12/9/2019	Theft	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
19.	12/11/2019	Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
20.	12/11/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
21.	12/13/2019	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
22.	12/14/2019	Defamation & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
23.	12/16/2019	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

24.	12/16/2019	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
25.	12/16/2019	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Ogun	TIERs
26.	12/17/2019	Hate Speech	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
27.	12/20/2019	Threat to Life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
28.	12/24/2019	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
29.	NA-12-19	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Imo	Kito Diaries
30.	NA-12-19	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries

January 2020

31.	1/3/2020	Theft & Violence	Non-State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
32.	1/4/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
33.	1/4/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
34.	1/5/2020	Rape & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
35.	1/5/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
36.	1/6/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
37.	1/6/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Rivers	IAH
38.	1/7/2020	Assault, Battery & Forceful Eviction	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
39.	1/8/2020	Rape	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
40.	1/8/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
41.	1/10/2020	Arbitrary Arrest, Assault & Battery	State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
42.	1/11/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
43.	1/11/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
44.	1/13/2020	Theft	Non-state Actors	Lagos	TIERs
45.	1/14/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-state Actors	Lagos	TIERs
46.	1/15/2020	Threat to life & Violence	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
47.	1/15/2020	Harassment, Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
48.	1/16/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
49.	1/17/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
50.	1/17/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors & State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
51.	1/14/2020	Threat to life & Defamation	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
52.	1/14/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
53.	1/18/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
54.	1/18/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
55.	1/18/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
56.	1/18/2020	Theft	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

57.	1/19/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
58.	1/20/2020	Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
59.	1/21/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
60.	1/21/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
61.	1/22/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
62.	1/24/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
63.	1/24/2020	Violence, Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
64.	1/24/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
65.	1/24/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
66.	1/25/2020	Threat to life & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Niger	TIERs
67.	1/26/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
68.	1/26/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
69.	1/26/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
70.	1/27/2020	Unlawful Detention	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
71.	1/27/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Abia	AGHI
72.	1/28/2020	Discrimination	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
73.	1/29/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
74.	1/29/2020	Threat to life	State actors	Lagos	TIERs
75.	1/30/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
76.	1/30/2020	Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
77.	NA-01-20	Theft	Non-State Actors	Imo	Kito Diaries
78.	NA-01-20	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
79.	NA-01-20	Rape & Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
80.	NA-01-20	Assault & Battery	Non-State actors	Rivers	Kito Diaries
81.	NA-01-20	Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
82.	NA-01-20	Extortion & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries

February 2020

83.	2/1/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
84.	2/3/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
85.	2/4/2020	Mob Attack	State and Non-State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
86.	2/5/2020	Arbitral arrest	State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
87.	2/5/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
88.	2/6/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

89.	2/7/2020	Unlawful Detention & Threat to Life	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
90.	2/7/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
91.	2/9/2020	Mob Attack	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
92.	2/11/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
93.	2/13/2020	Harassment & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
94.	2/13/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
95.	2/14/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
96.	2/14/2020	Assault/Battery	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
97.	2/15/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
98.	2/17/2020	Blackmail & Rape	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
99.	2/17/2020	Harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
100.	2/17/2020	Harassment /Threat to life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
101.	2/18/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
102.	2/18/2020	Discrimination	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
103.	2/19/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
104.	2/19/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
105.	2/19/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
106.	2/20/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
107.	2/20/2020	Kidnap, Rape, Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
108.	2/20/2020	Invasion of Privacy, Unlawful Detention, Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
109.	2/21/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
110.	2/22/2020	Threat to Life & Battery	Non-State Actors	Abia	AGHI
111.	2/25/2020	Harassment & Violence	Non-State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
112.	2/25/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
113.	2/25/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
114.	2/27/2020	Violence	State Actors	Benue	THEDI
115.	NA-02-20	Assault & Battery	Non-state Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
116.	NA-02-20	Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
117.	NA-02-20	Assault & Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
March 2020					
118.	3/1/2020	Invasion of Privacy and Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
119.	3/1/2020	Threat to life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
120.	3/1/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

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121.	3/2/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State and Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
122.	3/3/2020	Sexual harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
123.	3/3/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benin	TIERs
124.	3/4/2020	Invasion of privacy & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
125.	3/4/2020	Battery & Assault	Non-State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
126.	3/4/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
127.	3/4/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
128.	3/6/2020	Harassment & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
129.	3/6/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
130.	3/7/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
131.	3/7/2020	Harassment & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
132.	3/7/2020	Blackmail and extortion	Non-state actor	Ogun	TIERs
133.	3/8/2020	Invasion of privacy	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
134.	3/9/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
135.	3/9/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
136.	3/9/2020	Defamation	Non-State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
137.	3/10/2020	Blackmail, Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
138.	3/10/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
139.	3/10/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State and non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
140.	3/11/2020	Defamation	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
141.	3/11/2020	Sexual harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
142.	3/12/2020	Threat to Life	Non-state actor	Abuja	WHER
143.	3/13/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
144.	3/13/2020	Arbitrary Arrest & Blackmail	State and Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
145.	3/15/2020	Blackmail and extortion	Non-state actors	Abuja	WHER
146.	3/15/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
147.	3/16/2020	Harassment, Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
148.	3/16/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
149.	3/17/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
150.	3/18/2020	Verbal Abuse and Physical Assault	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
151.	3/18/2020	Physical abuse/Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI

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152.	3/18/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	Non-State & State Actors	Bayelsa	IAH
153.	3/19/2020	Verbal abuse and Physical Assault	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
154.	3/20/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
155.	3/20/2020	Rape	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
156.	3/21/2020	Sexual Harassment	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
157.	3/22/2020	Verbal Abuse	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
158.	3/23/2020	Threat to life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
159.	3/24/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
160.	3/25/2020	Threat/harassment	Non-state actors	Abia	WHER
161.	3/25/2020	Physical and verbal assault, battery	Non-state actor	Abia	AGHI
162.	3/25/2020	Verbal Abuse and Assault	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
163.	3/25/2020	Assault & Battery	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
164.	3/25/2020	Harassment	Non-state actors	Abia	WHER
165.	3/26/2020	Invasion of Privacy and Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
166.	3/26/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
167.	3/26/2020	Unlawful Detention, Blackmail and Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
168.	3/26/2020	Battery and Assault	Non-state actor	Abia	AGHI
169.	3/27/2020	Hateful speech	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
170.	3/27/2020	Violence, unlawful detention and theft	State-actor	Lagos	TIERs
171.	3/28/2020	Blackmail, Extortion & Violence	State actors and Non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
172.	3/29/2020	Battery & Harassment	Non-State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
173.	3/29/2020	Invasion of privacy, Blackmail and Extortion.	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
174.	3/29/2020	Harassment and Violence	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
175.	3/29/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
176.	3/30/2020	Sexual Harassment & Mob Violence	Non-State Actors	Gombe	TIERs
177.	NA-03-20	Rape	Non-state Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
178.	NA-03-20	Blackmail & Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
179.	NA-03-20	Kidnap & Torture	Non-State Actors	Abia	Kito Diaries
180.	NA-03-20	Robbery	State Actors	Anambra	Kito Diaries

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April 2020					
181.	3/1/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Imo	AGHI
182.	4/1/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
183.	4/2/2020	Discrimination	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
184.	4/2/2020	Arbitrary Arrest and Violence	State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
185.	4/4/2020	Battery and Invasion of privacy	Non-state actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
186.	4/4/2020	Mob Attack	Non-state actors	Plateau	HAHAI
187.	4/5/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
188.	4/6/2020	Threat to life and battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
189.	4/6/2020	Blackmail and extortion.	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
190.	4/6/2020	Harassment	Non-state actor	Lagos	WHER
191.	4/7/2020	Torture and Invasion of Privacy	State-actors	Abia	AGHI
192.	4/8/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
193.	4/9/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
194.	4/10/2020	Theft, Blackmail and Unlawful Detention	State Actors & Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
195.	4/10/2020	Battery, blackmail and extortion.	Non-state actor	Ebonyi	AGHI
196.	4/10/2020	Sexual Harassment	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
197.	4/12/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State & State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
198.	4/12/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
199.	4/13/2020	Unlawful Detention	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
200.	4/14/2020	Arbitrary Arrest, Defamation & Discrimination	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
201.	4/14/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Imo	AGHI
202.	4/14/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Rivers	IAH
203.	4/15/2020	Unlawful detention & Torture	Non-state actors	Abuja	WHER
204.	4/16/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Ebonyi	AGHI
205.	4/16/2020	Discrimination & Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
206.	4/17/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
207.	4/19/2020	Blackmail/Extortion	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
208.	4/19/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
209.	4/19/2020	Violence	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
210.	4/21/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
211.	4/22/2020	Hate Speech	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
212.	4/22/2020	Threat to Life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

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213.	4/23/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
214.	4/23/2020	Unlawful Detention	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
215.	4/24/2020	Theft & Discrimination	State Actors & Non-State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
216.	4/25/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
217.	4/25/2020	Threat to life and battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
218.	4/26/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
219.	4/26/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	FCT	ICARH
220.	4/26/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
221.	4/28/2020	Sexual Harassment & Rape	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
222.	4/28/2020	Mob Attack	Non-State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
223.	4/29/2020	Invasion of privacy and Violence	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
224.	NA-04-20	Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries

May 2020

225.	5/2/2020	Blackmail and extortion	Non-state actor	Abia	AGHI
226.	5/2/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-state actors	Abuja	TIERs
227.	5/2/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State actors	Benin	TIERs
228.	5/2/2020	Unlawful detention & Torture	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
229.	5/3/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
230.	5/3/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
231.	5/4/2020	Unlawful Detention	State actors	Lagos	TIERs
232.	5/7/2020	Threat to Life	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
233.	5/8/2020	Forced Eviction	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
234.	5/8/2020	Torture	Non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
235.	5/9/2020	Harassment and Unlawful Detention	State-actor	Lagos	TIERs
236.	5/10/2020	Unlawful detention	State-actor	Lagos	TIERs
237.	5/11/2020	Defamation	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
238.	5/11/2020	Blackmail and Extortion	Non-State Actor	Ogun	TIERs
239.	5/12/2020	Theft & Violence	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
240.	5/12/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
241.	5/13/2020	Theft	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
242.	5/14/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
243.	5/15/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
244.	5/15/2020	Sexual harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

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245.	5/15/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
246.	5/16/2020	Blackmail, Extortion, Violence & Discrimination	State and Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
247.	5/16/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
248.	5/19/2020	Violence & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
249.	5/19/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
250.	5/19/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
251.	5/19/2020	Sexual Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
252.	5/20/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
253.	5/23/2020	Unlawful Detention, Invasion of Privacy & Theft	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
254.	5/24/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
255.	5/26/2020	Theft	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
256.	5/26/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
257.	5/27/2020	Forced eviction and theft	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
258.	5/27/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Anambra	AGHI
259.	5/31/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
260.	5/31/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
261.	NA-05-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
262.	NA-05-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
263.	NA-05-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Imo	Kito Diaries
264.	NA-05-20	Blackmail and Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries

June 2020

265.	6/1/2020	Blackmail and extortion	Non- state actor	Enugu	AGHI
266.	6/2/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
267.	6/2/2020	Battery & Arbitral Arrest	State and Non-State	Abuja	ICARH
268.	6/3/2020	Arbitrary Arrest & Theft	State & Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
269.	6/3/2020	Defamation and Violence	Non-state actor	Abia	AGHI
270.	6/4/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
271.	6/5/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
272.	6/5/2020	Mob Attack	State + Non-State Actors	Taraba	HAHAI
273.	6/5/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
274.	6/7/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
275.	6/7/2020	Battery & Arbitral Arrest	State and Non-State Actors	Abuja	ICARH

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276.	6/7/2020	Violence & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
277.	6/10/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
278.	6/10/2020	Assault & Battery	State actor	Enugu	AGHI
279.	6/11/2020	Harassment & Theft	Non-State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
280.	6/12/2020	Battery	State actor	Imo	AGHI
281.	6/12/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
282.	6/14/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
283.	6/15/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
284.	6/16/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
285.	6/16/2020	Sexual Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
286.	6/16/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
287.	6/17/2020	Kidnap, extortion and violence	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
288.	6/18/2020	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
289.	6/19/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
290.	6/20/2020	Theft	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
291.	6/20/2020	Theft	Non- State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
292.	6/22/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
293.	6/24/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
294.	6/25/2020	Theft & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors & Non-State Actors	Benin	TIERs
295.	6/26/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
296.	6/26/2020	Theft & Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
297.	6/27/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
298.	6/29/2020	Sexual harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
299.	NA-06-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Imo	Kito Diaries
300.	NA-06-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Rivers	Kito Diaries
301.	NA-06-20	Assault, Extortion and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Kano	Kito Diaries
302.	NA-06-20	Assault, Kidnap and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Abuja	Kito Diaries

July 2020

303.	7/3/2020	Assault	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
304.	7/3/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
305.	7/3/2020	Blackmail & Unlawful Detention	State Actor	Benin	TIERs
306.	7/4/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
307.	7/4/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
308.	7/5/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Oyo	TIERs

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309.	7/7/2020	Defamation & Threat to Life	Non-State Actor	Benin	TIERs
310.	7/7/2020	Violence	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
311.	7/10/2020	Torture & Religious Discrimination	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
312.	7/10/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
313.	7/11/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
314.	7/12/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
315.	7/13/2020	Assault	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
316.	7/14/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
317.	7/19/2020	Religious Discrimination & Assault	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
318.	7/19/2020	Battery & Assault	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
319.	7/19/2020	Mob Violence and Theft	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
320.	7/20/2020	Invasion of privacy & Harassment	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
321.	20-0720	Theft	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
322.	7/20/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
323.	7/21/2020	Assault	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
324.	7/21/2020	Defamation	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
325.	7/22/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
326.	7/22/2020	Blackmail	State Actor	Benin	TIERs
327.	7/22/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
328.	7/23/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
329.	7/24/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
330.	7/24/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Oyo	TIERs
331.	7/25/2020	Defamation & Threat to Life	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
332.	7/24/2020	Violence	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
333.	7/27/2020	Torture & Discrimination	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
334.	7/28/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
335.	7/28/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
336.	7/28/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
337.	7/29/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
338.	7/30/2020	Religious Discrimination & Assault	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
339.	NA-07-20	Blackmail/Theft	Non-State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI

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340.	8/1/2020	Discrimination	State Actors	Lagos	AGHI
341.	8/2/2020	Unlawful Detention	State-actor	Benin	TIERs
342.	8/2/2020	Battery and invasion of privacy	Non-state actors	Lagos	TIERs
343.	8/4/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
344.	8/5/2020	Threat to life and battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
345.	8/5/2020	Blackmail and extortion.	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
346.	8/5/2020	Harassment	Non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
347.	8/5/2020	Torture, Unlawful Detention and invasion of privacy	State-actors	Benin	TIERs
348.	8/6/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
349.	8/6/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
350.	8/7/2020	Theft, Blackmail and Unlawful Detention	State Actors & Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
351.	8/8/2020	Battery, blackmail and extortion.	Non-state actor	Oyo	TIERs
352.	8/8/2020	Sexual Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
353.	8/8/2020	Invasion of Privacy	Non-State & State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
354.	8/8/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
355.	8/9/2020	Unlawful Detention	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
356.	8/9/2020	Arbitrary Arrest & Discrimination	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
357.	8/10/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
358.	8/11/2020	Unlawful detention	Non-state actors	Abuja	TIERs
359.	8/12/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
360.	8/12/2020	Discrimination & Violence	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
361.	8/15/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
362.	8/15/2020	Blackmail/Extortion	Non-State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
363.	8/16/2020	Invasion of privacy	Non-state actor	Anambra	AGHI
364.	8/18/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
365.	8/18/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State and Non-State Actors	Anambra	ICARH
366.	8/19/2020	Violence	Non-State Actor	Benin	TIERs
367.	8/20/2020	Torture	Non-state actor	Anambra	WHER
368.	8/21/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
369.	8/21/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
370.	8/22/2020	Battery	State actor	Enugu	AGHI
371.	8/22/2020	Threat to Life	State actor	Enugu	WHER
372.	8/23/2020	Blackmail	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH

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373.	8/23/2020	Blackmail & Theft	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
374.	8/25/2020	Hate Speech	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
375.	8/26/2020	Threat to Life & Assault	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
376.	8/27/2020	Threat to Life & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Bayelsa	IAH
377.	8/27/2020	Violence	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
378.	8/27/2020	Kidnap, blackmail and extortion	State actors and non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
379.	8/29/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benin	TIERs
380.	8/30/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
381.	8/30/2020	Theft & Discrimination	State Actors & Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
382.	8/31/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
383.	NA-08-20	Rape	Non-State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
384.	NA-08-20	Assault, Unlawful Detention and Blackmail	Non-State Actors and State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
385.	NA-08-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
386.	NA-08-20	Extortion and Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Abia	Kito Diaries
387.	NA-08-20	Extortion and Assault	Non-State Actors	Enugu	Kito Diaries
388.	NA-08-20	Assault, Extortion and Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Kano	Kito Diaries
389.	NA-08-20	Assault, Kidnap and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
September 2020					
390.	9/2/2020	Threat & violence	State actor	Oyo	WHER
391.	9/2/2020	Kidnap, blackmail and extortion.	State actors and non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
392.	9/3/2020	Sexual harassment	Non-State Actors	Rivers	IAH
393.	9/6/2020	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
394.	9/7/2020	Mob Violence, Extortion and Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
395.	9/9/2020	Blackmail & Violence	Non-State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
396.	9/11/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Harassment	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
397.	9/11/2020	Religious Discrimination & Assault	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
398.	9/11/2020	Kidnap, blackmail and extortion.	Non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
399.	9/12/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Bayelsa	IAH
400.	9/12/2020	Battery & Assault	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
401.	9/14/2020	Mob Violence and Theft	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
402.	9/15/2020	Invasion of privacy & Harassment	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
403.	9/15/2020	Unlawful detention	State Actors	Benue	THEDI

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

404.	9/17/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
405.	9/17/2020	Battery and Theft	Non-state actors	Enugu	AGHI
406.	9/18/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	State and Non-State Actors	Anambra	ICARH
407.	9/18/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
408.	9/19/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-state Actors	Lagos	TIERs
409.	9/19/2020	Invasion of Privacy & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Benin	TIERs
410.	9/22/2020	Religious Discrimination	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
411.	9/22/2020	Harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
412.	9/23/2020	Blackmail	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
413.	9/25/2020	Violence & Disownment	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
414.	9/26/2020	Mob Violence & Forced Eviction	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
415.	9/27/2020	Rape	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
416.	9/29/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
417.	NA-09-20	Rape	Non-State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
418.	NA-09-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Delta	Kito Diaries
419.	NA-09-20	Assault, Blackmail and Robbery	State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
420.	NA-09-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Abuja	Kito Diaries
421.	NA-09-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors and State Actors	Enugu	Kito Diaries

October 2020

422.	10/2/2012	Mob Violence & Theft	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
423.	10/3/2012	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
424.	10/3/2012	Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Adamawa	TIERs
425.	10/3/2012	Harassment, Extortion & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
426.	10/5/2012	Harassment and Unlawful Detention	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
427.	10/6/2012	Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
428.	10/6/2012	Discrimination & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Taraba	TIERs
429.	10/6/2012	Harassment, Extortion & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
430.	10/6/2012	Threat/violence/forceful detention	Non-state actor	Ebonyi	WHER
431.	10/6/2020	Harassment, Extortion & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Anambra	TIERs

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

432.	10/7/2020	Extortion, Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Benue	TIERs
433.	10/8/2020	Harassment & Torture	Non-State Actor	Maduguri	TIERs
434.	10/8/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
435.	10/8/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
436.	10/8/2020	Unlawful Detention	State actor	Abia	AGHI
437.	10/8/2020	Harassment, Torture & Violence	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
438.	10/8/2020	Harassment	Non-State Actor	Calabar	TIERs
439.	10/9/2020	Arbitrary Arrest	Non-State & State Actors	Rivers	IAH
440.	10/9/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
441.	10/10/2020	Invasion of privacy and Harassment	State actor and non-state actor	Lagos	TIERs
442.	10/11/2020	Assault & Battery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
443.	10/14/2020	Defamation	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
444.	10/15/2020	Blackmail	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
445.	10/15/2020	Unlawful Detention	State actors	Imo	AGHI
446.	10/15/2020	Harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Delta	TIERs
447.	10/16/2020	Harassment, Extortion & Blackmail	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
448.	10/19/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
449.	10/20/2010	Blackmail/extortion/ Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
450.	10/21/2020	Blackmail/Kidnap	Non-state and State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
451.	10/25/2020	Violence & Discrimination	Non-State Actor	Benue	THEDI
452.	10/27/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
453.	10/28/2020	Harassment & Violence	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
454.	10/28/2020	Rape	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
455.	10/29/2020	Harassment & Mob Violence	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
456.	10/29/2020	Rape	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
457.	10/30/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
458.	10/30/2020	Mob Violence & Threat to Life	Non-State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
459.	10/31/2020	Unlawful Detention & Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
460.	NA-10-20	Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
461.	NA-10-20	Assault and Attempted Murder	Non-State Actors	Rivers	Kito Diaries
462.	NA-10-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
463.	NA-10-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
464.	NA-10-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Delta	Kito Diaries

National Case Summary (Dec 2019 - Nov 2020)

November 2020					
465.	11/1/2020	Torture	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
466.	11/2/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
467.	11/2/2020	Threat to life, Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
468.	11/2/2020	Battery	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
469.	11/3/2020	Harassment & Torture	Non-State Actor	Ebonyi	TIERs
470.	11/3/2020	Kidnap	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
471.	11/3/2020	Rape, Torture & Harassment	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
472.	11/4/2020	Mob Attack	Non-State Actor	Taraba	TIERs
473.	11/5/2020	Harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Abuja	TIERs
474.	11/5/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
475.	11/5/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
476.	11/5/2020	Harassment & Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Benue	TIERs
477.	11/10/2020	Theft	Non-state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
478.	11/10/2020	Harassment & mob attack	Non-State Actor	Kaduna	TIERs
479.	11/11/2020	Eviction & Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Bayelsa	IAH
480.	11/11/2020	Mob Attack	State + Non-State Actors	Sokoto	HAHAI
481.	11/12/2020	Rape	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
482.	11/12/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
483.	11/12/2020	Theft	Non-state actor	Enugu	AGHI
484.	11/13/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
485.	11/15/2020	Discrimination	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
486.	11/15/2020	Violence	Non-State Actors	Benue	THEDI
487.	11/15/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non-State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
488.	NA-11-20	Assault and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Delta	Kito Diaries
489.	NA-11-20	Assault, Extortion and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
490.	NA-11-20	Assault, Kidnap and Robbery	Non-State Actors	Lagos	Kito Diaries
491.	12/4/2020	Torture	State Actors	Plateau	HAHAI
492.	12/5/2020	Blackmail	Non-State Actor	Adamawa	HAHAI

Recommendations

Our recommendations this year centre around access to justice and the need for its better implementation for LGBTQI people, recognition and championing of the inclusion of LGBTQI rights in existing human rights frameworks and the improved investigation and prosecution of violations.

To the Nigerian Government

- Repeal the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act and guarantee that the rights existing in the constitution applies to everyone irrespective of their sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Condemn violence against people based on real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity or expression as recommended in Resolution 275
- Respond to the African Commission's recommendation to review laws which criminalise rights to assembly and association.
- Enact laws and implement policies to discourage hate speech and other actions inciting discrimination against LGBTQI people.
- Enforce constitutional and treaty provision on universal human rights in public and private institutions.
- Expand existing health policies to reinforce medical ethics on confidentiality and non-discrimination.

To the Nigerian Government

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

To the Nigerian Police Force

- End all stop and search of people's personal devices in a bid to harass, intimidate or extort people based on their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.
- Discourage incidents of police raids and arbitrary and indiscriminate arrests based on perceived or real sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.
- Refrain from misusing and misinterpreting the law to effect extra judicial arrests and abuse of people

Recommendations

perceived to be LGBTQI.

- Investigate and prosecute incidents of violence against LGBTQI people.

To Civil Society

- Acknowledge LGBTQI rights as part of the human rights framework and work to ensure their

protection and promotion.

- Mainstream LGBTQI rights in relevant health, gender and human rights programmes.
- Be visible and vocal allies to LGBTQI folks and organisations, amplifying their issues in relevant spaces and platforms

About Our Partners

Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI) is a community based organization working for the sexual minorities on HIV/AIDS related issues and human rights interventions within the south eastern state (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 and most of the time with little or no donor funds, AGHI has reached many of her community members to sensitize them on basic knowledge and information as it regards violation of human rights.

Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI) is a Human Rights organization working within the context of its socio cultural environment. It was founded in October 2011 following the arrest of some men in Bauchi state. The arrest hit close to home and brought with it 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 is also focused on protecting the rights of other vulnerable

and marginalized population. 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.

The Initiative for Advancement of Humanity (IAH) is a human rights service based organization dedicated to the upliftment of humanity through legal, paralegal, gender and public health intervention services. With a definite purpose backed by a burning desire for fulfillment, the initiative for advancement of humanity (IAH) was birthed to promote the human rights of Nigerians in general; and the Niger-Deltans in particular. IAH is on a mission and vision driven organization rooted in the firm belief that promoting the rule of law is the panacea to social and economic reform and stability.

International Centre for Advocacy on Rights to Health (ICARH) is an independent initiative registered with the Corporate Affairs Commission of Nigeria for the main purpose of contributing 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 the area of health, ICARH works to reduce the incidence, prevalence and impact of HIV/AIDS amongst key populations.

About Our Partners

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.

Improved Sexual Health and Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI) was founded in 2014 and formally registered with 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 marginalized 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.

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 LGBTQI 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.

Women's Health and Equal Rights (WHER) Initiative is a not for profit, organization, focused on promoting the rights and well-being of lesbian, bisexual and queer (LBQ) women in Nigeria by addressing the psychosocial effect of the dual discrimination faced by LBQ women and their under-representation in Nigeria. WHER aims at promoting a deeper conceptual knowledge of sexuality and sexual orientation, providing access to health and other support

About Our Partners

services to LBQ women through research, advocacy, education, empowerment and other direct services.

Since inception in 2011, WHER has been addressing the issues faced by women which include gender-

based violence and sexual and reproductive rights abuses.

Appendix

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.

Appendix

(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.

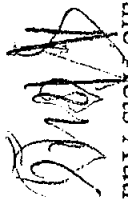
[Citation]

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

SCHEDULE TO THE SAME SEX MARRIAGE (PROHIBITION) BILL, 2013

SHORT TITLE OF THE BILL	LONG TITLE OF THE BILL	SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BILL	DATE PASSED BY THE SENATE	DATE PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
<p align="center">SAME SEX MARRIAGE (PROHIBITION) BILL, 2013</p>	<p>An Act to prohibit a marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex, solemnization of same, and for related matters.</p>	<p>This Act prohibits marriage contract or civil union between persons of same sex and provides penalties for the solemnization and witnessing of same.</p>	<p align="center">17th December, 2013</p>	<p align="center">17th December, 2013</p>

I certify that this Bill has been carefully compared by me with the decision reached by the National Assembly and found by me to be true and correct decision of the Houses and is in accordance with the provisions of the Acts Authentication Act Cap. A2, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.



SALISU ABUBAKAR MAIKASUWA, OON, mni

Clerk of the National Assembly
 31st Day of December, 2013

I ASSENT.



DR. GOODLUCK EBELLE JONATHAN, GCFR
 President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

17th Day of December 2013



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

