



# **2021 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS REPORT**

**BASED ON REAL OR PERCEIVED  
SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY /  
EXPRESSION AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS  
(SOGIESC) IN NIGERIA**





**2021 Report**

On

# **Human Rights Violations**

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

**Copyright**

The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs)

**Contact:** [info@theinitiativeforequalrights.org](mailto:info@theinitiativeforequalrights.org)

**Website:** [www.theinitiativeforequalrights.org](http://www.theinitiativeforequalrights.org)

*This report was compiled by:*



*in partnership with:*

- Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)
- Dynamic Initiative for Healthcare and Human Rights (DIHHR)
- Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI)
- Improved Male Health (IMH)
- International Centre on the Right to Health (ICARH)
- Initiative for the Advancement of Humanity (IAH)
- Total Health & Empowerment Initiative (THEDI)
- Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER)
- Improved Sexual Health & Rights Advocacy Initiative (ISHRAI)



# Pertinent Abbreviations

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

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

**SSMPA** – Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2014

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

**TIERs** – The Initiative for Equal Rights

**UNHRC** – United Nations Human Rights Council

**VAPP Act** – Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015

# Glossary of Terms .....

For this report, these terms have the following meanings.

- **Homosexual:** A person emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to people of the same sex.
- **Lesbian:** A woman emotionally, romantically, sexually or relationally attracted to other women.
- **Gay:** A synonym for homosexuality in many parts of the world. In this report, it is 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 the sex assigned at birth. It may include people who are not exclusively masculine or feminine and people who are non-binary or genderqueer, including no gender, gender fluid or agender
- **Intersex:** Sometimes regarded as a third sex classification, Intersex is a general term used for various conditions in which a person is born with 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.
- **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 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.
- **Sexual orientation:** An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic, sexual or relational attraction to another person; it may be a same-sex

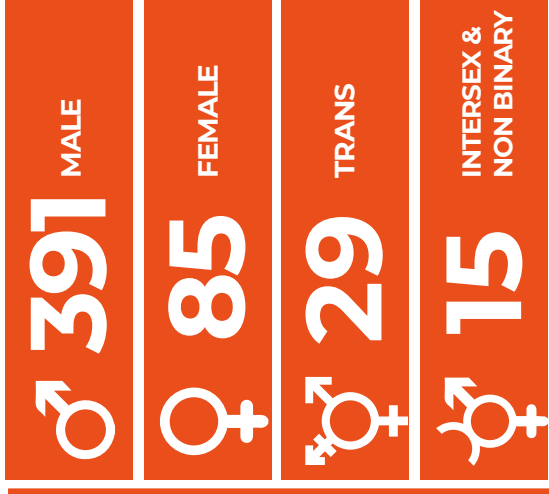
orientation, opposite-sex orientation or bisexual orientation. It is not to be confused with sexual preference, which is what a person likes or prefers to do sexually; a conscious recognition of choice.

- **Sex characteristics:** These are present at birth and comprise the external and internal genitalia (e.g., the penis and testes in males and the vagina and ovaries in females). Secondary sexual characteristics are those that emerge during the prepubescent through post-pubescent phases
- **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 in some societies or situations

- **Coming out:** The process where a person acknowledges, accepts, and appreciates their sexual orientation and gender identity and begins to voluntarily share this information with others.
- **Homophobia:** The fear and hatred of or discomfort with homosexuals usually based on negative stereotypes of homosexuality.
- **Transphobia:** The fear and hatred of, or discomfort with others because of their actual or perceived gender identity or expression.

# STATISTICS





# CONTENTS

Introduction.....	<b>10</b>
Legal Framework .....	<b>12</b>
Methodology .....	<b>16</b>
Trends in Violations Against LGBTQIA+ Persons in Nigeria.....	<b>17</b>
Forms of Violations .....	<b>20</b>
Case Studies .....	<b>21</b>
Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2021.....	<b>24</b>
Experiences: The Criminal Justice System .....	<b>28</b>
National Case Summary .....	<b>30</b>
Recommendations.....	<b>43</b>
Personal Contributions by Community Members.....	<b>44</b>
About TIERs and our Partners.....	<b>49</b>
Acknowledgements.....	<b>51</b>
Appendix.....	<b>52</b>
Chapter IV Of The Nigerian Constitution.....	<b>56</b>

# INTRODUCTION

---

In many countries, the ambition of a policy or legal regulation is to enforce existing social perceptions or moral codes. Laws are designed to regulate behaviour and sometimes engineer change. These laws can provide certainty about the values held by a community when some underlying uncertainty exists and can drive social perception positively or negatively. In Nigeria today, the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act 2014 (SSMPA) has encouraged and sanctioned violence against LGBT+ persons in the country. The overarching effect of the law, and similarly discriminatory laws, has been to enforce homophobic values and suppress LGBT+ rights and identities, increasing the myriad of challenges faced by Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, Intersex persons across spheres.

In this reporting year, 2021, there have been waves of arbitrary arrests, physical assaults, threats of imprisonment with no legal option, and extortion of LGBT+ persons by state actors and non-state actors. The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs) has received numerous reports of illegal arrests of LGBT+ persons based solely on their sexual orientation or gender identity. We gathered from these reports that the unlawful arrests sponsored by non-state actors (individuals) often flow from personal biases, acts of revenge, blackmail and extortion, which indirectly utilise the homophobic laws and negative social perceptions to act against LGBT+ persons. On the other hand, human rights violations perpetrated by state actors are majorly a result of directly taking advantage of the SSMPA and legal loopholes.

In March 2021, 92 men were arrested at a party in a hotel in Anambra State following a tip-off. After many interviews and fact-finding efforts, it became clear that a gay man who a younger gay person rejected felt the need to instigate an arrest. In Ibadan, a young man physically assaulted his neighbour, a queer person, claiming that he had heard him making out with another man. This neighbour decided to blackmail and extort the queer persons while threatening to report to the police and physically assaulted a third party who tried to intervene.

Just as the law plays a significant role in influencing attitudes on LGBT+ rights in Nigeria, so can the media aid in changing the social perception on the same subject. However, the Nigerian media contributes to the pillage and abuse of LGBT+ persons. In the aftermath of the passage of the SSMPA, the media consistently presents a single story about LGBT+ persons, promotes negative stereotypes, portrays LGBT+ persons in a negative light, and sensationalises issues relating to LGBT+ rights and identities. In many cases, the media sanctions abuse against LGBT+ persons.

One television presenter, Motunrayo Afolabi Brown, suggested conversion practices, also known as sexual orientation and gender identity/expression change efforts, as the solution to “correcting” sexual orientation.<sup>1</sup> Motunrayo made this assertion even though several studies have proven conversion practices repeatedly to be gross human rights violations with pervasive impacts on the health and welfare of LGBT+ persons, and with no

.....  
1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSTzDVw5UZE>  
<https://ng.opera.news/ng/en/entertainment/7e89ec3f14ab6b0380792a6da2a7f1d1>

such “changes” occurring. During the TVC show called Your View, she described a phase in her life where she thought she was gay and how her elder brother “beat the gayness out of” her. Motunrayo’s statement about her “Gay Phase” approves a dangerous practice that targets (young) persons in a futile attempt to change their identities. Such harmful comments on national television contribute to the negative perceptions about sexual and gender diversity and promote abuse against LGBT+ persons. In September 2021, a woman called into the same daily breakfast show. This woman reported that she discovered her husband was gay three years into their marriage. She stated that pastors and counsellors had made numerous efforts to change his sexual orientation with no success. The media has sensationalised reportage of these and other issues, the language adopted is derogatory, and they urge the continuance of harm against LGBT+ persons.<sup>2</sup>

Members of the LGBT+ community have always acted in resistance to these derogations and abuse, even as this exposes the actors to more danger. We have recorded some pushback in social media spaces, particularly Twitter and Instagram. One LGBT+ rights activist took on a demonstration and hunger strike at the gates of the National Assembly in Abuja; many others have demonstrated via online platforms, living a daily act of resistance to abuse. These actions are also in continuance of the active resistance

by LGBT+ Nigerians during the 2020 #EndSARS protests through the slogan “Queer Lives Matter.”

This 2021 human rights violations report documents how Nigeria’s current legal framework, championed by the SSMPA, endorses human rights violations against its 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 discusses frequent forms of violence perpetrated against LGBTQI persons as reported and documented by LGBT+ rights organisations from December 2020 to November 2021. It also examines the year’s trends on LGBTQI+ and women’s rights. We have also included personal contributions from LGBT+ community members in this report. We end the report by providing vital recommendations to the Government, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Nigerian Police Force and civil society organisations on how the fundamental human rights of LGBTQI+ persons can be protected and promoted.

.....  
<sup>2</sup> <https://koko.ng/married-woman-cries-on-tv-accuses-husband-of-being-gay/and>  
[https://af24news.com/2021/09/01/i-found-out-my-husband-is-gay-after-three-years-in-marriage-lagos-woman/?utm\\_source=rss&utm\\_medium=rss&utm\\_campaign=i-found-out-my-husband-is-gay-after-three-years-in-marriage-lagos-woman](https://af24news.com/2021/09/01/i-found-out-my-husband-is-gay-after-three-years-in-marriage-lagos-woman/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=i-found-out-my-husband-is-gay-after-three-years-in-marriage-lagos-woman)

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

---

Persons who identify or are perceived as LGBTQI+ have often been denied access to the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Nigerian Constitution. Despite constitutional guarantees, various individuals, institutions and groups mete out violations against persons with diverse sexual orientation, gender identities and non-conforming sex characteristics, usually on the grounds these are “unnatural”, “un-African” and “contrary to moral and religious values.”

These violations occur without redress from the state. In fact, state actors (especially law enforcement officials) form part of the leading perpetrators of violence against LGBTQI+ persons. In response to these violations and to create a Nigeria where LGBTQI+ rights and identities are respected, LGBTQI+ rights organisations have consistently worked in human rights protection, defence, advocacy, research and documentation. Also, the National Human Rights Commission, upon engaging with LGBTQI+ rights activists and organisations, has now launched a national program focusing on the protection of “key populations” to address violations based on actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. Despite concerted efforts to address injustices, LGBTQI+ individuals face discrimination and harassment.

Therefore, laws and policies remain an essential tool for combatting discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons. This section reflects on

the international, regional and national legal framework on sexual orientation, gender identity/ expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESCS).

## **The National Framework on SOGIESC Rights**

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the grundnorm, that is, the supreme law. By its provisions, any law inconsistent with it is overridden to the extent of that inconsistency. The Constitution guarantees rights to life, privacy, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of thought and conscience and freedom of movement, flowing from the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and salient international covenants. It also protects the rights to human dignity and freedom of expression.

Notwithstanding the supremacy of the Constitution, there is a myriad of laws at the national and state levels that seek to criminalise and restrict diverse sexual orientation and gender identity/expression, including same-sex relationships/marriages and associations, such as the SSMPA. The SSMPA seeks to limit fundamental freedoms to associate and assemble, register clubs, societies and organisations and their sustenance, processions and meetings, and the direct or indirect public show of same-sex ‘amorous’ relationships. Other such repressive laws are the Criminal and Penal Codes,<sup>3</sup> the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition)

---

3 The Initiative for Equal Rights, ‘Discriminating against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity in Nigeria – Bad Laws: A compendium on discriminatory laws’  
<https://theinitiativeforequalrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Compendium-of-Law-.pdf>

Law 2007 of Lagos State, the Armed Forces Act, Sharia Penal Code Laws applicable in Zamfara, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto, and Yobe states; the Prostitution and Immoral Acts (Prohibition) Law of Kano State 2000; and the Prostitution, Lesbianism, Homosexuality, Operation of Brothels and Other Sexual Immoralities (Prohibition) Law 2000 of Borno State.

These laws, especially the most visible SSMPA, exerts pressure by sanctioning state-sponsored violence against LGBTQI+ persons, including deliberate misinterpretations of the law and use of loopholes to suppress rights. They equally promote hate, intolerance and prejudice towards LGBTQI persons, their families and friends. As shown in the cases studies, discriminatory laws play a significant role in violating the rights of people based on perceived or actual sexual orientation, gender identity and/or gender expression. The safety and privacy of LGBTQI+ persons are constantly threatened, and little recourse is provided under the law.

In May 2015, the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (VAPP Act) was enacted to fill earlier loopholes in the law to eliminate violence in private and public life, prohibit all forms of violence, punish perpetrators, and provide maximum protection and effective remedies to survivors. This law has not received nationwide application as several states have not domesticated its provisions within their jurisdictions. This failure to implement the VAPP Act contributes to the lack of protection of men

(including queer men) against rape and sexual violence carried out using objects and carried out by intimate/domestic partners.

TIERs developed this report to highlight the inconsistencies between laws and policies and serve as evidence of the violence perpetrated in Nigeria. As we have seen, the rights to which LGBTQI+ persons are entitled are currently protected by several international, regional, and national laws, including Nigeria's Constitution. "All that is required to protect LGBT people from violence and discrimination is respect for existing rights"<sup>4</sup> and the repeal of repressive laws in Nigeria.

### **The Regional Framework on LGBTQI+ Rights**

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

Article 2 of the Charter provides that: "Every individual should be entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognised and guaranteed in the present Charter without the distinction of any kind; such as race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national and social origin, fortune birth or other status." The African

4 United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner "Universal Declaration of Human Rights at 70: 30 Articles on 30 Articles - Article 2" <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23858&LangID=E>

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

The increased violence against LGBTQI+ persons raised concerns with the African Commission, leading to a landmark resolution termed the 'Protection against Violence and other human rights Violations against Persons based on their Real or Imputed Sexual orientation or Gender Identity' at its 55th session. The Resolution condemns violence based on actual or imputed sexual orientation, gender identity/expression. The African Commission also called on States to stop all forms of violence committed by state and non-state actors and enact and implement laws that condemn discrimination, prejudice and violence regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. 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 persecution of persons based on 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. The efforts to be adopted include enacting and effectively applying appropriate laws prohibiting and punishing all forms of violence, including those targeting persons based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. It also urged governments to ensure proper investigation and diligent persecution of perpetrators and establish judicial procedures responsive to the needs of victims.

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

### **The International Law Framework on SOGIESC Rights**

Article 1 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights provides that everyone is born free and equal. <sup>5</sup>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

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

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. Thus, international human rights laws apply equally to LGBTQI+ people living in all parts of the world, including Nigeria, who are entitled to holistic protection of their rights accorded under these laws.

The Yogyakarta Principles were introduced in 2006 to guide the application of international human rights laws to sexual orientation and gender identity/expression.<sup>6</sup>

The principles were developed and unanimously adopted by a distinguished group of human rights experts from diverse regions and backgrounds, including judges and academics. They fully cover the rights to non-discrimination and recognition before the law; human and personal security; economic, social and cultural rights; expression, opinion and association; freedom of movement and asylum and participation in cultural and family life; and protection of human rights defenders.

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

Similarly, the UN Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity released a report calling for an end to sexual orientation and gender identity change efforts.<sup>7</sup> This year, the UN General Assembly has, for the 2nd time ever, explicitly referred to sexual orientation and gender identity in a resolution, the resolution free and fair elections. This Resolution was adopted despite efforts led by the Nigerian government to exclude the mention of ‘sexual orientation and gender identity’ in the Resolution.<sup>8</sup>

These international treaties, conventions, resolutions, reports reiterate the principle of non-discrimination and strongly oppose violence based on SOGIESC at a global level. They echo the message that fundamental rights are not earned by conformity or other means but accrue to every human without exception. The premise of humanity and dignity of LGBTQI persons must prevail.

6 <http://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/about-the-yogyakarta-principles/>

7 ‘Practices of so-called “conversion therapy”’ <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/44/53>

8 <https://outrightinternational.org/content/unga-adopts-resolution-free-and-fair-elections-second-ever-mention-sexual-orientation-and>



# METHODOLOGY

---

The human rights violations collected, categorised, and documented in this report were compiled by human rights organisations across Nigeria spearheaded by TIERs between December 2020 and November 2021. A total of 521 cases were recorded during this period. Survivors, victims, eyewitnesses and friends of victims reported these to networks of community paralegals and community facilitators via toll-free call lines and by the media.

These cases were each verified by the following human rights organisations:

- The Initiative for Equal Rights (TIERs)
- Access to Good Health Initiative (AGHI)
- Hope Alive Health Awareness Initiative (HAHAI)
- The Initiative for the Advancement of Humanity (IAH)
- Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER)
- International Centre for Advocacy on the Right to Health (ICARH)
- Initiative for Improved Male Health (IMH)
- Dynamic Initiative for Healthcare and Human Rights (DIHHR)

The 2021 report shows a decline in the numbers of LGBT+ persons who had experienced violation compared to the 2020 report with 482 cases. However, as seen in previous reports, reporting remains abysmally low amongst women, transgender, and intersex folks. This is

not because these persons experience fewer violations of their rights, but because societal structures have layered various levels of oppression, leading to a heightened culture of silence around reporting or discussing issues and violations affecting these groups.

Abuja, Enugu, and Benue recorded the highest reported violations in geographical trends, while Kwara, Kaduna, Kano, Niger, and Uyo recorded the lowest numbers.

The complete national case summaries are not 100% representative of all the experiences and realities of LGBTQI+ people in Nigeria. It is a fact that more violations happen to LGBTQI+ persons in Nigeria than what is reported and documented. Instead, they reflect the issues/cases LGBTQI+ activists and organisations could document in their capacity, despite numerous reporting challenges. The challenges include limited resources because of the homophobic climate in Nigeria, worsened this year by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, activists in these organisations have been exposed to human rights violations themselves. The discriminatory laws, societal attitudes and further abuse by law enforcement remove any incentive for reporting crimes and violations.

Victims' names have been changed to protect the identities of those concerned and prevent any further discrimination and prejudice.



# TRENDS IN VIOLATIONS AGAINST LGBTQIA+ PERSONS IN NIGERIA

The enactment of the SSMPA in 2014 was immediately followed by spates of physical violence against LGBT+ persons mainly perpetrated by non-state actors - individuals and mobs. The years that followed saw an increase in cases of blackmail, extortion, forceful evictions, invasion of privacy and arbitrary arrests, and unlawful detentions by state actors. Reports show that the existence of discriminatory laws, including the SSMPA, encourages extrajudicial punishment for persons perceived to be LGBTQIA and festers impunity and state-sponsored homophobia.

The analysis of human rights violations documented over the past seven years indicates an increase in infringements for LGBTQIA persons. The experiences and severity of these violations are influenced by the location, socioeconomic class of individuals involved and other defining factors. Law enforcement agents ignorantly or deliberately misinterpret laws and policies to target persons belonging to the lower class. An example is the arrest of 57 persons at a birthday party in Egbeda, Lagos, in 2018. On 27 October 2020, the Federal High Court struck out the case after two years of court hearings. Throughout this case, young men suffered irreversible losses, including loss of employment, forceful evictions from their homes, discrimination by neighbours, employers, friends, colleagues, and estrangement from their families.<sup>1</sup>

In 2019, TIERs recorded a significant spike in cases of illegal stop-and-search operations, targeted abuse and arrests based on perceived sexual orientation and gender identity, unlawful detentions and corruption by law enforcement

agencies. Cases were reported by survivors, friends, a network of community paralegals via toll-free call lines, and the media. The Initiative collected these reports for Equal Rights (TIERs) in conjunction with other human rights organisations spread across the country's six geo-political zones.

Lesbian, bisexual, trans, queer, and intersex women continue to suffer abuse and harassment from their families, friends and partners, homelessness, being forcefully outed, beatings, threats, blackmail, harassment, rape, and increased levels of discrimination based on their gender identity, sexual orientation and/or sex characteristics. Violations reports received by TIERs in 2020 showed an 87% increase in occurrences of intimate partner violence in same-sex relationships due to the lockdown, which fostered increased poverty, insecurity and entrapment with abusive partners. Reports from post-lockdown 2021 show the above trend to have persisted. In October 2021, a video of a masculine-presenting girl being strangled by a man said to be her father for allegedly being a lesbian went viral. Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative (WHER) located her and offered her safe housing.

The prevalence of violence by community and police against LGBTQIA people renders them unable to seek justice and undermines their fundamental human and sexual rights. A rising trend in reports received by TIERs and other human rights organisations through 2021 has shown gay, bisexual, pansexual and queer men who are set up, blackmailed, extorted, and abused by men they meet on underground

.....

1 <https://theinitiativeforequalrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/2020-Human-Rights-Violations-Report-based-on-SOGIESC.pdf>



## Trends in Violations Against LGBTQIA+ Persons in Nigeria

dating apps. Upon investigation, it is sometimes discovered that these men are members of the community they prey on. Perpetrators of such interpersonal violence within the LGBTQIA+ community are often cisgender men who take advantage of the failed justice system in Nigeria. The victim is unable to report the case to the Police. TIERS has received reports of cases where when the victim reports being brutalised, blackmailed and extorted to law enforcement agencies, the perpetrators evade justice by disclosing their victim's sexual orientation. The victim is then unlawfully detained, tortured and extorted, while the criminals are released

without being held accountable for their actions. They go ahead to brutalise, blackmail and extort more people daily.

For a look at the number of human rights violations of LGBTQI people reported to human rights organisations between December 2020 and November 2021, separated by category, see below.

# VIOLATIONS



## FORMS OF VIOLATIONS

---

Violence against LGBTQI people is fostered by prejudice rooted in prevailing cultural practices and religious beliefs and based on low levels of knowledge on LGBTQI+ identities and issues. State and non-state actors have leveraged these views, beliefs, discriminatory laws and prejudices to perpetrate violence, including murder, blackmail and extortion, assault and battery, invasion of privacy, mob attacks, kidnaps, inhumane and degrading treatment, rape and sexual violence.

The roles of discriminatory laws are evident in the forms of violence perpetrated by both state and non-state actors. Impunity is one driving force behind 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.

In the reporting period, invasion of privacy, arbitrary arrests and unlawful detention were the most common rights violations perpetrated by state actors (law enforcement and other security agencies). On the other hand, blackmail, extortion, assault, and battery were the most common types of violations perpetrated by non-state actors (the public, through individuals and groups, whether organised or not). There were also many reported cases of entrapment: perpetrators pretending to be LGBTQI+ persons to lure and attack others. This situation is known as kito within the LGBTQI+ community. In kito situations, men pretend to be either gay or lesbian, set up fake accounts on dating sites or social media. The aim is to lure unsuspecting gay, lesbian or bisexual victims to share compromising information or agree to a physical meetup and subsequently blackmail or extort them.

This kito trend of violence has remained consistent across the years. Unfortunately, law enforcement officers are either uninterested in seeking justice or further stigmatise 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 an 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 criminalised. This, coupled with existing bigotry, leads to the conclusion by many persons, including law enforcement officials, that a person's real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity validates an abuse or disregard for fundamental human rights despite the explicit provisions of the Constitution.

# CASE STUDIES

---

**Trigger warning:** This section contains graphic descriptions 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.)*

## ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND UNLAWFUL DETENTIONS

### The Law

*Section 364 (2) of the Criminal Code states:*

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

### Reported cases

The first weekend of March 2021, the police raided a birthday party in Anambra State and arrested 92 persons on the grounds that they were gay. AGHI reports that these persons were detained for close to a week, beaten and denied access to medication.

## 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

Eric is a gay man who was blackmailed by a colleague with whom he shared company-provided living space. After going through Eric’s phone, he acquired his nudes and, after extorting money from him, outed him to his boss, who terminated his employment and accommodation.

## INVASION OF PRIVACY

### 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

Gideon acquired Tom’s sex tapes and threatened to leak them. Tom and Gideon were roommates who had issues living together and paying petty

dues. According to Gideon, in the middle of one of such fights, Tom said he would use his large following to deal with him should he continue to do the things he was trying to get him to stop doing. Gideon got offended and panicked because he believed Tom was in the habit of making videos of his sexual partners without their consent, so when he came across Tom's sex tapes on a memory card, he kept them.

### 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

Alex was kited by a Grindr meet. He was kidnapped, taken to an unknown location, and held for days. They had to secure their release with ransom money paid by friends, family, and crowdfunding.

### 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."*

**Similarly, section 33(1) of the Nigerian Constitution provides 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 provide as follows:**

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

Cara needed support to treat a leg wound obtained during a violent attack by unknown neighbourhood boys. They also required help getting accommodation, as they could no longer stay where they got attacked.

Bryan is a gay man who local homophobes assaulted for his sexual orientation. He fled his home and required medical care and accommodation.

### RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

#### The Law

*Section 352 of the Criminal Code states that:*

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

*Section 357 of the Criminal Code states that:*

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

#### Reported cases

Temi was drugged, raped and locked up by his domestic partner. They both lived together. ISHRAI intervened and rushed him to the hospital when he was rescued, and he has since been receiving care and welfare support.

A man Etomi met on Grindr sexually assaulted him in his house. He was forced to relocate due to trauma and for his safety. He subsequently lost his savings to kidnappers and needed a place to stay.

### 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

Demi was accused wrongly for raping an under aged boy, he was arrested and taken to station for torture, to get him to admit to the act. It was later revealed that he was innocent and it was all a set up.

# TRENDS IN VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NIGERIA 2021

Contributions by Ohotuowo Ogbeche, Alexandra Maduagwu and Makinde Oluwaremilekun

In Nigeria, violence against women is rising, putting women's lives at heightened risk. Perpetrators of violence have subjected Nigerian women and girls to 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. Women in Nigeria continue to suffer varying degrees of violence which cuts across age, social status/class, educational background, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, mental and physical ability. 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. <sup>(i)</sup>

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 northeast Nigeria, the levels of VAWG have only risen. Mirabel Centre, an active sexual assault referral centre in Lagos, Nigeria, provides data showing that while numbers of sexual assault attacks increased during the 2020 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.

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 situation fosters a situation where perpetrators (primarily 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/or boycotting their businesses. However, these actions do not deter the vast majority of abusers whose audacity grows unabated in a country like Nigeria. The police are often used by powerful abusers (men) to suppress their victims, and institutions such as schools and unions, on more than one occasion, have chosen the side of the abuser over the victim.

In July 2021, a 14-year-old girl, a boarding student of Premiere Academy, was reported to have died of hyperglycaemia triggered by sepsis. Before her death, a medical examination showed a used condom inside her vagina and dead semen. The statement by the school makes no mention of the test results, used condom or dead semen, instead talks about her diabetes diagnosis and management while





## Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2021

in school and claims of cooperating with the police to carry out an investigation.<sup>(iii)</sup> Findings from the investigation conducted by the police are not known, as reports say they have refused to release the results of the autopsy in their possession to the family's lawyers while releasing the same reports to the school's lawyers.<sup>(iii)</sup> An online petition calling for a probe into the case was recently launched, as the school has proven standoffish about providing any information about the case.<sup>(iv)</sup>

In that same month, the media reported that a popular actor, "Baba Ijesha" Olanrewaju Imiyinka, had been sexually abusing a 14-year-old girl. The victim says he sexually assaulted her on two occasions when she was 7, during his visit to her ill foster mother, his colleague. He returned 7 years after and attempted to sexually harass her again. However, this time he was recorded, as the victim had told her foster mother of the previous assault.<sup>(v)</sup> He was arrested and released on bail. The case has been in and out of court since then. During the trial, another victim has come forward to accuse him of sexually assaulting her, which he attempts to deny.<sup>(vi)</sup>

In addition to the underreporting of gender-based violence faced by women and girls and the lack of justice, data or accountability, discourses on GBV also focus on cisgender and heterosexual women. Most research and media reports ignore the realities of underrepresented women, particularly lesbian, bisexual, queer, trans, and intersex (LBQTI) women, female sex workers and women living with disabilities in Nigeria. TIERs and Silverchip Fox Consulting conducted a holistic study aimed at closing

the representation gap on gender-based violence, highlighting the experiences of underrepresented and sexual minority women. We utilised data compiled from online questionnaires dispersed across the country and engagements with key organisations and agencies providing support and essential services for women and girls in Nigeria.

The following is a summary of our findings, as in the report 'An Inclusive Study of Violence Against Women in Nigeria.'

**1. Prevalence of violence and abuse:** Violence against all cadres of women in Nigeria remains widespread, occurring in various forms across all areas of the country, including remote areas. Women of all ages, levels of ability, sexual orientation and sex characteristics are adversely affected by gender-based violence, albeit in varying degrees. The forms of violent acts perpetrated against women in Nigeria include inappropriate touching; verbal abuse; sexual harassment and assault including rape, and corrective rape for LBQTI women; emotional and psychological abuse; financial abuse; physical violence including beatings, female genital mutilation (FGM) and intersex genital mutilation (IGM); early and forced marriages; and cyberbullying and online harassment; among others. Unfortunately, LBQTI women are disproportionately affected. In addition to dealing with limited or non-existent options for justice, they also experience widespread homophobia and transphobia through practices and laws such as the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act 2015. In the same way, female sex workers experience high levels of violence from state and non-state actors,



## Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2021

including partners, “madams”, and the police. Women living with disabilities face violence and abuse from caregivers, family members, intimate partners, and, on other occasions, the general public. Violence in this respect consists of psychological and emotional abuse, financial abuse, physical and sexual abuse. In most cases, women belonging to these underrepresented groups will experience a compounding effect owing to the discrimination and stigma associated with their statuses combined with their gender. The COVID-19 pandemic also increased the prevalence of violence against women, especially intimate partner violence.

**2. Perpetrators of violence against women in Nigeria:** Men act as the main perpetrators of violence against women. In Nigeria, the three most prevalent groups of these perpetrators consist of friends at 28.5%, strangers at 27.8% and intimate partners or spouses at 26.1%. Other perpetrators include extended family members, parents, colleagues, teachers, and employers. For women in same-sex relationships abused by their intimate partners, and for female sex workers abused by “madams” and women living with disabilities abused by their women caregivers, the perpetrators of violence in this regard are women. However, this occurs on a smaller scale than men perpetrating violence against women.

**3. Peculiar and additional forms of violence suffered by LBQTI women in Nigeria:** Our current findings prove that a wide range of persons perpetrates acts of violence against women who are lesbian, bisexual, queer, transgender, and/or intersex (LBQTI), aimed at “correcting” or “converting” them from their sexual orientation, their gender identity (for

trans women) or altering and demonising their sex characteristics in the case of intersex persons. These acts are initiated primarily by parents and family members. Due to the laws criminalising same-sex relationships in Nigeria and the prevalent socio-cultural biases against LBQTI women, this group of women are at a higher risk of experiencing violence without real chances of legal redress.

**4. Forms of violence experienced by women living with disabilities in Nigeria:** Women with disabilities face numerous disadvantages regarding their status and access to resources. Our findings show that they are more likely to experience abuse from persons with easy access to them, such as caregivers and teachers. Here, abuse occurs mainly in verbal, physical, financial, and emotional forms. Although they experience high levels of gender-based violence, they are less likely to be believed by persons who can protect them. They are therefore less likely to disclose incidents of abuse. Our findings also show that women living with disabilities are less likely to find accessible services. People living with disabilities are reportedly more than twice likely to report that health care providers are not sufficiently skilled to meet their needs. They also frequently report being poorly treated by healthcare providers, including experiencing outright denial of services, more than other groups.

**5. Female sex workers and the Nigerian legal system:** Our findings show that female sex workers experienced increased levels of physical and sexual violence from clients, intimate partners, their “madams”, and law enforcement officials. They also suffer higher levels of intimidation, humiliation, and threats



## Trends In Violations Against Women And Girls In Nigeria 2021

from various parties. The police, for instance, takes undue advantage of the criminalisation of aspects of sex work in Nigeria and the general stigmatisation of sex workers in a patriarchal society.

**6. The state of laws that protect women against violence in Nigeria:** The existing legal framework in Nigeria consists of laws that do not sufficiently protect women against the forms of violence women in Nigeria experience. On the contrary, discriminatory laws exist to sanction and sustain gender-based violence. Furthermore, the plurality of the Nigerian legal system poses a significant barrier in improving the laws to protect women's rights. Numerous grey areas exist in the definitions and applicability of the laws. This ambiguity allows for various harmful interpretations, contributing to the insufficient protection of women from violence. Several international and regional human rights instruments relevant to protecting women's rights against abuse have either not been ratified or not been domesticated and/or implemented. These instruments and local laws need to be adequately implemented to achieve their objectives and regularly revised across Nigeria to cater to all forms of violence experienced by all women in Nigeria.<sup>(vii)</sup>

### References

- i. World Health Organization, Human Reproduction Programme "COVID-19 and violence against women: What the health sector/system can do" 26 March 2020
- ii. Onyinyechi Iheanacho Neptune Prime, "12-year-old girl dies after used condom, dead sperm found inside vagina" 1 July 2021
- iii. Juliana Taiwo-Obalonye Sun News Online, "Group accuses FCT police of undermining investigation into Keren-Happuch's death" 13 September 2021
- iv. Sahara Reporters, "Keren-Happuch: Nigerians Sign Petition Calling For Probe Into Murder Of Abuja Student Allegedly Raped To Death" 4 December 2021
- v. Nsikak Nseyen Daily Post, "Baba Ijesha: Princess' daughter narrates how Nollywood actor allegedly defiled her" 20 October 2021
- vi. Onu Stephen Premium Times, "Rape: How Baba Ijesha confessed to raping minor – Police" 5 November 2021 & "Again, Baba Ijesha's alleged rape case adjourned" 12 November 2021
- vii. The Initiative for Equal Rights, "An Inclusive Study on Violence Against Women in Nigeria" July 2021

## EXPERIENCES: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

---

There are no specific laws in Nigeria protecting lesbians, gays, bisexuals, trans or intersex persons living in Nigeria. Coupled with homophobic and repressive laws, there is the absence of any real redress or justice for violations perpetrated against LGBTQI+ persons residing in the country. Although the Constitution protects every person in the country, legal representatives, law enforcement officers, and the public do not adhere to constitutional values regarding safeguarding LGBT+ rights and identities. Actors within the justice system adopt their personal biases to prevent them from acting diligently to provide redress for violations against LGBT+ persons.

In this reporting year, the video of a young woman violently attacked by her father and brothers for her sexual orientation surfaced on social media. While many activists and allies spoke against the inhumane treatment based on her sexual orientation, the public cheered the family and justified the attack. We also received a report of a gay man who was stabbed in the head with a pair of scissors by a neighbour because of his sexual orientation. He got no justice as the case was 'decided' at the police station not charged to court. Law enforcement officers are reluctant to investigate and prosecute violations perpetrated against LGBTQI+ persons to court simply because they cannot separate their personal bias from the breach that has occurred. Instead, they would focus on the person's identity and not the violation the victim has suffered.

This dire situation has left the protection of LGBTQI+ rights solely on human rights activists/ organisations and allies. Recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) announced a national programme of action to protect

the rights of LGBTQI+ persons in Nigeria, considering increasing reports of human rights violations against LGBTQI+ persons. In his statement, the Commission's Executive Secretary, Tony Ojukwu, commented that the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act (SSMPA) has unfortunately increased homophobia and attacks on LGBT+ persons. He also announced interventions through capacity-building efforts and workshops that will aid the protection of LGBTQI+ rights in Nigeria. Still, progress on this is slow as the impact is yet to be felt by the community.

Many LGBTQI+ persons are unwilling to report the violations against them for fear of further harassment within the justice system. In addition, several persons are unable to afford legal representation. In the few instances where LGBTQ+ persons reported a violation to state actors, they are met with illegal detention the instant a phone search conducted reveals any same-sex affection between persons. LGBTQI+ persons are subsequently asked to bail themselves with vast amounts of money despite being the complainant.

The Nigerian Judiciary embarked on a strike between 6 April 2021 and 14 June 2021. This was the third National Court strike since 2014 that has left the country entirely out of judicial remedy to the ever-increasing disputes, not to mention putting a long pause on ongoing issues. To add to the list of the impact of this national courts strike, the courts went on another break between 26 July to 17 September 2021 for its annual vacation, leaving many people judicially stranded for months.

The Judiciary plays a vital role in upholding the fundamental human rights of persons living



## Experiences: The Criminal Justice System

within any given jurisdiction. Ordinary citizens hope that the courts will protect their humanity and dignity against all odds. The rights of individuals, including that of the LGBTQIA+ persons, will be without value if there are no legal systems that can play an active role in their protection. When the courts system was redundant, law enforcement officers assumed the part of the judge, jury and executioner by illegally arresting many LGBTQ+ persons, extorting, intimidating victims and 'deciding' cases.

The absence of legal protection and discrimination against LGBTQI+ persons in Nigeria is in contravention of the African Charter. Ultimately as well, the lack of access to justice for LGBTQI+ persons leaves LGBTQI+ persons vulnerable.

### **The Impact of Human Rights Violations on Nigerians**

The impact of human rights violations in Nigeria is multifaceted and intersectional. In a country with a track record for being one of the poorest countries in the world and with no recognition for sexual orientation and gender identity, many human rights violations are carried out against persons marginalised due to the perceived or actual SOGIESC, social and employment statuses, with little or no legal representation, and under the influence of religious and cultural values.

The result of discriminatory laws has been violence and chaos. We have recorded a spike

in the number of persons who lure and pursue romantic relationships with LGBTQI+ persons on dating sites and social media to kidnap, extort and even kill victims when they cannot pay the funds requested. Other persons who go through this inhumane experience or are able to escape this ordeal feel the need to extort others, and the circle continues. In a few instances where victims of blackmail and extortion can push back on the violation, they fight back with more violence by organising a revenge (mob) attack.

The Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act and other discriminatory laws and attitudes affecting LGBTQI+ persons influence the number of persons who have to hide their sexual orientation from their family and friends. In addition, to conform to societal expectations, gay men and lesbians pursue romantic relationships with the women and men, respectively, and sometimes marry them to be perceived as heterosexual and in conformity. These have a lasting impact on the health, including mental health and lives of persons involved.

# NATIONAL CASE SUMMARY

(December 2020 – November 2021)

S/N	DATE OF INCIDENCE	CASE TYPOLOGY	PERPETRATORS	LOCATION	REPORTING ORGANIZATION
<b>December 2020</b>					
1	01/12/2020	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Cross River	WHER
2	02/12/2020	Blackmail, Extortion & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Edo	WHER
3	04/12/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERS
4	06/12/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	TIERS
5	07/12/2020	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Nasarawa	TIERS
6	07/12/2020	Arbitrary Arrest & Extortion	State Actors	Ebonyi	WHER
7	09/12/2020	Blackmail	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
8	10/12/2020	Extortion	Non State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
9	10/12/2020	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
10	10/12/2020	Forceful Eviction & Assault	Non State Actors	Nasarawa	TIERS
11	12/12/2020	Kidnap, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
12	12/12/2020	Forceful Eviction & Discrimination	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
13	13/12/2020	Defamation	Non State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
14	21/12/2020	Assault & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
15	22/12/2020	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	WHER
16	NA/12/2020	Rape, Sexual Assault	Non State Actor	Lagos	ISHRAI
<b>January 2021</b>					
17	02/01/2021	Theft, Extortion & Blackmail	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
18	03/01/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
19	03/01/2021	Battery & Theft	Non State Actor	Lagos	TIERS
20	04/01/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
21	04/01/2021	Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
22	04/01/2021	Battery & Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
23	05/01/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
24	05/01/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actor	Cross River	WHER
25	07/01/2021	Mob Attack & Extortion	Non State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
26	07/01/2021	Blackmail, Extortion & Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
27	11/01/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
28	11/01/2021	Physical Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
29	11/01/2021	Harassment & Discrimination	Non State Actor	Abuja	WHER
30	13/01/2021	Discrimination	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
31	13/01/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
32	13/01/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
33	14/01/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
34	15/01/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
35	15/01/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
36	15/01/2021	Torture & Violence	Non State Actors	Abuja	WHER
37	18/01/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Extortion	State Actor	Ebonyi	AGHI
38	21/01/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS

## National Case Summary

39	21/01/2021	Physical Assault & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
40	21/01/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
41	21/01/2021	Forceful Eviction, Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
42	21/01/2021	Conversion Therapy	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
43	21/01/2021	Assault & Theft	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
44	21/01/2021	Assault	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
45	23/01/2021	Threat to Life & Battery	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
46	24/01/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
47	24/01/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
48	24/01/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actor	Lagos	TIERS
49	25/01/2021	Theft & Assault	Non State Actor	Imo	AGHI
50	26/12/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
51	26/01/2021	Forceful Eviction & Conversion Therapy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
52	27/01/2021	Battery & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
53	27/01/2021	Sexual Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Niger	TIERS
54	29/01/2021	Sexual Assault, Battery & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
55	30/01/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
56	30/01/2021	Wrongful Dismissal	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI

### February 2021

57	01/02/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actor	Lagos	TIERS
58	02/02/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERS
59	03/02/2021	Blackmail & Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
60	04/02/2021	Discrimination & Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
61	04/02/2021	Forceful Eviction & Outing	Non State Actors	Anambra	WHER
62	04/02/2021	Forceful Eviction & Wrongful Dismissal	Non State Actors	Benue	TIERS
63	04/02/2021	Forceful Eviction, Conversion Therapy & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
64	06/02/2021	Blackmail & Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
65	07/02/2021	Harassment & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
66	09/02/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
67	09/02/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
68	10/02/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
69	11/02/2021	Mob Attack, Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
70	11/02/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
71	13/02/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
72	13/02/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
73	14/02/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
74	15/02/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
75	15/02/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
76	16/02/2021	Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
77	17/02/2021	Discrimination	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
78	18/02/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
79	18/02/2021	Assault & Battery	Non State Actor	Rivers	WHER
80	19/02/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
81	19/02/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
82	19/02/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS



## National Case Summary

83	21/02/2021	Harassment & Physical Assault	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERS
84	21/02/2021	Battery, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
85	22/02/2021	Theft	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
86	22/02/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
87	23/02/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
88	24/02/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
89	25/02/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actor	Edo	WHER
90	NA/02/2021	Battery, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
91	NA/02/2021	Physical Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actor	Lagos	KD
92	NA/02/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Delta	KD
93	NA/02/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD

### March 2021

94	01/03/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
95	01/03/2021	Physical Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
96	02/03/2021	Theft & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
97	02/03/2021	Assault & Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
98	03/03/2021	Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
99	03/03/2021	Sexual Harassment & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
100	03/03/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
101	04/03/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
102	05/03/2021	Outing	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
103	06/03/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
104	07/03/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
105	07/03/2021	Physical Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
106	07/03/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERS
107	07/03/2021	Harassment, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
108	08/03/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
109	08/03/2021	Physical Assault & Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
110	09/03/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
111	09/03/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
112	09/03/2021	Harassment, Battery & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
113	10/03/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
114	10/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Assault	State & Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERS
115	10/03/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERS
116	11/03/2021	Sexual Harassment & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
117	11/03/2021	Blackmail & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
118	11/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
119	11/03/2021	Battery, Assault, Outing & Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Rivers	WHER
120	12/03/2021	Battery, Assault & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	TIERS
121	13/03/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Blackmail	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
122	13/03/2021	Defamation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
123	13/03/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS



## National Case Summary

124	14/03/2021	Physical Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
125	14/03/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
126	14/03/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Abia	TIERS
127	14/03/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
128	14/03/2021	Theft, Blackmail & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
129	15/03/2021	Blackmail & Extortion & Arbitrary Arrest	"State & Non State Actors"	Lagos	TIERS
130	15/03/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERS
131	15/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
132	16/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
133	16/03/2021	Harassment, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
134	17/03/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
135	17/03/2021	Assault & Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
136	17/03/2021	Assault & Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
137	18/03/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Kaduna	TIERS
138	18/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
139	19/03/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State & State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
140	19/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
141	19/03/2021	Conversion Therapy, Attempted Forced Marriage	Non State Actors	Anambra	WHER
142	19/03/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
143	20/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
144	20/03/2021	Rape	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
145	21/03/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actor	Imo	AGHI
146	21/03/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
147	21/03/2021	Kidnap & Extortion	Non state Actors	Abuja	ICARH
148	22/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Non State Actors	TIERS
149	23/03/2021	Defamation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
150	23/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Unlawful Detention & Assault	State & Non State Actors	Gombe	HAHAI
151	24/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
152	24/03/2021	Defamation	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
153	24/03/2021	Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
154	25/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
155	25/03/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
156	25/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
157	26/03/2021	Theft	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
158	26/03/2021	Arbitrary Arrest, Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
159	26/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Extortion & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
160	27/03/2021	Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
161	27/03/2021	Rape	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
162	27/03/2021	Physical Assault, Battery & Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Anambra	TIERS
163	27/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actor	Anambra	AGHI

## National Case Summary

164	28/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Theft & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
165	29/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Harassment & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
166	29/03/2021	Harassment & Assault	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
167	29/03/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
168	30/03/2021	Sexual Assault & Mob Violence	Non State Actors	Gombe	TIERS
169	30/03/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
170	30/03/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actor	Enugu	WHER
171	31/03/2021	Assault	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
172	NA/03/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Unlawful Detention & Assault	State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
173	NA/03/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
174	NA/02/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Akwa Ibom	KD
175	NA/03/2021	Harassment & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
176	NA/03/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
<b>April 2021</b>					
177	01/04/2021	Battery & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
178	02/04/2021	Discrimination	State Actor	Lagos	TIERS
179	02/04/2021	Discrimination & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actor	Ebonyi	AGHI
180	04/04/2021	Rape	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
181	04/04/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actor	Ekiti	WHER
182	05/04/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
183	05/04/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
184	06/04/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
185	06/04/2021	Discrimination	State Actors	Anambra	TIERS
186	06/04/2021	Theft	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
187	06/04/2021	Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
188	07/04/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
189	07/04/2021	Blackmail, Extortion & Threat to Life	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
190	08/04/2021	Invasion of Privacy	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
191	08/04/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
192	09/04/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
193	09/04/2021	Battery, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
194	10/04/2021	Theft	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
195	10/04/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
196	11/04/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
197	11/04/2021	Threat	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
198	12/04/2021	Blackmail, Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
199	12/04/2021	Unlawful Detention	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
200	13/04/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
201	14/04/2021	Discrimination & Defamation	State Actors	Edo	TIERS
202	15/04/2021	Assault	Non State Actor	Benue	THEDI
203	16/04/2021	Arbitrary Arrest, Assault & Extortion	State Actor	Ebonyi	WHER
204	17/04/2021	Forceful Eviction	non State Actors	Uyo	WHER

## National Case Summary

205	17/04/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
206	17/04/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
207	19/04/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
208	20/04/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Kano	TIERS
209	20/04/2021	Forceful Eviction, Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
210	20/04/2021	Torture	State Actor	Enugu	AGHI
211	21/04/2021	Blackmail & Theft	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
212	22/04/2021	Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
213	22/04/2021	Battery & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
214	22/04/2021	Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
215	22/04/2021	Assault & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
216	23/04/2021	Threat to Life & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
217	23/04/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Kwara	TIERS
218	24/04/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
219	24/04/2021	Extortion	Non State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
220	25/04/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
221	26/04/2021	Unlawful Arrest & Extortion	State Actor	Abuja	ICARH
222	26/04/2021	Conversion Therapy, Threat to Life & Extortion	State and Non State Actors	Abuja	WHER
223	29/04/2021	Invasion of Privacy, Harrasment & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actor and Non State Actor	Anambra	AGHI
224	NA/04/2021	Assault & Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
225	NA/04/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	KD
226	NA/04/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	KD
227	NA/04/2021	Kidnap, Blackmail& Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
228	NA/04/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
<b>May 2021</b>					
229	01/05/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
230	01/05/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
231	02/05/2021	Defamation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
232	02/05/2021	Assault & Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
233	02/05/2021	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
234	03/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
235	03/05/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
236	04/05/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERS
237	05/05/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	WHER
238	07/05/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
239	07/05/2021	Threat	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
240	08/05/2021	Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
241	08/05/2021	Theft & Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
242	08/05/2021	Forceful Eviction	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
243	09/05/2021	Torture	State Actors	Lagos	TIERS
244	09/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
245	10/05/2021	Torture	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERS

## National Case Summary

246	11/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
247	11/05/2021	Hate Speech & Torture	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
248	11/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
249	12/05/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
250	12/05/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
251	12/05/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
252	13/05/2021	Assault & Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
253	13/05/2021	Rape & Battery	Non State Actors	Enugu	WHER
254	13/05/2021	Blackmail & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
255	14/05/2021	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
256	14/05/2021	Outing & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	WHER
257	15/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
258	15/05/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
259	15/05/2021	Unlawful Detention	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
260	16/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
261	16/05/2021	Harassment	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
262	17/05/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
263	19/05/2021	Harassment	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
264	19/05/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Ogun	TIERs
265	19/05/2021	Rape, Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
266	20/05/2021	Harassment	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
267	20/05/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	WHER
268	20/05/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
269	21/05/2021	Battery, Assault & Threat To Life	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
270	21/05/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
271	22/05/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
272	23/05/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
273	24/05/2021	Hate Speech & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
274	24/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
275	26/05/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
276	26/05/2021	Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
277	27/05/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
278	27/05/2021	Physical Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
279	29/05/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
280	30/05/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
281	31/05/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
282	NA/05/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Kano	KD
283	NA/05/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
284	NA/05/2021	Mob Attack & Degradation	Non State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
<b>June 2021</b>					
285	01/06/2021	Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Kano	TIERs
286	02/06/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
287	03/06/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
288	04/06/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs

## National Case Summary

289	04/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
290	05/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
291	05/06/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
292	07/06/2021	Theft & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
293	07/06/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	WHER
294	08/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
295	08/06/2021	Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
296	08/06/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
297	10/06/2021	Hate Speech & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
298	10/06/2021	Hate Speech, Assault & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Osun	IAIHD
299	11/06/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
300	13/06/2021	Hate Speech & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
301	13/06/2021	Sexual Assault & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
302	14/06/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
303	16/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
304	16/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
305	17/06/2021	Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
306	18/06/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
307	18/06/2021	Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
308	19/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
309	19/06/2021	Unlawful Detention	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
310	20/06/2021	Harassment & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
311	21/06/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
312	22/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
313	24/06/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
314	24/06/2021	Hate Speech & Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
315	25/06/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
316	25/06/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
317	25/06/2021	Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
318	26/06/2021	Hate Speech & Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
319	27/06/2021	Theft & Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
320	30/06/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
321	30/06/2021	Mob Attack	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
322	NA/06/2021	Arbitrary Arrest, Blackmail & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
323	NA/06/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI

### July 2021

324	02/07/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
325	04/07/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
326	05/07/2021	Hate Speech & Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
327	07/07/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
328	07/07/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
329	08/07/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
330	09/07/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
331	10/07/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs

## National Case Summary

332	10/07/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
333	10/07/2021	Defamation & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Rivers	TIERs
334	10/07/2021	Extortion	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
335	11/07/2021	Hate Speech & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
336	11/07/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	WHER
337	12/07/2021	Extortion	State Actors	Osun	IAIHD
338	14/07/2021	Discrimination & Torture	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
339	14/07/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
340	15/07/2021	Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
341	16/07/2021	Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
342	16/07/2021	Assault, Unlawful Detention & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
343	16/07/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
344	18/07/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	WHER
345	19/07/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
346	19/07/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
347	20/07/2021	Discrimination & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
348	22/07/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
349	24/07/2021	Invasion Of Privacy & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
350	24/07/2021	Discrimination & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
351	24/07/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
352	24/07/2021	Mob Attack & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
353	24/07/2021	Arbitrary Arrest, Blackmail & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Kano	HAHAI
354	25/07/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
355	26/07/2021	Invasion Of Privacy	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
356	26/07/2021	Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
357	27/07/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
358	27/07/2021	Assault, Unlawful detention & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
359	28/07/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
360	28/07/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
361	29/07/2021	Defamation	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
362	29/07/2021	Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
363	30/07/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
364	NA/07/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
365	NA/07/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
366	NA/07/2021	Kidnapping, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
<b>August 2021</b>					
367	02/08/2021	Mob Attack & Degradation	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
368	02/08/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
369	04/08/2021	Threat To Life	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
370	05/08/2021	Mob Attack	Non State Actors	Benue	TIERs
371	05/08/2021	Threat To Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
372	06/08/2021	Invasion Of Privacy & Theft	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
373	07/08/2021	Hate Speech & Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI

## National Case Summary

374	10/08/2021	Unlawful Detention, Torture & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
375	11/08/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
376	13/08/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Gombe	HAHAI
377	14/08/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Harassment	State & Non State Actors	Benue	WHER
378	15/08/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
379	15/08/2021	Outing & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Osun	IAIHD
380	15/08/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
381	16/08/2021	Harassment & Wrongful Dismissal	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
382	17/08/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actor	Lagos	TIERs
383	17/08/2021	Mob Attack	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
384	18/08/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
385	19/08/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
386	20/08/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
387	23/08/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
388	23/08/2021	Invasion Of Privacy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
389	25/08/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Theft	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
390	30/08/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
391	30/11/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
392	30/11/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
393	30/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
394	NA/08/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
395	NA/08/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
396	NA/08/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Nasarawa	KD
397	NA/08/2021	Battery, Assault & Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
398	NA/08/2021	Threat to Life & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
<b>September 2021</b>					
399	04/09/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
400	05/09/2021	Arbitrary Arrest, Battery & Assault	State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
401	08/09/2021	Mob Attack, Attempted murder & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abia	AGHI
402	08/09/2021	Discrimination	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
403	08/09/2021	Mob Attack	Non State Actors	Delta	TIERs
404	14/09/2021	Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
405	15/09/2021	Hate Speech & Harassment	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
406	15/09/2021	Rape & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
407	20/09/2021	Kidnapping & Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
408	20/09/2021	Theft	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
409	21/09/2021	Kidnapping & Assault	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
410	21/09/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Enugu	WHER
411	22/09/2021	Discrimination & Conversion Therapy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
412	23/09/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
413	24/09/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
414	24/09/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Osun	IAIHD
415	26/09/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs



## National Case Summary

416	26/09/2021	Assault & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Edo	TIERs
417	27/09/2021	Blackmail	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
418	27/09/2021	Harassment, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	WHER
419	NA/09/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Katsina	KD
420	NA/09/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
421	NA/09/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD

### October 2021

422	6/10/2021	Battery & Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	WHER
423	9/10/2021	Torture	Non State Actors	Delta	WHER
424	10/10/2021	Kidnapping & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
425	10/10/2021	Kidnapping & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	ICARH
426	11/10/2021	Kidnapping & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
427	11/10/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
428	12/10/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Gombe	HAHAI
429	12/10/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
430	13/10/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
431	15/10/2021	Kidnapping & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
432	16/10/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
433	16/10/2021	Assault & Degradation	Non State Actors	Anambra	TIERs
434	17/10/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
435	17/10/2021	Assault, Unlawful Arrest & Forceful Eviction	State & Non State Actors	Gombe	TIERs
436	23/10/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Cross River	TIERs
437	24/10/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
438	25/10/2021	Forceful Eviction & Theft	Non State Actors	Oyo	DIHHR
439	27/10/2021	Mob Attack & Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Delta	DIHHR
440	29/10/2021	Harassment & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Ebonyi	WHER
441	NA/10/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
442	NA/10/2021	Discrimination & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
443	NA/10/2021	Discrimination & Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
444	NA/10/2021	Discrimination & Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
445	NA/10/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
446	NA/10/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
447	NA/10/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
448	NA/10/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
449	NA/10/2021	Battery, Assault & Theft	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
450	NA/10/2021	Rape	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
451	NA/10/2021	Kidnapping, Battery, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
452	NA/10/2021	Kidnapping, Battery, Assault & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
453	NA/10/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
454	NA/10/2021	Arbitrary Arrest & Assault	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
455	NA/10/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Anambra	KD
456	NA/10/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
457	NA/10/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD



## National Case Summary

### November 2021

458	01/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Gombe	HAHAI
459	02/11/2021	Threat to Life & Assault	State & Non State Actors	Rivers	WHER
460	02/11/2021	Harassment & Assault	State Actors	Benue	THEDI
461	02/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
462	02/11/2021	Assault, Battery & Conversion Therapy	Non State Actors	Kogi	TIERs
463	02/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Zaria	TIERs
464	02/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
465	02/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
466	02/11/2021	Discrimination & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Kwara	TIERs
467	02/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy	State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
468	02/11/2021	Forceful Eviction & Conversion Therapy	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
469	02/11/2021	Sexual Assault, Extortion & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
470	02/11/2021	Assault, Battery, Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
471	03/11/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	State & Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
472	03/11/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
473	03/11/2021	Forceful Eviction, Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
474	03/11/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Oyo	TIERs
475	03/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Bayelsa	TIERs
476	04/11/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
477	05/11/2021	Extortion	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
478	05/11/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Abuja	TIERs
479	08/11/2021	Mob Attack	Non State Actors	Enugu	TIERs
480	09/11/2021	Discrimination & Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
481	10/11/2021	Discrimination, Assault & Battery	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
482	10/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	State Actors	Niger	TIERs
483	11/11/2021	Forceful Eviction, Unlawful Detention & Blackmail	State & Non State Actors	Cross River	TIERs
484	12/11/2021	Harassment & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Imo	TIERs
485	12/11/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI
486	14/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
487	14/11/2021	Unlawful Detention & Assault	State & Non State Actors	Bauchi	HAHAI
488	14/11/2021	Discrimination & Hate Speech	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
489	14/11/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Lagos	TIERs
490	15/11/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
491	16/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
492	17/11/2021	Blackmail & Assault	Non State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
493	18/11/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Niger	DIHHR
494	19/11/2021	Sexual Assault & Invasion of Privacy	State & Non State Actors	Niger	DIHHR
495	19/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Niger	DIHHR
496	19/11/2021	Mob Attack, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
497	20/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy	Non State Actors	Imo	AGHI

## National Case Summary

498	21/11/2021	Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
499	22/11/2021	Assault, Extortion & Arbitrary Arrest	State & Non State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
500	22/11/2021	Discrimination, Harassment & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Kwara	TIERs
501	24/11/2021	Outing & Discrimination	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
502	26/11/2021	Discrimination & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
503	26/11/2021	Forceful Eviction	Non State Actors	Rivers	IAH
504	27/11/2021	Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Anambra	AGHI
505	28/11/2021	Harassment & Arbitrary Arrest	State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
506	28/11/2021	Sexual Assault	Non State Actors	Benue	THEDI
507	29/11/2021	Invasion of Privacy & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Ebonyi	AGHI
508	30/11/2021	Assault & Blackmail	Non State Actors	Enugu	AGHI
509	NA/11/2021	Kidnapping, Outing & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
510	NA/11/2021	Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
511	NA/11/2021	Kidnapping, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
512	NA/11/2021	Battery & Assault	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
513	NA/11/2021	Battery, Assault & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
514	NA/11/2021	Outing & Threat to Life	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
515	NA/11/2021	Battery, Assault & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
516	NA/11/2021	Rape & Battery	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
517	NA/11/2021	Kidnapping & Extortion	State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
518	NA/11/2021	Harassment	Non State Actors	Lagos	ISHRAI
519	NA/11/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD
520	NA/11/2021	Assault, Blackmail & Extortion	Non State Actors	Lagos	KD

# RECOMMENDATIONS

Like in 2020, our recommendations this year centre on access to justice for the promotion of LGBTQIA+ rights, the recognition and championing of the inclusion of LGBTQI rights in existing human rights frameworks, and the improved investigation and prosecution of violations based on SOGIESC.

## To the Nigerian Government

- Repeal the Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act and similarly repressive laws across Nigeria.
- Guarantee the complete protection of constitutionally provided rights irrespective of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Condemn violence against people based on 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 that 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 provisions on universal human rights in public and private institutions.
- Expand existing health policies to reinforce medical ethics on confidentiality and non-discrimination.

## To the National Human Rights Commission

- Implement adequate training for commission members on sexual orientation and gender identity issues to remove bias and update their knowledge about existing laws and protections applicable to all Nigerians, including LGBTQIA+ people.
- Campaign to promote an end to hate

speech and statements inciting violence against LGBTQI people in Nigeria from religious leaders, political leaders and others.

- Liaise with LGBTQI human rights organisations to promote awareness and reduce exclusion of issues affecting LGBTQI people.
- Establish a reporting process on human rights abuses experienced based on actual 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.
- End arbitrary police raids and indiscriminate arrests based on perceived or actual sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.
- Refrain from misusing and misinterpreting the law to effect extrajudicial arrests and abuse of people perceived to be LGBTQI.
- Investigate and prosecute incidents of violence against LGBTQI people.

## To Civil Society

- Acknowledge LGBTQI rights as part of the human rights framework and ensure their protection and promotion.
- Implement the national programme of action for the protection of the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons in Nigeria
- Mainstream 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.

## PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS

---

### **My Demised Warden**

*by Kanyinsola Bashorun.*

"Be bold," she said.

It is a Monday on 8 January 2018. The year has just started, but this day is nearly over. I can see how the setting sun makes the sky look ablaze from my window in my little house at Onipanu. This is the neighbourhood where I was born and raised, and now where she is dying.

She is lying on her sickbed, frailer and more emaciated than I have ever seen her. 'Ascites,' that's the name of the condition that has confined this once social, agile and boisterous woman to something smaller than her shadow. For two years, I took her to the hospital, where nurses would tap out fluids from her stomach. I have been making her favourite meals but watching her lose weight. Yet, her abdomen keeps protruding. I miss the woman who spent a good part of her life fighting for me, protecting me from family members and neighbours who were hostile towards me due to my effeminacy. My mother, the fighter, whom I watched breathe her last, was the only one who saw me and embraced me for who I am. She adored my uniqueness. She was my best friend and gist partner, the support system.

Even when her ailment incapacitated her, she still acted like a fighter, and I felt the most protected whenever I slept on that bed by her side. She taught me to be unashamed of who I am, fighting traditions with words when she couldn't fight physically.

On this bed, I told her that I was gay and afraid of navigating this fearsome life without her.

Holding my hands with words falling slowly from her lips, words that sank to the depth of my mind, anchoring and reverberating, she said, "You are an exemplary human and the perfect son, and you should be proud of the person you are becoming. You are my biggest accomplishment and proudest achievement. I have watched you grow into an amazing person. Life will hit you in the face, and people will try to knock you down because of your appearance and sexuality. But, BE BOLD, my son...it can only break you if you let it."

I hugged my mother with tears rolling down my eyes. 'Mum, you're a god.'

### **For How Long Will Our Voices Be Stifled?**

*Words By Williams U Dennis*

The world is a tough place for any African child. Worse still, it can be a hallway to hell for persons who belong within the LGBT+ community. In many African countries, including Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal, homosexuality and lesbianism are viewed as taboos by religious bodies and the wider society. In these areas, people – even those who consistently act against their practised religion – collectively condemn, abuse, and ostracise LGBT+ persons. The subject of homosexuality or lesbianism can make a Christian who preaches about love quickly switch to hate. It can make a Muslim immediately cite Sharia law. But these people can sleep well at night knowing that underaged girls are forced into early marriages. They are fine with commodifying women and girls and sanctioning violence but will draw the line at consensual adult relationships with people of the same sex.



## Personal Contributions by Community Members

In Nigeria, sex between men is illegal under the Criminal Code that applies to southern Nigeria (mainly Christian-dominated) and carries a penalty of up to 14 years' imprisonment. Sex acts between women are not explicitly mentioned in the code, although it is arguable that the gender-neutral term "person" in Section 214 of the code includes women. The Penal Code for northern Nigeria also contains similar provisions. In addition, twelve northern states have adopted Sharia into their criminal statutes.<sup>1</sup> These apply to those who voluntarily consent to the jurisdiction of the Sharia courts and all Muslims. Under these criminal laws, a homosexual person may be sentenced to death by stoning.

Along with these laws, society is full of prejudices and hatred against LGBT+ persons. Being effeminate or gay or lesbian in Africa can be very dangerous. You're probably just a second away from being stigmatised by family and neighbours or a mile away from being mobbed to death. And this is based on events of the past and the present – there have been many incidents of people mobbing and attacking others because they believe they are gay. With the rise in the use of social media, predators use the anonymity of the internet as a shield, preying on unsuspecting gay men and women who are seeking companionship, as finding love in the streets is made much harder due to widespread homophobia.

I spoke with Kojo, a fashion designer in Ghana. His family disowned him for being gay after he was tricked into going on a date with a Facebook friend. The other party was just a vicious straight guy who pretended to be gay and in love with him. It was like walking on broken glass as he sat in an armchair narrating the event of that dreadful day. He mentioned how he was beaten and extorted by these guys and after which they informed his family about his sexual orientation.

Agyemang is a student in a tertiary institution in Ghana where people discriminate against him because he is effeminate. Yes, that's how close-minded our society is. Nobody blames you for having a big head, but an effeminate man is seen as a problem, whether gay or not. Agyemang finds it very difficult to go to school now. He lives in fear of his classmates and the public, especially after a close friend warned him about people considering attacking him

Yaw Barima, a gay man, was mobbed and banished from his town for his sexual orientation.<sup>2</sup>

These experiences with violence and abuse go on and on for people in Ghana, Nigeria, and places with similar homophobic laws and attitudes. Like the SSMPA in Nigeria (and even worse), the Ghanaian parliament seeks to criminalise LGBTQIA+ persons, organisations, activities and allies, and this move is supported by its largely homophobic society. The belief is

.....  
1 Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara.

2 <https://youtu.be/8-p61tlmWiM>



## Personal Contributions by Community Members

that LGBTQIA+ identities are foreign and not a part of African culture. But what culture are they talking about? Is it the one that ignores its histories? Or is it the one that promotes the hatred of others? What happened to love? What happened to loving your neighbour as yourself?

The indiscriminate arrests, unlawful detentions, abuse, and the criminalisation of diverse sexual orientations and gender expressions are signposts to the fact that our leaders are seeking to make the countries uninhabitable for sexual and gender diverse persons. These acts of violence, including conversion efforts, do not make people stop being gay or gender diverse. Nothing does. Why don't we see each other as the full humans we are?

Will we ever be free?

Through various means, many activists are disrupting the ecosystem, trying through their multiple avenues to achieve an enabling society with zero tolerance to impunity, injustices & oppression. Through everyone and each of us, I believe we will reach that promised land of freedom for all – men, women, non-binary and genderqueer persons, two-spirit individuals, homosexual, bisexual, pansexual, asexual, and heterosexual persons—freedom for everyone.

### **The Kids Are Not Okay**

*by Alexandra Maduagwu*

The Nigerian internet was rocked by the horrid tale of murder and bullying a few days before this essay. A group of older schoolboys beat and poisoned a boy of 12 years, a behaviour somewhat typical (or an extreme version) of boarding school bullying fashion. In trying to figure out how we got here as a society – 'here' being children murdering other children

in schools under the assumed protection of teachers and guardians – people posed questions about what kind of society we were raising children in, and what kind of example we were leaving for them in our respective homes.

When people are exposed to senseless violence, abuse and constant dehumanisation at a young age, as most of us on the African continent are, we try to make sense of it. It quickly becomes "part of life", a suitable punishment for error or non-conformity, and/or a rite of passage. From childhood, we are dehumanised for the sake of conformity or perfection, as if it were a greater good than our humanity. We take these lessons and pass them onto others with the same justifications we are fed, and they dehumanise others.

Even now, after witnessing the effect of a society that normalises violence in the case of children perpetrating violence on other children, comments about the family's socioeconomic status as a befitting vessel for justice were made, and it gained likes and retweets. As if to say that bullying and discrimination were wrong, but even worse when one has paid a lump sum for a child's tuition. We fail, once again, to see how permitting the dehumanising of poor people, or implying that theirs was a lesser evil, buys into the idea that humanity, justice, and care belong to some but not others. A world where everyone is human and humanised, beyond the scope of social status and influence, isn't something we are trained to envision. Rather, we are taught the many ways to fold ourselves into conformity, else our excesses are trimmed by force, by loved ones and strangers alike.

We don't realise how these rationalisations of violence meted out on poor people, sexual and gender minorities, and other historically



## Personal Contributions by Community Members

marginalised persons for their absence of class and wealth, non-conformity and queerness - are the result of the culture of violence we are exposed to as children. As children, we were “disciplined” by parents, teachers, older students, and passers-by into cis-hetero patriarchal conformity. Another indicator of the rot in our society, where the upholding of humanity and human dignity is concerned, is mob violence, where assumed petty thieves and people perceived to be homosexual, bisexual, transgender or gender non-conforming are ganged upon, judged and sentenced on the spot, often to their deaths. When asked, passers-by are often told whatever story justifies the heinous act often committed in broad daylight, and they nod their heads and say, “serves them right!” “E good for am!”

The Nigerian culture of violence is kept alive by prejudices, biases and a sense of superiority and control over others. It is no different for the children ‘we’ are currently raising, as it was no different for us as children or, now, as adults. Until we are all conscious of the fact that there is no justification for abuse, violence, and dehumanisation and until we see every individual as a person with non-negotiable rights regardless of their class, gender, sex, age, tribe, nationality, ethnicity, and ability; we cannot point fingers at manifestations of a culture of violence and ask how we got there. We cannot continue to pretend that we turned out okay, as that negates the foundational work that we need to do to understand how being raised in a violent society has coloured our perception of justice, morals and respect.

We cannot continue to pretend that we turned out okay. We did not.

### **KITO** **A PLAGUE TO SEXUAL MINORITIES** **IN NIGERIA**

*by Chimdimma Ike*

#### **What is Kito?**

Kito is the luring of a sexual minority person with a date or meet up in order to get them to a location where they get held hostage, assaulted, blackmailed and extorted. It is a way of using false pretences to get a sexual minority person in a position where information is forcefully or unforcefully obtained from them in order to be used to blackmail and extort them, their families and friends. Kito is a Nigerian slang that no one knows exactly where it originated from.

#### **The Plague**

In 2014, the Nigerian government clamped down on the rights of LGBTQ+ Nigerians with the passing of the SSMPA (Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act). With this act came an all time rise in violence against LGBTQ+ persons in the history of Nigeria, perpetuated by individuals emboldened by the SSMPA. In the past 7 years since the SSMPA was passed in Nigeria, we have seen a steady rise in kito and it is currently what we can refer to as an organised syndicate. Kito perpetrators are sometimes aided by state actors and are emboldened by the SSMPA as this is used to justify the act of violence against sexual minority persons; they see themselves as some sort of vigilante whose duty it is to uphold ‘morals’ whilst making money off of their operations. Usually kito is orchestrated by more than one individual, there is a front man who lures their victims - usually from social media like Grindr & Bumble - to a location, and upon getting to the location, the victim is ambushed by the other group members.





## Personal Contributions by Community Members

Although the SSMPA criminalises the gathering of sexual minority and sexual activities, it does not criminalise sexual minority persons. What this means is that, in cases of kito, these perpetrators torture their victims to get them to say on record that they engage in or were caught engaging in same sex sexual acts.

Kito is majorly carried out by non sexual minority persons, but there are also cases of sexual minority persons carrying out kito. These persons feed information of community members and how to gain access to them to their kito groups.

### **The following are some of the Kito cases recorded by TIERS in 2021.**

On the 29th of August 2021, Femi went to see Praise who he met on Grindr, on getting to Praise's house, he was assaulted by Praise and an accomplice. They beat him, took a video of him admitting under duress to engaging in same sex sexual activities to use for blackmail, threatened to out his sexual orientation to the public and get him jailed for being queer stating that the SSMPA makes provision for this. He pleaded to be spared the outing and was told the condition of being spared was for him to pay 25,000 naira, which he did and after which he was released.

On the 29th of August 2021, Emeka was invited to Praise's house who he met on Grindr. After Emeka got to the house and got comfortable, he noticed that Praise had a picture hanging, where he was in a military uniform. At this point another man entered the house. This man and Praise immediately began to beat him with sticks and tear his clothes. They took pictures of his unclad body to use for blackmail and threatened to out his sexual orientation to the

public and get him jailed for being queer stating that the SSMPA makes provision for this. Emeka pleaded to be released but was told to send them because he didn't have up to the amount they requested for, so they took his devices and released him.

On the 1st of October 2021, David received Godson who he met on Grindr in his house. He felt uneasy because the atmosphere was awkward. As Godson was about to leave David's house three other guys barged in and they all started to beat up David. David was able to get free of their grasp and call out to his neighbours who came in to help him. His neighbours took him out of his apartment away from the perpetrators as they clamoured to continue assaulting him and get him arrested for being a sexual minority. They eventually left David's house.

### **Conclusion**

There is an established pattern of the same set of people across Nigeria running Kito groups to blackmail and extort money from sexual minority persons in Nigeria. Based on the existence of the SSMPA and public perception of sexual minority issues in Nigeria, it would seem like these groups have all the backing they need. Kito is a plague that has caused a lot of damage and trauma to sexual minority persons and the community at large. Some of the other adverse effects of kito are economic disenfranchisement. There is a need for state, civil society and individuals to organise against the perpetrators of this violence, if not stopped now, the life of every sexual minority person in Nigeria might be in increased danger.



## ABOUT TIERS AND 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.

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

## About TIERS and our Partners

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 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.

**Dynamic Initiative for Healthcare and Human Rights (DIHHR)** exists to advance and advocate for the rights of transgender and intersex persons and other sexual and gender non-conforming persons in Nigeria. DIHHR provides legal representation, paralegal services, documentation and monitoring, advocacy, psychosocial services and the provision of safety & security measures to transgender and intersex persons. The organisation also works in promoting sexual diversity at all levels.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

Oluwaremilekun Makinde, Emmanuel Sadi, Alexandra Maduagwu, Chimdimma Ike, Kanyinsola Bashorun, Williams J Dennis and Morenike “Renny” Balogun received reports of violations based on actual or perceived SOGIESC, documented in this report.

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

We also thank our partner LGBT+ organisations who provided data for this report and grassroots activists who will work with us in disseminating the 2021 Human Rights Violations Report across Nigeria.

The 2021 Human Rights Violations Report was compiled by Oluwaremilekun Makinde and edited by Ohotuowo Ogbeche.

# 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.
  - (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
SAME SEX MARRIAGE (PROHIBITION) BILL, 2013	An Act to prohibit a marriage contract or civil union entered into between persons of same sex, solemnization of same sex, for related matters.	This Act prohibits marriage contract or civil union between persons of same sex and provides penalties for the solemnization and witnessing of same.	17 <sup>th</sup> December, 2013	17 <sup>th</sup> December, 2013

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*  
 31<sup>st</sup> Day of December, 2013

**I ASSENT.**



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

17<sup>th</sup> Day of December, 2013

**African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Resolution 275: Protection against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity**

**The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Commission), meeting at its 55th Ordinary Session held in Luanda, Angola, from 28 April to 12 May 2014:**

**Recalling** that Article 2 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Charter) prohibits discrimination of the individual on the basis of distinctions of any kind such as race, ethnic group, colour, sex, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or any status;

**Further recalling** that Article 3 of the African Charter entitles every individual to equal protection of the law;

Noting that Articles 4 and 5 of the African Charter entitle every individual to respect of their life and the integrity of their person, and prohibit torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment;

**Alarmed** that acts of violence, discrimination and other human rights violations continue to be committed on individuals in many parts of Africa because of their actual or imputed sexual orientation or gender identity;

**Noting** that such violence includes 'corrective' rape, physical assaults, torture, murder, arbitrary arrests, detentions, extra-judicial killings and executions, forced disappearances, extortion and blackmail;

**Further alarmed** at the incidence of violence and human rights violations and abuses by State and non-State actors targeting human rights defenders and civil society organisations working on issues of sexual orientation or gender identity in Africa;

**Deeply disturbed** by the failure of law enforcement agencies to diligently investigate and prosecute perpetrators of violence and other human rights violations targeting persons on the basis of their imputed or real sexual orientation or gender identity;

- 1. Condemns** the increasing incidence of violence and other human rights violations, including murder, rape, assault, arbitrary imprisonment and other forms of persecution of persons on the basis of their imputed or real sexual orientation or gender identity;
- 2. Specifically condemns** the situation of systematic attacks by State and non-state actors against persons on the basis of their imputed or real sexual orientation or gender identity;
- 3. Calls on** State Parties to ensure that human rights defenders work in an enabling environment that is free of stigma, reprisals or criminal prosecution as a result of their human rights protection activities, including the rights of sexual minorities; and
- 4. 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 on the basis of their imputed or real sexual orientation or gender identities, ensuring proper investigation and diligent prosecution of perpetrators, and establishing judicial procedures responsive to the needs of victims.

**Adopted at the 55th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Luanda, Angola, 28 April to 12 May 2014**

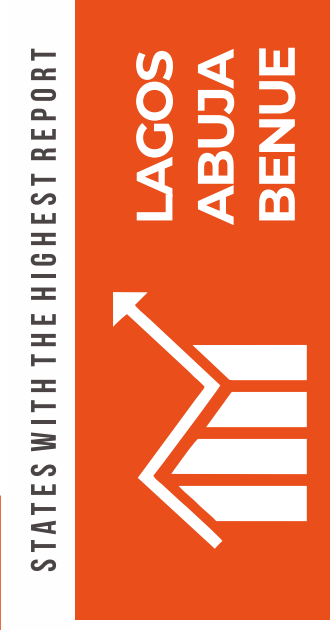
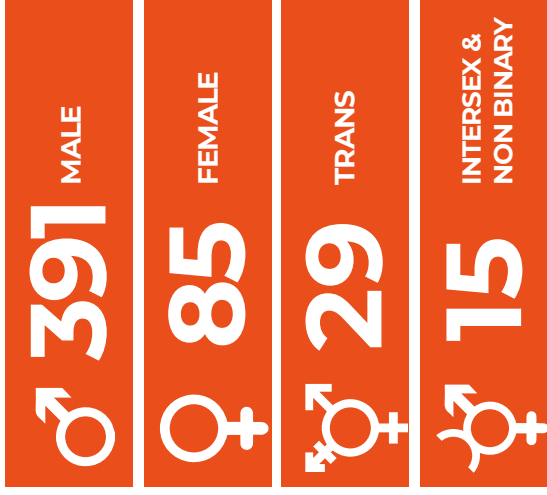
## **CHAPTER IV OF THE NIGERIAN CONSTITUTION**

---

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



# STATISTICS









THE INITIATIVE FOR  
EQUAL RIGHTS