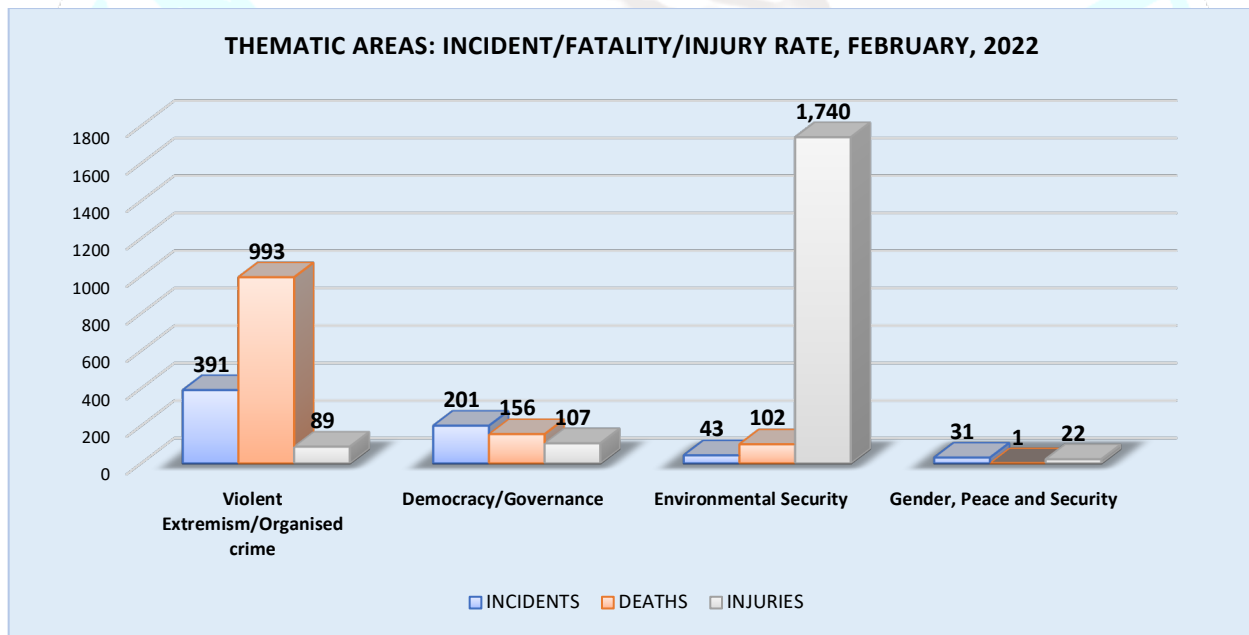


I. INTRODUCTION

As of February 2022, 666 incidents were recorded in the *Monthly Conflict Census* from the WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS)¹. A cumulative fatality of 1,252 and 1,958 injuries/infected cases emanating from criminal attacks, road accidents and incidents of environmental security including epidemics and COVID-19 were recorded in February 2021². Out of the total fatalities (1,249) recorded across incidents in the thematic areas, COVID-19 resulted in the death of 6 people with 1,379 infected cases³.

As shown in the thematic graph below, Violent Extremism and Organised Crime recorded a total fatality of 990 people, accounting for the highest fatality of the total number of fatalities (1,249) in the reporting period, while Democracy and Governance theme recorded 156 deaths⁴. Also, the Environmental Security theme recorded 102 deaths and Gender, Peace and Security thematic area recorded one (1) fatality in the reporting period.⁵(see *annex for the monthly census*).



Source: WANEP-NEWS⁶.

The *Monthly Bulletin* presents an analysis of the security challenges identified from monitoring trends of incidents through the WANEP NEWS and the mass media. It also offers recommendations for stakeholders' interventions and mitigation.

¹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

² Ibid.

³ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

⁶ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

2. ORGANISED CRIME AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The month of February reported incidents of criminal attacks by terrorist groups in the North-East region of Nigeria. The security offensive operations of the Nigerian Military with the support of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) neutralised several Boko/ISWAP terrorists with arms and ammunition recovered in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. Between February 5 and 24, 2022, the sustained land and air raids led to the surrender of 670 Boko Haram and Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP) terrorists and families comprising of 142 males, 164 females and 264 children⁷.

In the month, there were incidents of arson, kidnapping, shoot-outs, raids and the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by the terrorist groups across communities in Biu, Chibok, Ngala, Abadam and Damboa LGAs of Borno State resulting in the fatality of 46 people and 5 others abducted as recorded in the WANEP NEWS⁸. In addition to the report on massive recruitment by members of the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), the Department of State Services (DSS) through intelligence indicated that ISWAP were training suicide bombers to carry out attacks on security agencies and vulnerable communities⁹. This may likely impact negatively on the communities' security especially amongst returnees from IDP camps. Furthermore, though unconfirmed by the Nigerian Military, ISWAP group claimed attacks on military operatives at Mallam Fatori and Jiri town in Borno State which resulted in the death of over 30 soldiers and unspecified number of injuries in the month¹⁰.

The frequency in **Organised Crimes** including armed banditry, human/drug trafficking, cyber crime and arms trafficking were persistent in the reporting month. The activities of organised armed groups have led to civilian casualties, disrupted livelihoods and exacerbated humanitarian needs. Also, 947 fatalities (including 13 females, 6 children and 43 security operatives) from **Organised Crime** were recorded¹¹. Out of the total fatalities (947), **shoot-outs between security operatives and criminal gangs** resulted in the death of 441 people including suspected armed robbers, kidnappers and armed bandits in Edo, Katsina, Kogi, Anambra, Oyo, Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Adamawa, Bauchi and Delta States¹².

The devastating attacks by armed bandits in the North-West Region remains prevalent resulting in the death of 247 people across States in Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, Kebbi and Niger States thus accounting for the highest fatality perpetrated by armed gangs in the reporting month¹³. Incidents of arson, theft, cattle rustling and kidnapping were also carried out by bandits across the affected States. In addition to the incidents of arson, the community secondary school in Allawa, Shiroro LGA of Niger State was set ablaze by bandits¹⁴.

⁷ <http://saharareporters.com/2022/02/07/breaking-104-iswap-militants-wives-and-children-surrendered-nigerian-troops-army-says/>

<https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/466-terrorists-surrendered-in-2-weeks-scores-killed-dhq/>

⁸ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

⁹ <https://dailytrust.com/iswap-training-suicide-bombers-to-attack-security-agents-dss>

¹⁰ <https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/islamic-state-group-claims-attacks-nigeria-soldiers-83061285>

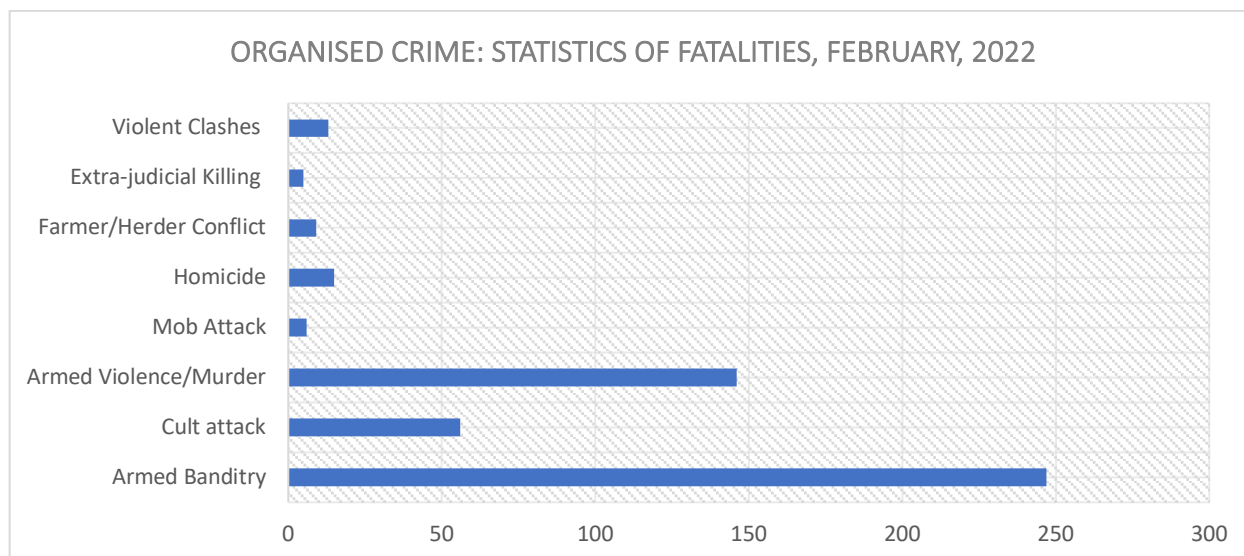
¹¹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ <https://dailytrust.com/bandits-set-security-base-ablaze-impound-military-vehicle-in-niger>

The graph below shows the statistics of fatalities across various incidents under ‘**Organised Crime**’ in February 2022.



Source: WANEP-NEWS¹⁵.

Fatalities arising from **armed violence (including assassination, armed robbery, ritual-related attacks)** accounted for the second highest fatality of 146, while **cult-related violence** led to 56 deaths in the month as recorded in WANEP NEWS¹⁶. Also, incidents of **homicide** resulted in 15 deaths and cases of extra-judicial killings perpetrated by security operatives led to 5 deaths in Borno, Kaduna, Imo and Oyo States. **Disputes between farmers and herders** in Benue and Delta States resulted in the death of 9 people with several farmlands destroyed during cattle grazing activities in Edo and Benue States. Reduced availability of pasture lands and transhumance cattle routes have continually led to the encroachment of farmlands. According to reports from WANEP-NEWS, violent clashes in Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Rivers and Abuja-FCT led to the death of 13 people with 7 others injured¹⁷.

Another notable threat in the conflict matrix as recorded by WANEP NEWS is the recurrence in communal conflicts aggravated by unresolved disagreements over resources and land. Given that majority of the population in the communities are subsistent farmers who depend on crop farming and fishing, the violent clash has the potential to affect food security. In Benue and Adamawa States, competition over fish ponds and land resulted in the death of one person and 3 others injured in the reporting month¹⁸.

The WANEP NEWS recorded 76 incidents of kidnapping across 24 States with 523 victims abducted in the month¹⁹. Out of the 523 victims, 59 were females and 40 children²⁰. The graph

¹⁵ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁶ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

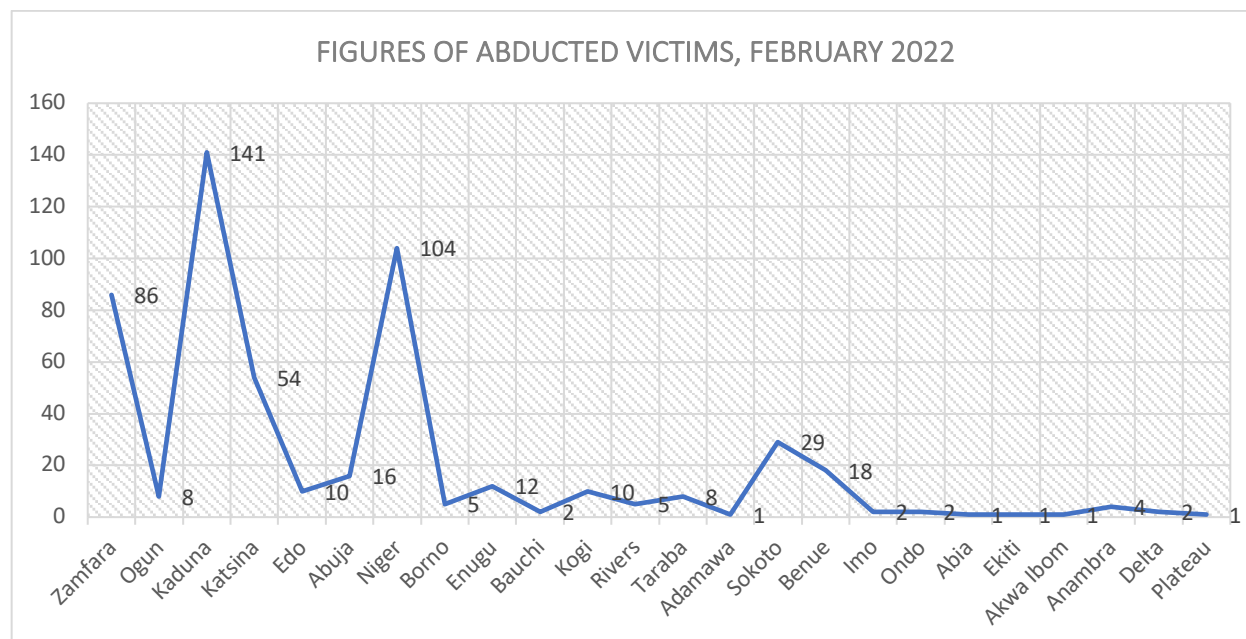
¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

¹⁹ Source: WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

²⁰ ibid

below highlights the statistics of kidnapped victims across the affected States in the reporting period.



Source: WANEP-NEWS²¹.

The reporting month of February recorded 101 incidents of arrest across States in the reporting period.²² The arrest cuts across incidents of public demonstration, homicide, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), cyber-crime, extra-judicial killing, armed robbery, kidnapping, human trafficking, drug trafficking armed banditry, public demonstrations, riots, amongst others incidents.

3. DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE:

The presidential assent given to the Electoral Act Amendment Bill 2022 to make it law ahead of the 2023 general elections has been commended by Nigerians as a welcome development to enhancing the country's democratic system²³. This followed series of demonstrations and press briefings by stakeholders and civil society organisations occasioned by President Buhari's delay in assenting the Bill. Despite signing, the President highlighted his reservations to the National Assembly seeking for the amendment of Section 84 (12) in the Electoral Act which disenfranchises serving political office holders from participating in their political parties' primaries²⁴. The proposed exclusion in the Act contradicts their constitutional rights as enshrined in section 40 and 42 of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution (as amended) which lay emphasis on freedom from discrimination and their right to peaceful assembly and association. Moreover, the Electoral Act and the Nigerian Constitution provides legal basis for the conduct

²¹ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

²² Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

²³ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/breaking-buhari-signs-electoral-act-amendment-bill/>

²⁴ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/513853-electoral-act-despite-approval-buhari-identifies-loopholes-in-new-law.html>

of all elections in Nigeria. With the assent to the Bill, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has slated February 25, 2023 for the Presidential and National Assembly election, while Governorship and State Assembly elections has been scheduled for March 11, 2023²⁵.

Amid sustained security interventions against terrorism in the North-East region, Nigeria has been ranked sixth position on the 2022 Global Terrorism Index (GTI) following the decline in terrorist activities across States in the region²⁶. Prior to this, the country had occupied the third position for over 3 years.

The recurrent strikes, demonstrations and ultimatum relating to the delay of the Federal and State Government in implementing series of agreements with unions continue to affect public service delivery, particularly in the educational sector. In the reporting month, the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)²⁷, Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE)²⁸, National Association Maritime Workers Union of Nigeria (MWUN)²⁹, and National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT)³⁰ embarked on a strike to compel the Nigerian government to accede to its demands. Similarly, the heightened attacks by armed bandits in Zamfara State led to an indefinite strike by commercial drivers³¹, while resident doctors at the University of Medical Sciences Teaching Hospital in Ondo State embarked on a warning strike to protest the assault on a medical officers.³²

The WANEP NEWS recorded 41 incidents of public demonstrations, out of which one (1) deteriorated into violence in Ogun State resulting in the death of one person and several injured victims by stray bullets fired by police operatives to disperse students protesting over the abduction of students at the Polytechnic³³. Other peaceful demonstrations include protest by female traders in Calabar over market relocation and the demolition of Abraka main market; The imposition of a non-indigene as monarch in Ondo State as well as the non-payment of unpaid allowances of health workers in Gombe State led to public demonstrations³⁴. In addition, university students also conducted series of protest in Abuja-FCT, Kano, Plateau, Nasarawa, Niger, Taraba and Edo States, amongst other States over the lingering strike by ASUU³⁵.

Recurrent strikes and demonstrations continue to hamper the delivery of social services such as health and education in the affected areas. Also, increased cases of strike further reveals the weak state capacity to respond to the socio-economic needs of population. This is generating social tensions and weak social cohesiveness in the country.

²⁵ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/514001-updated-inec-changes-dates-for-2023-general-elections.html>

²⁶ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/515102-subdued-in-nigeria-boko-haram-shifts-attacks-to-neighbouring-countries-report.html>

²⁷ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/511532-strike-nans-threatens-confrontation-against-asuu.html>

²⁸ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/512377-why-we-embark-on-indefinite-strike-fet-nulge.html>

²⁹ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/maritime-workers-issue-14-day-strike-notice-to-fg-over-grievance-with-iocs/>

³⁰ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/strike-naat-issues-2-weeks-ultimatum-to-fg/>

³¹ <https://punchng.com/zamfara-commercial-drivers-begin-indefinite-strike-over-bandits-attacks/>

³² <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/more-news/510564-unimed-doctors-down-tools-over-assault-on-medical-officer.html>

³³ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

³⁴ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

³⁵ <https://dailypost.ng/2022/02/28/asuu-strike-nigerian-students-protest-in-abuja-others/>

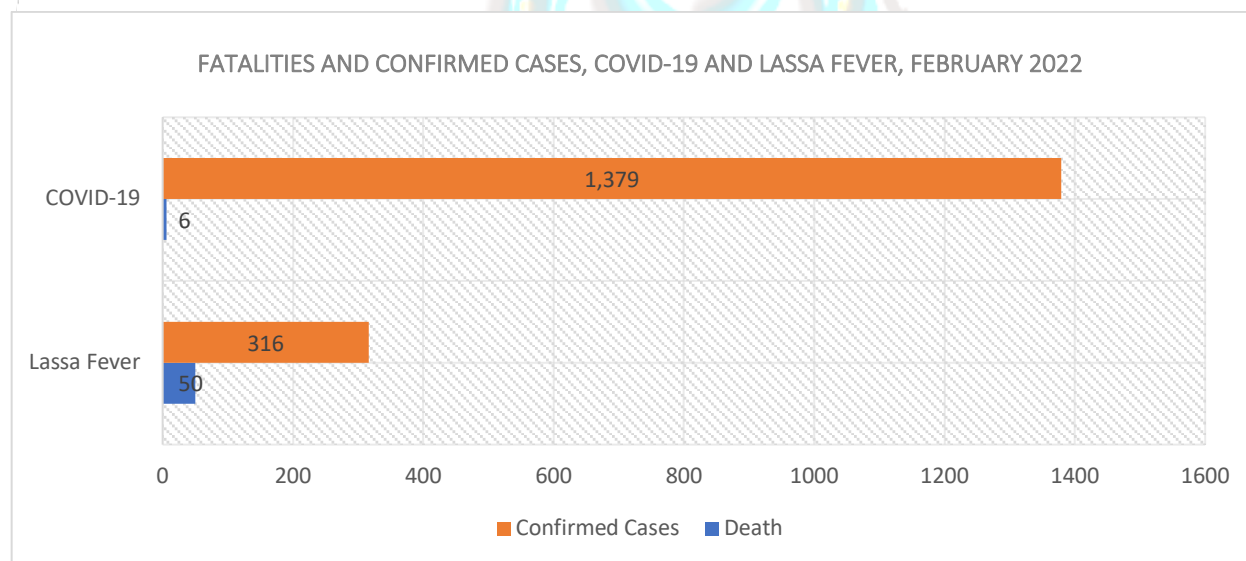
Again, the frequency in road accidents attributed to the unprofessional conduct of drivers, mechanical faults and overloading, amongst other glitches, led to the death of 145 people and 102 injuries in the reporting month³⁶.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY:

As the number of COVID-19 related cases and deaths decrease, the country is faced with other recurring health challenges, particularly Lassa Fever with an increase in fatality rate. In the reporting month period, COVID-19 accounted for 1,379 infected cases and 6 deaths compared to the 10,840 cases and 105 deaths recorded in January 2022³⁷.

Also, Lassa Fever accounted for a total of 50 deaths and 316 infected cases in February 2022. According to the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), a total of 98 deaths and 540 confirmed cases were recorded between January and February 2022³⁸. Several factors including gaps in surveillance, delays in sample shipment for laboratory testing, decrease of case management capacity due to the conversion of dedicated Lassa Fever facilities into COVID-19 health care facilities, further increases the risk level of Lassa Fever outbreaks in the country³⁹.

The graph below highlights the statistics of fatalities and infected cases emanating from COVID-19 and Lassa Fever in the month.



Source: WANEP-NEWS⁴⁰.

Also, the upward and downward trend of fatalities, infected, discharged COVID-19 cases in February 2022 compared to January 2022 is reflected in the graph below.

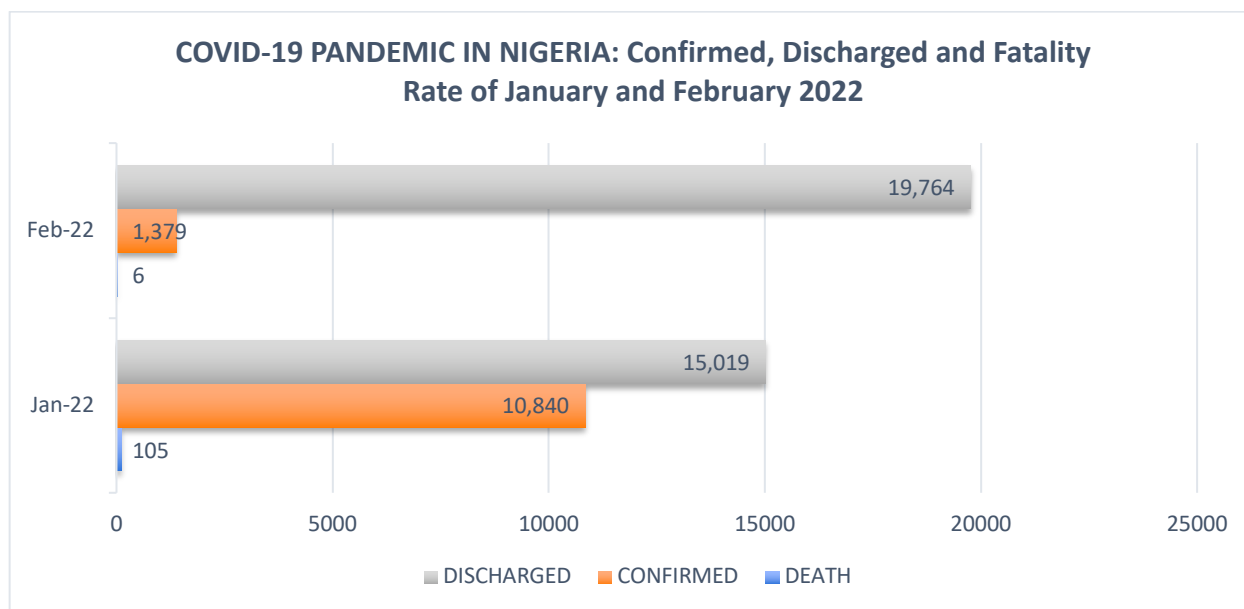
³⁶ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news

³⁷ <https://ncdc.gov.ng/>, www.wanep.org/news/

³⁸ <https://ncdc.gov.ng/>

³⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/disease-outbreak-news-lassa-fever-nigeria-14-february-2022>

⁴⁰ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/



Source: WANEP-NEWS⁴¹.

The vaccination roll-out by the National Primary Health Care Development (NPHCDA) remain progressive with over 2,804,485 million people vaccinated in the month. As of February 28, 2022, a total of 17,914,944 people have been vaccinated against COVID-19 in Nigeria. Out of the 17,914,944 million vaccinated Nigerians, 8,197,832 have been fully vaccinated with the doses⁴².

5. GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY:

The WANEP NEWS recorded 24 incidents of sexual and gender-bases violence, particularly rape of women and children between the ages of 7 and 20 years in Yobe, Ekiti, Sokoto, Abia, Ogun, Oyo, Adamawa, Delta, Ondo, Rivers, Edo, Zamfara and Abuja-FCT⁴³. Across the recorded incidents, one female was murdered in Oyo State.⁴⁴ Additionally, 58 victims (teenagers) of human trafficking were rescued by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) in Kano, Enugu, Kwara, Adamawa, Benue, Delta and Ogun State.

In furtherance of the ongoing constitutional review of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution by the National Assembly, women groups continue to demand for actions that promote gender parity in leadership and employment, amongst others. Records have shown that the statistics of women at the National and State Assemblies remain low. Out of 469 seats at the National Assembly, women occupy 21 seats, while 45 of the 990 seats across all State House of Assemblies are occupied by women⁴⁵. The presence of few women in elective and appointive positions led to the proposition of critical actions to promote the 35 percent affirmative action and equal opportunities for women including the constitutional amendment of the Nigerian

⁴¹ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

⁴² nphcda.gov.ng

⁴³ Source : WANEP National Early Warning System (NEWS) : www.wanep.org/news/

⁴⁴ ibid

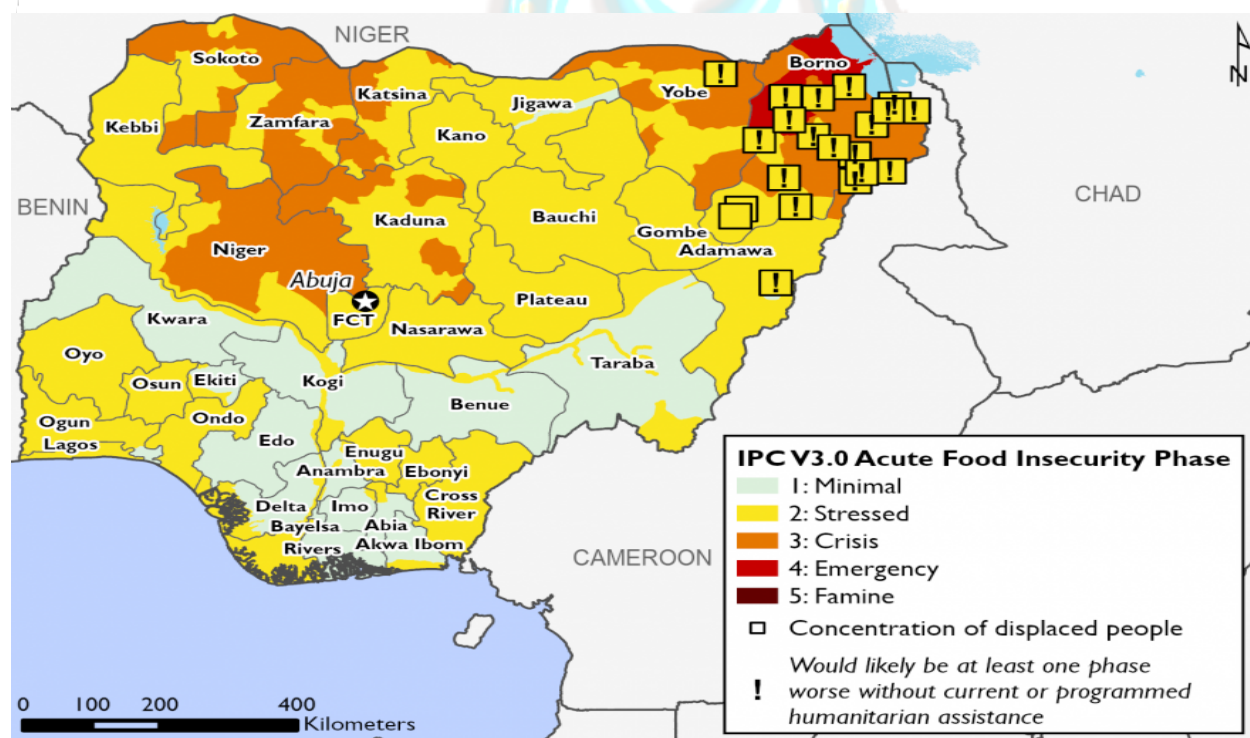
⁴⁵ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/100-women-groups-seek-speedy-passage-of-bill-to-create-additional-seats-for-women-in-nass/>

1999 Constitution on citizenship to the foreign-born husband of a Nigerian woman and indigeneship of husband's State after five years of being together, amongst other demands⁴⁶.

Implications for Peace and Security in Nigeria

The widespread violence continues to impact negatively on civilian lives depriving vulnerable people of critical humanitarian assistance. These humanitarian needs driven by heightened insecurity disrupting farming and livelihood activities and the resultant internal displacement persist particularly in the northern region of Nigeria. More so, the inaccessibility of some volatile areas coupled with poor terrains further hampers food and income access support by the government, civil society and the private sector. According to ReliefWeb, 8.4 million people in the north-east States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY States) will need humanitarian aid in 2022⁴⁷. This comprises of persons that are internally displaced, returnees who lack essential services and livelihoods, and members of communities affected by their hosting of internally displaced people.

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the combined impact of the persisting conflict and poor macro-economic situation (including inflation and unemployment rates) continue to impact households' livelihoods and food security outcomes across northern Nigeria as indicated on the map below⁴⁸.



CURRENT FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES, FEBRUARY 2022 (SOURCE:FEWS NET)⁴⁹

⁴⁶ <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2022/02/100-women-groups-seek-speedy-passage-of-bill-to-create-additional-seats-for-women-in-nass/>

⁴⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-february-2022>

⁴⁸ <https://fewsn.net/west-africa/nigeria/food-security-outlook/february-2022>

⁴⁹ <https://fewsn.net/west-africa/nigeria/food-security-outlook/february-2022>

These highlighted vulnerabilities in violence prone communities further exposes women and children to the risk of sexual exploitations, criminal recruitment and other social vices. Schools remain major targets by armed groups as this threat remain partly attributable to the number of out-of-school children in the country. In the reporting month, a community secondary school was burnt down by bandits in Shiroro LGA of Niger State⁵⁰.

Again, the importation of adulterated Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) from Belgium by some importers into the country led to PMS shortage and emergence queues across States in the reporting month period. According to the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC), the failure of quality inspectors to detect the high level of Methanol in the PMS at the point of import in Belgium and on arrival in Nigeria resulted in the shortage⁵¹. This challenge poses undue hardship on residents as the shortage of PMS resulted to high petrol prices in some gas stations. This also led to increased transportation costs with pressure on market prices. These economic pressures further exacerbates poverty and economic inequality, triggering significant tensions and potential conflicts in communities.

Additionally, the frequent demonstrations and strike continue to strain state-citizens relations. The implication reflects in the trust deficit between the citizens and State. The recurrent industrial action by Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) has interrupted the students' academic calendar year further exposing them to social vices. Statistics have shown that between 1999 and 2020, ASUU embarked on strike 17 times for a total of 1,450 days⁵².

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the human security threats and the analysis highlighted, the following recommendations are proposed for response and mitigation by stakeholders.

- The Federal, State and Local Governments should continue to strengthen engagements with traditional leaders, faith-based institutions, women and youth groups, CSOs, local NGOs and other relevant stakeholders through dialogue and mediation that will lead to peaceful resolution of recurrent communal conflicts and violence and foster social cohesion in the communities and States;
- The Federal and State Governments in partnership with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Ministry of Health, West African Health Organisation (WAHO and the World Health Organisation (WHO) should continue to review the nation's COVID-19 prevention protocols as well as increase community surveillance especially following the recurring outbreak of epidemics resulting in increased fatalities;
- The Federal and State Governments should constantly strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in intelligence gathering and surveillance to prevent the ongoing

⁵⁰ <https://dailytrust.com/bandits-set-security-base-ablaze-impound-military-vehicle-in-niger>

⁵¹ <https://www.channelstv.com/2022/02/09/just-in-annpc-gmd-reveals-how-adulterated-fuel-was-imported-importers/>

⁵² <https://tribuneonline.ng/asuu-rethink-your-strategy/>

armed attacks witnessed across the country. This should be complemented with strengthening community policing to bolster security in communities;

- The Federal and State Governments should strengthen the implementation of the National Gender Policy that recommends 35 percent affirmative action for more inclusive representation of women at all levels of governance as well as ensure speedy passage of gender-related Bills including Equal Opportunities Commission (Establishment) Bill, 2020; Gender and Equal Opportunities, Abuse and Administration Bill 2012; Affirmative Action (Equal Opportunities for Women) Bill 2012; Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill 2015; Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill 2015; and Women Participation in Elections Support Bill, 2018.

CONCLUSION:

As the nation grapples with diverse security challenges, the need for critical stakeholders to continually review its peace and security strategies in line with the evolving dynamics and trends. More importantly, there is the need for stakeholders including civil society organisations to increase public education on the outbreaks of epidemics and the COVID-19 pandemic as well as increasing awareness on the adherence to health prevention protocols and vaccination to enhance mitigation and resilience against the spread of diseases pandemic in the country.

CENSUS OF INCIDENTS FOR FEBRUARY 2022

| THEMATIC AREA | NO of Attacks. | VICTIMS | |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|
| | | DEATHS | INJURIES |
| VIOLENT EXTREMISM: Boko Haram/ISWAP attacks/ Counter-Terrorist Attacks | 13 | 46 | 7 |
| ORGANISED CRIME: (Armed robbery, assassination, armed violence, armed bandits, mob attack, arson and cult/gang clash) | 203 | 455 | 66 |
| Shoot-out between security operatives and suspected armed bandits/and other criminal gangs in Edo, Katsina, Kogi, Anambra, Oyo, Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Adamawa, Bauchi and Delta States. | 21 | 441 | - |
| Election-related Violence | 7 | 6 | - |
| Abduction (evident across 24 States) | 76 | - | - |
| Cybercrime/Fraud | 6 | - | - |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------------------|
| Extra-Judicial Killing by operatives of the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and Nigerian Army in Oyo, Imo, Borno, Kaduna States | 5 | 5 | - |
| Physical/Armed Assault | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Farmer-Herder Conflict | 7 | 9 | - |
| Violent Clash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clash between members of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) in Lagos State. Park Management System and suspected hoodlums in Oyo State. Officials of the Nigeria Customs Service and suspected smugglers in Ogun State. Clash between local security outfits in Rivers State. Officials of the NDLEA and suspected drug peddlers in Lagos State. Residents of ECOWAS Estate and Land developers in Abuja-FCT. | 6 | 13 | 7 |
| Drug Trafficking | 21 | - | - |
| Homicide | 16 | 15 | 2 |
| Suicide | 2 | 2 | - |
| <u>DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE:</u> | | | |
| Demonstration (peaceful) | 40 | - | - |
| Demonstration (violent) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Intimidation and Threats | 6 | - | - |
| Industrial Strike Action | 6 | - | - |
| Arrest/Detention | 101 | - | - |
| Road Accidents | 44 | 145 | 102 |
| Building Collapse in Delta State | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Boat Accident | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| <u>ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY:</u> | | | |
| Communal conflict | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Rainstorm | 2 | - | 2 |
| Drowning in Kwara, Lagos, Plateau, Rivers and Cross River States | 5 | 7 | - |
| Pandemic/Epidemics: | | | Confirmed cases |
| a. Coronavirus (COVID-19) | 1 | 6 | COVID: 1,379 |
| b. Lassa Fever | 1 | 50 | Lassa Fever: 316 |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| | | | |
| Electrocution | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Fire Outbreak (including tanker explosion) | 27 | 31 | 30 |
| Gas Explosion | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Through its National Early Warning System (NEWS), the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP- Nigeria) develops and disseminates a monthly bulletin on Human Security at the end of each month to inform the different actors and / or partners and formulates recommendations to different decision-makers for targeted responses to the given alerts. This monthly monitoring is based on information gathered from the field by the WANEP-NIGERIA field monitors, and also information gathered from the various national and international media.

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| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>GENDER, PEACE AND SECURITY:</u> | | | |
| Sexual Assault/Rape | 24 | 1 | 22 |
| Human Trafficking | 7 | - | - |
| Total | 666 | 1,252 | 1,958 |