

ANNEX 1

Selected Factual Findings of Human Rights Watch¹

The following is a sampling of detailed witness accounts compiled by Human Rights Watch documenting Boko Haram's targeting of Christian women and girls, including abduction, forced marriage, conversion, abuse, the selection and separation of victims, based upon their membership as Christians, exclusion from genocidal acts of non-Christians, and use of roadblocks:

1. A 15-year-old girl recounted how she and two other Christian girls were threatened until they agreed to convert to Islam and were then forcibly married to insurgents:

Although we were not whipped, the daily pressure became unbearable, so we agreed [to convert] after five days. On that day, the leader handed us green colored hijabs, gave us new Muslim names, and instructed the other women in the camp to daily teach us Arabic words. A week later, he performed a ceremony, reading out words in Arabic language, and then announced that we were now wedded: my companions to two insurgents in the camp, while I became his wife.

HRW Report, p. 30

2. Human Rights Watch interviewed other women who were physically abused and threatened with death unless they renounced Christianity and converted to Islam:
 - a. We returned to our village to get food after an attack, thinking the insurgents would have left after one week, but several of them grabbed my mother and I. They had guns and took us to a house in the hills where we met four other people who had been taken—two girls and two boys, all between 13 and 17 years old. The insurgent leader addressed us saying 'today we're going to convert you to Islam, then you can choose any one of us to marry, and we'll give you a place to stay.' My mother and I were already married so we refused but when they threatened to kill us, my mother advised we should agree because I was in the early stages of pregnancy and was too sick to eat. We were made to recite some words in Arabic and showed how to pray. Then they let us go after three days because my mother promised we will convince our husbands to become Muslims. I don't know what happened to the other four abducted boys and girls we met in the camp. They were still there when we were allowed to leave

HRW Report, p. 29

- b. I was dragged to the camp leader who told me the reason I was brought to the camp was because we Christians worship three gods. When I objected to his claim, he tied a rope around my neck and beat me with a plastic cable until I

¹ Human Rights Watch ("HRW"), *Those Terrible Weeks in their Camp: Boko Haram Violence against Women and Girls in Northeast Nigeria* (October 2014), available at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2014/10/27/those-terrible-weeks-their-camp-0> [Hereinafter HRW Report]. Human Rights Watch interviewed 46 women and girls, including 30 victims of abduction by Boko Haram (12 of whom were students abducted from the Chibok School) and 16 other witnesses of abductions. The abductions in question took place between April 2013 and April 2014, primarily in southern Borno State, which is predominantly Christian.

almost passed out. An insurgent who I recognized from my village convinced me to accept Islam lest I should be killed. So I agreed.

HRW Report, p. 29

3. Several women interviewed by Human Rights Watch described the use of roadblocks to systematically separate Christians from Muslims. Once identified, Christian women were insulted, injured, and abducted:

- b. The blockade was up to 40 vehicles long. When the men in military uniform separated the Muslims from the Christians, we knew then they were Boko Haram. All young men including Muslims were told to either join the insurgents or be killed. They slit the throat of some of the men, saying they'd not waste bullets on them. Christian women wearing pants were shot in the leg and left to die. Older Muslim men and women wearing Muslim veils were released to go, while the rest of us were driven to their camp in Sambisa forest.

HRW Report, p. 25

- c. As soon as our bus stopped, the insurgents shouted 'Muslims, stand on this side. Christians, you infidels, stand on the other side.' Ten people, including the driver, stood on the Muslim side, while I and seven other passengers were in the Christian group. When two men in our group were shot, three of the women began to scream and they were shot in the legs. I quickly shut my eyes and mouth. They told everyone else, including the Muslims, to get back in the bus, but along the way they saw military men ahead, ordered us out, and drove off. I was lucky to escape before we reached Boko Haram's dreaded camp.

HRW Report, p. 28

- d. As soon as the armed men stopped our vehicle, the men and women identified as Muslims were released to go. They began to insult those of us that confessed to be Christians, calling us pagans, and drove us to a camp in Sambisa forest. They asked us to join the hundreds of women we saw in the camp cooking and cleaning for Muslim prayers or we would get no food. One woman told us we would be spared if we converted to Islam, and she taught us to pray in Arabic language. After watching us pray for four days, they extracted our pledges to instruct our husbands to accept Islam, then drove us to a nearby town. We were each given different sums of money to transport us back home.

HRW Report, pp. 30-31

ANNEX 2

Selected Factual Findings of Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict²

The following is a sampling of detailed witness accounts compiled by Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict documenting Boko Haram's targeting of Christian women and girls, including abduction, forced marriage, conversion, abuse, the selection and separation of victims, based upon their membership as Christians, exclusion from genocidal acts of non-Christians, and use of roadblocks:

1. A 16-year-old Christian girl was abducted from her school in Gwoza in December, 2012 along with five other girls. The girl and her mother recounted her experience being forced to learn Muslim religious traditions in preparation for a forced marriage. Watchlist describes the incident:

One Friday in late December 2012 in Gwoza, Borno State, a 16-year-old girl was late for school. Soon after she arrived and greeted her friends, suspected members of JAS attacked the school and abducted her and five other girls before detonating a bomb on or near the campus. She explained, "I found myself in an Imam's house. I don't really remember how I got there . . . The men said [to us], 'You are the real strong Christians. We want you to become Muslims. We will give you men to marry and if you refuse, we will kill you.' The five other girls accepted. I said, 'rather kill me.'" Nonetheless, JAS decided to prepare her and the other girls for marriage. Over a roughly one-month period, she cooked meals for the members and rehearsed prayers and verses with the girls. Just before her marriage, she seized an opportunity to escape when a core group of suspected members of JAS left the compound for an attack. The other girls have not been seen by the community since their abduction.

Watchlist Report, p. 23

2. An 18-year-old girl was abducted while traveling with six other girls below the age of 18 from their school to their homes in Gwoza. Watchlist describes how the girls were able to secure release by pretending to be Muslims, displaying Boko Haram's differential treatment of Christians and Muslims:

On May 10, 2013, she traveled home with six female classmates below the ages of 18. En route, four men holding guns stopped them. The men asked if there were Christians in the car. One of the Muslim girls provided a hijab for each of the other girls in the car who then pretended to be Muslim. The girls were held captive for three days before JAS commanders arrived and released them.

Watchlist Report, p. 23

² Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, "*Who Will Care For Us?": Grave Violations against Children in Northeastern Nigeria* (September 2014), available at http://watchlist.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2111-Watchlist-Nigeria_LR.pdf [Hereinafter, Watchlist Report]. Watchlist interviewed girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 22 who were abducted by Boko Haram and were able to escape, as well as third party witnesses of abductions. The incidents that were documented by Watchlist researchers took place between December 2012 and March 2014.

3. A 19-year old Christian woman was abducted in Gwoza, threatened, and physically abused in order to induce her to convert to Islam:

“They were pulling the noose around my neck and dragging around and said I should come back to Islam.” She eventually relented to save her life and the group set her dowry between N10,000 and N15,000 (approximately USD \$60 to \$90).

Watchlist Report, p. 24

4. A 21-year-old woman was abducted while riding a bus from her school in Maiduguri to her home in Gwoza in March, 2013. She recounts Boko Haram’s careful separation of Muslims from Christians and their targeted killing and abduction of the Christians:

When we were going we saw people in military uniform. They stopped us. But the insurgents were dressed like the military... They held many buses. They checked if you were Christian, in which case they would kill you. If you were Muslim you were allowed to pass. They identified... [Christians/Muslims] by their mode of dress. After searching and killing, and because it was getting dark, they assembled us to go to a camp. Many people were taken captive.

Watchlist Report, p. 23

ANNEX 3

Selected Factual Findings of Nigeria's Political Violence Research Network (NPVRN)³

The following is a sampling of detailed witness accounts compiled by Nigeria's Political Violence Research Network, documenting Boko Haram's targeting of Christian women and girls, including rape, murder, abduction, forced marriage, conversion, abuse, the selection and separation of victims, based upon their membership as Christians, exclusion from genocidal acts of non-Christians, use of roadblocks:

1. NPVRN documented several reports of attacks on schools or dormitories where Christian girls and young women were targeted for rape, abduction, or murder:
 - a. Some Christian women [from Yobe State] who preferred not to be mentioned . . . alluded to the attack on Government Girls Secondary School, Mamudo, where over 42 students, mostly Christians were selected and executed.

NPVRN Report, p. 30

- b. Most of those interviewed in [Mubi and Mayo Belwa Local Government Areas] declined to comment when interviewed. Some hinted that they were too sad to make statements over their experiences. Other credible sources informed NPVRN that Christian male students were selected from the hostels of Adamawa State University, Mubi and gunned down. Their female counterparts were taken to an unknown destination, repeatedly raped and finally executed.

NPVRN Report, p. 21

- c. On August 9, 2013, Clara Idowu, a Christian Yoruba girl from Kwara state, central Nigeria. According to Clara, Boko Haram gun men killed the Christian men in private students' hostel she was living, separated Muslim women from Christian women. They raped all the Christian women and abducted some...[s]he became pregnant as a result of the rape and later miscarried...

NPVRN Report, p. 25

2. NPVRN interviewed witnesses describing numerous attacks that selectively targeted Christian women:
 - a. Favour Daniel comes from Gombe, the capital of Gombe state. In a telephone interview, she confirmed how most members of her family and the Christian neighbourhood she lives in within Gombe were attacked because they were Christians.

NPVRN Report, p. 27

³ Atta Barkindo, Benjamin Tyavkase Gudaku, and Caroline Katgurum Wesley, *Boko Haram and Gender Based Violence Against Christian Women and Children in North-Eastern Nigeria Since 1999*, 23 (Nigeria's Political Violence Research Network Working Paper No. 1, Nov. 2013), available at <https://www.worldwatchmonitor.org/research/3117403> [hereinafter, NPVRN Report]. NPVRN conducted qualitative research based on interviews as well as historical and documentary data.

- b. Dorcas confirmed the attack that took place at Peace Hospital in Jimeat-Yola, Adamawa State, targeting Christian women nurses. She claimed to have lost her only son...

NPVRN Report, p. 20

- c. In Ganye Local Government Area of Adamawa state, two banks managed by Christian women were attacked and the women were targeted. Boko Haram's justification for the attack was that Sharia law forbids women, Christian women for that matter, from holding such position. Moreover, profit-making banking is considered haram (forbidden) in the context of Sharia. In another development, many Christian women and children have been left widows and orphans in Ganye. Sources also confirmed the selection and abduction of only Christian women during a wedding ceremony that involved the entire community within Ganye. The whereabouts of these women remains unknown.

NPVRN Report, pp. 20-21 NPVRN

- d. [O]ther attacks targeted commercial banks in Wukari town. All the banks were alleged to be headed by Christian women. In addition, three Christian female security officers were killed in Wukari. A source told NPVRN on authority that one of the female security officers, Josephine Pelleng, had earlier foiled an attempt to attack the town through her intelligence gathering. This made the state authorities beef up security around Wukari town. Boko Haram sect members got wind of this, which is why they particularly targeted her.

NPVRN Report, p. 29

3. Several interviewees discussed the use of repeated rape to terrorize Christian women:

- a. The most revealing of the impact of gender-based violence in Bauchi state is the story of Altina Bullatu; a story representative of the plight of most Christian women and children. Altina is a widow and lives with her granddaughter, Jummai, who is deaf and dumb at Zur village of Bogoro Local Government Area. On one of the attacks on the village, the suspected Islamic insurgents captured Jummai and raped her for 2 weeks. By the time she was discovered where she was tied in the bush, she was almost unconscious.

From Altina's analysis of the conflict, the Islamic insurgents are just out to intimidate and terrorize the Christians till [sic] they run away from their ancestral land for the Hausa-Fulani to take over. Politically, Christians are dominated and Christian women and children are exploited with the support of government policies and structures. Unfortunately, most of these atrocities are hidden from international researchers and human rights activists.

NPVRN Report, p. 23

- b. Jennifer Gyang was abducted on May 1, 2013 after her parents and brothers escaped. Jennifer and other five Christian women were kept for two weeks within a hideout in Maiduguri and repeatedly raped. Some of the reasons advanced by their captors was that Jennifer Gyang and the other women were Christians.

Islamic law allows Christians to pay the jizya; a special tax for Christians under Islamic law to pay for their own protection. Consequently, the rape of these women was justified on the basis of ‘sex as jizya’.

NPVRN Report, p. 25

4. NPVRN reports examples of Christian men being selectively murdered, and their widows subsequently forced to convert to Islam and marry Muslims. One prominent example is the attack on Christ Apostolic Church in Jimeta, which occurred on January 6, 2012 while hundreds of Christians were gathered there to worship. Nineteen people were reportedly killed, including the Pastor of the church. His wife was interviewed by NPVRN:

Victoria, who sustained injuries in Jimeta-Yola, spoke in a very limited manner for fear of further attacks. She confirmed the attack on her husband, Pastor Moses’ church, Christ Apostolic located on Church Road, in Jimeta-Yola, Adamawa State. Victoria alleged that she had been forced to profess the Shahada (the Islamic profession of faith) and was subsequently declared a Muslim. She was being contracted in marriage to a Muslim man before she was rescued by security forces.

NPVRN Report, p. 20