

COVID-19 Lockdown and Indecent Sexual Behaviour in the Niger Delta

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Abstract

This study assessed the nexus between COVID-19 lockdown and indecent sexual behaviour in the Niger Delta Region. In the bid to achieve this objective, the study relied on the use of secondary data collection and analysis. The purview of relative deprivation theory was adopted as a theoretical framework for the study. Based on this, the study revealed that the COVID-19 lockdown created a situation where individuals are hindered from realizing their sexual ends because of strange protocol measures put in place (social distancing, no handshaking, wearing of a nose mask, etc.) which resulted in emotional instability that ultimately snowballs into a rise in unwelcomed sexual behaviour like rape, incest, defilement, sodomy, sexual harassment, masturbation as the case may be. Findings revealed that the scenario can encourage criminal learning capable of derailing society. Therefore, it is recommended that parents/guardians should socialize their children or wards into acceptable sexual behaviour. Government should consider stiffer penalties for sexual violence as well as domesticate Child Rights Act (CRA) and Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAAP) Law and enforced by various state governments in Nigeria, government at all levels in Nigeria should team up to salvage the covid19 protocol measures so as people can go about their normal lives and activities.

Keywords: COVID-19, Lockdown, Indecent Behaviour, Indecent Sexual Behaviour, Niger Delta.

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 otherwise known as COVID-19 is a dreadful disease that has relentlessly ravaged the world given its very high propensity for community transmission and spread. To date, efforts at mitigating its ugly effects are yet to produce a lasting solution as the outbreak had forced scientists across the globe to dig deeper in their quest to uncover a vaccine taming the virus yet its spread is like a wildfire affecting over 210 countries of the world (Worldometer, 2020). Thus, necessitating the need for the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare the disease a pandemic. Expectedly, pandemics are not without their

attendant crises or line of distress (Bedford, Enria & Giesecke, 2020). As a social problem, pandemics present a plethora of social infractions and uncommon anxiety about what the future holds (Duan & Zuhug, 2020). The same goes for the Covid-19 Pandemic. This is so because there is hardly any aspect of the world economy or human life that has not been greatly troubled by the pandemic.

In Nigeria, the index case of the disease was recorded by the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control on February 27, 2020 (NCDC Report, 2020). Ever since the spread of the disease had continued unabated with hundreds of deaths already recorded in the country. Similarly, states in the Niger Delta region are caught up in the firm grip of the ravaging effects of the virus. The foregoing has, however, compelled various States across the region to initiate lockdowns and other Covid-19 protocol measures. Thus, the shutdown of institutions like churches, schools, workplaces, public places and markets became mandatory measures for curbing the spread of the virus in the Niger Delta Region. Essentially, these lockdowns form part of the World Health Organization (WHO) Protocol on flattening the rising curve of the pandemic.

However, recent trends suggest a spike in cases of indecent sexual behaviours amidst the lockdown. This is in support of recent complaints given by the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and sexual assault referral centers in Nigeria about the sharp rise in reported cases of sexual abuse in the country. In as much as the effort of the government is aimed at protecting lives and containing the virus, it also stands to reason whether prolonged isolation or human restriction could necessitate an avalanche of sexual gender-based violence or indecent sexual behaviours in the form of rape, incest, child sexual molestation and the likes. Jerry (1982) had posited that aberrant or abnormal behaviours are usually marked by feelings of unhappiness, discomfort, or distress. Hence, can one say the psychological or emotional distress emanating from the lockdown could make a case for the spike in inappropriate sexual behaviours, especially in the event where people may not have the resources or social space to negotiate consensual relationships?

It remains true that the Niger Delta or any other part of Nigeria is not immune to indecent or sexual abuse cases. However, what is more, worrisome stems from the escalation of social-sexual behaviours that have recently characterized the region following the lockdown?

The upsurge of cases of indecent sexual behaviours and sexual violence amidst the COVID-19 crisis is indeed scary and adds to the anxiety and anguish posed by the Coronavirus pandemic. The emergence of the virus has not only affected

both group and interpersonal relations but has also gone ahead to trigger a culture of sexual violence in society. More so is the fact that it has placed more women, girls and children at higher risks of sexual abuse or molestation. This, however, followed widespread condemnation of repulsive sexual behaviours cutting across child sexual abuse, incest, rape, prostitution, forced pregnancy and many more.

Indecent sexual behaviour carries with it a multitude of consequences both on the victim and the society at large. These include psychological, physical, economic, behavioural or social consequences. Some victims who have been sexually abused or assaulted, particularly in cases of rape, incest or defilement have had to deal with post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) for the rest of their lives. Worse still, is the growing sense of mortality or death rate tied to the scourge in recent times. In all, these results in a huge burden on the scarce resources of the government.

The foregoing has therefore propelled calls from several concerned organisations and groups in the Niger Delta and indeed other parts of Nigeria for the domestication of the Child Right Act (CRA) and the Violence Against Person Prohibition (VAPP) law by all states. This follows the rise in sexual abuse matters particularly in the Niger Delta and its attendant harm to the stability and progress of society.

Even though there are earlier attempts at explaining the causes of abnormal or indecent sexual behaviours in society, not much work exists in linking the pandemic to indecent sexual behaviours. Thus, this study set out to ascertain the relationship between the COVID-19 lockdown and indecent sexual behaviour with a particular focus on the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.

In this light, the following specific objective guided this paper:

1. To examine the relationship between COVID-19 lockdown and sexual behaviour in the Niger Delta Region.
2. Determine the extent to which the pandemic and lockdown protocol measures account for a spike in indecent sexual behaviour in the Niger Delta.
3. Ascertain how the lockdown supports gender-based criminality in the Niger Delta.

Conceptual Clarification.

COVID-19: it is an acronym created by the World Health Organization (WHO) which stands for coronavirus disease of 2019. It is a severe and acute respiratory infection that is highly transmissible.

COVID-19 Lockdown: This refers to a stay-at-home order, shutdown, confinement, or restrictions arising from the coronavirus disease or pandemic.

Sexual Behaviour: This is concerned with the ways humans experience or express their sexuality or sexual activity. This covers sexual acts that are consensual, which means that both or all participants agree to take part and are of the age that they can consent, or it may take place under violence or forced conditions such as rape, defilement, and the like.

Indecent Behaviour: This particularly points to behaviour that is crude, offensive, repulsive, or contrary to moral or other standards of appropriate behaviour. Within the context of this study, it could be viewed as lascivious behaviour. That is behaviour that departs significantly from socially approved sexual conduct.

Literature review

Epidemics and asocial presentations

Epidemics and their ability to seep out aberrant or condemnable behaviour in society have not failed to elicit some level of concern among researchers. In the view of Edua (2020), infectious outbreaks or pandemics are not without anti-contagious measures which create panic, frustration, depression and ultimately relapse into an increased level of sexual violence. The reason for this among other things could be tied to decrease coping opportunities, less access to healthcare, less social and family support and fewer leisure resources (Bahar & Faruk, 2020). Similarly, Metzler, Noell, Biglan, Ary & Smolkowski (1994) argued that prolonged stoppage or limitations on free movement following outbreaks could displace humans psychologically, thus leading to social or psycho-sexual problems with strong implications for societal development. It is in this sense that Jerry (1982) posited that social conditions can spring forth behaviour that could negatively affect society.

Outbreaks and gender-based violence

Even though gender-based violence is an inclusive phenomenon affecting both male and female folk, women and children remain disproportionately harmed by it (Russo, Nancy, Felipe, Pirlott, Angela, 2006). Outbreaks could make a strong case for gender-based violence (WHO, 2007). A situation where individuals are

obstructed or hindered given social creations or phenomena could disallow them from expressing their usual sexuality (Donnell, Amber, Megan & Alina, 2020). Going forward, Michau & Lori (2007), conceived that isolating a person from friends and family and deprivation of liberty could raise or endanger emotional instability that eventually snowballs into gender-based violence.

Disaster and sexual frequency

Disaster or global occurrences could significantly impact the behaviour or sexual life of people in society. This is so because large scale disasters could foster a stay-at-home lifestyle following movement restrictions. A development that could necessitate an increased sexual desire or frequency (Bahar & Faruk, 2020). However, Guanjian, Yunxia, Bing & Shen (2020) in a separate study found a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse after an earthquake. This position going forward was countered by Bahar & Faruk, noting that, unlike global disasters or pandemics, earthquakes can displace people from the comfort of their homes. They argued further that pandemics or disasters with global spread create a sit at home behaviour that avails individuals or family members the opportunity to experiment with various sexual ideas which may be either decent or indecent but cumulatively leads to a spike in sexual activity. Consequently, Hall, Somari, Garbers & Casey, 2020 corroborated Bahar and Faruk's view in their investigation about the influence of disasters on sexual behaviour after reporting a significant increase in sexual activity.

Distress and sexualized environment.

Societal happenings or distortion in the turn of events in society could largely redirect or influence the sexual concept of an individual (Wingood & Dielemente, 1998). Humans as emotional beings are known over time to significantly react in accordance to what their environment holds (Kathleen, 2006). In this wise, any form of widespread initiation or occurrence in society whether positive or negative carries with it the potential to define behaviour, be it sexual or otherwise.

Furthermore, situations that account for distress like outbreaks, leave individuals with a height of anxiety or depression. This, however, follows the constraint or limitations placed on the social or sexual networks of people (Nguyen, Subasinghe, Wark, Reavley & Garland, 2017). Freud (1986 as cited in Nkwocha, 1997) posited that humans are born with a fixed amount of instinctual or sexual energy which must be expressed. The implication of this is that even in periods of stress, boredom or depression humans can still act out their sexual concepts to suit or resemble their present reality (Brooks, Harris & Thrall, 2002). In doing this, individuals may get themselves entangled in sexual acts or conducts that are

not in sync or harmony with the laid down rules or provisions of the society or environment they live in.

Theoretical framework

The study views relative deprivation theory as appropriate or adequate to adopt for further examination.

Relative deprivation is a theory whose usefulness spans across social sciences. Samuel Stouffer (1940), a key proponent is glamorized for popularizing the theory of relative deprivation given his study of American soldiers in World War II. Consequently, Merton & Kitt (1950) enlarged the idea of relative deprivation theory to embrace being disadvantaged within a reference group framework. Going forward, Runciman (1996) broadened the construct of the theory following his differentiation of egoistic and fraternal relative deprivation. While egoistic concerns itself with individual feelings of deprivation, fraternal points to group resentment or feeling of deprivation.

Thus, the theory is based on the denial or dissatisfaction suffered by a person or group about relevant comparisons. The theory requires that people compare their situation to another possibility using principles of what ought to be. It emphasizes entitlement or deservingness bringing to clarity perceived discrepancy between personal or group status and that of some relevant others. As a theory hinged on the quality of life, it acknowledges that people who are prevented from things valuable to them will find a need to exhibit certain aberrant or asocial behaviour with the hope of redressing their grievance. It postulates a subjective state that shapes emotions, cognition and behaviour. It further seeks to determine the rationale behind certain violent behaviour perpetrated by deprived people.

Drawing largely from this theory, it can be noted that the precipitation of deviancy or violent sexual behaviour cannot be divorced from social conditions or factors. The conditions emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic could propel unfulfilled rising expectations. This has serious psychological implications on behaviour, particularly for those with poor mental or emotional regulation. Thus, it is not in doubt that the lockdown measures have initiated a lack or shortfall in resources required to maintain the quality of life (e.g. diet, activities, material possessions) to which individuals or groups have grown accustomed or used. Following this, people view the lockdown as an attempt at denying or preventing them from realizing their sexual ends. Where this happens, individuals or people “retire” into unwelcomed or indecent sexual behaviour.

Worst still is the fact that children with enormous vulnerability are caught up at home given the lockdown. The foregoing signals a surge in cases of child sexual abuse, incestuous rape, sexual harassment and the like. It is also pertinent to add that the already lowered standard of living following the pandemic could make young women more susceptible to cases of sexual violence or assault. The idea is that in an attempt to meet up the economic or material requirements of life, less attention is devoted to moral rectitude or decency. The implication for this is a high rate of lascivious, repulsive or indecent sexual behaviour. Thus, the foregoing points to the fact that individuals, particularly young women can be easily lured with material gains or benefits and consequently raped or sexually abused by those with criminal intentions. It, therefore, remains that the global pandemic given the lockdown can fuel or trigger a culture of sexual violence in society and the Niger Delta region.

Methodology

The study is qualitative and adopted secondary sources for data collection. Materials for the study were generated and extracted from documentary works that were accessed from the internet, national newspapers and television stations. Consequently, materials from the library were examined to enrich the work. The researcher used the key informant interview method to elicit information from 10 respondents in the study area following the objectives that guided the study. The respondents were purposively sampled from the Niger Delta Region. Nevertheless, the study extracted materials from the internet the media channels such as; The Channels Television, New Wire, Cable News Network, the Daily Post, This day, Vanguard, Guardian and Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND). Thereafter, the study considered only materials that address indecent sexual behaviour such as incest and sexual violence (rape). In analysing the data, priority attention was given to reports for the period of the COVID-19 lockdown in 2020. These reports were finally analyzed and presented in a tabular form showing type of sexual crime, age and sex of the victim, the relationship of the perpetrator with the victim and the location of the crime.

Discussion of findings

Gory revelations point to the fact that there is a deepening sense of sexual violence or indecent sexual behaviour in the Niger Delta. Recent trends indicate that more women and girls are being exposed to the risk of sexual abuse or harassment as a result of prolonged school closures, confinement at home and other restrictive measures associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Following these, states in the Niger Delta have had to battle with a cycle of sexual gender-based violence. Below are some of the published and documented incidences of

Covid-19 induced indecent sexual behaviour in the Niger Delta. Data and Information were generated through secondary sources.

In a disturbing development, the Guardian revealed a sad report by the Civil Society group in collaboration with the Civil Rights Council (CRC) in Rivers State. The group noted in its report on May 31, 2020, how it had been inundated with reports of over 40 cases of alleged sexual abuse since May 2020. It cited the recent rape of a 9-year-old girl by her 30-year-old neighbour at Ikwerre on June 13, and that of a 10-year-old girl reportedly raped in Diobu, Port Harcourt, by her neighbour on May 22 as key reference cases while still urging the Rivers State Government to take more drastic steps to curtail the scourge.

In a similar occurrence, the Nigeria Police, Rivers State Command, paraded a man, 37 who on the 31st of May, 2020 at Omuigwe, Aluu, allegedly used a jackknife to threaten his victim, a teenager and subsequently had carnal knowledge of her without her consent (Vanguard, 16:06:2020).

Accordingly, the Gender Response Initiative Team (GRIT), a gender-based human rights group in Yenagoa mobilized people in June 2020 to march through the major streets of Yenagoa, the Bayelsa State Capital. According to the convener, Mrs Maria Olodi, the protest became expedient following recent cases of rape of three underage girls between 13 and 14 years in the State. The group while acknowledging the report of over 58 cases of sexual violence and other gender-related abuses in the state, called on the Bayelsa State House of Assembly to domesticate, the Violence Against Person Prohibition (VAAP) Law in the State. (ThisDay, 06:10:2020).

In an exclusive report by Channels Television on June 5, 2020, youths in Ondo have registered their displeasure in a protest because of an astronomical rise in cases of rape and other forms of abuse meted out to women and girls following the COVID-19 lockdown.

It is even more saddening that unsuspecting female minors are “caught up” at home with abuses. This was the case at Umuiye_Umumba in Nsirimo Community, Umuahia South Local Government Area of Abia State where the Abia State Police Command reported the arrest of a 42-year-old man who allegedly raped a 13-year-old niece on June 18, 2020. A clear case of incest and defilement that was greeted with widespread condemnation (Vanguard, 23:07:2020).

Besides, in Cross Rivers State, a non-governmental organization, Neighborhood Care Well Foundation in a press conference on June 12, 2020, made a revelation following reports it got concerning a 4year old girl raped by her grand uncle, 73-year-old and an 11-year-old girl raped repeatedly, impregnated and made to undergo an unsafe abortion by her “estranged lover”. The group noted that these and many more unreported cases if not checked can derail society (New Wire, 13:06:2020).

The sad tale of indecent sexual behaviour or sexual gender-based violence has regrettably continued endlessly. This follows a report by the Foundation for Partnership Initiative (PIND) on April 12, 2020. It noted that a 16year old girl was allegedly abducted and raped by two men in Asaba, Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State. Similarly in May, a teenage girl was reportedly raped and killed at her residence in Bomadi Town, Delta State. (Pindfoundation (7) 07-13 2020).

The rampant with which heinous crimes like rape, incest, defilement and other indecent sexual behaviour are being perpetrated amidst the lockdown calls to question our moral standing as a people. Eziele, (2020) in her analysis of sexual violence, cited another police arrest in Akwa-Ibom of a pastor and 11 others, for rape and defilement. The report includes two fathers who committed incest with their daughters. In two cases out of the 11, a gun and a machete were used, and a deep cut and grievous bodily harm were meted out on one of the victims.

These happenings are regrettably suggestive of the endemic nature of indecent sexual behaviour and its ability to redirect society towards a culture of violence. The alleged rape and murder of a 22year old Microbiology Study of the University of Benin inside a church at Ikpoba Hill, Edo State forms part of the recent trend or spate of sexual violence or aberrant sexual behaviour involving young women in the Niger Delta. The decision to seek the quiet of her church for a study led to her attack on May 13, 2020, and subsequently her death afterwards in a hospital. The sordid attack horrified many Nigerians with outrage for speedy government action geared toward stemming the tide of sexual violence in society. Angered by the sad event, student groups were forced to march to the police station in Benin City in protest using the trending hashtag “# justice for Uwa”. In their collective resolve, they maintained that the police must brace up and ensure that the perpetrators are punished accordingly. (Cable News Network, CNN 05:06:2020).

Indecent sexual behaviour or sexual violence has indeed taken a dimension hitherto uncommon as biological fathers continue to go “unhindered” in their quest to exploit or have carnal knowledge of their children. This clearly defines

the case when a 47-year-old man from Nduhu Alaenyi, Ogwa in Mbaito Local Government Area of Imo State, was paraded by the Imo State Police Command, for allegedly raping and impregnating his 17-year-old daughter. Explaining further, the police command noted that the suspect had threatened to kill his daughter if she refuses to allow him to have sexual affair with her. This goes to show how unsafe women and girls are even with a biological parent or close relatives. A development that is very debasing and irksome (Vanguard, 13:05:2020).

The consequences of these incidences of indecent sexual behaviour are enormously capable of affecting the physical and mental health of victims, and their interpersonal relationships with family, friends, partners, colleagues and so on. Moreover, the impacts of sexual assault go beyond the individual, to have a collective impact on the social well-being of our communities.

Research indicates that victims encounter feelings of low self-esteem, self-blame and guilt which endures for months or years after the assault. Victims also report cases of depression, nightmares, sleep disturbances and suicidal attempts more than the general population (Petra, 2002; Astbury, 2006).

Although, not all females who are sexually assaulted experience physical injuries or medical problems, a range of physical injuries and health consequences can be associated with sexual harassment such as sexual damage to the urethra, vagina and anus; sexual and reproductive health problems; pain syndromes and eating disorders, especially bulimia nervosa (Astbury, 2006). Victims also have an increased risk of contracting sexually transmissible infections, including HIV/AIDS (Holmes et al., 1996; Resnick, Acierno & Kilpatrick, 1997, both cited in Astbury, 2006); unwanted pregnancy and decisions regarding abortion (Wasco, 2003); increased dependence on alcohol and other drugs as coping mechanisms (Ullman, Filipas, Townsend, & Starzynski, 2005).

Sexual assault can impact the way the victims interact with those close to them and the community as a whole in terms of communication difficulties, intimacy, trust, sexual relations and enjoyment of social activities. It also affects partners, children, family and friends of the victim as well as the wider community. These people are sometimes referred to as “secondary victims”. Secondary victims often experience the effects of trauma as well, sometimes with similar symptoms to those of primary victims, while knowledge of a traumatizing event experienced

by a significant other is itself traumatic—this is secondary trauma (Morrison, Quadara & Boyd, 2007).

It is difficult to place a monetary value on the harm caused by sexual assault, but it is important to recognize that there are financial costs to the survivor and the wider community (Mayhew & Adkins, 2003). These include loss of actual earnings; loss of future earning capacity; medical expenses; intangible costs (loss of quality of life, pain and suffering); and counselling expenses.

Sexual assault also has an effect on economic issues at a national level. For example, a study in Australia found the economic costs of intimate partner violence (of which sexual assault is a part) from 2002 to 2003 to be \$8.1 billion (Access Economics, 2004). Lost productivity, lost quality of life and mental health care are considered by researchers to be the costliest impacts of sexual assault in financial terms (Morrison et al., 2007).

Recommendations and Conclusion

To effectively curb indecent sexual behaviour, intense collective action must be seriously considered. In this wise, the following recommendations became necessary.

1. Parents/guardians should ensure they socialize their children or wards into acceptable sexual behaviour with a particular focus on gender equality devoid of negative stereotypes.
2. Schools, social clubs, religious organizations and community leaders must correct the myths or beliefs about sexual violence or assault as they help to propel abusive or lascivious behaviour. For instance, the notion that women are to be “conquered” and the idea of blaming them for every act of sexual violence is not only erroneous but grave.
3. Civil Society Organizations in collaboration with the media should thicken their public enlightenment campaigns by organizing more robust anti-sexual abuse programmes with an increased emphasis on negotiating ethical and consensual relationships.
4. The culture of silence must be broken. Individuals must take personal responsibility to expose all forms of sexual violence or harassment whether at a home, workplace or in public places.
5. The Child Right Act (CRA) and Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAAP) Law in Nigeria must be domesticated and enforced by various state governments.

6. Government should begin to consider stiffer penalties like castration, particularly in cases of rape or defilement. This became necessary given the spread and weighty consequences of such heinous crimes.
7. Moral and Financial support should be given to interest groups or non-governmental organizations that offer counselling and other functional services to victims of indecent sexual behaviour or sexual violence. Their role became imperative as they help guide and prevent victims of sexual violence from retaliating such crimes against innocent persons in society.
8. Government should take further steps for the gradual reopening of the economy. In doing this, stimulus packages to stabilize the economy will be desirable. Where this is done, it will help ward off the overbearing psychological influence suffered by people and consequently restore normalcy.

It became clear that the recent spike in cases of indecent sexual behaviour or sexual violence forms part of the social consequences of the lockdown measures of COVID-19. The drastic turn or alteration in the normal functioning of society following the pandemic cannot be underestimated. Thus, the recent public outcry that has greeted the Niger Delta signals the height of sexual abuse or violence in the region. It, therefore, holds that the global shutdown or restrictions carry with it overbearing emotional or psychological influence capable of necessitating asocial sexual behaviour in the form of rape, incest, defilement, sodomy, and harassment just to mention but a few.

Even though sexual gender-based violence affects both male and female folk, women and children remain increasingly harmed by it, as they constantly live in fear of the unknown given the intentions of sexual perverts to prey on them unthinkably. A development where some person slides into sexually abusing others in the wake of the biting economic reality occasioned by the pandemic is not only unlawful but also could encourage criminal learning or a culture capable of derailing society.

This, however, justifies the call by various right groups and individuals for a more robust or stringent measure geared towards stemming the tide of indecent sexual behaviour in society.

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Table 1: Summary of Selected Reported Cases of 2020 Indecent Sexual Behaviour in the Niger Delta during the Covid-19 Lockdown

S/n	Crime description (reported cases)	Sex	Age	Relationship/age	Location
1	Rape	F	9	Neighbours, 30	Ikwerre, Rivers State
2	Rape	F	10	Neighbours	Diobu, Port Harcourt
3	Rape/threaten with a jackknife	F	Teenager	Stranger, 37	Rivers State
4	Three rape cases	F	Teenagers	Unknown	Different parts of Bayelsa State
5	Rape/Incest	F	13	Uncle, 42	Nsirimo, Umuahia, Abia State
6	Rape/Incest	F	4	Grand Uncle, 73	Cross River State
7	Rape/impregnate/unsafe abortion	F	11	Estranged lover	Cross River State
8	Abducted/raped	F	16	2 Strangers (gang)	Asaba, Delta State
9	Raped/killed	F	Teenager	Stranger	Bomadi, Delta
10	Incest	F	Anonymous	Father	Akwa Ibom
11	Incest	F	Anonymous	Father	Akwa Ibom
12	Rape/murder	F	22	Unknown	Ikpoba Hill, Edo State
13	Rape/impregnate	F	17	Father, 47	Mbaito, Imo State

Source: culled from different local and international media channels



Fig. 1.0. Map of Niger Delta

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