



LAWYERS ALERT

**UPDATED FINDINGS ON PETTY OFFENCES VIOLATIONS IN
NIGERIA**

IN

PARTNERSHIP WITH

OPEN SOCIETY INITIATIVE FOR WEST AFRICA (OSIWA)

OCTOBER 2022

INTRODUCTION

Lawyers Alert is a non-governmental human rights organization that promotes and protects the rights of the poor and vulnerable in the society through monitoring and documentation of rights violations of marginalized populations, provision of free legal services for them, literacy campaigns, and advocacy on policy and legal issues associated with discrimination of vulnerable groups.

Lawyers Alert is working on decriminalization of petty offenses in Nigeria. The African Court Advisory Judgement further validates the need for decriminalization of petty offences in Nigeria.

Petty Offences are offences other than felonies or misdemeanors that target poor and indigent in any society. Petty Offences are said to “wear the face of Poverty” because it mostly targets the poor and indigent in any community. They include hawking, loitering, alms-seeking, etc.

COVID-19 and its attendant lockdown resulted in the establishment of several regulations in Nigeria to aid in the containment of COVID-19. These include; the COVID-19 Regulation of 2020 signed by the President on March 30, 2020 (enforced in Lagos, FCT, and Ogun States); Nigeria National Response to COVID-19, 2020 (Policy); and the COVID-19 (Health Protection) Regulation of 2021. These laws made room for compulsory isolation at Isolation centers, give power to the closure of public and private spaces that violate existing policies and guidelines, and also for the imprisonment of six months for persons who do not use masks or fail to comply with the law.

These measures which were adopted to tackle COVID-19 further exacerbated the human rights violations for the poor and vulnerable who are victims of petty offenses by indiscriminate implementation by security agents. These measures not only increased police abuse and violence but compounded the inhumane and degrading treatment of mostly poor and vulnerable persons who have been subjected to arbitrary arrest.

Lawyers Alert in the last 2 years has been monitoring and documenting human rights violations associated with petty offences in Nigeria. This updated report also introduced documentation of new violations occasioned by COVID-19. It is a compendium of reported petty offences violations between September 2021 – September 2022. The data used in this report is drawn from inputs made into Lawyers Alert online Documentation Tool (LadockT).

Lawyers Alert is of the belief that these scientific findings will be a huge resource for evidence-based advocacy which will hasten legislators' resolve at both the federal and state level in decriminalizing these offences.

In this present report, Disobedience to Constituted Authorities ranked highest amongst other petty offences at 27%. Even though it showed a decline compared to the past report, the record validates the constriction and shrinking of the civic space, as well as the introduction of new regulations adapted to tackle COVID. Just as in the past report, Wandering/Loitering ranked second, with Rogue/Vagabond coming third. In this reporting period, we introduced new types of petty offences occasioned i.e. Compulsory wearing of facemask, and Restrictions on gatherings which had a reportage of 4% respectively, with Restriction of number of passengers on commercial means of transportation at 3%, and Compulsory procurement & use of PPEs was at 2%. These new petty offences show the need for review of newly introduced legislation to tackle COVID. As evidenced in this report, interventions for petty offences can be better informed than when situated against scientific data.

With regards to States with highest violations, just as in the last report, Lagos State ranked highest at 17%, and the Federal Capital Territory at coming second at 15%. Niger and Kano were third at 8%, with Bauchi and Borno ranking fourth at 7%. At the LGA level, Abuja Municipal ranked highest at 8%, with Lagos Island in Lagos State, Bwari LGA in the FCT, and Suleja LGA in Niger State coming second at 6%.

In the compilation of findings, the following petty offenses indicators were measured: Unlawful Arrest, Rape/Sexual Assault, Battery, Verbal Abuse, Molestation, Torture, Corporal Punishment, Blackmail, False Imprisonment, Exploitation of Personal Belongings, Denial of Legal Representation, Starvation/Food Deprivation, Damage of Vehicle (Deface of Vehicle), Seizure of Vehicle Plate Number, Sealing of Premises, Exorbitant Fine, Stigmatization, Incarceration, Emotional Abuse, Harassment, Extortion, Confiscation of Property, Detention, Forced Eviction, Invasion of Privacy and Seizure of Goods.

Data of violations is obtained from our partners working within communities across the country and fed into our Online Tool for automatic analysis to evidence types, age, location, sex, and trends. The data is therefore tested and the integrity is hereby assured. As evidenced in this report, interventions for petty offenses can be better informed than when situated against scientific data.

Lawyers Alert acknowledges Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) for believing in and supporting this project. We are indebted to several individuals and organizations who referred cases to us which was a huge resource in terms of efforts at populating the Tool.

Lawyers Alert Online Documentation Tool (LadockT) is a web-based tool that monitors and documents amongst other human rights violations associated with Petty Offenses. LadockT has the advantage of not only capturing violations but analyzing the same according to location, age, type of violations, sex, etc. Data for input into LadockT is gotten from Lawyers Alert partners across the country who have been trained to identify, verify, and capture human rights violations associated with Petty Offenses. LadockT covers the 36 States and 774 LGAs of Nigeria. The report of analyzed violations provides a scientific and accurate picture of Petty Offences situations in Nigeria.

Rommy Mom
President, Lawyers Alert

LAWYERS ALERT

VIOLATION ANALYSIS BASED ON TYPES OF PETTY OFFENCES

Petty offences violations in this report were captured and documented using the below which was agreed on by Civil Society Groups and Activists working on petty offences in Nigeria. They include;

- Wandering/Loitering
- Disobedience to Parents/Constituted Authorities
- Alms seeking
- Hawking
- Public Display of Affection
- Violation of Traffic/Wrong parking
- Breach of promise
- Commercial sex work
- Indiscriminate disposal of waste
- Sexual minorities
- Rogue/Vagabond
- Compulsory wearing of nose mask.
- Restrictions on gatherings
- Restrictions of the number of passengers on commercial means of transportation.
- Compulsory procurement and usage of PPEs.

In this reporting period, **Disobedience to Parents/Constituted Authority** ranked highest as evidenced by the charts below with 27% closely followed by **Wandering/Loitering** with 15% and **Rogue/Vagabond** ranked third with 12%. **Sexual Minorities** came fourth with 11% and **Alm seeking** ranked fifth at 9%. **Commercial Sex Work** was captured at 5%, closely followed by **Hawking**, **Compulsory wearing of nose mask**, and **Restrictions on gatherings** at 4% respectively. **Restriction of number of passengers on commercial means of transportation** was recorded at 3%, while **Compulsory procurement & use of PPEs** and **Violation of Traffic/Wrong Parking** was at 2%. **Breach of Promise**, and **Public Display of Affection** was captured at 1% respectively, while Indiscriminate **Disposal of Waste** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%.

The below charts reflect the above;

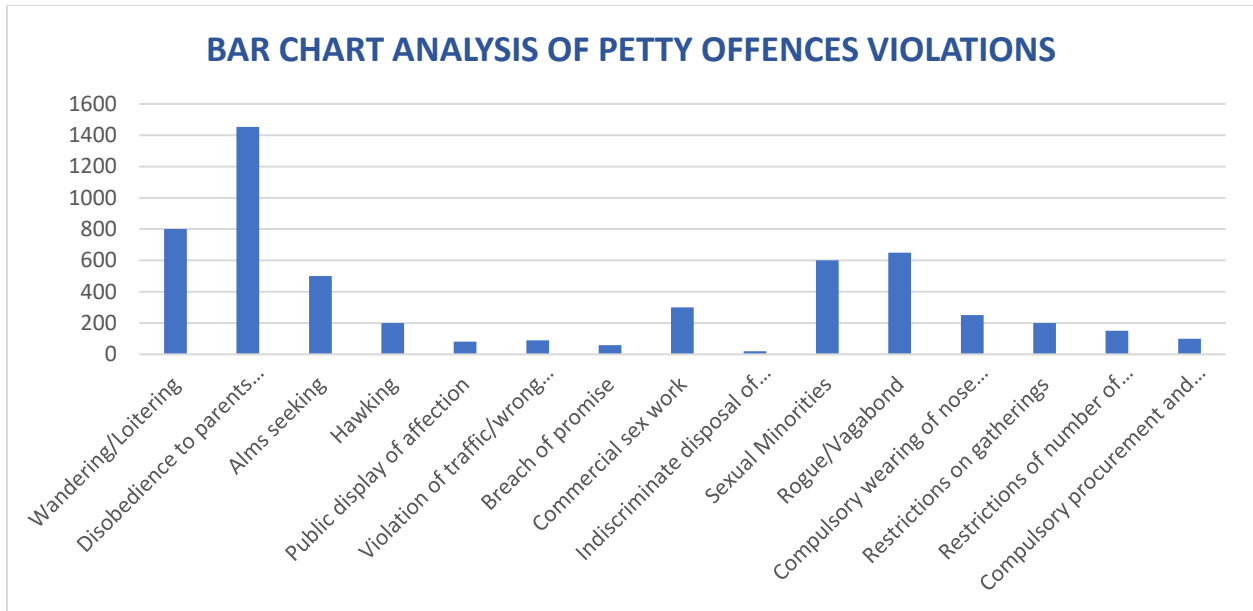


Fig 1: Bar Chart analysis of Petty Offences violation.

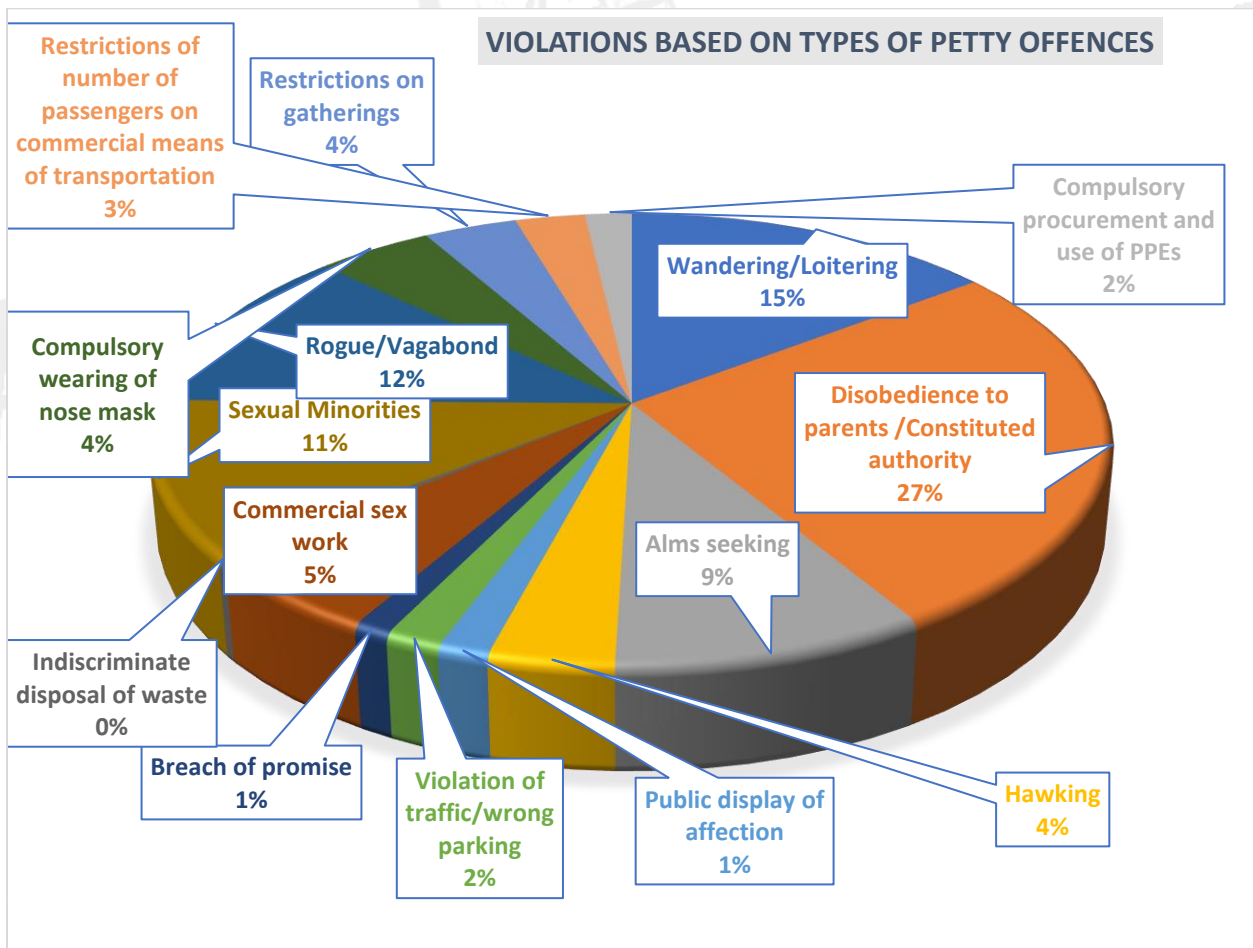


Fig 2: Violations based on types of Petty Offences.

Types of Petty Offences	March 2020	Sept. 2020	March 2021	Sept. 2021	Sept. 2022	Increase	Decrease
Wandering/Loitering	26%	25%	22%	18%	15%	-	3%
Breach of Promise	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%
Disobedience to Parents/Constituted Authority	28%	31%	43%	37%	27%	-	10%
Violation of Traffic Rules/Wrong Parking	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	-	-
Indiscriminate Disposal of Waste	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	-	2%
Alms Seeking	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	7%	-
Commercial Sex Work	10%	10%	7%	7%	5%	-	2%
Sexual Minorities	4%	3%	4%	6%	11%	5%	-
Hawking	4%	3%	3%	5%	4%	-	1%
Public Display of Affection	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%
Rogue/Vagabond	26%	25%	18%	17%	12%	-	5%
Compulsory wearing of nose mask	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
Restrictions on gatherings	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
Restrictions of number of passengers on commercial means of transportation	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-
Compulsory procurement & use of PPEs	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-

Table 1: Table showing percentage increase & decrease on the types of Petty Offences

The above table shows the trends of the types of petty offences as captured in past and this reporting period. **Wandering/Loitering** in March 2020 was captured at 26%. In September 2020, it was recorded at 25% which reflects a decline of 1%, in March 2021, there was a further to 22% which is a decrease of 3%. In September 2021, it was captured at 18%, which is a decrease of 4%. In the current reporting period, it was recorded at 15%, which is a 3% decrease. **Disobedience to Parents/Constituted Authority** was initially captured at 28% in the first report produced in March 2020. An increase of 3% was shown in the last report in September 2020 i.e., to 31%, and another increase of 12% in March 2021 to 43%. In September 2021 however, a decrease of 6% was recorded, i.e., 37%. In September 2022, a further decrease of 10% was recorded. **Breach of Promise** was captured at 1% in March 2020. An increase of 1% was recorded in September 2020, a decrease of 1% in March 2021, and an increase of 1% in

September 2021. In September 2022 however, a decrease of 1% was recorded. **Violation of Traffic Rules/Wrong Parking** was documented at 1% in March 2020, September 2020, and March 2021 respectively. There was an increase to 2% in September 2021. In September 2022, it maintained the record at 2%. **Commercial Sex Work** was captured at 10% in March and September 2020 respectively, declining to 7% in March 2021 and September 2021 respectively. A further decline to 5% was recorded in September 2022. Violations associated with **Sexual Minorities** were captured at 4% in March 2020 and a decline to 3% was recorded in September 2020. In March 2021, an increase of 1% was seen; in September 2021, an increase of 2% was captured, i.e., 6%. In September 2022, an increase of 5% was captured i.e. 11%. **Hawking** in March 2020 was captured at 4%. In September 2020 and March 2021, it was recorded at 3%. In September 2021 however, an increase to 5% was recorded. A decrease of 1% was captured in September 2022. **Rogue/Vagabond** was documented at 26% in March 2020, a decrease of 1%, 7%, and 1% was recorded in September 2020, March 2021, and September 2021 respectively. A decrease of 5% was recorded in September 2022. **Public Display of Affection** in March 2020 and September 2020 was captured at less than 1% but an increase of 1% was recorded in March 2021. A further increase to 2% was documented in September 2021. In September 2022, there was a decrease of 1%. **Indiscriminate Disposal of Waste** for the first three reports produced has stayed constant with an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In September 2021, an increase of 2% each was recorded, with a decrease to an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in September 2022. **Alms Seeking** for the first three reports produced have stayed constant with an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In September 2021 however, an increase of 2% each was recorded. A further increase of 7% was recorded in September 2022. **Compulsory wearing of nose masks**, and **Restrictions on gatherings** were recently introduced in this reporting period and recorded at 4% respectively. **Restrictions on number of passengers on commercial means of transportation** and **Compulsory procurement & use of PPEs** were captured at 3% and 2% respectively.

STATES WITH THE HIGHEST PETTY OFFENCES VIOLATION RATES.

This report covers the entire country given that the online documentation tool captures all States across the 6 geo-political zones of the country, even though this project is situated in about 6 states in Nigeria. In this reporting period, Lagos State ranked highest with 17%, closely followed by the Federal Capital Territory with 15%. Niger and Kano ranked third with 8% respectively, while Bauchi and Borno ranked fourth with 7% each. Plateau and Benue had 6%, with Delta and Edo States next at 4% respectively. Anambra and Rivers were recorded at 3% each, while Abia and Kaduna were recorded at 2% respectively. Imo, Oyo, Kwara,

Akwa Ibom, Osun, Ebonyi, Katsina, Ondo, and Ogun were captured at 1% respectively.

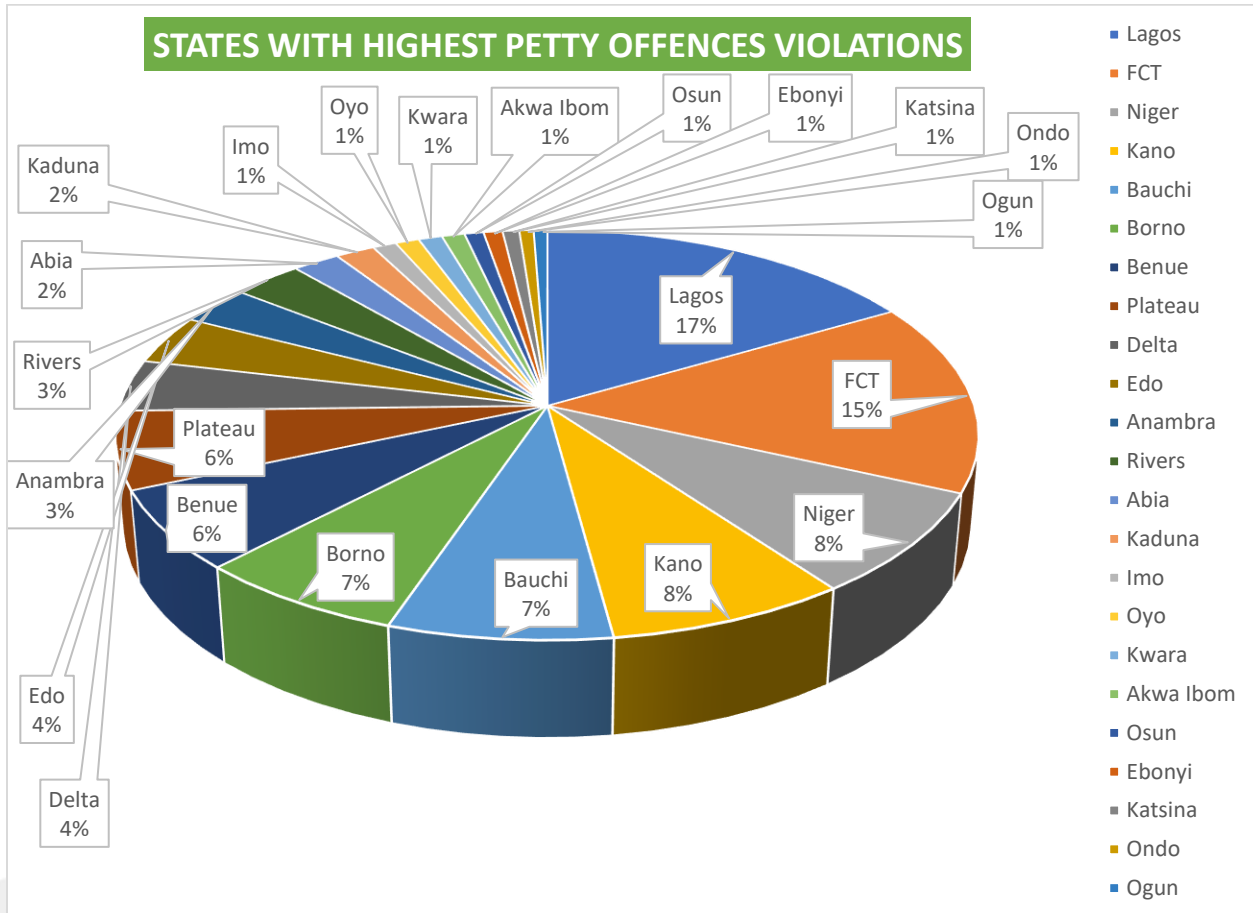


Fig 3: States with highest Petty Offences Violations

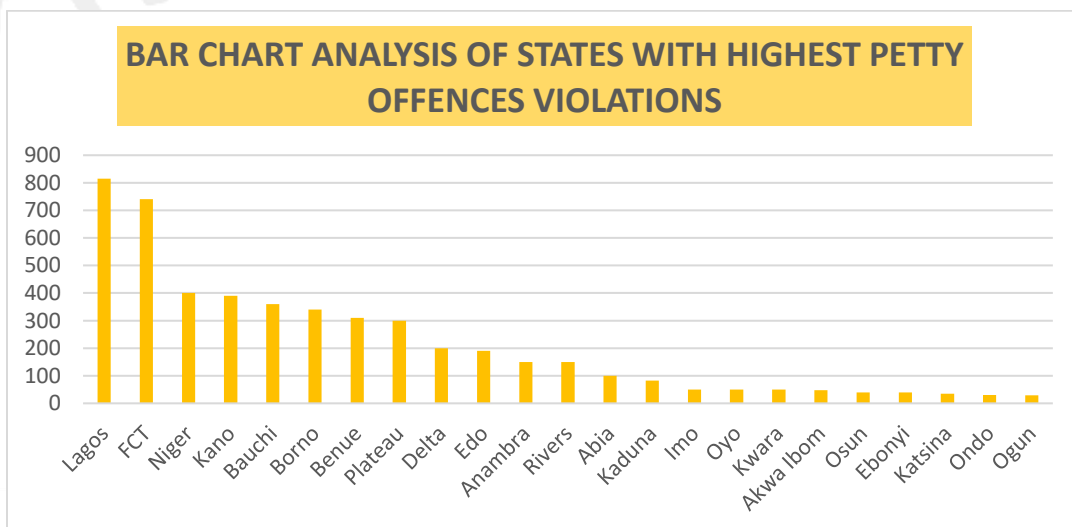


Fig 4: Bar Chart analysis of States with highest Petty Offences Violations

States	March 2020	September 2020	March 2021	Sept 2021	Sept 2022	Increase	Decrease
Lagos	32%	31%	40%	29%	17%	-	12%
Plateau	31%	26%	14%	9%	6%	-	3%
FCT	5%	13%	16%	20%	15%	-	5%
Benue	11%	10%	12%	10%	6%	-	4%
Anambra	6%	5%	6%	5%	3%	-	2%
Bauchi	6%	6%	5%	7%	7%	-	-
Kano	1%	1%	2%	5%	8%	3%	-
Delta	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%	-
Niger	2%	1%	1%	1%	7%	6%	-
Akwa Ibom	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	-
Borno	0%	0%	1%	2%	7%	5%	-
Ogun	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	-	-
Ondo	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	-
Abia	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	-	-
Rivers	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	-
Edo	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	3%	-
Kaduna	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-

Table 2: Table showing percentage increase & decrease among some States

The table above shows trends with regards to states with highest violations of petty offences as captured in past and this reporting period. **Lagos** in March 2020 was captured at 32% and was recorded at 31% which reflects a decline of 1% in September 2020. In March 2021, there was an increase to 40% which captures an increase of 9%. In September 2021 however, violations were captured at 29% which is a decrease of 11%. In September 2022, a further decrease at 17% was recorded. **Plateau** was initially captured at 31% in the first report produced in March 2020. A decrease of 5% was shown in the last report in September 2020 i.e., to 26% and a further decrease of 12% in March 2021 to 14%. In September 2021, it was violations were captured at 9%, which reflects a decrease of 5%. A further decrease of 3% was recorded in September 2022. **FCT** was captured at 5% in March 2020. An increase of 8% was recorded in September 2020 and a further increase of 3% in March 2021. In September 2021, an increase of 4% was recorded, with total violations at 20%. In September 2022 however, it was captured at 15%, which is a decrease of 5%. **Benue** was documented at 11% in March 2020, in September 2020 there was a decline of 1%. In March 2021 however, it was recorded at 12% which shows an increase of 2%. In September 2021, it was captured at 10%, which is a further decrease of 2%. A decrease of 4% was also captured in September 2022. **Anambra** was captured at 6% in March 2020 and a decline to 5% in September 2020. An

increase of 1% was recorded in March 2021, i.e., 6% and a decline to 5% in September 2021. A further decrease of 2% was captured in September 2022. **Bauchi** was captured at 6% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively, a decline to 5% recorded in March 2021 and an increase to 7% in September 2021. It remained at 7% in September 2022. **Kano** in March 2020 and September was captured at 1%. In March 2021 and September 2021, there was an increase and was recorded at 2% and 5% respectively. In September 2022, it was recorded at 8%, which reflects a further increase of 3%. **Delta** in March 2020 and September 2020 was captured at 1%. In March 2021 and September 2021, there was an increase of 1% with violations recorded at 2%. A further increase of 2% was captured in September 2022. **Niger** was documented at 2% in March 2020, and a decrease of 1% was recorded in September 2020, March 2021, and September 2021 respectively. In September 2022, Niger recorded an increase of 7%. **Akwa Ibom** in all reporting periods i.e., March 2020, September 2020, March 2021, September 2021, and September 2022 was captured at 1%. **Borno** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020, an increase of 1% and 2% was however recorded in March 2021 and September 2021 respectively. In September 2022, it was captured at 7%, which evidenced an increase of 5%. **Ogun** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020, and an increase to 1% in September 2020. In March 2021, there was a decline of 1% and in September 2021, an increase of 1%. It remained at 1% in September 2022. **Ondo** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020, and an increase to 1% in September 2020. In March 2021 and September 2021, there was an insignificant reportage of less than 1% respectively. In September 2022 however, an increase of 1% was documented. **Abia** for the first three reports i.e., March 2020, September 2020, and March 2021 had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In September 2021, an increase of 2% was recorded. It remained at 2% in September 2022. **Rivers** for the first three reports i.e., March 2020, September 2020, and March 2021 had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In September 2021, an increase of 2% was captured. A further increase of 1% was captured in September 2022. **Edo** for the first two reports i.e., March 2020 and September 2020 had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In March 2021 and September 2021, an increase of 1% was captured. A further increase to 4% was captured in September 2022. **Kaduna** for the first two reports i.e., March 2020 and September 2020 had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. In March 2021 and September 2021, an increase of 1% was captured. An increase to 4% was captured in September 2022.

PETTY OFFENCES VIOLATIONS BASED ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGAs).

Violations across LGAs were not restricted to LGAs of project states but covers the entire 774 LGAs of Nigeria. In this reporting period, Abuja Municipal in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) ranked highest with 8%. Lagos Island in Lagos State, Bwari LGA in the FCT, Suleja LGA in Niger State, and Maiduguri LGA in Borno State ranked second with 6% respectively. Bauchi LGA in Bauchi State, Bichi LGA in Kano State, Gwagwalada & Kuje LGAs in the FCT, and Ikeja LGA in Lagos came third with 4% each. Danbatta LGA in Kano State, Biu LGA in Borno State, Ijebu/Lekki in Lagos State, Makurdi LGA in Benue State, and Ethiope-East LGA in Delta were fifth at 3% respectively. Toro LGA in Bauchi State, Bagwai in Kano State, Nasarawa in Nasarawa State, Gboko in Benue State, Kaduna North in Kaduna State, Dunukofia LGA in Anambra State, Oshodi-Isolo & Eti-Osa LGAs in Lagos State, and Warri North in Delta State were captured at 2%. Awka North, Kosofe, Konshisha, Surulere, Aba North, Riyom, Barkin Ladi, Ibadan North, Pankshin, Shendam, Ikorodu, Abeokuta North, Alimosho, Owerri-Municipal, Mangu, Langtan North, and Shagamu, all show same violation rate at 1%.

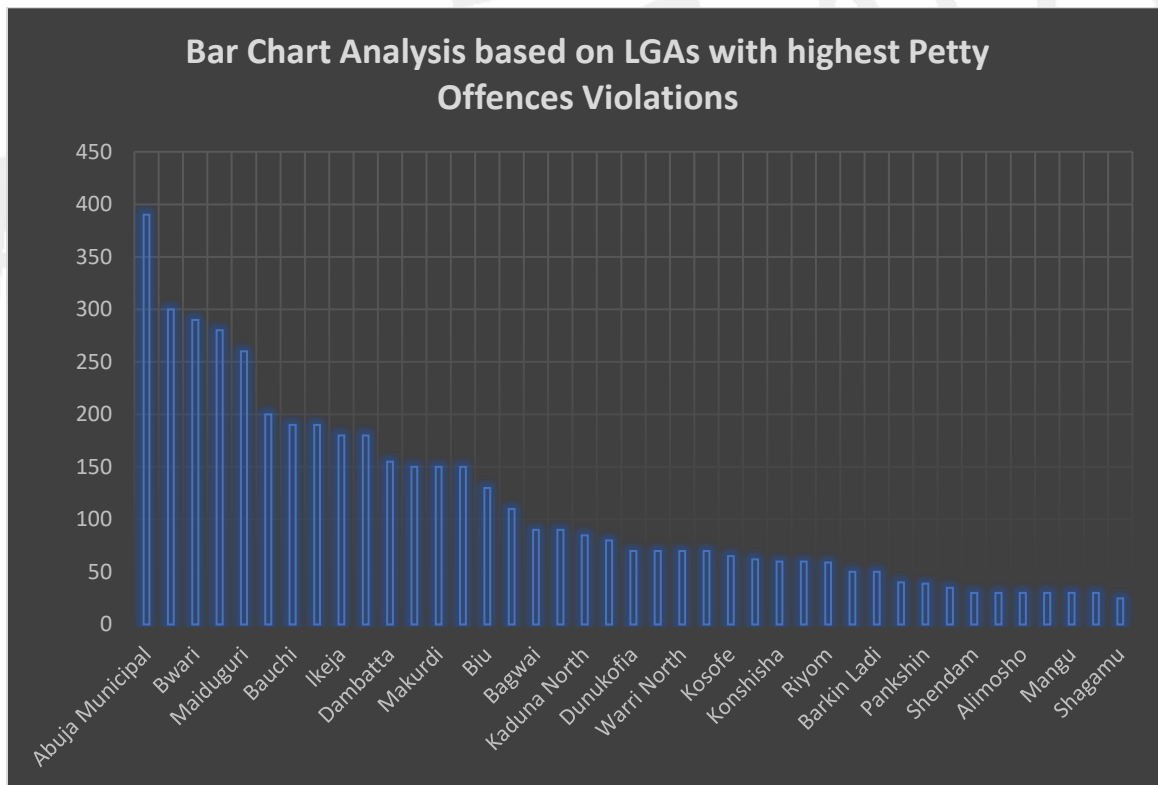


Fig 5: Petty Offences violations based on LGAs

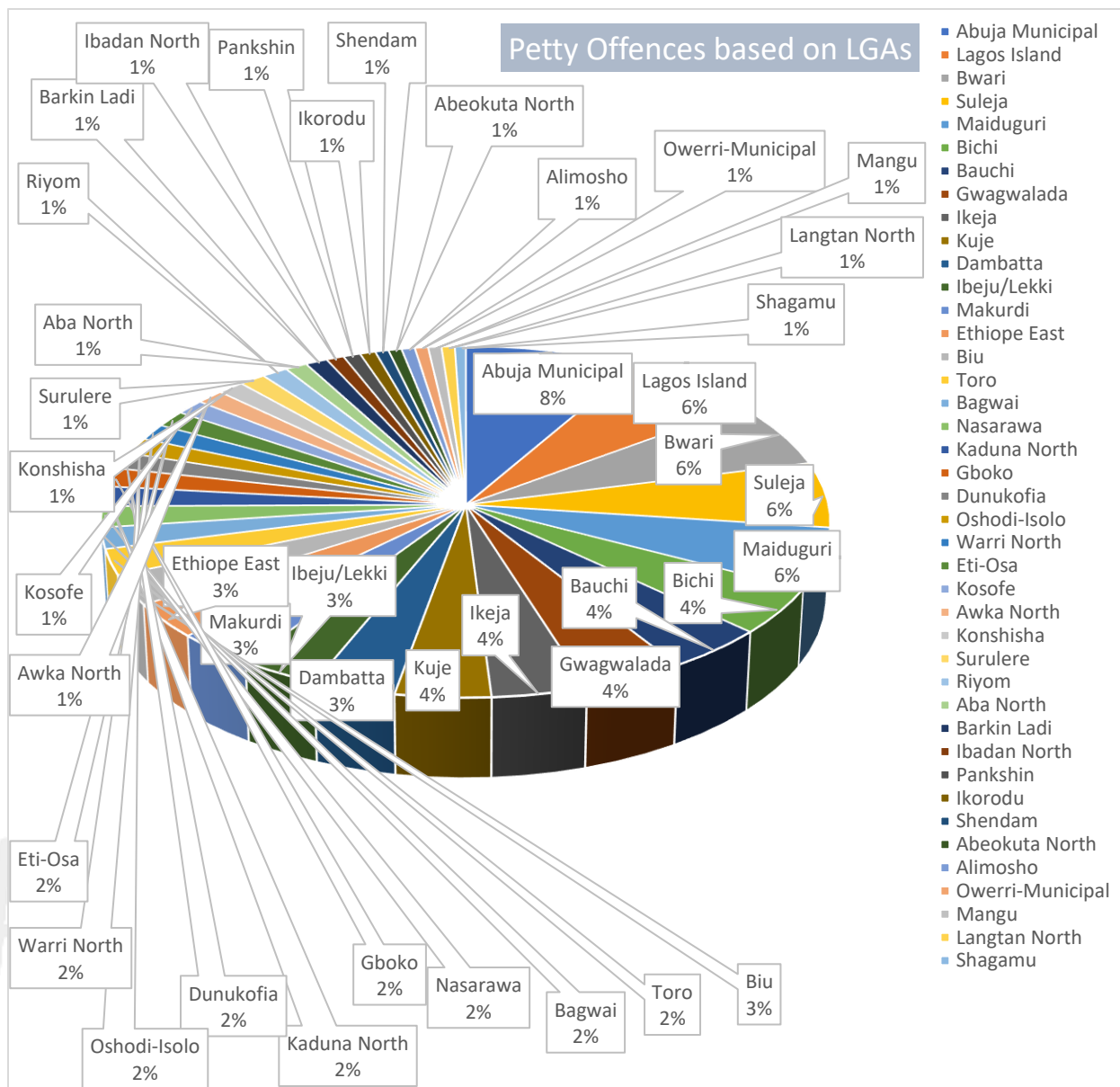


Fig 6: Pie-Chart analysis of Petty Offences violations based on LGAs

LGAs	March 2020	Sept 2020	March 2021	Sept 2021	Sept 2022	Increase	Decrease
Abuja Municipal	2%	11%	15%	13%	8%	-	5%
Kosofe	11%	9%	5%	3%	1%	-	2%
Riyom	7%	6%	3%	2%	1%	-	1%
Makurdi	5%	6%	3%	4%	3%	-	1%
Bauchi	7%	6%	3%	3%	4%	1%	-

Mushin	5%	4%	2%	1%	0%	-	1%
Eti-Osa	4%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-
Ifako-Ijaye	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	-	-
Gboko	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-	-
Suleja	2%	1%	1%	1%	6%	5%	-
Lagos Island	0%	0%	20%	12%	6%	-	6%
Ibeju/Lekki	0%	0%	7%	6%	3%	-	3%
Konshisha	0%	0%	5%	3%	1%	-	2%
Dunukofia	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	-	1%
Bwari	0%	0%	1%	5%	6%	1%	-
Kuje	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	2%	-
Awka North	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	-	1%
Aba North	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	-	1%
Danbatta	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	1%	-
Bichi	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%	-
Kwande	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%	-	2%
Oshodi-Isolo	6%	5%	3%	2%	2%	-	-
Maiduguri	-	-	-	-	6%	6%	-
Gwagwalada	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	-
Ikeja	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	-
Ethiophe-East	-	-	-	-	3%	3%	-
Biu	-	-	-	-	3%	3%	-
Toro	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-
Bagwai	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-
Warri-North	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-

Table 3: Table showing percentage increase & decrease among some LGAs

The table above shows trends with regards to LGAs with highest violations of petty offences as captured in past and this reporting period. **Abuja Municipal** in March 2020 was captured at 2%. In September 2020, it was recorded at 11% which reflects an increase of 9%, captured at 15% which was a further increase of 4% in March 2021. In September 2021 however, there was a decrease to 13%. A further decrease to 8% in September 2022. **Kosofe** was initially captured at 11% in the first report produced in March 2020. A decrease of 2% was shown in the last report in September 2020 i.e., to 9%, and a further decrease of 4% in March 2021 to 5%. A decrease to 3% and 1% was captured in September 2021 and September 2022 respectively. **Riyom** was captured at 7% in March 2020. A decrease of 1% was recorded in September 2020. In March 2021, September 2021, and September 2022 it was recorded at 5%, 2%, and 1% respectively. **Makurdi** was documented at 5% in March 2020, and in September 2020 there was an increase of 1%. In March 2021 however, it was recorded at 3% which shows a decrease of 3%. In September 2021, an increase of 1% was recorded. In

September 2022 however, a decrease of 1% was captured. **Bauchi** was captured at 7% in March 2020 and a decline to 6% in September 2020. A decrease of 3% was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021 respectively. An increase to 4% was recorded in September 2022. **Mushin** was captured at 5% in March 2020 and 4% in September 2020, with a further decline to 2% in March 2021. In September 2021, it was recorded at 1%. It had an insignificant record of less than 1% in September 2022. **Eti-Osa** in March 2020 was recorded at 4%, in September 2020 a decline to an insignificant record of less than 1% was documented and in March 2021, there was an increase to 2%. In September 2021 however, it was recorded at an insignificant amount of less than 1%. In September 2022 however, an increase of 2% was recorded. **Ifako-Ijaye** was documented at 3% in March 2020, a decrease to 2% was recorded in September 2020, and a further decrease to 1% in March 2021. In September, it had an insignificant reportage of less than 1%. It had an insignificant record of less than 1% in September 2022. **Gboko** was documented at 3% in March 2020, a decrease to 2% was recorded in September 2020, and a further decrease to 1% in March 2021. An increase of 2% was recorded in September 2021. It remained at 2% in September 2022. **Suleja** in March 2020 was captured at 2% and a decline to 1% recorded in September 2020, March 2021, and September 2021 respectively. In September 2022 however, an increase of 5% was recorded. **Lagos Island** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020, an increase of 20% was recorded in March 2021, and a decrease to 12% in September 2021. A further decrease to 6% was captured in September 2022. **Ibeju/Lekki** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020, an increase of 7% was captured in March 2021. In September 2021, a decline of 6% was recorded. A further decline of 3% was captured in September 2022. **Konshisha** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. In March 2021, it recorded an increase of 5%, and in September 2021, a decrease to 3%. A further decrease to 1% was captured in September 2022. **Dunukofia** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020. An increase of 4% was however recorded in March 2021. In September 2021, a decrease to 3% was captured. A further decline to 2% was recorded in September 2022. **Bwari** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020, an increase of 1% was captured in March 2021. In September 2021, an increase of 5% was recorded. In September 2022, a further increase of 1% was recorded. **Kuje** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020, September 2020 and March 2021 respectively. In September 2021, it recorded an increase of 2%. It was captured at 4% in September 2022, which evidences an increase of 2%. **Awka-North** in March 2020 and September 2020 was captured at 4%, a decline to 3% recorded in March 2021. A further decline to 2% and 1% was captured in September 2021 and September 2022 respectively. **Aba North** had

an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020, September 2020 and March 2021. An increase of 2% was however recorded in September 2021. A decrease of 1% was captured in September 2022. **Danbatta** was recorded at 1% in March 2020 and September 2020. An insignificant report of less than 1% was captured in March 2021 and an increase of 2% in September 2021. In September 2022, it was captured at 3% i.e. an increase of 1%. **Bichi** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. In March 2021, and September 2021, an increase to 2% was recorded. A further increase of 2% was captured in September 2022. **Kwande** was recorded at 3% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. In March 2021 and September 2021, it was documented at 2%. An insignificant record of less than 1% was captured in September 2022. **Oshodi-Isolo** was recorded at 3% in March 2020. In September 2020, a decline of 1% i.e., 5% was captured. In March 2021 a decrease to 3% was documented and a further decrease to 2% in September 2021. It remained at 2% in September 2022. **Maiduguri, Gwagwalada, Ikeja, Ethiopie-East, Biu, Toro, Bagwai, Nasarawa, and Warri-North** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% or not more than 1% in previous reports. In this reporting period however, Maiduguri had an increase of 6%; with Gwagwalada and Ikeja at 4%; Ethiopie-East, Biu, Toro, and Bagwai at 3%, with Nasarawa and Warri-North at 2%.

PETTY OFFENCES VIOLATIONS BASED ON AGE

Disaggregation by age, as shown in the pie chart below reveals that the 20 – 24 years group suffers the highest petty offences violation with 41%. Age 25-40 ranked second at 36%, while 10-19-year group ranked third at 12%. Age bracket 40years+ came fourth at 8%, with 6-9-years at 2% and 0-5 years at 1%.

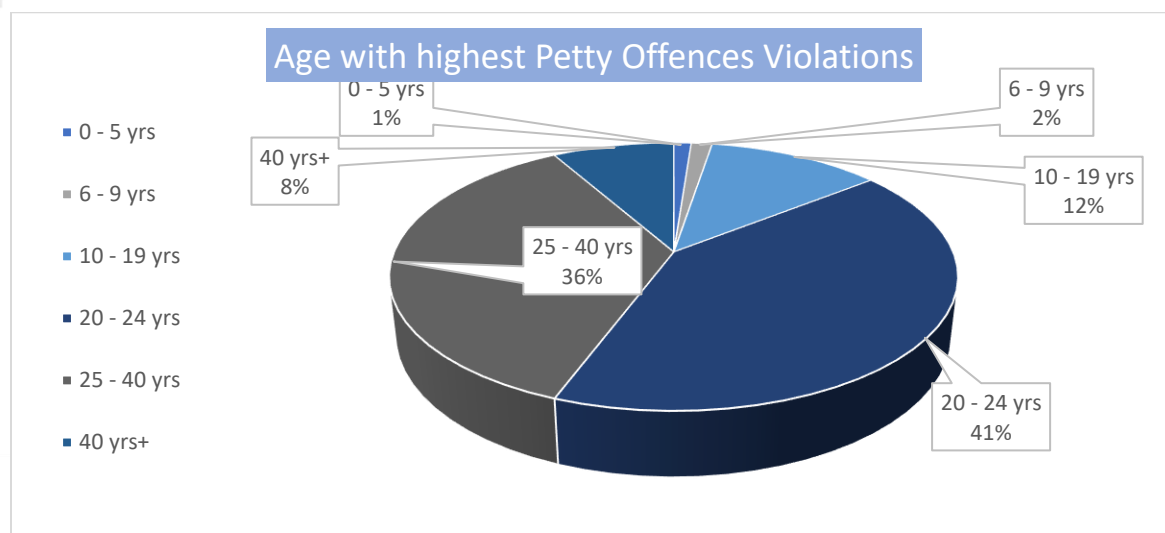


Fig 7: Age with the highest Petty Offences violation

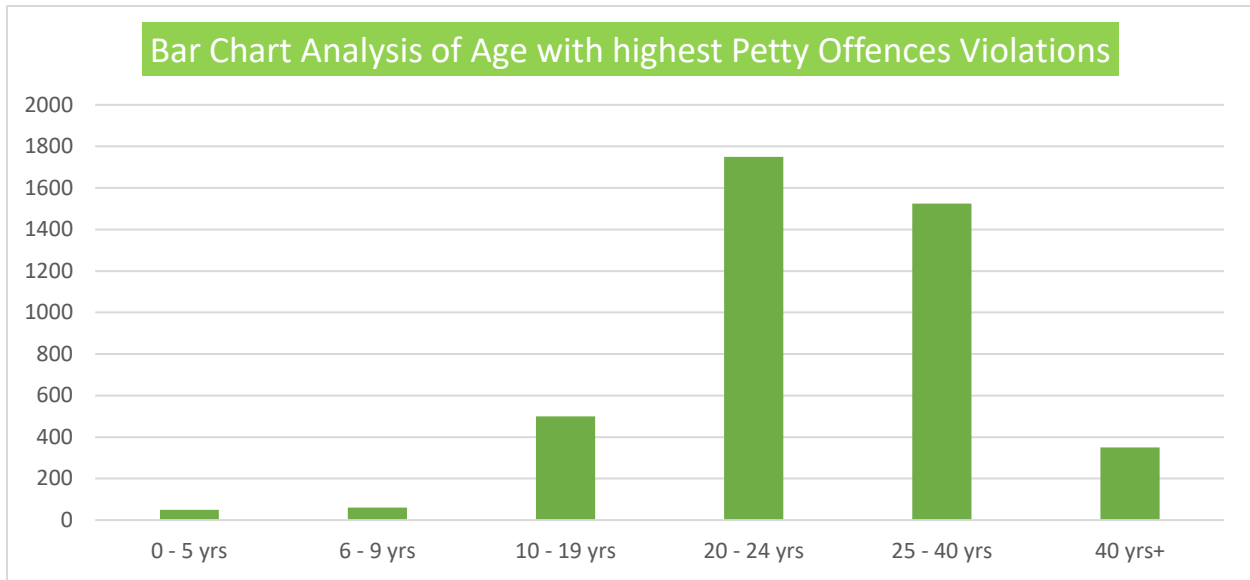


Fig 8: Bar Chart Analysis of Ages with the highest Petty Offences violation

Age	March 2020	Sept 2020	March 2021	Sept 2021	Sept 2022	Increase	Decrease
0 – 5 years	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	-	-
6 – 9 years	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	-	-
10 – 19 years	29%	24%	14%	14%	12%	-	2%
20 – 24 years	37%	32%	30%	32%	41%	9%	-
25 – 40 years	30%	41%	56%	45%	36%	-	5%
40 years +	0%	0%	0%	6%	8%	2%	-

Table 4: Table showing percentage increase & decrease across age brackets

The above table shows trends with regards to Age with highest violations of petty offences as captured in past and this reporting period. **0-5 years** in March 2020 was captured at 2%. In September 2020, it was recorded at 1% which reflects a decrease of 1%, and in March 2021, there was a further decrease to an insignificant number of less than 1%. In September 2021, an increase of 1% was recorded. It remained at 1% in September 2022. **6-9 years** was captured at 2% in March 2020 and September 2020. A decrease to an insignificant number of less than 1% was recorded in March 2021 and increase to 2% was captured in

September 2021. It remained at 2% in September 2022. **10-19 years** was captured at 29% in March 2020. A decrease of 24% was recorded in September 2020 and a further decrease to 14% in March 2021 and September 2021 respectively. A decrease of 2% was recorded in September 2022 i.e. 12%. **20-24 years** was documented at 37% in March 2020, in September 2020 there was a decrease to 32%, and a further decrease to 30% in March 2021. In September 2021, an increase of 2% was recorded i.e., 32%. A further increase of 9% was captured in September 2022, i.e. 41%. **25-40 years** was captured at 30% in March 2020. An increase to 41% was recorded in September 2020 and a further increase to 56% was recorded in March 2021. A decrease to 45% was captured in September 2021. A further decrease of 5% was recorded in September 2022. **40years+** was captured at an insignificant number of less than 1% in March 2020, September 2020, and March 2021. An increase to 6% was however recorded in September 2021. A further increase of 2% was recorded in September 2022, i.e. 8%.

PETTY OFFENCES VIOLATIONS/INDICATORS

The chart below reflects Petty offences violations/indicators as captured in this reporting period. Harassment ranked highest at 9%, closely followed by Emotional Abuse, Unlawful Arrest, and Verbal Abuse at 8%. Detention and Assault ranked third at 7% respectively, with Extortion coming fourth at 5%. Battery, Torture, Exorbitant Fine, Corporal Punishment, Blackmail, and Molestation was fifth at 4% respectively. Exploitation of Personal Belonging, Rape/Sexual Assault, and Stigmatization were next at 3%, while Invasion of Privacy, Molestation, Incarceration, Seizure of Goods, Denial of Legal Representation, Confiscation of Property, and Starvation/Deprivation of Food was recorded at 2% respectively. False Imprisonment, Damage of Vehicle, and Forced Eviction all ranked 1%, with Seizure of Vehicle Plate Number at an insignificant amount of less than 1%.

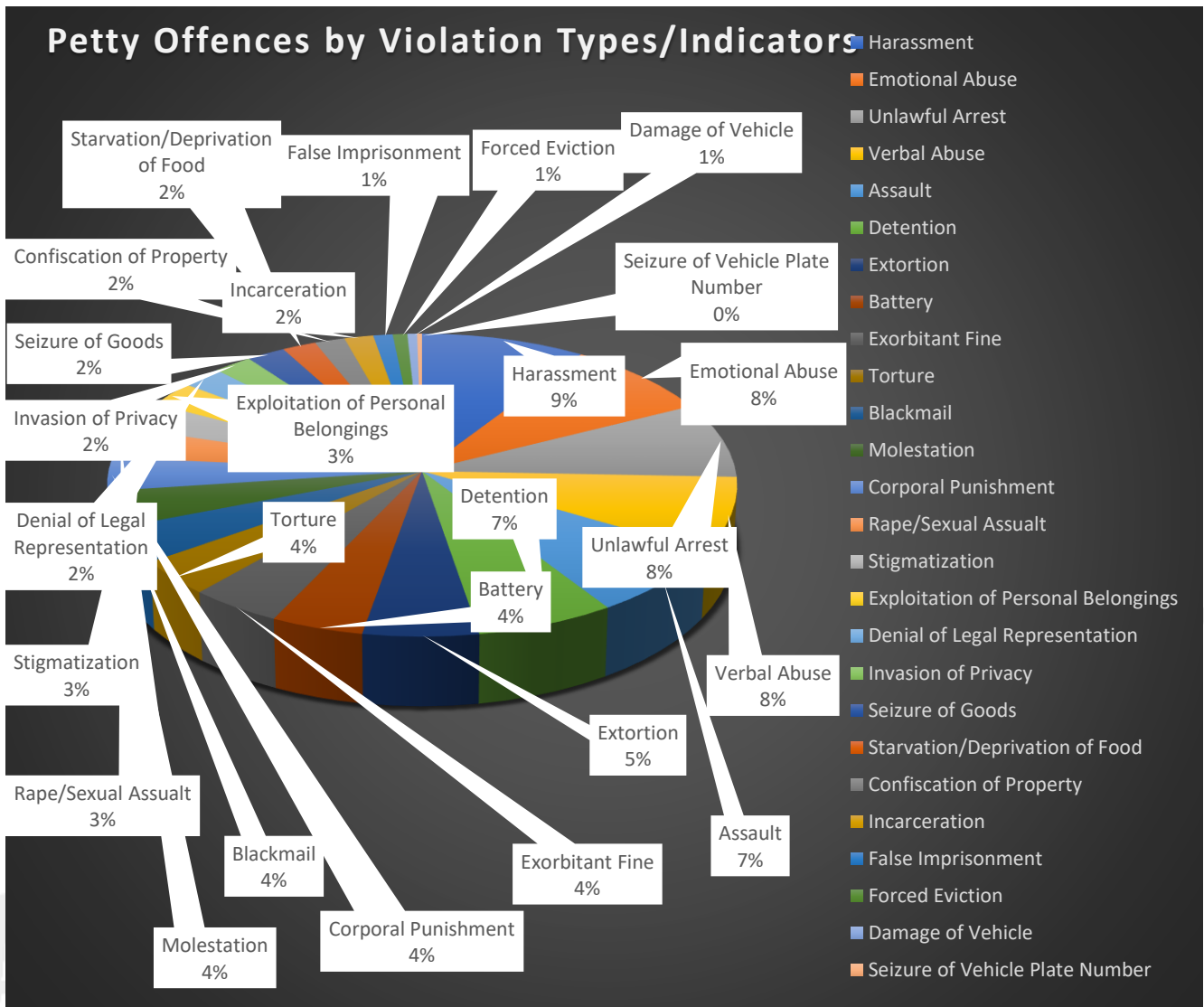


Fig 9: Petty Offences by Violation Types/Indicators

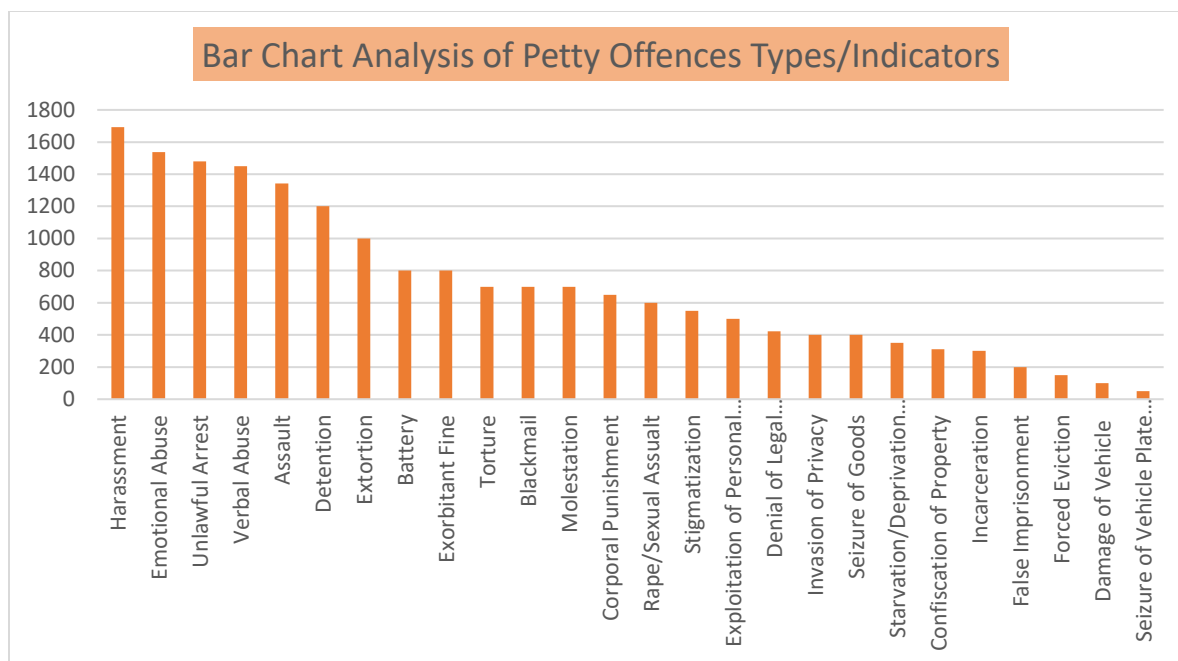


Fig 10: Bar Chart analysis of Petty Offences Violations/Indicators

Violations/Indicators	March 2020	Sept 2020	March 2021	Sept 2021	Sept 2022	Increase	Decrease
Verbal Abuse	16%	15%	11%	10%	8%	-	2%
Emotional Abuse	16%	15%	12%	11%	8%	-	3%
Unlawful Arrest	15%	13%	13%	12%	8%	-	4%
Detention	13%	11%	9%	9%	7%	-	2%
Assault	11%	10%	9%	9%	7%	-	2%
Harassment	7%	8%	10%	10%	9%	-	1%
Corporal Punishment	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	-	1%
Torture	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%	-	1%
Battery	3%	4%	5%	5%	4%	-	1%
Incarceration	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	-
Stigmatization	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	-
Exorbitant Fine	1%	0%	1%	2%	4%	2%	-
Rape/Sexual Assault	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	-
Invasion of Privacy	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	-	-
Molestation	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%	-
Blackmail	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	1%	-
Extortion	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%	1%	-
Seizure of goods	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	-	-
Exploitation of personal belongings	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	-

Starvation/Food deprivation	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-
Denial of legal representation	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	-
Confiscation of Property	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-
False Imprisonment	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-
Forced Eviction	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-
Damage of Vehicle	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-

Table 5: Table showing percentage increase & decrease in Petty Offences Violations/Indicators

The table above shows trends with regard Petty Offences types/indicators as captured in past and this reporting period. **Verbal Abuse** in March 2020 was captured at 16%. In September 2020, it was recorded at 15% which reflects a decrease of 1%. In March 2021 and September 2021, there was a further decrease to 11% and 10% respectively. A decrease of 2% was also recorded in September 2022. **Emotional Abuse** was captured at 16% in the first report produced in March 2020. A decrease to 15% was recorded in September 2020 and a further decrease to 12% and 11% in March 2021 and September 2021. A further decrease of 3% was captured in September 2022. **Unlawful Arrest** was captured at 15% in March 2020, and a decrease to 13% was recorded in September 2020 and March 2021. A further decrease to 12% and 8% was recorded in September 2021 and September 2022 respectively. **Detention** was documented at 13% in March 2020, in September 2020 there was a decrease to 11% and in March 2021, it was recorded at 9% which shows a decrease of 2%. In September 2021, it remained reported at 9%. In September 2022, a further decrease of 2% was recorded i.e. 7%. **Assault** was captured at 11% in March 2020 and decline to 10% in September 2020. A decrease of 9% was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021. A further decrease to 7% was recorded in September 2022. **Harassment** was captured at 7% in March 2020 and 8% in September 2020, with a further increase to 10% in March 2021 and September 2021. In September 2022 however, it was reported at 9%. **Corporal Punishment** in March 2020 was recorded at 5%, in September 2020 6%, and 5% in March 2021 & September 2021 respectively. A decline of 1% i.e. 4% was recorded in September 2022. **Torture** was documented at 2% in March 2020, an and increase to 4% was recorded respectively in September 2020 and in March 2021. In September 2021 and September 2022, it was recorded at 5% and 4% respectively. **Battery** in March 2020 was captured at 3% and increased to 4% in September 2020. A further increase to 5% was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021 respectively. A decrease of 1% was reported in September 2022. **Incarceration** was captured at 1% in March 2020 and an increase to 2% was recorded in September 2020, March 2021, September 2021, and September

2022 respectively. **Stigmatization** was captured at 2% in March 2020 and a decrease to 1% was recorded in September 2020 and March 2021 respectively. An increase of 2% was recorded in September 2021. A further increase of 1% was captured in September 2022. **Exorbitant Fine** was captured at 1% in March 2020 and declined to less than 1% in September 2020. An increase of 1% was recorded in March 2021 and a further increase of 2% in September 2021. In September 2022, it was recorded at 4%, which evidences a further increase of 2%. **Rape/Sexual Assault** had a constant reportage of 1% in March 2020, September 2020, and March 2021 respectively. An increase to 2% was however recorded in September 2021. A further increase of 1% was captured in September 2022. **Invasion of Privacy** was captured at 0% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. An increase of 2% was recorded in March 2021, September 2021, and September 2022 respectively. **Molestation** was captured at 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively, with an increase to 2% in March 2021 and September 2021. A further increase of 2% was documented in September 2022. **Blackmail** was recorded at 1% in March 2020, 2% in September 2020, and 3% in March 2021 & September 2021 respectively. In September it was recorded at 4%, i.e. an increase of 1%. **Extortion** was recorded at 2% in March 2020 and in September 2020 respectively. An increase of 3% was captured in March 2021 and a further increase to 4% and 5% in September 2021 and September 2022 respectively. **Seizure of goods** was recorded at 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. In March 2021, September 2021, and September 2022, it was recorded at 2%. **Exploitation of personal belongings** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. An increase of 1% each was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021. A further increase of 2% was recorded in September 2022. **Starvation/food deprivation** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. An increase of 1% each was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021. A further increase of 1% was recorded in September 2022. **Denial of legal representation** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% in March 2020 and September 2020 respectively. An increase of 1% each was recorded in March 2021 and September 2021. An increase of 1% i.e. 3% was recorded in September 2022. **Confiscation of Property, False Imprisonment, Forced Eviction, and Damage of Vehicle** had an insignificant reportage of less than 1% or not more than 1% in previous reports. In this reporting period, Confiscation of Property had an increase of 2%; with False Imprisonment, Forced Eviction, and Damage of Vehicle at 2% respectively.

CONCLUSION

The updated petty offences violation report is a representation of documented violations over the period October 2021 to September 2022. It should also be

stated that the data represented in this report is based only on that obtained from the online portal (Lawyers Alert Documentation Tool “LadockT”). It is hoped that this report will serve as a huge resource for advocacy toward the decriminalization and declassification of petty offences in Nigeria.

