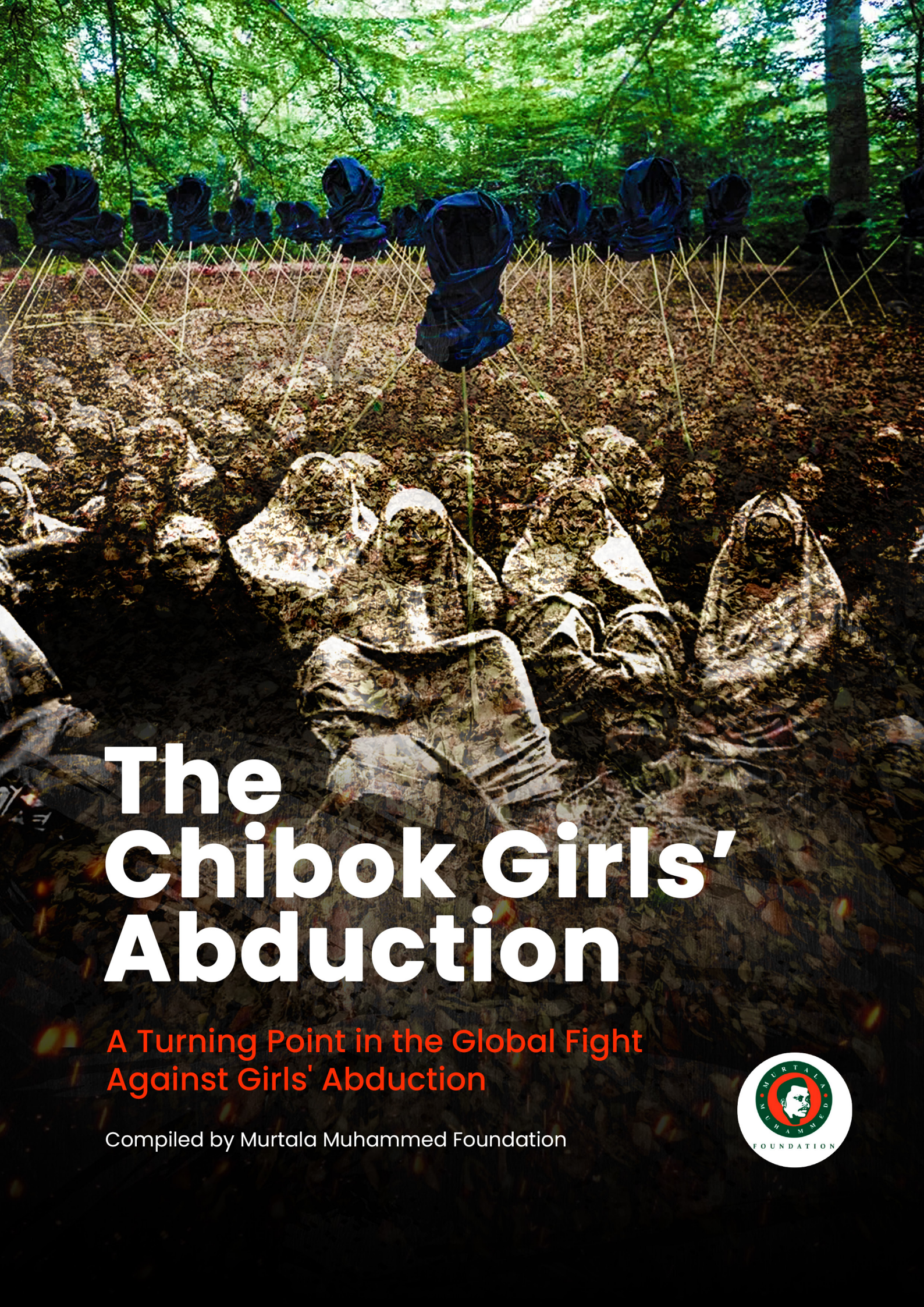

The Chibok Girls' Abduction

A Turning Point in the Global Fight Against Girls' Abduction

Compiled by Murtala Muhammed Foundation

Newly constructed hostel of G.G.S.S. Chibok set ablazed after Boko Haram abducted the students within.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this journal article is accurate as of the 22nd of March 2024 but is subject to potential changes over time. The Murtala Muhammed Foundation (MMF) cannot accept liability for any errors or omissions resulting from such changes.

Our research methodology involved conducting one-on-one interviews and extensive online data research. The gathered data underwent thorough review and compilation by our team, utilizing proprietary tools for fact- checking and editing.

Please note that the published report may not encompass all data collected during the research process, as it is formatted for readability. Complete datasets are available upon request.

Forecasts presented in this article are based on diverse sources, including respondent data and publicly available information from regulators, research partners, newspapers, and government agencies.

Proprietary Notice: This report was prepared by the Murtala Muhammed Foundation and should not be used either in whole or part without fully acknowledging the foundation.

About MMF

Established in 2001, the Murtala Muhammed Foundation (MMF) is a Nigerian non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to promoting human rights, sustainable development, and good governance across Africa. Inspired by the legacy of General Murtala Muhammed, a former Head of State of Nigeria (1975-1976) known for his commitment to social justice, the MMF addresses critical challenges facing the continent.

Thematic Areas of Focus

The MMF prioritizes four key thematic areas in its programmatic work:

Humanitarian Response: The MMF recognizes the vulnerability of African communities to crises and disasters. MMF provides emergency relief and capacity-building support to strengthen local resilience and preparedness mechanisms.

Women Empowerment: The MMF is a strong proponent of gender equality and recognizes the pivotal role that empowered women play in fostering development. MMF actively supports initiatives that enhance women's access to education, leadership opportunities, and economic empowerment. This includes collaboration with the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women, which provides crucial mentorship and support to female entrepreneurs.

Governance and Policy Advocacy: The MMF advocates for transparent and accountable governance practices throughout Africa. MMF engages in policy analysis and advocacy efforts to ensure policies are formulated and implemented to promote equitable outcomes and empower citizens.

Education: The MMF emphasizes the transformative power of education as a cornerstone of progress in Africa. MMF prioritizes initiatives that increase access to quality education, particularly for girls. This focus aligns with the MMF's commitment to addressing the critical issue of girl abductions across the continent. By tackling the root causes of education inequity, such as poverty, insecurity and lack of access, MMF aims to create a future where all girls are safe and empowered to reach their full potential.

MURTALA MUHAMMED FOUNDATION

Mission Statement

Our mission is to cultivate impactful partnerships to empower the most marginalized communities across Africa, fostering inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Vision Statement

To be an institution that transcends all boundaries dedicated to the socioeconomic development of Africa

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01 Introduction

Ruth Bitrus, mother to Godiya Bitrus

1.Global Issues around Girls' Abduction

A Pervasive Concern
The abduction of girls stands as an alarming and pervasive global phenomenon that defies borders, leaving lasting wounds on communities and shaking the very foundations of societies worldwide. This insidious practice not only inflicts immediate harm upon its victims but also triggers a ripple effect of enduring consequences. According to recent data from UNICEF (2022), about 1 million children are snatched from their homes annually, with girls bearing the brunt of this crisis, constituting up to two-thirds of the cases. This statistics reveal that no corner of the globe is immune from this threat.

In sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 30% of women have reported being coerced into marriage highlighting the multifaceted nature of abductions (World Bank, 2022). Cases of human trafficking, domestic servitude and the nefarious recruitment of girls into armed conflicts are also commonly reported across the world which raises concerns about the safety and security of young women globally.

These atrocities prompt urgent questions about the adequacy of existing safeguards and the efficacy of measures aimed at preventing and addressing such heinous crimes. Beyond the immediate trauma inflicted upon the victims, the long-term repercussions of these criminal acts reverberate through families, communities, and societies, perpetuating cycles of violence, exploitation, and despair.

Thus, the abduction of girls emerges as both a local catastrophe and a global crisis, demanding concerted action and unwavering commitment globally. It calls for comprehensive strategies that encompass prevention, protection, and prosecution to safeguard the rights and dignity of every girl, ensuring that they can thrive in a world free from the specter of abduction and exploitation. Only through collective resolve and sustained efforts can we hope to dismantle the networks of oppression and create a future where every girl can fulfill her potential without fear or constraint.

The abduction of a girl is not just an attack on her individual life, liberty, and security; it is an attack on her community, her education, and her future." - Malala Yousafzai.

Indeed, the trauma and loss inflicted by abductions often lead to the unravelling of social structures that were once the very foundation of community life.

As Nigeria endeavors to grasp the full scope of Chibok it becomes increasingly apparent that the abduction of girls has been a longstanding concern, predating even that globally recognized incident involving the abduction of 276 girls from Government Secondary School Chibok girls in 2014. Data collected from various regions underscores a troubling escalation in the number of girls abducted both before and after this watershed moment. For instance, figures compiled by Human Rights Watch reveal a steady and concerning rise in the incidence of girls kidnapped in the years leading up to the Chibok incident (Human Rights Watch, 2021).

Prior to Chibok, these incidents often went unnoticed or were dismissed, their gravity overshadowed by other pressing concerns. However, the Chibok episode served as a pivotal turning point, thrusting the issue into international spotlight and compelling a much-needed reassessment of the global response to it.

A pervasive global crisis with multifaceted roots factors contributing to this epidemic vary widely, encompassing socioeconomic disparities, political instability, armed conflict, religious extremism, and entrenched gender inequalities. In many cases, the proliferation of organized crime networks and the ease of cross-border trafficking exacerbate the vulnerability of girls to abduction, particularly in regions where governance is weak or compromised.

Beyond the immediate trauma experienced by the victims and their families, entire communities are left grappling with the aftermath, contending with shattered trust, heightened fear, and a pervasive sense of insecurity. Schools become empty shells, devoid of the laughter and chatter of the abducted girls, while parents live in perpetual anguish, haunted by the uncertainty of their daughters' fate.

In light of these sobering realities, addressing the scourge of girls' abduction demands a comprehensive and concerted response at the local, national, and international levels, from governments, international organizations, civil society, and individuals alike. This necessitates not only robust legal frameworks and law enforcement mechanisms to combat impunity and hold perpetrators accountable but also targeted interventions to address the root causes of abduction, including poverty alleviation, access to education, gender equality, and conflict resolution. Additionally, efforts must be made to bolster community resilience and support mechanisms to mitigate the psychological and social impact of abduction on survivors and affected communities.

By shedding light on the underlying causes, prevalence, and enduring impact of Chibok, this report seeks to galvanize action and mobilize resources towards a concerted and sustainable response that prioritizes the protection and empowerment of girls everywhere. Only through collective resolve and solidarity can we hope to stem the tide of girls' abduction and build a world where every girl can live free from fear and exploitation.

2.The Plight of Abducted Girls: Nigeria's Ongoing Crisis

The abduction of girls in Nigeria, , has garnered significant international attention due to its frequency and scale. The country has grappled with various forms of abduction, ranging from the mass kidnapping of schoolgirls by extremist groups like Boko Haram to cases of trafficking and forced marriages.

These abductions, in addition to robbing girls of their freedom and autonomy, also perpetuate violence, poverty, and marginalisation within Nigeria. One of the primary drivers of girls' abduction in Nigeria is the pervasive extremist ideologies, exemplified by groups like Boko Haram. This militant organization has systematically targeted schools,

Lydia Ibrahim with a photograph of her daughter, Rebecca Musa Ibrahim

particularly those providing education to girls, as part of its campaign against Western education.Although the 2014 abduction of 276 schoolgirls from Chibok drew global condemnation and sparked the #BringBackOurGirls campaign, yet, ten years later, 91 of the girls remain missing, highlighting the difficulty in securing their return and holding perpetrators accountable.

However, within Nigeria the crisis extends beyond the actions of extremist groups, encompassing broader issues such as poverty, gender inequality, and weak governance. In many cases, girls are abducted due to economic desperation, lured by false promises of employment or marriage, only to be sold into slavery or forced into exploitative situations. Further, entrenched cultural norms and patriarchal attitudes perpetuate the vulnerability of girls, limiting their access to education and economic opportunities and relegating them to subordinate roles within society.

The abduction of girls in Nigeria undermines the country's social and economic development due to its deleterious effect on education which is a cornerstone of progress. Furthermore, the persistent threat of abduction has led to widespread fear and distrust, particularly among vulnerable communities. Families are often forced to choose between the safety of their daughters and their right to education, further exacerbating inequalities and perpetuating cycles of poverty..

3. Significance of the Chibok Girls' Abduction in National and International Contexts

Among the myriad incidents of girls' abduction, the Chibok girls' kidnapping stands out The sheer scale of this event, exceeding any other documented instance of mass schoolgirl abduction, underscored the urgent need for concerted efforts to address and prevent such heinous acts from recurring.

The Chibok abduction became a rallying point for global awareness, prompting nations and organizations like the #BringBackOurGirls movement to reevaluate their strategies for safeguarding vulnerable populations (Bring Back Our Girls Movement, 2023*). As we explore the significance of the Chibok incident in the national and international contexts, it becomes clear that it not only highlighted the vulnerabilities of specific regions but also acted as a reminder of the need for interconnectedness of efforts to combat girls' abduction globally. This incident served as a wake-up call, emphasizing the crucial role of international cooperation in addressing this grave concern.

4.Analyzing Pre- and Post-Chibok Data

To comprehend the impact of the Chibok incident fully, it is crucial to analyze the data surrounding girls' abduction in and after 2014. Doing so will allow us to discern patterns, identify potential factors contributing to the rise, and inform future preventive measures. Data collected from various sources, including international organizations, human rights groups, and government agencies, provide valuable insights into the prevalence and dynamics of girls' abduction over time.

*https://bringbackourgirls.ng/

5. Purpose and Scope of the Report

This report comprehensively explores the abduction of girls around the world, weaving a narrative that threads through the broader global context and homes in on Chibok girls. The primary objective is to analyze the multifaceted aspects of girls' abduction, from the root causes to the aftermath, and to draw attention to the need for proactive measures at local, national, and international levels.

Purpose of the Report

By understanding the broader context of girls' abduction and homing in on the Chibok incident, we aim to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding the safety of young females globally. This report will synthesize existing knowledge, present new insights, and advocate for informed strategies to prevent and respond to girls' abduction effectively.

Scope of the Report

As we proceed, the narrative will delve deeper into the specific dimensions of girls' abduction, drawing on available research and shedding light on the complexities of this pervasive issue that continues to impact countless lives around the world.

The scope of the report encompasses:

A Case Study of the Chibok Study which aims at:

- Providing a detailed account of the abduction of the Chibok girls in 2014, including the events leading up to the abduction, the response efforts, and the aftermath,

- Examining the global response to the Chibok incident and its significance in shaping international efforts to combat girls' abduction

In conclusion, this report seeks to shed light on the urgent need to address the scourge of girls' abduction, with a particular focus on the Chibok incident. By analyzing the complexities of girls' abduction and advocating for informed strategies, we aim to contribute to ongoing efforts to safeguard the rights and dignity of young females worldwide.

Event Timeline

2014

Boko Haram militants kidnap 276 girls from the Government Secondary School in Chibok, Nigeria. Immediate Aftermath (April 2014): **57 girls escaped from the militants.**

2016

- The first Chibok girl was found with a child in the Sambisa Forest on May 16, 2016
- A significant breakthrough occurred with the release of 21 Chibok girls following negotiations between the Nigerian government and Boko Haram on October 13, 2016
- Another Chibok girl was found in Pulka, Northern Borno on November 5, 2016

2017

One of the girls was found in the Sambisa Forest with a child on the 5 January 2023 After series of negotiations between the Nigerian government; and the militant group 82 girls were released in exchange for some suspected Boko Haram members incarcerated by the Nigerian military.

2018

1 Chibok girl escaped captivity

2021-2022

15 more girls were rescued from captivity by the Nigerian military

2023

5 more girls escaped captivity and are currently under government rehabilitation.

Methodology

This research employs the meticulous methodology that integrates various data sources, includingprevious interviews, primarydata collection, and comprehensive reviewsof online materials, thus ensuring a holistic exploration of the multifaceted dimensions surrounding girls' abduction and its profound societal impacts.

Literature Review and Previous Interviews

The research incorporates insights from previous interviews conducted by Dr. Aisha Oyebode, as documented in her work, "The Stolen Daughters of Chibok," between 2018 and 2019. These interviews offer invaluable firsthand perspectives on the experiences of survivors, families, and communities impacted by the Chibok girls' abduction, serving as a foundational cornerstone for this study's understanding.

Moreover, a rigorous examination of online materials provided by reputable organizations enriches the research landscape. These materials encompass a wide array of reports, statistics, and case studies which extend beyond the Chibok incident, furnishing the survey with a nuanced understanding of the broader implications of this prevalent challenge.

Data Collection

Primary Data from Interviews

Building upon the insights from Dr Aisha Oyebode's interviews, the research endeavors to expand its empirical foundation with additional interviews conducted with survivors, families, and community members directly affected by girls' abduction, spanning the years 2014 to 2023. Employing a semi-structured approach within individual and group settings, these interviews aimed to capture diverse perspectives on the motivations behind abductions, the immediate and long-term impacts, and the efficacy of existing preventive measures.

Online Materials from Organizations

Supplementing the primary data, the study reviewed online materials from prominent organizations in child protection, human rights, and gender studies . This systematic approach ensures an up- to-date and comprehensive understanding of global initiatives and responses to girls' abduction, affording insights into evolving strategies and interventions aimed at addressing this critical issue.

Ethical Considerations

Stringent ethical considerations designed to safeguard the rights and well-being of all stakeholders involved were central to this research. A paramount ethical consideration was upholding the individuals' dignity, privacy, and well-being. Given the sensitive nature of their experiences, it was imperative to prioritize informed consent, ensuring that participants fully understood the purpose, risks, and potential consequences of their involvement in the study. Further, the research was based on data that was largely in the public domain. Respect for cultural norms and traditions within the Chibok community was essential, necessitating sensitivity to local customs and beliefs throughout the

research process. Moreover, a trauma-informed approach, recognizing and mitigating any potential re-traumatization that may arise from recounting traumatic events, was adopted. Ultimately, despite wanting the study to contribute to advancing knowledge, ethical research practices were foundational to prioritizing the well-being and rights of those directly impacted by the Chibok abduction.

Dissemination Plan

The culmination of this research endeavour will be disseminated through a myriad of channels. Additionally, parts of the report will be made publicly accessible via the MMF website and other pertinent platforms. This dissemination strategy seeks to catalyze informed discourse and action, fostering collaborative efforts to combat girls' abduction and safeguard the rights and dignity of all girls worldwide.

02

Historical Context

Rhoda Abdu, Mother To Safiya Abdu

Abductions of Girls in Africa

The pervasive abductions of girls in Africa is a striking backdrop to the heart-wrenching events that unfolded in Chibok on April 14, 2014. Across the continent, armed conflicts, political instability, and socio-economic vulnerabilities have made girls susceptible to various forms of abduction, ranging from forced marriages to recruitment into armed groups. The abduction of the Chibok girls is a reminder of the broader challenges faced by young girls in conflict zones across Africa.

In many parts of Africa, the kidnapping of girls has been a recurring phenomenon, deeply intertwined with historical, cultural, and socio-political contexts. From the transatlantic slave trade to colonial conquests, the exploitation and abduction of African girls have left enduring scars on the continent's collective memory.

During the transatlantic slave trade, millions of Africans, including countless girls, were forcibly taken from their homes and transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas. The abduction of girls was not only a means of labour exploitation but also served as a tool for perpetuating the brutal system of chattel slavery. Families were torn apart, communities decimated, and generations subjected to unimaginable suffering.

With the abolition of the slave trade came colonial occupation where occupying powers imposed their dominance through violence and coercion, often targeting African girls for labour, concubinage, or other forms of exploitation. The colonial legacy left a lasting impact on the continent, exacerbating existing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

In the post-colonial era, the emergence of independent African states brought new challenges and complexities. Armed conflicts, fueled by political rivalries, ethnic tensions, and external interventions, engulfed many regions, leaving civilians, particularly girls, caught in the crossfire. In conflict zones such as Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Nigeria, armed groups have routinely abducted girls for various purposes, including sexual slavery, domestic servitude, and as child soldiers.

The abduction of girls in Africa is also rooted in structural inequalities and systemic injustices. Poverty, lack of access to education, and discriminatory cultural practices perpetuate the vulnerability of girls, making them easy targets for exploitation and abuse. Forced marriages, often disguised as traditional customs or religious practices, rob girls of their autonomy and prospects, trapping them in cycles of poverty and oppression.

The abduction of the Chibok girls was not an isolated incident but rather a symptom of deeper structural injustices that continue to plague African societies, exemplified by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA*), a notorious armed group that has perpetrated heinous crimes, including the abduction of girls, in various countries in Central Africa, most notably Uganda, South

*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord%27s_Resistance_Army
** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Kony

Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic.

Led by Joseph Kony**, the LRA has terrorized communities for decades, employing brutal tactics such as mass killings, mutilations, and the abduction of children, including girls, to serve as soldiers, porters, and "wives" for commanders. Girls abducted by the LRA are often subjected to horrific violence, including rape, sexual slavery, and forced labour. Many endure years of captivity, deprived of their basic rights and subjected to psychological and physical abuse. The LRA's brutal tactics have left a deep scar on the region, exacerbating existing challenges such as poverty, displacement, and instability.

Despite international efforts to combat the LRA and bring its leaders to justice, the group continues to pose a threat to the safety and security of communities in Central Africa, underscoring the urgent need for sustained action to address the root causes of conflict and violence in the region.

It also highlights the importance of supporting survivors and affected communities in their recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Similarly, recent kidnappings in Nigeria have further highlighted the pervasive issue of abduction, particularly targeting school girls.The Dapchi abduction of February 2018, where Boko Haram insurgents seized over 100 schoolgirls from the Government Girls Science and Technical College in Dapchi, Yobe State, stands out prominently. Furthermore, the abduction of over 300 schoolboys in Kankara, Katsina State, in December 2020, and the kidnapping of hundreds of schoolgirls from Government Girls Science Secondary School in Jangebe, Zamfara State, in February 2021, sent shock waves across the nation and the international community. These kidnappings, often carried out by criminal gangs seeking ransom or armed groups with ideological motives, have instilled fear and uncertainty among Nigerian communities, especially among parents and students. The Nigerian government's response to these incidents has been met with criticism, raising concerns about the adequacy of security measures and the protection of vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, the continued captivity of 91 Chibok girls and Leah Sharibu and the unresolved status of many abducted school children underscore the urgent need for improved security infrastructure, effective law enforcement, and greater investments in education and socio-economic development to prevent further abductions and ensure the safety and well-being of all Nigerians, especially young girls.

Ultimately, to truly combat the scourge of girls' abduction, concerted efforts are needed to address the root causes, including poverty, inequality, and conflict. Only by empowering girls, safeguarding their rights, and fostering inclusive and equitable societies can we ensure a future where every girl can thrive free from fear and exploitation.

One of the 21 girls released in 2016 unites with her parents after 2 years

Boko Haram; Beyond the Chibok Abductions

Boko Haram has shown some of those kidnapped on its propaganda videos

Early Beginnings

The origin and evolution of Boko Haram present a complex and distressing narrative, marked by a transition from non-violent activism to armed insurgency and the splintering of the group into factions following the death of its leader, Mohammed Yusuf. The escalation of violence, including numerous attacks and the abduction of students, serves as a harrowing reminder of the broader pattern of extremist violence that predates and continues beyond these specific events that led to the brutal murder of Yusuf in official detention.

Following Yusuf's death, the group's focus transitioned from preaching against Western influences and advocating for a stricter interpretation of Sharia law to armed insurgency under the leadership of Abubakar Al-Shekawi (Shekawu).This transition is a significant turning point in the group's history and was marked by a shift towards violent tactics, including bombings, assassinations, and attacks on security forces and government buildings.

The period between 2010 and 2014 saw Boko Haram carry out numerous attacks, targeting Muslim and Christian communities, government officials, and civilians across northern Nigeria. These attacks, including the Christmas Day bombing of St. Theresa's Catholic Church in Madalla, the coordinated attacks on police stations and government buildings in Kano, and the

brutal murder of 59 students from the Federal Government College, Buni Yadi, resulted in significant loss of life and struck at the heart of communities.

Designation as a Terrorist Organisation

Boko Haram is designated as a terrorist organization by numerous countries and unions, including Nigeria, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. This designation stems from the group's extensive history of violence, extremism, and destabilizing activities which have led to widespread fear, displacement, and loss of lives in Nigeria and neighboring countries in the Lake Chad Basin region. Further, by delving deeper into the reasons behind this designation, it becomes evident that Boko Haram's actions have far-reaching implications beyond Nigeria's borders.

Firstly, Boko Haram's relentless campaign of violence against civilians, security forces, and government institutions has resulted in numerous casualties and created a climate of fear and insecurity. The group has carried out bombings, shootings, and kidnappings, targeting both Muslims and Christians who do not subscribe to its extremist ideology. This indiscriminate violence has caused immense suffering and has been condemned by the international community.

Furthermore, Boko Haram's ideology is inherently anti-democratic and seeks to undermine the authority of the Nigerian state. The group rejects the secular government and seeks to establish its interpretation of Islamic governance based on strict adherence to Sharia law. This aspiration to create a parallel state challenges the sovereignty and stability of Nigeria and threatens the region's security.

Boko Haram's designation as a terrorist organization also reflects the global recognition of its links to transnational terrorist networks. The group has reportedly received training, funding, and support from international terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Islamic State (IS). These connections heighten concerns about Boko Haram's potential to export its extremist ideology and violence beyond Nigeria's borders, posing a threat to regional and international security.

Boko Haram's activities have contributed to a humanitarian crisis of staggering proportions. The group's attacks have forced millions of people to flee their homes, leadingto widespread displacement and acute humanitarian needs. In addition to causing direct harm to civilians, Boko Haram has also disrupted livelihoods, destroyed infrastructure, and hindered access to essential services such as education and healthcare.

While Boko Haram's opposition to Western education is what often captures attention, it's essential to delve deeper into the more negative elements of the group's ideology and actions.

Boko Haram's activities have exacerbated existing socio-economic disparities and perpetuated cycles of poverty and instability. Additionally, their extortion and exploitation of local populations have further deepened economicgrievances and contributed to widespread suffering.

Overall, the negative elements of Boko Haram's ideology and actions are manifold and have far-reaching

Right: Rebbecca Ibrahims Note book. Left: Palmata Musa's notebook

consequences. They include human rights abuses, terrorism, economic disruption, and political destabilization.

Boko is Haram

Boko Haram's attacks on Western education represent a significant aspect of the group's ideology and tactics. The Hausa term "Boko Haram" translates roughly to "Western education is forbidden. The group's opposition to Western education is rooted in its extremist interpretation of Islam, which views secular education as incompatible with its vision of an Islamic state governed by Sharia law.

Boko Haram's campaign against Western education manifests in various ways, including the targeting of schools, teachers, and students. According to UNHCR, between 2009 and 2015, Boko Haram attacks destroyed more than 910 schools and forced at least 1,500 others to close in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. These attacks have deprived over 1.8 million children of education and resulted in the displacement of thousands of teachers and students. The group sees educational institutions as symbols of Western influence and secularism, which they seek to eradicate from society. As a result, schools in areas under Boko Haram's control have been systematically attacked, vandalized, and destroyed. Teachers and students have been killed, abducted, or forced to flee, depriving communities of access to education and disrupting normalcy in daily life.

These attacks on education have profound and far-reaching consequences. They not only deprive children and youth of their fundamental right to education but also perpetuate cycles of poverty, ignorance, and radicalization. According to UNICEF, as of 2020, over 13 million children in Nigeria's northeast region needed humanitarian assistance, with many lacking access to education due to Boko Haram's activities.

Furthermore, Boko Haram's attacks on education are part of a broader plan to disrupt the functioning of government services and sow fear and instability among the population. In this way, they seek to weaken the state's legitimacy and create conditions conducive to their agenda.

Overall, Boko Haram's attacks on Western education in addition to being a violation of human rights are also a deliberate tactics aimed at advancing the group's extremist ideology and undermining social cohesion and development.

The Northeast Nigeria Landscape: Socioeconomic Challenges and Gender Inequality

One freed Chibok girl celebrates with family members during a church service in Abuja, Nigeria, on Oct. 16, 2016. Photo credit voice of Africa

Northeast Nigeria, particularly Borno state, where Chibok is located, presents a landscape marked by pervasive poverty, inadequate access to essential services, and stark gender disparities. These underlying socioeconomic conditions have created avenues for extremist groups like Boko Haram to recruit disillusioned youth, exacerbating the region's challenges. The poverty and inequality in the area are reflected in statistics that underscore the urgent need for comprehensive interventions.

Poverty and Inequality

Borno State has consistently ranked among the poorest in Nigeria, grappling with chronic food insecurity, inadequate access to healthcare and education, and a stark income disparity between urban and rural areas. **According to the 2019 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Borno state has an MPI of 0.625, the highest in Nigeria, placing it among the poorest states globally. 84.8% of the Borno residents live in poverty, starkly contrasting the national average of 47.2% (2012 data).** These startling figures underscore the deep-seated socioeconomic challenges that have plagued the region, contributing to the vulnerability of its population to extremist influences.

Education and its Significance

The abduction of schoolgirls, particularly exemplified by the tragic events in Chibok, has had a profound impact on education in the region, disproportionately affecting access to education for girls. The Government Girls Secondary School in Chibok represented a beacon of hope, offering opportunity and empowerment to girls in a society where patriarchal norms often limited their choices. However, the broader educational landscape in Borno presents significant challenges. In 2018/2019 the state faced the lowest net attendance rate in primary education nationwide, at 30.6% compared to the national average of 79.8% (2018/19 data). Moreover, the gender gap in education compounds these challenges, with only 20.7% of girls attending primary school compared to 40.5% of boys, exacerbating gender disparities in educational access.

Women's Rights

The targeting of girls' education has served to further highlight the precarity of women's rights in the region. Boko Haram's extremist ideology advocates for strict gender roles and the subjugation of women, viewing education as a direct threat to its control. The abduction of the Chibok schoolgirls can be interpreted as a systematic attempt to stifle female autonomy and progress, perpetuating gender inequality in an already challenged environment. This indicates a broader trend in Nigeria, where significant gender disparities persist. The Global Gender Gap Index 2022 ranks Nigeria 130th out of 146 countries, highlighting the substantial gender inequality present in the country. In Borno, female participation in the workforce is a mere 14.7%, a stark contrast to the national average of 40.2%, further underscoring the deeply entrenched gender disparities that perpetuate the marginalization of women in the region.

The Way Forward

Addressing the multifaceted challenges in Northeast Nigeria necessitates a comprehensive approach that tackles poverty, education, and gender inequality in tandem. Efforts to address poverty and inequality must encompass targeted interventions to improve access to healthcare, food security, and economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, strategic investments in education are essential to bridge the gender gap and provide equal access to quality education, especially for girls. Initiatives to promote women's rights and empowerment should include efforts to challenge gender norms, expand economic opportunities, and ensure access to education for all. Moreover, it is imperative to strengthen security measures and implement policies that protect vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, from the threat of extremist groups.

> **In summary, for northeast Nigeria to overcome the entrenched socioeconomic obstacles and become a more secure and prosperous region, poverty alleviation, educational reform and gender equality must be prioritized.**

Map of Borno State

Chibok Community And The Abduction

The abduction of the Chibok girls was a tragic and shocking event that profoundly affected the Chibok community and the world. The significance of the abduction lay in the fact that it highlighted the vulnerability of innocent civilians, especially young girls, in conflict zones. The girls were pursuing their education, a fundamental right that should be protected and cherished when they were subjected to such a harrowing ordeal. The incident underscored the importance of safeguarding the rights of children and ensuring their safety, particularly in regions affected by conflict and violence.

The abduction also sparked a global outcry and led to widespread solidarity and support driven by the #BringBackOurGirls campaign, which gained momentum on social media and resulted in people from all walks of life raising their voices in solidarity with the abducted girls and their families.The campaign transcended national borders and became a symbol of the collective desire for justice, peace, and the safe return of the girls. The Chibok community, in the aftermath of the abduction, faced immense emotional turmoil and uncertainty. Families grappled with the anguish of not knowing the fate of their loved ones while the school itself was left devastated. The attack on the Government Girls Secondary School while causing destruction also shattered the sense of security and trust within the community.

The resilience and determination of the Chibok community in the face of such adversity were truly remarkable. Despite the profound trauma they experienced, the community rallied, drawing strength from each other and refusing to be

Saraya Andrew, Mother to Deborah Andrew.

defined solely by the tragic events that had befallen them. The unity and courage displayed by the community served as an inspiration to people worldwide and demonstrated the unwavering spirit of resilience in the face of unimaginable hardship. The plight of the Chibok girls also prompted a broader conversation about the importance of girl education, and the barriers they often face in accessing learning opportunities. It shed light on the unique challenges that girls in conflict-affected areas confront in pursuing their education and the vital role that education plays in empowering and shaping their futures. The global attention garnered by the abduction brought renewed focus on the need to ensure safe and inclusive

educational environments for all children, regardless of their circumstances.

Efforts to secure the release of the abducted girls were met with both challenges and moments of hope. The Nigerian government, with the assistance of international allies, engaged in negotiations with Boko Haram to secure the release of the girls. While some of the girls were eventually freed or managed to escape their captors, many remain missing, their fates unknown.The unresolved status of the remaining abducted girls continues to weigh heavily on the hearts of their families and community. Their absence serves as a poignant reminder of the ongoing impact of conflict and extremism on innocent lives and the urgent need for sustained efforts to address the root causes of such violence and insecurity.

The Chibok girls' abduction also highlights the need for comprehensive support for survivors of such traumatic experiences. The girls who were fortunate enough to return faced the dauntingtask of rebuilding their lives and processing the psychological impactof their ordeal.The importance of providing trauma-informed care, psychosocial support, and reintegration assistance to survivors of abduction and violence has become increasingly evident in the wake of the tragedy. As time passes, the memory of the yet-to-be-released Chibok girls and the ongoing quest for their safe return remain a symbol of perseverance and an enduring hope for justice as Nigerian and global communities continue to advocate for their release and press for measures to prevent similar tragedies from re-occurring.

Ten years later, the Chibok girls' ordeal continues to cry for solutions to the complex challenges of conflict, extremism, and the protection of human rights. Their story serves as a catalyst for renewed commitments to promoting peace, advancing gender equality, and protecting the rights of all individuals. While the pain and suffering caused by the girls' abduction can never be erased, their courage and resilience continue to inspire ongoing efforts to create a world where every person can live freely.The unwavering support for the girls and their families stands as a testament to the power of solidarity and the shared commitment to upholding the dignity and rights of every individual, irrespective of their circumstances.

Hauwa Mutah, Esther Marcus, and their children with the military after escaping captivity in 2023

Significant Dates post Abduction of the Chibok Girls:

2014 –2023

2014

April 14, 2014
The Abduction of 276 girls from the Government Secondary School Chibok.

April 14 - 17, 2014
57 of the girls escaped by jumping off the Boko Haram trucks.

April 15, 2014
False claim & Retraction: The Nigerian Army falsely declared that all but eight of the abducted girls had been released and 35 Boko Haram members killed in the process. The claim was later retracted.

May 12, 2014
Boko Haram released a video showing many of the abducted girls covered in hijab from head to toe and chanting Arabic verses. The leader of the terrorists, Abubakar Shekau, said they would be released if the Nigerian government released the group's fighters who were being held in custody.

May 14, 2014
The UN addressed and condemned the abduction of the school girls in a council in Geneva.

2016

May 16, 2016
Amina Ali Nkeki was rescued by members of the Civilian Joint Task Force, alongside her six-month-old baby and a suspected terrorist, Mohammad Hayyatu, who claimed to be her husband.

August 14, 2016
Another video surfaced on the internet showing some of the Chibok girls, many of them carrying children. A masked man who spoke in the video reiterated Boko Haram's demands for the release of some of its fighters in return for the girls.

October 13, 2016
Twenty-one of the Chibok girls were released following a deal believed to have been brokered by the Swiss government and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

November 5, 2016
Maryam Ali-Maiyanga was found with a child.

2017

January 2, 2017
Rakiya Abubakar Gali, was rescued with a child. The BBOG group confirmed her identity.

May 6, 2017
82 of the abducted girls were negotiated for & released; 83 girls were supposed to have been released, but Saraya Paul opted out of the deal at the last minute, choosing to remain with her captors.

2018

January 4, 2018
Salomi Pogu was rescued alongside another young girl whose name was given as Jamila Adams (Not one of the Chibok girls)

Significant Dates post Abduction of the Chibok Girls:

2014 -2023

2021

January 20, 2021
Mary Amos escaped captivity

January 29, 2021
Halima Ali Maiyanga, sister to Ali Maryam Maiyanga, escaped with her son.

July 28, 2021
Ruth Ngiladar (Pogu), alongside her Boko Haram Husband and two children, surrendered to the military.

August 14, 2021
Hassana Adamu was rescued with two children.

2022

August 12, 2022
Aisha Grema was rescued with her child by the military.

June 16, 2022
Mary Dauda Yahi and Hauwa Joseph were found around Gwoza Forest with their children.

July 26, 2022
Serah Luka(Kauna) was rescued alongside her child.

July 28, 2022
Hannatu Musa was rescued with her Boko-Haram husband and two children.

September 7, 2022
Asabe Ali , Falta Lawan , Jinkai Yama and their fivechildren were rescued by the military.

September 8, 2022
Ruth Bitrus and her child were rescued after escaping captivity.

September 29, 2022
Yana Pogu was rescued with her four children.

October 2, 2022
Rejoice Sanki was rescued with two children.

2023

May 4, 2023
Esther Marcus and Hauwa Mutah were both rescued in the Sambisa Forest.

May 6, 2023
Saratu Dauda and her three children were rescued outside the Sambisa Forest.

June 16, 2023
Mary Nkeki was rescued by the military.

August 21, 2023
Rebecca Kabu was found in Cameroon by the military.

03

Status Of The Chibok Girls: A Comprehensive Overview

Rebbecca Solomon, Mother to Deborah Solomon

2014 Abductions and Initial Escapes

APRIL 14 TO 17 : ABDUCTION OF 276 AND INITIAL ESCAPE OF 57 GIRLS

When the Boko Haram insurgents set out on April 14, 2014, they were on a mission to procure food and a concrete block-making machine from the Government Girls Secondary School Chibok. However, upon discovering a large number of girls in the school, their plans changed. They promptly reported this unexpected development to their high command, which instructed them to seize the girls as part of their spoils.

This directive, however, presented logistical challenges, necessitating the hijacking of additional vehicles to transport the girls to the Sambisa Forest.

Amidst the chaos, and the exceptionally slow response of the military, fifty-seven girls seized fleeting opportunities to escape before reaching the Sambisa Forest. Their journey through the dense wilderness was fraught with hunger, thirst, and the ever-looming threat of recapture. Despite enduring physical injuries, they displayed remarkable resilience and resourcefulness, skillfully navigating their way back home.

List of Girls That Escaped Captivity

Aishatu Modu	Hadiza Fali	Ladiya Pogu	Saratu Isa
Aishatu Usman	Hadiza Hamidu	Lidiya Maina	Saratu Lawan
Amina Abdullahi	Hadiza Kwagwi	Lucy Dzakwa	Saratu Musa
Anna Sanya	Hajara Abdullahi	Lugwa Yahi	Saratu Yohanna
Asabe Nkeki	Hamsatu Umoru	Lugwa Yahi	Saraya Amos
Awa Andama	Hannatu Eliya	Maimuna Buba	Solome Yakubu
Comfort Ayuba	Hauwa Ibrahim	Mary Katambi	Tabita Watsai
Debora Ishaya	Hauwa John	Mercy Paul	Thlama Wala
Dina Lawan	Hauwa Musa	No'ami Lawan	Wayang
Dorcas Musa	Hauwa Sani	Patience Bulus	Yagana Musa
Esther Kwachi	Hauwa Thawur	Rahab Pogu	Yagana Yamani
Falmata Dawa	Joy Bishara	Rahab Yaga	Zara Ali
Godiya Simon	Kauna Bitrus	Rebecca Ishaku	Zara Umoru
Grace Simon	Kume Ishaku	Rejoice Yaga	
Habiba Yahaya	Ladi Nkeki (Lidiya)	Saratu Amos	

Note: The names and number of initial escapees were challenging to verify, as it was retroactively determined in response to an offer of scholarship for those whose daughters had been abducted and escaped. There have been accusations of widespread deceit by government officials, who included the names of their daughters and wards, even though they had not been abducted. The number gained widespread acceptance and was adopted in the report of the Presidential Fact-Finding Committee on June 20, 2014. (Oyebode 2020)

Jafaru Deborah, her son

2016: Hope At Last

MAY 16: AMINA ALI NKEKI

Amina Ali Nkeki, one of the youngest Chibok girls kidnapped, and the first of the group to be found, was rescued on May 17, 2016. She was discovered alongside her four-month-old child, and an alleged commander named Mohammed Hayatu, who claimed to be her husband.

Amina was severely malnourished, having given birth while in captivity. During debriefings, she revealed that a commander had coerced her into marrying Hayatu. Amina's rescue took place in the vicinity of the Sambisa Forest.

Nkeki Ali Amina plus 1

OCTOBER 13: 21 RETURNED

On October 13, 2016, a significant development occurred with the release of 21 girls by Boko Haram. This was a momentous accomplishment which the Nigerian government achieved through negotiations facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Swiss government.

The successful outcome demonstrated the potential for diplomatic solutions in resolving conflicts involving extremist groups. The ICRC played a crucial role as a mediator, drawing on its extensive experience, while Switzerland, as a neutral party, provided a conducive environment for talks. This achievement emphasized the importance of dialogue and mediation in dealing with non-state armed actors.

Abana Blessing
Amos Comfort
Andrew Deborah Andrew
Bashir Maryamu
Dama Glory
Emmanuel Saratu
Gapani Agnes
Goni Asabe
Habila Comfort
Ibrahim Rahab
Ibrahim Rebecca
Musa Ibrahim
Jafaru Deborah
John Jummai
Lawan Maryamu
Mainta Glory Adar
Markus Saratu
Musa Helene
Nuhu Pindar
Sanda Lugwa
Usman Mary Daniel
Mallum Rebecca

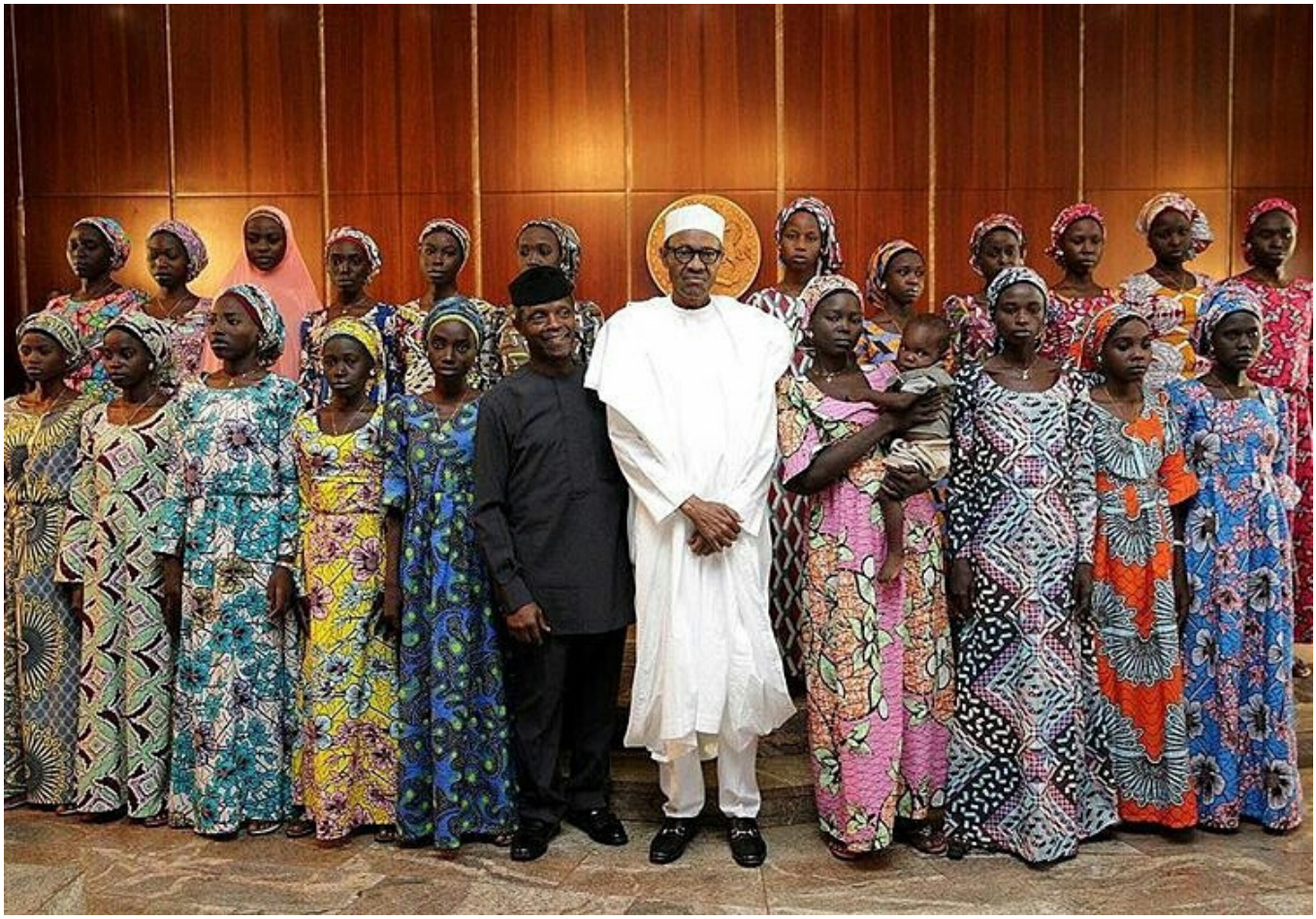
** Jafaru Deborah was abducted when she was pregnant, so she returned with child*

NOVEMBER 5: MARYAM ALI MAIYANGA

Maryam Ali Maiyanga's story is undeniably poignant. She was discovered carrying her 10-month-old child during the screening of escapees from Boko Haram's base in the Sambisa Forest. Military spokesman Sani Usman reported that she was found by troops conducting these screenings..

Ali Maiyanga Maryam plus 1

A total of 23 Girls , Amina, Maryam and Jafaru Deborah each returned home with a child in 2016.



21 Girls released in 2016, hosted by the President in Abuja

Some of the 82 freed Chibok girls when President Muhammadu Buhari received them at the Presidential Villa, Abuja.

2017: Renewed Hope

JANUARY 5: RAKIYA ABUBAKAR GALI

Rakiya Abubakar Gali and her child were rescued in the Sambisa Forest by troops of the Nigerian Army and the Civilian Self-Defence Forces.

Abubakar Rakiya Gali plus 1

MAY 6: 82 RETURNED

On May 6, 2017, the Nigerian government negotiated the release of 82 Chibok schoolgirls from Boko Haram in exchange for five Boko Haram commanders. This negotiation was facilitated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Swiss government. It was a significant development in the efforts to free the remaining abducted Chibok girls.

It is worth noting that of the 83 girls whose release were being negotiated, one girl, Paul Saraya, decided to remain with her captors, citing undisclosed reasons. Consequently, a total of 82 girls were released. Saraya's decision highlights the complex psychological impact of captivity and the challenges faced by survivors of such traumatic experiences.

Abubakar Rakiya Gali
Abuga Lugwa Awa
Adamu Naomi
(co-writer of the Chibok diaries)
Aji Glory
Ali Christiana Ali
Ali Mary
Amadu Grace Amadu
Amos Ruth
Audu Ladi
Ayuba Lugwa (Mutah)
Ayuba Saratu
Baba Mwada
Bitrus Naomi
Bitrus Rahila
Bukar Yana
Bukari Abigail
Bulama Amina
Bulama Maryamu
Bulus Comfort
Daniel Awa
Dauda Grace
Dauda Mary
Dauda Philo
Ezekiel Aisha
Habila Liatu
Habila Lydia
Hamman Kwazuku
Haruna Fibi
Hyalampa Tabitha
Ibrahim Hanatu
Ishaku Hanatu
Ishaku Ruth
Ishaya Hauwa
James Martha
James Martha Bello
Joseph Rebecca
Joshua Esther
Joshua Lydia
Joshua Yana
Kollo Ruth
Lalai Kau'na
Lawan Asabe
Luka Naomi
Mallum Laraba
Mamman Laraba
Manu Asabe
Musa Hauwa (Awa)
Musa Jummai
Musa Maryamu
Musa Palmata
Nkeki Racheal
Nkeki Sarah
Ntakai Hauwa
Paul Grace
Paul Jummai
Peter Deborah
Peter Rhoda
Philemon Naomi
Pogu Amina
Pogu Tabita
Samuel Lugwa
Shettima Yanke
Silas Tabitha
Solomon Lydia Kwamta
Solomon Rifkatu
Stephen Hannatu
Tabiji Fatima
Titus Salami
Usman Esther
Usman Maimuna
William Victoria
Wovi Maryamu
Yaga Naomi
Yaga Ramatu
Yahaya Maryamu
Yakubu Hadiza
Yakubu Juliana
Yakubu Mary
Yakubu Maryama
Yama Margret
Yanga Saraya
Yerima Awa
Yohanna Naomi
Zakaria Naomi

**A total of 83 Girls and a child returned home in 2017*

2018: An Oasis in the Desert

JANUARY 4:SALOMI POGU

On January 4, 2018, the Nigerian military discovered some escaped captives in Pulka, Gwoza Local Government Area of Borno State. Among those found were Pogu Salomi and Jamila Adams (not one of the Chibok girls). Both girls were found navigating the forest, eager to reunite with their families.

Pogu Salomi

Parents of the chibok girls during a memorials prayer.

Searching through photographs of the abducted girls

2021: An Echo After A Long Silence

JANUARY 14: MARY AMOS

Mary Amos was found in a group of women who had escaped Boko Haram captivity, she was rescued and identified by the military.

JANUARY 21: HALIMA ALI MAIYANGA

Halima Maiyanga younger sister to Maryam Maiyanga, was rescued by the military after escaping captivity. She returned with a child after enduring 5 more years of captivity than her sister and three marriages.

AUGUST 1: RUTH NGILADAR (POGU)

Ruth Ngiladar (Pogu) returned with two children. Ruth and her Boko Haram husband surrendered to the military.

AUGUST 14: HASSANA ADAMU

Hassana Adamu was rescued from captivity with two children. It was revealed that she had been married off twice during her captivity.

Amos Mary
Ngiladar Ruth (Pogu) plus 2
Adamu Hassana plus 2
Maiyanga Ali Halima plus 1

**A total of 4 Girls and 5 children returned home in 2021*

2022: Mixed Feelings: Mothers With Children

JUNE 29: RUTH BITRUS

Ruth Bitrus was rescued with a child by the military after she escaped from Boko Haram captivity.

JULY 21: MARY DAUDA (YAHI) and HAUWA JOSEPH

Mary Dauda with her child was found in Gwoza Forest alongside Hauwa Joseph and her child after escaping captivity.

JULY 26: SERAH (KAUNA) LUKA and HANNATU MUSA

Both ladies escaped Gazuwa Camp with their three children and were found by the military.

AUGUST 12: AISHA GREMA

Aisha Grema was rescued by the military with two children after her escape from her captors.

SEPTEMBER 7: ASABE ALI, FALTA LAWAN AND JINKAI YAMA

Asabe Ali was rescued alongside Falta Lawan and Jinkai Yama and their five children.
SEPTEMBER 29: YANA POGU
Yana Pogu was rescued with her four children including a set of twins in Mairari village, Bama Local Government Area.

OCTOBER 2: REJOICE SANKI

Rejoice Sanki was rescued with two children after her escape from captivity, she was found in Kawuri area.

Sanki Rejoice plus 2
Pogu Yana plus 4
Lawan Falta plus 1
Ali Asabe plus 1
Dauda Mary plus 1
Bitrus Ruth plus 1
Joseph Hauwa plus 1

Grema Aisha plus 2
Luka Kauna plus 1
Yama Jinkai plus 3
Musa Hannatu plus 2

**A total of 4 Girls and 5 children returned home in 2021*

Boko Haram soldiers

2023: Mixed Blessings And Renewed Concerns

APRIL 24: HAUWA MUTAH and ESTHER MARKUS

Hauwa Mutah escaped captivity pregnant and with a child, she was also with Esther Markus and her child. They were both rescued in some parts of the Sambisa Forest.

MAY 6: SARATU DAUDA

Saratu Dauda and her children were rescued by the military at Ukuba terrorists' hideouts in the Sambisa Forest, Borno state.

JUNE 16: MARY NKEKI

Mary Nkeki was found in Gwoza Forest with her Boko Haram husband. She was also found with a child (who later succumbed to illness)

AUGUST 11 : REBECCA KABU

Rebecca Kabu was found in Cameroon where she was rescued by the military. Rebecca was one of the youngest girls kidnapped, she was abducted at 13.

Mutah Hauwa plus 2

Dauda Saratu plus 3

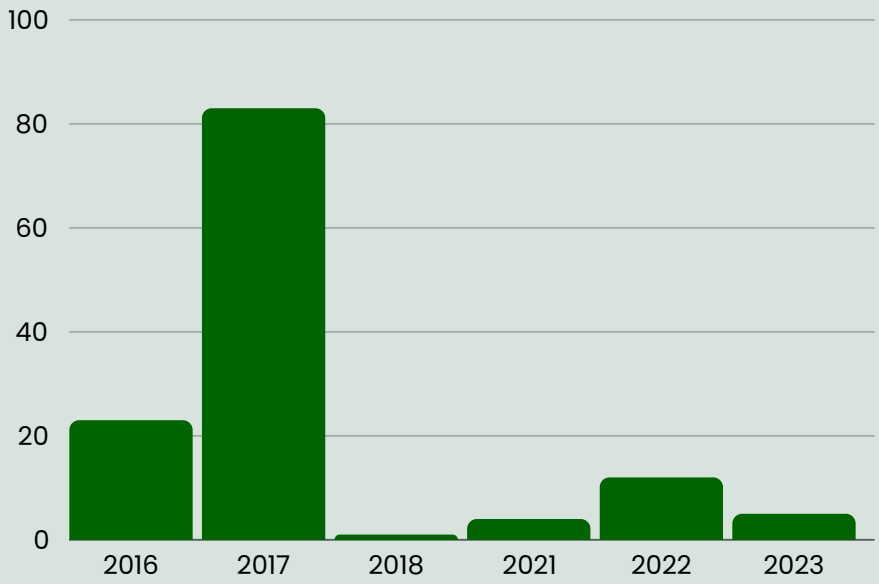
Kabu Rebecca

Nkeki Mary plus 1 (deceased)

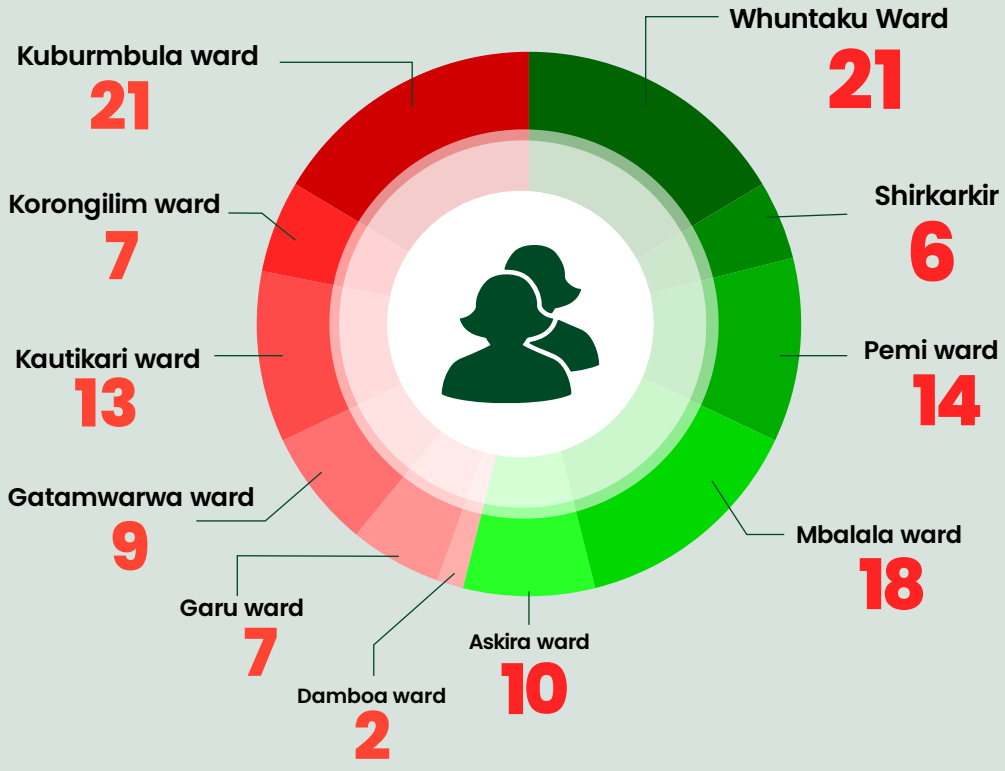
Esther Marcus plus 1

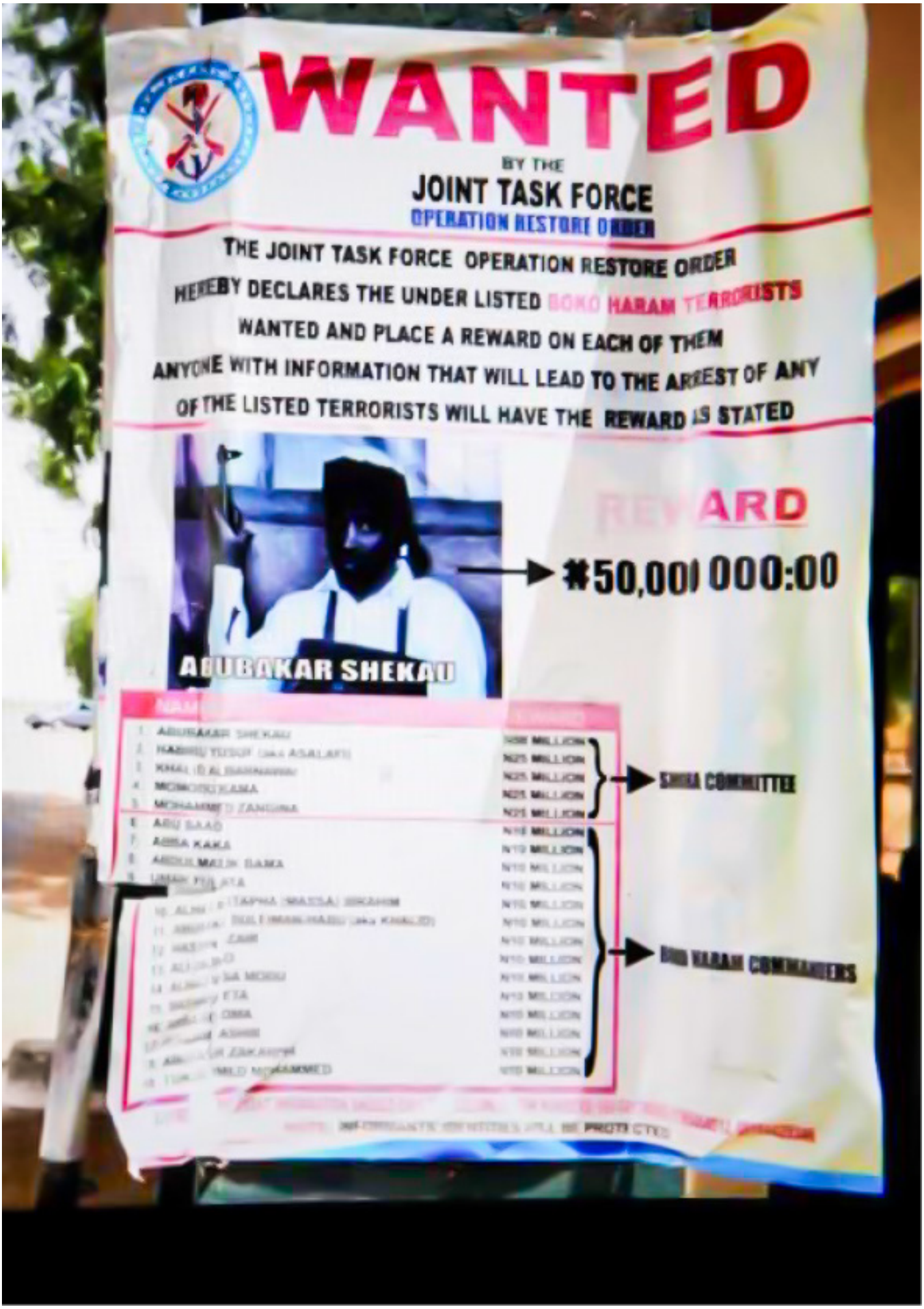
**A total of 5 girls and 7 children returned in 2023.*

Girls Released By Year



Girls Released By Ward

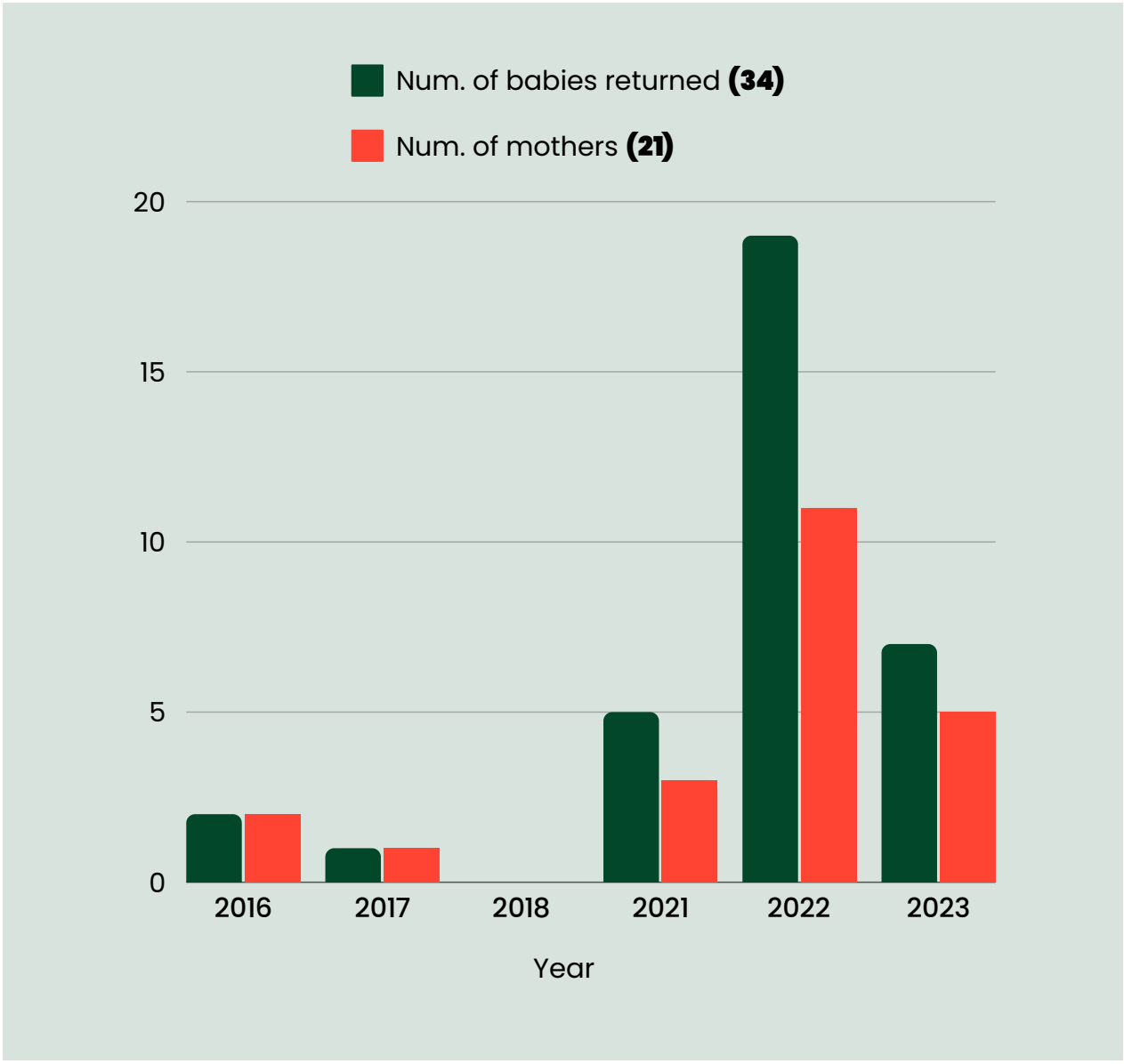


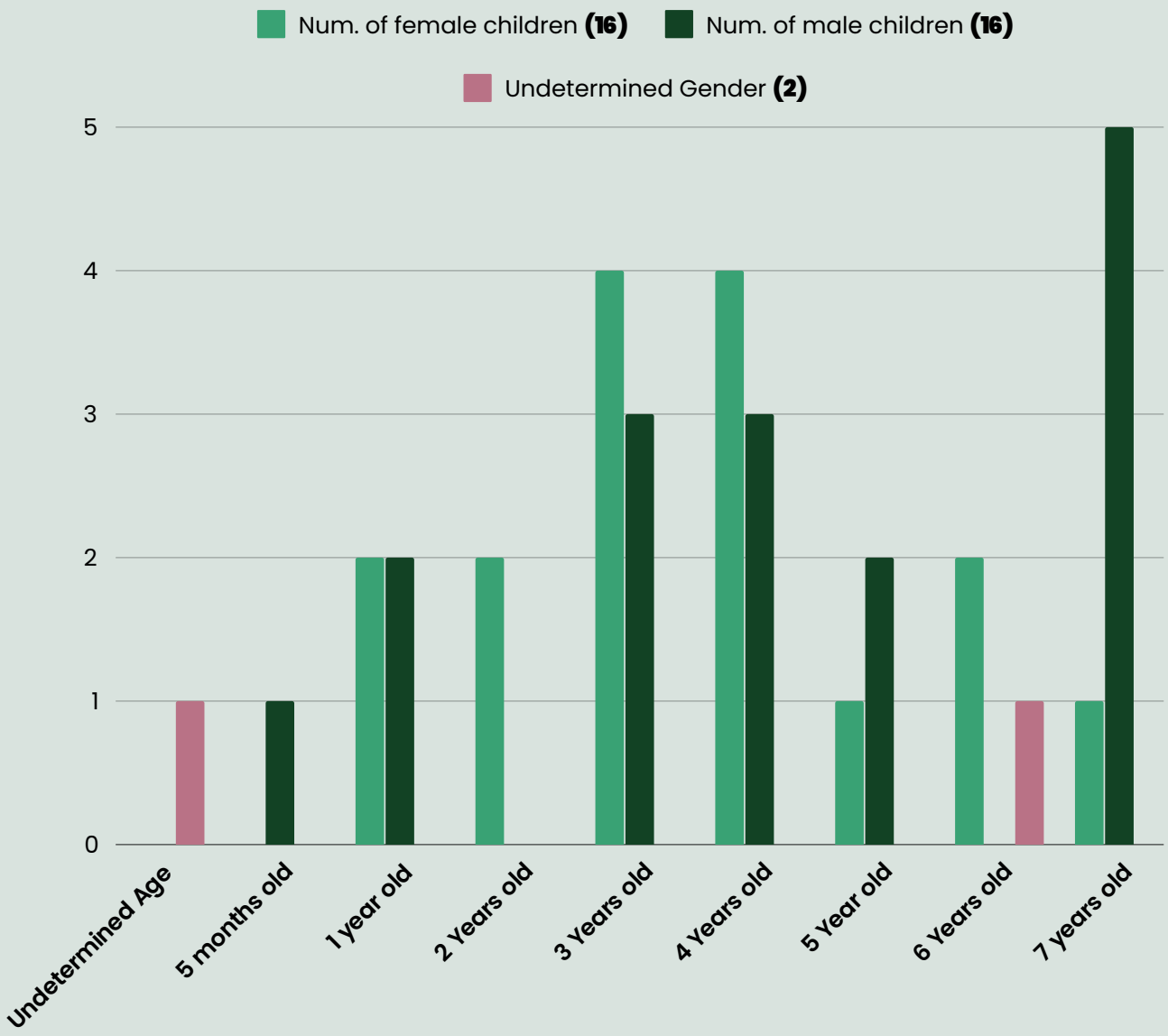


Nigerian Military wanted poster for Boko Haram commanders

New Births

Several of the released Chibok girls returned with children, serving as a solemn indication of the sexual violence and coerced marriages they endured while in captivity. These young mothers not only grapple with the haunting memories of their traumatic past but also bear the added responsibility of caring for their children. The societal stigma surrounding similar circumstances further complicates their reintegration into society.





*This data does not include still births and children that died during captivity, as well as Jafaru Deborah's child as she was abducted pregnant.

*This data was calculated as of December 2023.

Bring back our girls rally

2024 : Bring Back Our Girls

MARCH 26:91 GIRLS STILL MISSING

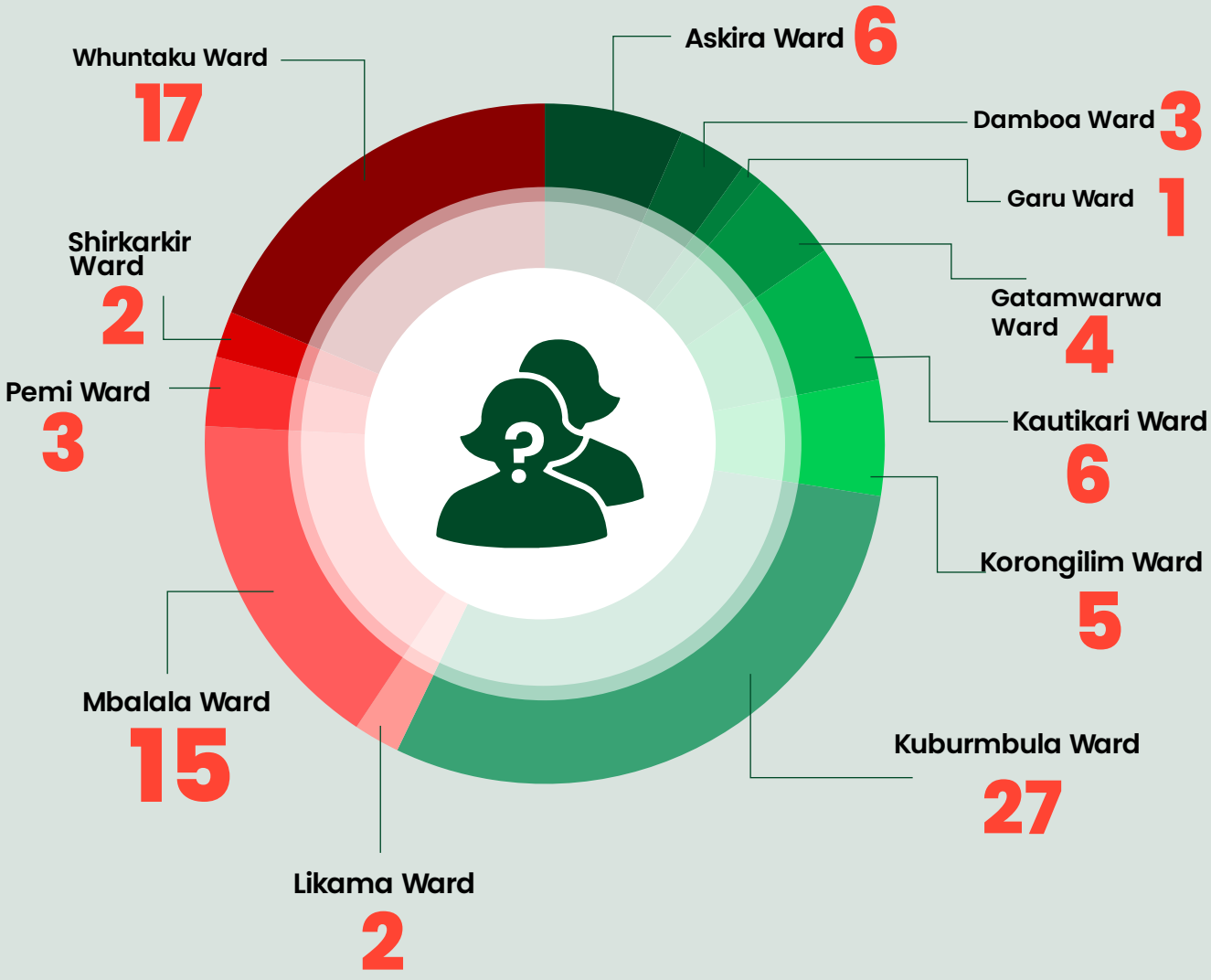
Despite the above highlighted releases and returns, 91 Chibok girls remain missing and in Boko Haram (BH) captivity. The uncertainty surrounding their fate underscores the complex security situation in northeast Nigeria over the past decade. Families continue to hope for a reunion, showcasing resilience amid the prolonged ordeal. Regrettably, some girls are feared dead, as announced by the former BH leader, Shekau, in a video released in 2016.

Abana Yayi Fayiza Abari
Deborah Abbas Maryam
Abbas Deborah
Abdu Safiya
Abdu Ihyi
Abdu Hauwa Abdullahi
Bilkisu
Abdu Sikta
Aboku Jummai
Abubakar Maryam
Abubakar Hamsatu
Ali Awa
Amos Rifkatu
Ali Saraya Ali
Amos Saraya
Bitrus Godiya
Ayuba Esther
Balte Hauwa
Dama Mary
Bura Nguba
Daniel Rose
Dauda Victoria
Dauda Mary (Lawan)
Dauda Agnes
Emmar Lydia
Enoch Monica Salome
Enoch* Sarah
Gambo Halima
Galang Rifkatu
Haruna Rhoda
Ibrahim Eli
Ibrahim Rebecca
Isa Hajara
Iliya Saratu
Isuwa Hauwa
Ishaku Zara
Jacob Patience
Jafaru Miriam
Joel Ladi
Job Elizabeth
John Laraba
John Rhoda
Kabu Kwamta
John Esther
Kwamta Rakiya
Kwakwi Hauwa
Lawan Maryamu (Yamta)
Lawan Ruth
Leru Naomi Adamu
Madu Hanatu
Mala Kabu
Musa Aishatu
Musa Hauwa
Musa Rejoice
Nkeki Hauwa
Musa Saraya
Nuhu Deborah
Nuhu Hannatu
Paul Ladi
Paul Saraya
Paul Laraba
Pana Solomi
Peter Hauwa
Samuel Sara
Samuel* Sarah
Sasa Awa
Shettima Margaret
Solomon Kuma
Stover Saraya
Sule Mary
Thuji Saratu
Tella Hauwa
Thomas Tabi
Thauji Saratu
Wadai Ladi
Watsai Margaret
Wavi Ruth
Yaga Glory
Yaga Zainab
Yahaya Maryamu
Yakubu Susanna
Yakubu Rifkatu
Yakubu Dorcas
Yidau Yana
Yohanna Rahila
Yusuf Christiana
Lawan Aisha
Paul Mary
Wuleh Hauwa

Girls Missing By Ward

91

Total Number



10 Years Summary

276
Girls Kidnapped from GGSS Chibok

128
girls have escaped or been rescued so far

48
Parents have died since the abduction

57
Escaped by jumping off the back of the kidnappers' trucks

34
Infants have returned alongside their mothers

91
girls still remain in captivity

04 Community Effect

Kollo Adamu, MOTHER TO NAOMI ADAMU (co-writer of and envoy of the Chibok Diaries, released from Boko Haram in May 2017)

A Wait Too Long: Deceased Parents

Since the 2014 abduction of their daughters, several Chibok parents have passed away. Three parents were killed by Boko Haram between 2014 and 2017 in violent attacks that left families devastated by their brutality.

However, the primary cause of death reported among Chibok parents after the 2014 abductions has been stroke. Parents affected by the stress, heartbreak, and uncertainty of their daughters' abduction experienced deteriorating health conditions, leading to strokes which left them with impaired bodily functions, necessitating extended periods of bedridden care. Sadly, many ultimately succumbed to the effects of this condition.

Summary of Deceased Parents

- **Forty - eight parents have passed away.**
- **Three parents were killed by Boko Haram in subsequent attacks in 2014, 2016, and 2017, respectively.**
- **The primary cause of death after 2014 was stroke; parents reportedly experienced failing body parts, became bedridden, and ultimately succumbed.**

48

parents have passed away.

3

parents were killed by Boko Haram in subsequent attacks in 2014, 2016, and 2017, respectively.

2014

The primary cause of death after 2014 was stroke; parents reportedly experienced failing body parts, became bedridden, and ultimately succumbed.

Number Of Deceased Parents By Year

48

Total Number of Deceased Parents

The Chibok Community Post-Abduction

Bintu Yaga, Mother To Glory Yaga

An Assault on Education

The abduction of over 200 schoolgirls from Chibok, Nigeria, by the Boko Haram terrorists on April 14, 2014, shook the world. Beyond the immediate horror and anguish, the incident highlighted a broader assault on education, particularly for girls, in conflict zones.

The Attack on Chibok

The abduction of the Chibok schoolgirls went beyond an act of violence to being a deliberate attack on education. Boko Haram's ideology opposes Western education, particularly for girls. By targeting a school, they sought to instill fear and dismantle the educational aspirations of the community. This attack was symbolic of broader efforts to suppress enlightenment and perpetuate ignorance.

Impact on the Community

The abduction scarred the Chibok community. Families were torn apart, with many still searching for their missing daughters years later. The fear instilled by the attack disrupted schooling, as parents were hesitant to send their children to learn amidst the

threat of further violence. The psychological trauma endured by survivors and families further hindered educational pursuits, perpetuating a cycle of fear and deprivation.

Dapchi Girls Abduction

The abduction of the Chibok girls was not an isolated incident but part of a pattern of violence targeting schools in Nigeria. In February 2018, another harrowing abduction occurred in Dapchi, where over 100 schoolgirls were taken by Boko Haram.

While most of the girls were eventually released, the continued detention of one of them, Leah Sharibu, casts a somber shadow over the nation and highlights the persistent threat to education and the failure to adequately protect vulnerable communities.

The abduction of the Dapchi girls, much like that of the Chibok girls before them, sparked widespread outrage and condemnation. It laid bare the vulnerabilities faced by students, especially girls, in regions plagued by insurgency and violence. The prolonged captivity of Leah Sharibu symbolized the agony endured by countless others whose voices often go unheard amidst the chaos of conflict. As Nigeria grapples with the aftermath of such traumas, it confronts the imperative to redouble efforts to fortify educational institutions, empower communities, and address the root causes of extremism and insecurity.

Widespread Impact Across Africa

The effects of the Chibok girls' abduction reverberate beyond Nigeria's borders, shedding light on similar atrocities across Africa. From the Democratic Republic of Congo to Somalia, countless children face threats to their education due to conflict and extremism. In countries like Mali and Burkina Faso, schools have become battlegrounds, with attacks by armed groups driving students and teachers away. The Chibok abduction serves as a wake-up call, galvanizing regional and international efforts to address the broader assault on education in Africa and beyond.

Long-Term Consequences

The abduction of the Chibok girls and similar incidents carry profound long-term consequences for individuals, communities, and nations. Beyond the immediate trauma, the disruption of education deprives children of their right to learn and hampers socio-economic development. Girls, in particular, face heightened risks, including early marriage, exploitation, and limited opportunities. The cycle of violence and deprivation perpetuated by attacks on education threatens to undermine stability and prosperity, hindering progress towards peace and sustainable development.

With the recent surge in kidnappings across Nigeria, the long-term consequences of Chibok loom larger. Each abduction deepens the scars on the collective psyche of the nation, erodes trust in institutions, and fosters a climate of fear and uncertainty. The ripple effects extend far beyond the immediate victims, impacting families, communities, and the nation as a whole. The continued threat to education undermines efforts to break the cycle of poverty and insecurity, perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability and instability that stifles progress and potential.

Resilience and Hope: Chibok Community

Despite the trauma and challenges, the Chibok community has demonstrated remarkable resilience. Survivors have shown incredible strength, advocating for education and empowerment despite the threats they continue to face. Initiatives such as the Chibok Girls' Education Initiative and the Safe Schools Initiative have provided support and resources to rebuild shattered educational systems and restore hope to the community.

Resilience and Hope: Survivors

The survivors of the Chibok abduction, supported by the global "Bring Back Our Girls" movement, have exhibited extraordinary strength, refusing to be silenced by fear and instead raising their voices to advocate for education and empowerment. These courageous young women, bolstered by the solidarity and support of activists, advocates, and ordinary citizens worldwide, have become symbols of resilience, inspiring their community and people globally with their unwavering determination and resilience.

Resilience and Hope: Support

After the abduction, various initiatives, including the Chibok Girls' Education Initiative and the Safe Schools Initiative, have emerged to support the Chibok community's journey towards healing and rebuilding. The Chibok Girls' Education Initiative aims to provide educational opportunities and support for abduction survivors through scholarships, vocational training, and psychosocial support. This initiative seeks to empower the girls to reclaim their futures and pursue their dreams despite their trauma.

Additionally, the Safe Schools Initiative, supported by international organizations and governments, seeks to play a crucial role in rebuilding the damaged educational systems in Chibok and other conflict-affected areas. By improving security measures and infrastructure in schools, this initiative aims to create safe and conducive learning environments where children can pursue their education without fear of violence or abduction. It provides training for teachers and educational staff on how to respond to emergencies and safeguard students, further enhancing the resilience of the educational system.

Addressing the Root Causes

The assault on education in conflict zones like Chibok cannot be addressed solely through rescue missions or security measures. It requires a multifaceted approach addressing the root causes of conflict, extremism, and educational inequality. Investments in education, especially for marginalized communities, are essential for fostering resilience and countering extremist ideologies.

Analyzing Challenges and Charting Solutions

Comfort Iliya, Mother To Saratu Iliya

Security Concerns

The Chibok abduction starkly illuminated the pervasive security challenges confronting Nigeria, particularly in its northeastern regions. It lays bare the vulnerability of schools and communities to insurgent groups, prompting urgent questions regarding the government's capacity to safeguard its citizens. The incident underscores the imperative for enhanced security measures, intelligence-gathering capabilities, and coordinated efforts to counter the threat posed by extremist elements.

Fear and Trauma

The psychological repercussions of the Chibok abduction extend far beyond the immediate victims, permeating the fabric of the nation. The fear instilled by the abduction and subsequent attacks continues to cast a shadow over communities, impeding normalcy and perpetuating a climate of uncertainty. This lingering trauma has engendered reluctance among parents to send their children, especially girls, to school, exacerbating existing challenges within the education sector and hindering the pursuit of academic opportunities.

Educational Setbacks

The attack on the Chibok girls symbolizes a direct assault on the education sector, causing significant disruptions to the educational infrastructure in Chibok and across Nigeria. Following the abduction, there was a noticeable decrease in school enrollment and attendance rates as parents became increasingly concerned about the safety of their children. The pervasive threats to educational institutions have fostered an atmosphere of fear and insecurity, hindering the progress of education in the affected region and impeding efforts to ensure universal and equitable access to schooling.

Humanitarian Crisis

The Chibok abduction contributed to the deepening humanitarian crisis in Nigeria, exacerbating existing social and economic disparities. Displaced families, shattered communities, and the profound emotional toll on victims have strained resources and stretched humanitarian efforts. The protracted repercussions of abductions continue to compound the humanitarian challenges facing the nation necessitating comprehensive and sustained interventions to address the multifaceted needs of affected populations.

A family home in the Chibok Community

Recommendations For Immediate Actions

Based on the outlined challenges, here are some immediate actions that can be taken:

Enhance Security Measures:

- The Nigerian government should allocate resources to bolster security in vulnerable regions, particularly schools and communities at risk of attacks.
- Collaborate with international partners to enhance intelligence sharing and train security personnel on advanced techniques for effectively countering threats.

Community Empowerment Programs:

- Implement community-based programs that empower residents to actively participate in protecting their communities. This could include training community members in basic security measures, fostering a sense of ownership, and encouraging collaboration with security forces.
- Implement community-based initiatives to empower residents to actively participate in protecting their communities.
- Provide training sessions for community members on basic security measures, encouraging collaboration with security forces and fostering a sense of ownership over community safety.

Psychosocial Support Services:

- Establish and expand psychosocial support services for individuals affected by the Chibok abduction and similar incidents. These services should address the mental health needs of survivors, families, and communities, promoting resilience and healing.

Education Initiatives:

- Launch targeted initiatives to rebuild and strengthen the education sector in regions affected by abductions.
- Invest in infrastructure, ensure the presence of qualified teachers, and implement programs to encourage school attendance, especially for girls who may be hesitant to return to school due to security concerns.

International Collaboration:

- Strengthen collaboration with the international community to address the root causes of insecurity, including poverty, marginalization, and political instability.
- Work together on comprehensive strategies that combine security measures with development initiatives to create long-term solutions.

Transparent Communication:

- Foster transparent communication between the government and affected communities.
- Provide regular updates on security measures, progress in investigations, and plans for community development to rebuild trust and confidence in the government's
- commitment to the safety and well-being of its citizens.

Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance:

- The Chibok community continues to grapple with fear, insecurity, poor economic activities and numerous other ills almost a decade after the 2014 abductions. Sustained humanitarian aid is crucial to address these issues, restore hope, and aid the community's healing and rebuilding.

Women's Empowerment Programs:

- Implement targeted programs to empower women in affected regions. By promoting economic opportunities, education, and healthcare for women, these initiatives can contribute to community development and foster a more inclusive and resilient society.

Legal Reforms:

- Review and strengthen legal frameworks to address the prosecution of individuals involved in abduction and terrorism. This includes ensuring that legal processes are efficient and fair, and serve as a deterrent to potential perpetrators.

Early Warning Systems:

- Develop and implement early warning systems to proactively identify and address emerging security threats. This can involve leveraging technology, intelligence networks, and community engagement to detect and prevent potential attacks.

Implementing these recommendations requires a collaborative and sustained effort from the Nigerian government, civil society, and the international community. By addressing the multifaceted challenges arising from incidents like the Chibok abduction, we can work towards building a more secure, resilient, and inclusive future for affected communities in Nigeria.

Emergency response for one of the grieving parents

05 Conclusion

Yakubu Nkeki with photograph of Maimuna Usman

The analysis presented herein highlights critical issues, including heightened security concerns, pervasive fear and trauma, educational setbacks, and broader national and regional stability implications. If left unaddressed, these challenges pose significant obstacles to affected regions' social, economic, and educational development, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

As we delve deeper into the annals of history, we must confront the uncomfortable truth that the Chibok abduction is not an isolated incident but rather a symptom of broader systemic failures. It underscores the urgent need for concerted efforts to address the underlying drivers of conflict, extremism, and violence against women and girls. This requires a holistic approach encompassing immediate responses to crises and long-term strategies to build resilient communities and foster sustainable peace.

Central to this endeavour is the empowerment of women and girls, who are often disproportionately affected by conflict and violence. By investing in their education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and participation in decision- making processes, we can unleash their potential as change agents and catalysts for progress. Moreover, we must challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes that perpetuate inequality and discrimination, creating a more inclusive society where every individual can realize their dreams and aspirations.

Furthermore, our collective response to the Chibok abductions must extend beyond national borders, transcending geopolitical interests and partisan politics. It requires genuine solidarity and collaboration among stakeholders, including neighbouring countries, regional organizations, and the international community. Only through united action can we effectively address the transnational dimensions of terrorism and extremism, disrupt the networks that perpetrate such atrocities, and prevent their proliferation across borders.

Additionally, we must recognize the interconnected nature of peace, security, and development. Sustainable peace cannot be achieved without economic and social progress, nor can development be sustained without peace and stability. Therefore, efforts to rebuild post-conflict societies must prioritize restoring essential services, infrastructure, and livelihoods while fostering social cohesion and reconciliation among divided communities.

> **Ultimately, the 10th anniversary of the Chibok abductions serves as a sobering reminder of the challenges that lie ahead and the urgency of our collective response. It is a call to action to reaffirm our commitment to justice, equality, and human dignity. Let us honour the memory of the Chibok girls through words and concrete actions that will ensure a brighter and more hopeful future for generations to come.**

06

Appendix

Hanatu John, Mother To Esther John

List Of The 219 Girls Taken Into The Sambisa Forest

Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Abana Blessing	Mutah Abana	Helen Abana	Whuntaku ward	Released
Abana Yayi Fayiza	Mallum Abana	Hauwa Muhammed	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Abari Deborah	Naji Abari	Ruth Abari	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Abbas Deborah	Yama Abbas	Lydia Abbas	Mbalala ward	Not released
Abbas Maryam	Pogu Abbas	Zara Abbas	Likama ward	Not Released
Abdu Hauwa	Mutah Abdu	Palmata Abdu	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Abdu Ihyi	Thlai Abdu (deceased)	Nubwa Hauwa Abdu	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Abdu Safiya	Shettima Abdu	Rhoda Abdu	Korongilim ward	Not released
Abdu Sikta	Abuga Abdu	Saraya Abdu	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Abdullahi Bilkisu	Buba Abdullahi (deceased)	Mary William	Askira ward	Not Released
Aboku Jummai	Watsai Aboku	Naomi Aboku	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Abubakar Hamsatu	"Mallum Abubakar (also Father to Maryamu Abubakar)"	Maryamu Abubakar	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Abubakar Maryam	"Mallum Abubakar (also Father to Hamsatu Abubakar)"	Binta Abubakar	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Abubakar Rakiya Gali	Abubakar Mulima Gali	Habiba Gali	Korongilim ward	Released
Abuga Lugwa Awa	Mallum Abuga	Rebecca Abuga	Kautikari ward	Released
Adamu Hassana	Ntakai Adamu (deceased)	Aisha Adamu	Korongilim ward	Released
Adamu Naomi (co-writer of the Chibok diaries)	"Adamu Direba Musa;	Kollo Adamu	Whuntaku ward	Released
Aji Glory	Wandiha Aji	Roya Aji;	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Ali Asabe	Pogu Ali (deceased)	Naomi Ali	Mbalala ward	Released
Ali Awa	Mutah Ali	Fali Ali	Damboa ward	Not Released
Ali Christiana Ali	Kepi Ali	Saratu Ali	Pemi ward	Released
Ali Halima Maiyanga	"Maiyanga Ali (also father to Maryam Ali Maiyanga) (deceased) 5/12/2022"	Adda Ali	Askira ward	Released
Ali Mary	Njum Ali	Ngwakuma Ali	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Ali Maryam Maiyanga	"Maiyanga Ali (also father to Halima Ali Maiyanga) (deceased)"	Maimuna Ali	Askira ward	Released
Ali Saraya Ali	Sanki Ali	Fali Ali	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Amadu Grace Amadu	Ali Amadu;	Jummai Amadu	Whuntaku ward	Released
Amos Comfort	Lawan Amos	Martha Amos	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Amos Mary	Amos Dunya	Hannatu Amos	Pemi ward	Released
Amos Rifkatu	Barka Amos	Naomi Amos	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Amos Ruth	Mustapha Amos	Esther Amos;	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Amos Saraya	Amos Ali Sanki	Fali Amos	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released

List Of The 219 Girls Taken Into The Sambisa Forest

Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Andrew Deborah Andrew	Lawan Musa Andrew	Saraya Andrew	Askira ward	Released
Audu Ladi	Tangwa Audu	Saraya Audu;	Askira ward	Released
Ayuba Esther	Dzakwa Ayuba	Polina Ayuba	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Ayuba Lugwa (Mutah)	Yahi Ayuba	Naomi Ayuba	Pemi ward	Released
Ayuba Saratu	"Bukar Ayuba; (co-writer of the Chibok diaries)"	Rifkatu Ayuba	Whuntaku ward	"Released
Baba Mwada	Adamu Baba	Esther Baba	Damboa ward	Released
Balte Hauwa	Kabu Balte	Martha Balte	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Bashir Maryamu	Bashir Watsai	Patuma Bashir	Askira ward	Released
Bitrus Godiya	"Bitrus Madu (also father to Awa Sasa "	Ruth Bitrus	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Bitrus Naomi	Amadu Bitrus (deceased)	Ladi Bitrus	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Bitrus Rahila	Pogu Bitrus	Jessica Bitrus	Whuntaku ward	Released
Bitrus Ruth	Yana Bitrus	Hajja Bitrus	Pemi ward	Released
Bukar Yana	Abana Bukar	Rebecca Bukar	Pemi ward	Released
Bukari Abigail	Kaigama Bukar (deceased)	Gaji Bukar	Mbalala ward	Released
Bulama Amina	Jonah Buluma	Esther Bulama	Kautikari ward	Released
Bulama Maryamu	Jamina Bulama (Deceased)	Elizabeth Bulama	Garu ward	Released
Bulus Comfort	Bwata Bulus (Deceased)	Juliana Bulus	Garu ward	Released
Bura Nguba	Madu Bura	Wajuwa Bura	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Dama Glory	Aimu Dama	Martha Dama	Pemi ward	Released
Dama Mary	Foni Dama	Saratu Dama	Kautikari ward	Not Released
Daniel Awa	Fali Daniel (deceased) murdered by BH	Hanatu Naomi Daniel	Pemi ward	Released
Daniel Rose	Abana Daniel (deceased)	Rachael (Jummai) Daniel	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Dauda Agnes,	Anduwai Dauda	Hannatu Dauda	Gatamwarwa ward	Not released
Dauda Grace	Karaga Dauda (deceased)	Ruth Dauda;	Askira ward	Released
Dauda Mary	Mainta Dauda	Nancy Dauda	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Dauda Mary (Lawan)	Lawan Dauda	Maryamu Dauda	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Dauda Mary (Yahi)	Yahi G Dauda (deceased)	Safaratu Dauda	Askira ward	Released
Dauda Philo	Andiwai Dauda	Esther Dauda	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Dauda Saratu	Yama Dauda	Hanatu Dauda	Mbalala ward	Released
Dauda Victoria	Wovi Dauda	Maryamu Dauda	Askira ward	Not Released
Emmanuel Saratu	Mutah Emmanuel	Wukurai Emmanuel	Whuntaku ward	Released

List Of The 219 Girls Taken Into The Sambisa Forest

Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Emmar Lydia	Dzakwa Emmar	Hauwa Emmar;	Kuburmbula ward	Not released
Enoch Monica Salome (Not on the list)	Pastor Mark Enoch (currently in Abuja)	Martha Enoch(deceased)	Whuntaku ward	Not released
Enoch* Sarah	Mark Enoch (Foster Father)	Rebecca Samuel	Whuntaku ward	Not released
Ezekiel Aisha	Gapani Ezekiel	Selina Ezekiel	Kautikari ward	Released
Galang Rifkatu	Pogu Galang	Yana Galang;	Whuntaku ward	Not released
Gambo Halima	Abana Yaga Gambo	"Maryam Gambo Stepmother: Maryamu Gambo"	Korongilim ward	Not released
Gapani Agnes	Zaman Gapani	Maryamu Gapani	Askira ward	Released
Goni Asabe	Mutah Goni	Zainab Goni; (deceased)	Whuntaku ward	Released
Grema Aisha	Musa Grema	Hadiza Grema;	Mbalala ward	Released
Habila Comfort	Shettima Habila	Rhoda Habila	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Habila Liatu	Yakubu Habila	Martha Habila;	Mbalala ward	Released
Habila Lydia	Musa Habila (deceased)	Maryamu Habila;	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Hamman Kwazuku	Jasini Hamman	Jummai Hamman	Garu ward	Released
Haruna Fibi	Waltha Haruna (deceased)	Regina Haruna;	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Haruna Rhoda	Agali Haruna	Maryamu Haruna	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Hyalampa Tabitha	Yaga Hyalampa	Ladi Hyalampa	Whuntaku ward	Released
Ibrahim Eli	Garga Ibrahim	Saratu Ibrahim;	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Ibrahim Hanatu	Daza Ibrahim;	Hadiza Ibrahim	Mbalala ward	Released
Ibrahim Rahab	Abuga Dili Ibrahim	Grandmother: Kellu Ibrahim	Whuntaku ward	Released
Ibrahim Rebecca	Pogu Ibrahim	Saraya Ibrahim	Askira ward	Not Released
Ibrahim Rebecca Musa Ibrahim	Musa Ibrahim	Lydia Ibrahim	Korongilim ward	Released
Iliya Saratu	Samba Iliya	Comfort Iliya	Askira ward	Not Released
Isa Hajara	Uncle and Guardian: Yusuf Isa	Aunt and Guardian: Ya Gana Isa	Garu ward	Not Released
Ishaku Hanatu	Adamu Ishaku	Naomi Ishaku	Pemi ward	Released
Ishaku Ruth	Kumurntah Ishaku	Pindar Ishaku	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Ishaku Zara	Mallum Ishaku	Maryamu Ishaku;	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Ishaya Hauwa	Abana Ishaya	Mary Ishaya	Whuntaku ward	Released
Isuwa Hauwa	Yaga Isuwa	Saraya Isuwa	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Jacob Patience	Dawi Jacob	Mary Jacob	Kautikari ward	Not Released
Jafaru Deborah	Yahaya Jafaru	Hauwa Jafaru	Mbalala ward	Released
Jafaru Miriam	Yahaya Jafaru	Godiya Jafaru	Gatamwarwa ward	Not Released

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Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
James Martha	Mitra James	Naomi James	Kautikari ward	Released
James Martha Bello	Bello James	Hanatu James;	Askira ward	Released
Job Elizabeth	Mutah Job	Rebecca Job	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Joel Ladi	Yahi Joel	Dinna Joel	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
John Esther	Pogu John (deceased)	Hanatu John	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
John Jummai	Bakwa John	Rifkatu John	Whuntaku ward	Released
John Laraba	Kyari John	Maryamu John	Shirkark	Not Released
John Rhoda	Wakai John	Solomi John (deceased)	Korongilim ward	Not Released
Joseph Hauwa	Mafa Joseph (deceased)	Esther Joseph	Mbalala ward	Released
Joseph Rebecca	Sanda Joseph	Ruth Joseph (deceased)	Mbalala ward	Released
Joshua Esther	Andrew Joshua	Godiya Joshua	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Joshua Lydia	AdamuJoshua	Mary Joshua	Damboa ward	Released
Joshua Yana	Dirma Joshua	Hanatu Joshua	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Kabu Kwanta	Hikama Kabu (deceased)	Amuderi Kabu	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Kabu Rebecca	Bakwa Kabu	Amwadar Kabu	Korongilim ward	Released
Kollo Ruth	Lalai Kollo	Binta Kollo	Kautikari ward	Released
Kwakwi Hauwa	Abana Kwakwi	Ruth Kwakwi	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Kwamta Rakiya	Balte Kwamta (deceased)	Kwanta Kwamta	Korongilim ward	Not Released
Lalai Kau'na	Nkeki Lalai (deceased) Murdered by BH	Panda Lalai	Garu ward	Released
Lawan Aisha	Zanna Lawan	Ladi Zanna Lawan	Pemi ward	Not Released
Lawan Asabe	Mwada Lawan	Naomi Lawan	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Lawan Falta	Shiki D Lawan	Halima Lawan	Askira ward	Released
Lawan Maryamu	Mallum Dan Lawan	Rebecca Lawan	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Lawan Maryamu (Yamta)	Musa Lawan	Comfort Yamta	Askira ward	Not Released
Lawan Ruth	Usman Nkeki Lawan (Deceased)	Lydia Lawan	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Leru Naomi Adamu	Brother and Guardian: Emmanuel Leru	Palina Adamu	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Luka Naomi	Dzakwa Luka	Sister: Mariamu Luka	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Luka Serah (Reall name Kauna Luka)	Fali Yakubu (Luka Yana Deceased)	Martha Musa	Shirkarkir	Released
Madu Hanatu	Thlugwar Madu (deceased)	Mary Madu	Damboa ward	Not Released
Mainta Glory Adar	Yahi Mainta (deceased) Murdered by BH	Kuma Mainta	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Mala Kabu	Aboku Mala	Zainabu Mala;	Likama ward	Not Released

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Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Mallum Laraba	Balte Mallum	Awa Mallum	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Mallum Rebecca	Yankurama Mallum	Racheal Mallum	Whuntaku ward	Released
Mamman Laraba	Kabu Mamman	Nubwa Mamman	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Manu Asabe	Pogu Manu	Mary Manu	Kautikari ward	Released
Markus Esther	Bukar Markus	Jummai Markus	Whuntaku ward	Released
Markus Saratu	Pogu Markus (deceased)	Ruth Markus	Shirkarkir ward	"Released
Musa Aishatu	Ntikawar Musa	Aishatu Musa	Pemi ward	Not Released
Musa Hannatu	Yakubu Musa	Martha Musa (deceased)	Shirkarkir ward	Released
Musa Hauwa	Wafi Musa (deceased)	Mary Musa;	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Musa Hauwa (Awa)	Ishaya Mutah	Mary Mutah	Garu ward	Released
Musa Helene	Dawa Musa	Racheal Musa	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Musa Jummai	Sakwa Musa (deceasedl)	Rose Musa	Kautikari ward	Released
Musa Maryamu	Dam Musa	Hannatu Rhoda Musa	Mbalala ward	Released
Musa Palmata	Nkeki Musa	Lydia Musa	Mbalala ward	Released
Musa Rejoice	Lawan Musa	Jessica Musa	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Musa Saraya	Thlugwar Musa	Esther Musa	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Mutah Hauwa	Garba Mutah	Hanatu Mutah	Garu ward	Released
Ngiladar Ruth	Pogu Ngiladar	(Lydia) Kwambal Ngiladar;	Korongilim ward	Released
Nkeki Amina Ali	Nkeki Ali (deceased)	Binta Ali	Mbalala ward	Released
Nkeki Hauwa	Mai Nkeki	Amina Nkeki	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Nkeki Mary	Mai Nkeki	Naomi Nkeki	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Nkeki Racheal	Nkeki Andimi (Deceased)	Esther Nkeki	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Nkeki Sarah	Zaman Nkeki (deceased)	Waida Nkeki	Pemi ward	Released
Ntakai Hauwa	Nkeki Ntakai	Rebecca Ntakai	Garu ward	Released
Nuhu Deborah	Thlama Nuhu (deceased)	Santa Nuhu	Shirkarkir ward	Not Released
Nuhu Hannatu	Mutah Nuhu	Hauwa Nuhu (deceased)	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Nuhu Pindar	Kada Nuhu	Rhoda Nuhu	Mbalala ward	Released
Pana Solomi	Pogu Pana	Mary Pana	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Paul Grace	Pudza Paul	Roya Paul	Mbalala ward	Released
Paul Jummai	Bwalagyan Paul	Mary Paul	Whuntaku ward	Released
Paul Ladi	Lalai Paul (also father to Mary Paul)	Mary Paul	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released

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Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Paul Laraba	Kollo Paul	Saratu Paul	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Paul Mary	Lalai Paul (also father to Ladi Paul)	Hannatu Paul (deceased)	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Paul Saraya	Mallum Paul	Ruth Paul	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Peter Deborah	Wakil Peter	Rahap Peter;	Whuntaku ward	Released
Peter Hauwa	Musa Peter	Lydia Peter	Pemi ward	Not Released
Peter Rhoda	Aji Peter, (co-writer of the Chibok diaries);"	Naomi Peter	Whuntaku ward	Released
Philemon Naomi	Adamu Philemon	Awa Philemon	Mbalala ward	Released
Pogu Amina	Chiroma K Pogu	Saraya Pogu	Kautikari ward	Released
Pogu Salomi	Yahi Pogu	Saratu Pogu	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Pogu Tabita	Mutah Pogu	Fibi Pogu	Pemi ward	Released
Pogu Yana	Yaga Pogu	Asta Pogu	Mbalala ward	Released
Samuel Lugwa	Gun Samuel	Rifkatu Samuel	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Samuel Sara	Yahi Samuel	Grace Samuel	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
"Samuel* Sarah (chief writer of the Chibok diaries)"	Yaga Samuel	Rebecca Samuel	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Sanda Lugwa	Mwada Sanda	Rifkatu Sanda	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Sanki Rejoice	Mallum Sanki	Mary Sanki	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Sasa Awa	Bitrus Madu (also father to Godiya Bitrus – 41)"	Pogu Sasa	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Shettima Margaret	Tella Shettima P.	Mary Shettima	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Shettima Yanke	Thlama Shettima	Rachel Shettima	Whuntaku ward	Released
Silas Tabitha	Gun Silas	Martha Silas	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Solomon Deborah	Gaji Solomon	Rebecca Solomon (deceased)	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Solomon Kuma	Dama Solomon	Hauwa Mallum	Gatamwarwa ward	Not Released
Solomon Lydia Kwamta	Dama Solomon (deceased) murdered by bh	Rhoda Solomon (Deceased)	Pemi ward	Released
Solomon Rifkatu	Kwakwi Solomon	Salami Solomon	Kautikari ward	Released,
Stephen Hannatu	Bukar Stephen	Saraya Stephen	Whuntaku ward	Released
Stover Saraya	Mainta Stover (deceased)	Monica Stover	Kautikari ward	Not Released
Sule Mary	Chiroma Y Sule (deceased)	Ruth Sule	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Tabiji Fatima	Gira Tabiji	Hajara Tabiji	Whuntaku ward	Released
Tella Hauwa	Garba Tella	Comfort Tella	Kautikari ward	Not Released
Thauji Saratu	Bira Thauji	Rhoda Thauji	Askira ward	Not Released
Thomas Tabi	Pogu Mutah	Kaunta Pogu Mutah	Kautikari ward	Not Released

List Of The 219 Girls Taken Into The Sambisa Forest

Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Thuji Saratu	Hikama Thuji	Ngwaladu Thuji	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Titus Salami	Mallum Titus	Rebbeca Titus	Korongilim ward	Released
Usman Esther	Isa Usman	Rhoda Usman	Kautikari ward	Released
Usman Maimuna	Usman Yakubu (deceased)	Pindar Nkeki Usman	Mbalala ward	Released
Usman Mary Daniel	Daniel Usman (deceased)	Lydia Usman (deceased)	Shirkarkir ward	Released
Wadai Ladi	Yaga Wadai	Ruth Wadai	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Watsai Margaret	Papu Watsai (deceased)	Mary Watsai	Gatamwarwa ward	Not Released
Wavi Ruth	Bullum Wavi	Zainab Wavi	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
William Victoria	Kollo William	Glory William	Whuntaku ward	Released
Wovi Maryamu	Nkeki Wovi	Zainabu Wovi	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Wuleh Hauwa	Danya Wuleh	Patuma Wuleh	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Yaga Glory	Tuska Yaga (deceased)	Bintu Yaga	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released
Yaga Naomi	Lawan Yaga	Rebecca Yaga	Gatamwarwa ward	Released
Yaga Ramatu	Yaga Barka	Naomi Yaga	Kautikari ward	Released
Yaga Zainab	Lawan Yaga	Hamsatu Yaga	Damboa ward	Not Released
Yahaya Maryamu	Aboku Yahaya	Jocica Yahaya	Kautikari ward	Released
Yahaya Maryamu	Tabiji Yahaya	Halima Yahaya	Kautikari ward	Not Released
Yakubu Dorcas	Kabu Yakubu	Esther Yakubu	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Yakubu Hadiza	Yarima Yakubu (deceased)	Maryamu Yakubu	Pemi ward	Released
Yakubu Juliana	Fali Yakubu	Martha Yakubu	Shirkarkir ward	Released
Yakubu Mary	Pogu Yakubu (deceased)	Halima Yakubu	Pemi ward	Released
Yakubu Maryama	Lalai Yakubu	Naomi Yakubu	Kuburmbula ward	Released
Yakubu Rifkatu	Andiwai Yakubu	Aunt and Guardian: Mary Peter	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Yakubu Susanna	Mwada Yakubu	Naomi Yakubu (deceased)	Whuntaku ward	Not Released
Yama Jinkai	Bullum Yama	Palmata Yama	Mbalala ward	Released
Yama Margret	Pogu Yama	Salami Yama (deceased)	Whuntaku ward	Released
Yanga Saraya	Dawa Yanga	Maryamu Yanga	Pemi ward	Released
Yerima Awa	Lalai Yirma (deceased)	Minari Yerima	Kautikari ward	Released
Yidau Yana	Thlabwa Yidau (deceased)	Hadiza Yidau	Mbalala ward	Not Released
Yohanna Naomi	Mingila Yohanna	Saratu Yohanna	Korongilim ward	Released
Yohanna Rahila	Gaji Yohanna	Rebecca Yohanna	Kuburmbula ward	Not Released

List Of The 219 Girls Taken Into The Sambisa Forest

Names	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Ward	Status
Yusuf Christiana	Madu Yusuf	Hajara Yusuf	Korongilim ward	Not Released
Zakaria Naomi	Lawan Zakaria	Helen Zakaria	Shirkarkir	Released

07

Glossary

Maryam Wuleh, sister to Hauwa Wuleh

Glossary

Abduction: The forced taking of an individual from their family or community.

Armed Conflict: Violent fighting between armed groups.

Boko Haram: A detailed analysis of the Nigerian extremist group and its role in girls' abductions.

Domestic Servitude: Serving in a private household, often in exploitative conditions.

Enduring Consequences: Long-lasting adverse effects.

Extremism: Holding extreme political or religious views that reject mainstream values.

Forced Marriage: A marriage that takes place without the full and free consent of one or both parties.

Gender Inequality: Unequal treatment of men and women.

Girl Abduction: The act of forcefully taking a girl away from her family or community.

Historical Context: It traces the exploitation of girls through history, from the transatlantic slave trade to contemporary conflicts.

Human Rights Watch: An international non-governmental organization that defends human rights.

Human Trafficking: The illegal trade of people for forced labour, sexual exploitation, or organ removal.

Impact of Abduction: It explores the physical and psychological damage suffered by abducted girls and their communities.

Pervasive: Widespread and affecting many people or things.

Pre-and Post-Chibok: Before and after the Chibok girls' abduction in 2014.

Religious Extremism: Extreme religious beliefs that are often intolerant of other religions or beliefs.

Resilience: The ability to recover from difficult experiences.

Root Causes: The underlying reasons or factors contributing to a problem, such as poverty or lack of education.

Glossary

Social Cohesion: The sense of solidarity and unity within a community.

Socioeconomic Vulnerabilities: Inequalities and hardships related to social and economic factors that increase vulnerability to abduction.

Socioeconomic Challenges: It examines poverty, lack of education, and gender inequality as root causes of vulnerability.

Sub-Saharan Africa: The region of Africa south of the Sahara Desert.

Support for Survivors: It emphasises the need for trauma-informed care and reintegration for survivors of abduction.

Survivors: Individuals who have experienced abduction or violence.

The Chibok Girls' Abduction: A specific case study highlighting the global response and its enduring impact.

Transnational: Occurring or involving more than one country.

Trauma: Emotional damage caused by a shocking or frightening experience.

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is an international organisation that works for childrens rights.

Vulnerability: The state of being susceptible to harm or exploitation, often linked to factors like poverty, lack of education, and conflict.

#BringBackOurGirls: A social media campaign demanding the release of the Chibok girls.

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MMF Medical team in Chibok

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