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Urban landscapes of territoriality and ethnic violence

The spread and recurrence of deadly riots in Jos, Nigeria

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Publication date

2018

Document Version

Other version

License

Other

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Citation for published version (APA):

Madueke, K. L. (2018). *Urban landscapes of territoriality and ethnic violence: The spread and recurrence of deadly riots in Jos, Nigeria*.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Discussion guides

Chapter 3 interview guide

The interviews focused on particular events that are widely reported in existing literature as crucial in shaping intergroup dynamics in the build-up to large scale violence in Jos. These events and developments include, the creation of Jos North LGA in 1991; elections of 1991 and the victory of a Hausa at the polls as LGA Chairman; appointment of a Hausa as Secretary of Jos North LGA in 1994 and the resultant violence in April; the return to democratic system, campaigns and victory of indigene as Chairman of Jos North LGA in 1999; the order to stop issuing of indigene certificates to Hausa by newly elected Chairman in 1999; the appointment of coordinator for NAPEP in July 2001; and the violence of September 2001.

Discussions were formulated around four main questions in relation to each of these events:

- What is your experience and the general perception of the event in your neighborhood?
- What are the effects of the event on group relations; What are the effects of the event on social networks?
- What are the effects of the event on the demography of the neighborhood?
- How did you experience violence in the neighborhood?

Chapter 4 discussion guide

- Describe how you experienced violence in your neighbourhood
- Describe the main participants in the violence and where they came from
- Describe how the violence affected your neighbourhood in terms of social networks (inter-ethnic/ intra-ethnic relations, neighbourhood associations etc.).

Chapter 5 discussion guide

Chapter 5 has two sets of discussion points. The first set is in the form of mobile interviews:

Describe how the residents of your neighbourhood responded when they learned about the violence that started at the collation centre;

- Did residents of the neighbourhood gather at a single point or in separate groups at different points?
- Can you estimate the number of different points of gathering?
- Identify the point(s) where the groups gathered.
- Describe the type of people that led the rioters (youth leaders, vigilantes, local criminals, elders or other individuals?)

The second set of discussions involves Klls. The Klls were organised around the following points of discussion points and questions:

- Describe your neighbourhood in terms of population;
- Describe the neighbourhood in terms of levels of unemployment; describe the neighbourhood in terms of levels of poverty;
- Describe how you understand the violence of 2008 and the conflict in Jos in general
- Describe how the residents association responded when news about violence came in; and describe how other neighbourhood associations responded.

The discussions were open ended with the questions serving only as discussion guides. Each of these points of discussion was complemented with several follow-up queries that sought to dig beyond ritualized narratives that have been rehearsed and told over the years. The duration of the interviews varied with the longest lasting just under 90 minutes and the shortest lasting only 15 minutes.

Appendix B: distribution of respondents based on age and sex

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on age

Age bracket	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 28	23	16
29 – 45	62	42
46 – 55	34	23
56 – 65	19	13
66 – 80	9	6
Total	147	100

Table 2: Distribution based on sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	128	87
Female	19	13
Total	147	100

Appendix C: Hospital records of victims of violence

Records of victims of violence were collected from four hospitals that received and treated victims of violence within and around the city of Jos from 2001 to 2010 onward. Hospital records on victims of violent clashes include demographic information such as the name, ethnicity, religion and address of victims of violence. It also carries diagnostic information on the nature and severity of injury suffered by a surviving victim of violence, the site of the body where injury was inflicted and weapon used to inflict injury. The four hospitals are:

1. Jos University Teaching Hospital (JUTH)
2. Our Lady of Apostles Hospital (OLA)
3. Plateau Specialist Hospital
4. Bingham University Teaching Hospital (BUTH)

All four hospitals are located within Jos North Local Government Area and were the government designated medical centres where victims of violence were taken for medical attention. The hospitals did not have a central database for victims of violent clashes. Case files were scattered in different wards and some in remote storage facilities where old files were dumped. After several weeks of combing the hospitals, I collected 1129 case files of victims of violent clashes in the first instance. Of the 1129 case files, 21 were not in good condition and therefore not legible so I was left with 1108 case files.

I isolated three episodes of collective violence: September 2001, November 2008 – March 2009 and January 2010 – March 2010. Of the 1108 case files that were both accessible and usable, 220 were from September 2001, 320 from November 2008, 340 from January 2010 and 228 from December 2010 – January 2011. For the breakdown of hospital records, see Tables 1 – 4 below:

Table 1: Records of victims of violence for September 2001

Neighbourhood	Cut/ Laceration	Gunshot	Burns	Unknown	Total
Angwan Rogo	9				9
Gangare	9				9
Rikkos	21	4			25
Nasarawa Gwong	29	8	32		69
Village Hostel		4			4
Tina Junction		8			8
Angwan Rukuba		8			8
Congo-Russia	21		8		29
Unijos	13				13
Dogon Dutse	11	9			20
Ali Kazaure	8				8
Apata	9				9
Miango Junction	9				9
Total	139	41	40		220

Table 2: Records of victims of violence, November – December 2008

Neighbourhood	Cut/ Laceration	Gunshot	Burns	Unknown	Total
Angwan Rogo	8	4	4		16
Angwan Miango	4	8			12
Angwan Rukuba	4	12			16
Bauchi Road	16	4			20
Jenta Adamu	52	20	12		84
Jenta Mangoro	36	20	20	4	80
Tudun Wada (Angwan Hausawa)	20	20		8	48

Gangare		4			4
Katako	8				8
Narraguta Village		4			4
Congo Russia		8			8
Tina Junction		8			8
Dogon Dutse		4			4
Farin Gada		8			8
	148	124	36	12	320

Table 3: Records of victims of violence for January 2010

	Cut	Gunshot	Burn	Unknown	Total
Rikkos	8	4	4		16
Furaka	4	8			12
Yan Trailer	20	8			28
Angwan Rukuba	16	4			20
Angul D	4				4
Abattoir	8		8		16
Dogon Dutse	16		4		20
Mai Adiko	8		13		21
Channel 7		4			4
Gada Biyu	44	8	52		104
Jenta Mangoro	4	7			11
Tudun Wada	8	8			16
Mister Ali	8	4			12
Farin Gada	4	8	12		24
Nasarawa	12	16	4		32
	164	79	97		340

Table 4: Records of victims of violence for December 2010 – January 2011

	Cut	Gunshot	Burn	Unknown	Total
Nasarawa Gwong	8	8	24		40
Angwan Rogo	12	12	24		48
Mister Ali	8	8	8		24
Gada Biyu					
Angwan Rukuba	28	20			48
Angwan Rimi	12				12
Gangare	8		4		12
Rukuba Road	8		4		12
Tudun Wada/ Angwan Miango	4	4			8
Anglo Jos	12	8	4		24
Total	100	60	68		228

Appendix D: Ethnic composition based on primary school common entrances examination registers

Table 1: Ethnic composition of Ali Kazaure, 1992 – 2010

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1992	149	61	94	39	242	100
1995	84	69	37	31	121	100
2000	104	58	75	42	179	100
2008	26	13	175	87	201	100
2010	12	9	120	91	132	100

Table 2: Ethnic composition of Kabong, 1990 - 2010

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1990	211	90	23	10	234	100
1995	291	89	35	11	326	100
2000	225	88	31	12	256	100
2005	373	97	10	3	383	100
2010	259	99	3	1	262	100

Table 3: Ethnic composition of Angwan Rogo 1990 – 2010

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1990	94	33	187	67	281	100
1995	125	34	238	66	363	100
2000	54	25	165	75	219	100
2005	0	0	186	100	186	100
2010	0	0	155	100	185	100

Table 4: Ethnic composition of Nasarawa Gwong, 1990 - 2010

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1990	99	58	71	42	170	100
1995	77	49	79	51	156	100
2000	67	42	92	57	159	100
2005	62	39	98	61	160	100
2010	12	8	132	92	144	100

Table 5: Ethnic composition of Dadin Kowa 1990

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1990	216	73	80	27	296	100
1995	189	68	89	32	278	100

2000	139	67	67	33	206	100
2005	194	66	99	34	293	100
2010	79	62	72	48	151	100

Table 6: Ethnic composition of Chwel-Nyap/Angwan Rukuba 1990 - 2010

	Christian		Muslim		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1990	145	63	86	37	231	100
1995	162	69	72	31	234	100
2000	143	62	88	38	231	100
2005	196	63	113	37	309	100
2010	165	71	67	29	232	100