

responsive feedback mechanisms and ensuring effective mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian sectors.

## **INTRODUCTION :**

The first quarter report reflects activities carried out in the BAY states of Bornu , Adamawa and Yobe under the NHRC/UNHCR IDP Protection Monitoring Project between January and March 2022. It covers **10** LGAs, in Bornu , **6** LGAs of Adamawa and **2** LGAs of Yobe .

In implementing the project, Human Rights Monitors are deployed to the field to monitor and document human rights issues affecting the Population of Concern (PoCs); and provide interventions or referral(s). Reports received from the monitors facilitate response and prevention of further violations or abuse of the PoCs. This is used as a basis for evidence-based advocacy, or advisory, to ensure sectoral protection mainstreaming in all interventions.

The protection concerns are disaggregated across various thematic areas of human rights such as : , Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Civil and Political Rights, Rights of the Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights among others .

Within the period, the Task Team members of the project at the headquarters facilitated close coordination and supervision of all activities of the project in order to ensure effective and efficient reporting process and interventions aimed at ensuring the respect for human rights of the Population of Concern.

To get prompt and desired results, Human Rights Monitors work in synergy with stakeholders like Protection Action Groups, relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government and Civil Society Organizations with mandate in the area of protection referred to as Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG). This cooperation is important in addressing the human rights and humanitarian challenges of the PoCs through team work. This is needed to form strong referral pathways necessary for activating response to cases. The Quarter Report also highlights activities of the Protection Action Group and related Community-Based Interventions, human rights monitoring mission visits conducted within the period, to host and return communities, IDP Camps /Settlements as well as detention facilities across the three project states. The report also captures related interventions such as Community Outreach Sessions or Consultations, Training and Capacity Building Initiatives among others

## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

The demographics during the reporting period under review are segregated to reflect locations, age brackets of individuals and households (HH) of the Persons of Concern (PoC) reached in the various thematic areas of intervention within the project states.

In January a grand total of **14,639** Persons of Concerns in **2,942** Households were reached during the reporting period. In February, a total of **26,248** Persons of Concern in **5,598** households were reached by various interventions under the project. And in March, as reflected in the table below and main report, a total number of **31, 5976** individuals were reached in the three project states in **6,669** households .A grand total of **90,704 individuals** in various households (**15,209** ) were reached within the quarter.

The breakdown is contained in the table below for reference:

States	January Individual	HH	February Individual	HH	March Individual	HH	Total Individual	Total HH
<b>Borno</b>	9004	1465	20266	4073	23367	4422	52637	<b>9960</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	3499	989	3940	1070	5640	1690	13079	<b>3749</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	2136	488	20266	455	2586	557	24988	<b>1500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14639</b>	<b>2942</b>	<b>26248</b>	<b>5598</b>	<b>31596</b>	<b>6669</b>	<b>90704</b>	<b>15209</b>

The monthly report of each of the states contains this demography disaggregated according to age, gender and specific location in the months under consideration respectively i.e. January, February, and March 2022

## DISAGGREGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST QUARTER REPORT

### HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED

Monitoring and protection of the human rights of Persons of Concern is a core mandate of National Human Rights Commission. This is because these particular groups of people are vulnerable to violations/abuse of their human rights and deserve extra protection measures such as continuous monitoring and intervention of their conditions. In the first quarter 2022, a wide range of human rights issues were identified, monitored and appropriate intervention carried out by the Human Rights Monitors based on the facts of each case. These human rights concerns were also used as the basis for evidence-based advocacy, awareness raising and sensitization. These are captured under various thematic areas such as rights of women, rights of the child, access to justice and other civil and political Rights, economic, social and cultural rights and rights of the vulnerable groups such as Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly .

This quarter report provides highlights of the various thematic areas covered . While the main monthly reports contain details, highlights of the monitoring activities are captured below.

### THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

A range of human rights concerns affecting women were closely monitored during the first quarter of 2022 across the BAY states of Borno , Adamawa and Yobe . They include domestic/physical violence; abandonment/neglect sexual exploitation and abuse such as rape, forced marriage, pregnancy out of wedlock and denial of paternity , etc .

States	JAN	FEBRUARY	MARCH	Total
<b>Borno</b>	44	108	134	286
<b>Adamawa</b>	10	11	20	41
<b>Yobe</b>	12	3	15	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>357</b>

The table above and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under the thematic area of Rights of Women monitored and reported as in the BAY States within the first quarter period – January to March 2022.

As shown in the table, , a total figure of **357** cases was reported from the month of January to March. The highest number of reported cases was in Borno State where 286 cases were recorded. Adamawa documented 41 cases, while 30 were captured in Yobe . As the table indicates, the month of March had highest number of cases among the three months under review while January recorded the least comparatively. As the main report discloses, domestic violence, denial of resources, neglect and spousal abandonment were common reports documented in each of the states . Survival sex was also identified where women engaged in 'sex for survival' due to their inability to feed themselves and their children having been abandoned by their husbands or male partners

Identified at Arhankunu, Lamurde Ward Mubi South LGA , Adamawa State, a 28 years old mother of 3 children reported that her husband traveled seven months ago and nothing has been heard of him. She complained that she does not have a viable means of livelihood and finds it difficult cater for the family.

In Muna Albadawee Camp: Dusuman Ward: Jere LGA Borno State , X 22 years old reported that her husband neglected his responsibilities towards her and their three children. That the husband left them in Muna Camp and travel to Mafa town for a laborer work for the past one month and has refused to contact them and neither has he provided for the family since his departure.

A case of single mother IDP Amina Abubakar 18 years from Nayinawa community in Damaturu LGA, Yobe State also illustrates the incidence of spousal/partner abandonment . The PoC with 1-year-old baby was allegedly abandoned by her partner . she was identified leaving with her aged grandmother and without a means of livelihood

Feedback further suggests that rising cases of domestic violence is linked to inability of the husbands/partners to provide for their families. This necessitates scaled up interventions in the area of livelihood support, vocational skills acquisition or empowerment to improve family sustenance and cohesion

The main reports capture much more details.

## **RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

Child marriage, lack of parental care, defilement, child labor, hawking, forced marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, out of school, among others were some human rights concerns adversely affecting rights of the child to survival and development that were monitored and reported in the project states during the first quarter. These violations/abuse infringe on the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child domesticated in Nigeria as the Child Rights Act and adopted in states as the Child Rights Law

Parents encourage their children to engage in hawking to contribute to household income as reported in Yolde Pate, Bole –Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, Adamawa State where two girls of age 11 and 12 confessed they were sent by their parents. Similarly, in Nasarawo Borehole- Nasarawo ward, Yola North LGA , two children age 7 and 9 years were seen hawking and not attending school. The children reported that they were told not to attend school by their caregiver who engaged them in hawking. Also, in Zulum Camp Ngala Ngala Ward, Borno State, four boys and two girls were engaged in child labor ;

pushing cart filled with heavy gallons of water considered to be too difficult for their age . Such state of affairs adversely affect the child .

Child marriage persists in the BAY States as reported of a 13 year old girl from College Road Gujba LGA Yobe State who was allegedly forcefully given out in marriage to a 45 years old man. The victim sustained injuries and bleeding during consummation and was returned to her parents. The survivor was rushed to the hospital and her mother ironically insisted that she will return to her matrimonial home.

January report contains discovery that IDPs mostly Shuwa Arabs in the Gujiba community displaced from Borno state are still practicing Female Genital Mutilation. A case was recorded to have occurred on Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2022 where a girl of 10 years old was subjected to Genital mutilation. The pain and cries of persons who are subjected to this cruel practice is worrisome. Without doubt , this amounts to inhuman and degrading treatment

To stem the tide of these negative practices, there were robust awareness raising and sensitization activities on rights of the child to protection ,survival and development across the project states during the quarter aimed at reducing various forms of violations against the child and scaled up advocacy for adoption and effective implementation of the Child Rights Act 2003 by the Government(s) of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States respectively so as to enshrine the Best Interest of the Child principle and prohibit offences against the child.

As indicated in the table below, Borno State reported a total of **66** cases affecting rights of the child within the quarter , Adamawa reported **25** while **21** cases were reported from Yobe state . A total number of **112** cases were therefore reported across the three project states between January and March 2022. February however recorded the highest number of cases(54) while the least was recorded in January (24).

The main report captures details of the cases reported.

<b>States</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	<b>14</b>	35	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	<b>06</b>	9	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	<b>04</b>	10	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	54	<b>34</b>	<b>112</b>

## **CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS**

Various human rights issues under the Civil and Political Rights Thematic area were identified, monitored and reported in the first quarter 2022. These include Right to Life concerns , physical violence, , right to dignity of the human person, exploitation, police brutality , kidnapping /abduction, freedom of movement, theft, presence of landmines/IEDs, abduction, tensions within Community amongst others.

States	JAN	FEB	MARCH	Total
<b>Borno</b>	14	19	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	<b>10</b>	2	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	<b>10</b>	2	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>

Within the period under review, as indicated in the above table, a total number of 94 cases touching on various issues of civil and political rights were captured across the BAY states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The highest number of cases were captured in the month of March, 2022 (37 cases). The least number was recorded in February (23). Among the three states, Borno recorded the highest reported cases (55) while Yobe reported the least (13). Highlights are captured below:

Unlawful killing(s) by individuals, agents of the state or non-state actors is a grievous violation of Right to Life guaranteed in Section 33 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; derived from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. . Danladi Ali a 45 year old IDP and commercial motorcycle operator was stabbed to death by some unidentified men who also went away with his motorcycle on Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 at Sangere Bode, Namtari Ward Yola South LGA resulting in tension within the community. Similarly, a 19 years old lady and a 50 years old man were kidnapped at Mayowandu community of Duhu/Mayawandu Ward Madagali LGA. The lady was later released but the man was killed and his body was discovered between Pallam and Dzuel in Madagali. This in turn resulted in tensions in the communities and has forced many to seek refuge in other communities

Identified at Daba, Bazza Marghi Ward Michika LGA, of Adamawa State, 23/3/2022: Wilson Lungu, 38 years, was allegedly severely beaten by Inspector Anthony for refusing to give the Police money at Bazza Market checkpoint resulting in bodily injuries. Such occurrence reinforces the importance of improved sensitization to security personnel on respect for human dignity and civil-military relations.

Prolonged detention was reported in March as Y, 55 years old complained to Human Rights Monitors during Community Engagement that his 30 years old son was arrested by the military in Bale Village of Mafa LGA 6yrs ago and taken to Giwa Barracks military detention facility and had not been seen since then.

Vandalism of community property and crack down by Police and Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) resulting in death and causing Tension in the Community was reported in Borno State in the month of March. As narrated by the GGSS outpost police and the

camp chairman, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 2022, some youths were alleged to have been seen vandalizing WASH facilities. Instantly, CCCM wash volunteers reported the incident to the Outpost Police covering the camp alongside with CJTF. Furthermore, the police, CJTF and CCCM volunteers went to the scene of incident to retrieve the vandalized items. Thereafter, the team was stoned by the suspected youths and some community members. Consequently, on the 26<sup>th</sup>, March 2022 The CJTF regrouped and cracked down those youths responsible for vandalizing the WASH facilities. CJTF were able to arrest two suspects but unfortunately, the CJTF tortured them severely which resulted in the death of one of them aged 35years. The other suspect is badly injured and reportedly receiving treatment at Monguno General Hospital, Borno State .

While condemning vandalism and other criminal acts , it is important that security operatives do not resort to excessive use of force in their operations . The need to balance security imperatives with human rights principles needs not be over emphasized.

In Yobe State, the arrest of 2 youths by Vigilante at Ngirbuwa Returned Community was reported. According to the community members, no reason was giving for the arrest. The incident reportedly generated tension within the community/ families. Although Security Operatives may have powers of arrest under prescribed circumstances, such arrest and detention should not be arbitrary. An arrested person is entitled to Fair Hearing Standards including being told the offence he/she allegedly committed and allowed access to legal representation and family members. Such incidence of arbitrary arrest and detention without bail or trial reinforces the need for constant engagement between NHRC and different Security Institutions including the Vigilantes and Civilian Joint Task Force- to reduce infraction on the rights of PoCs.

Further information on related Civil and Political Rights issues reported during the quarter are documented in details in the main report

## **RIGHTS OF THE VULNERABLE GROUP**

The need to adopt measures to ensure protection of rights and dignity of vulnerable population in the BAY States need not be over emphasized. This population includes but not limited to the elderly, Persons with Disabilities, the Mentally Sick. Other categories include widows and widowers without means of livelihoods among others. Accordingly, the Protection Monitoring Project specifically captures complaints, reports or concerns of this population under “Persons with Specific Needs” for necessary intervention based on facts of each case.

In the first quarter of 2022, common issues relating to the rights of the vulnerable groups documented across the states include absence of medical support initiative for the elderly,

Identified at Bachure, Karewa ward Yola North LGA, Adamawa State in March 2022 , for instance, an elderly PoC, Mallam Buba Ardo ( about 70years ) from Borno living with multiple ailments (diabetes, BP and arthritis) and could not afford his drugs and feeding but only relies on relations and other IDPs for assistance was assessed by Monitors for onward referral . Similarly, In Malkohi, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA,two elderly persons (one male and one female ,) aged 63 and 66 with old age infirmities, unable to take care of themselves and in dire need of food clothing and Medicare were identified. They depend on support from members of the community for their survival.

It is therefore observed that absence of health care assistance for the elderly and persons with serious medical conditions impedes intervention.

Stigma against Person with Disability was also documented within the quarter. In Ngala Ward, Borno State, Y reported about four persons in the camp who provoked her and when she expressed displeasure, they insulted her making derogatory reference to her physical disability. Although Human Rights monitors summoned the concerned persons and cautioned them to desist from such conduct , scaled up sensitization of PoCs and the public to understand that there is ability in Disability and everyone is meant to enjoy equal Human Rights without discrimination is desirable.

Affirmative Action is Positive Discrimination and encouraged in International Human Rights Law. This means taking deliberate steps to cushion a gap or disadvantage suffered by a vulnerable person or group. During routine monitoring Monitors came across 3 virtually impaired persons (blind) who were unable to do their IOM bio-metric registration because they had to join a very long queue before they being registered .

The Monitors called attention of the Bio-metric Registration Officer to the plight of the PoCS and they were quickly registered.

Marginalization during food and NFI distribution is also a recurrent concern for Persons with Disabilities . In Gubio IDP Camp , Auno ward , Borno State, Persons with Disabilities complained about discrimination against them decision-making and distribution of aid within the camp. They were worried that they are not always considered by the Camp Management and the Community Leaders.

These feedback from the field shows that issues pertaining to vulnerable groups need urgent and special intervention and the Protection Monitoring project strived to close the gaps during the quarter.

The Table below shows documented cases in relation to the Vulnerable Group.

**Number of reported cases related to Rights of the Vulnerable Groups in the BAY States from the months of January to March, 2022.**

<b>States</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	0	1	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	3	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	8	5	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>

As the table shows, a total of 26 cases were documented pertaining to Rights of the Vulnerable. Yobe state presents the highest number of reported cases during the quarter (15) while Adamawa records the least (4). In February and March, a total of 9 cases were reported across the states while in January, 8 cases were reported

Details of the cases are contained in the main monthly reports

**ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

Human rights issues identified and reported by human rights monitors under Economic, Social and Cultural rights in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2022 across the BAY states were: Right to Education, Shelter, Food, WASH, Health, and Work/Livelihood.

**RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

Hawking, Child Labor, Out-of School, dilapidated school infrastructure, etc were prominent cases documented under Right to Education in the first quarter of the year as the monthly main reports show. Besides the impact of insurgency, the negative state of education in the BAY states is driven by various factors, including economic barriers and socio-cultural norm and practices that discourage attendance in formal education, especially the girl child. A circumstance where many children of school age cannot access education encourages child abuse, child labor and other social vices. Lack of teachers was also identified as another obstacle impeding access to education. In

Mbororo Minkisu Wuro Ngiki Ward, Michika LGA, Adamawa State, Monitors found out that with a population of over 600 children, Mbororo primary and secondary school lacks adequate teachers as only 2 teachers handle the primary section while 4 teachers handle the secondary school section . Related to this, people of Ngaurah and environs in Yobe State complained that they have over 230 children of school age that don't attend school. They observed that the only school in the village had been destroyed by Boko Haram and they solicited for government to repair the school to enable their children attend school to no avail.

Similarly, a community leader of kasaisa, Gambir ward, Damaturu LGA, Yobe State also complained about the inability of their children to continue with secondary school education after primary as a result of lack of secondary school in the community and only few parents can afford to send their children to the state capital Damaturu to attend secondary education/school. Human Rights monitors contacted the Secretary, Yobe Education Appeal Fund Committee on Revitalization of Education in the state on the issue and the committee is reportedly conducting an assessment of all schools destroyed during insurgency in the state. It is hoped that there will be prompt follow up after the assessment to enhance realization of the right to education in the state, and across other states affected by insurgency. .

The table below indicates that a total of **15** cases were identified across the BAY States in relation to right of education.

**Number of reported cases related to Right to Education in the BAY States from the months of January to March, 2022.**

<b>States</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	3	4	2	<b>9</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	1	1	2	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>

As the table illustrates, more cases were documented in March(6), while in January and February ,4 and 5 cases were respectively recorded .Most cases were recorded in Adamawa(9) while the least was in Borno(2).

**RIGHT TO SHELTER**

Issues of concern reported during the quarter in relation to right and access to shelter include inability of PoCs to pay house/threat of eviction ,need for expansion of shelters

due to overcrowding, new arrivals, dilapidated buildings, destroyed shelters due to fire outbreak , among others . It was also identified by the Human Rights Monitors that some shelters the PoCs are occupying are in a deplorable condition. Cases pertaining to shelter were referred to other humanitarian actors who render related services while some were managed by Human Rights Monitors during the reporting period.

As shown in the table below, a total number of 56 cases were documented in relation to Shelter from January to March , 2022 : 29 from Borno, 17 from Adamawa and 20 from Yobe . Most of the reported cases were in March (25) while the least was in Yobe(10) . 21 cases were documented in Adamawa state .

Highlight of the reported cases includes feedback from Shagari Low cost Housing, Yelwa, Yelwa Ward, Mubi North LGA Adamawa State where 6 HHs of 23 individuals (IDPs) (6Males and , 17Females ) unable to renew their rent have been asked by the landlord to vacate the rooms they occupy ; and the Fire incident that was documented in Water Board IDPs camp, Central Ward which affected two make-shift shelters and one mud shelter affecting some households with properties destroyed.

While humanitarian partners are striving to address the shelter-deficit by provision of shelter to the PoCs, the regular incidence of fire outbreak is worrisome due to the adverse consequences on households, especially women and children. More sensitization to POCs to be mindful while cooking in shelters and to ensure fire is put out after each cooking, especially before sleeping- to reduce incidence of fire-outbreak is necessary .

Ongoing construction of new shelters for fire victims in Borno State is commendable. The total number of shelters to be constructed by ICRC is 1500 shelters for benefit of POCs affected by fire. More information about the table below, highlighted cases and related interventions are contained in the main monthly reports.

**Number of reported cases related to Right to Shelter in the BAY States from the months of January to March 2022.**

<b>States</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	4	12	13	<b>29</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	2	7	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	4	2	4	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>56</b>

**RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION**

Issues documented under the right to food and nutrition during the quarter were mainly on abandonment of wife and children by their husbands due to

inability to fend for them , causing the family to lack food ; non-receipt of food distribution by some communities and households, complaints following the downsizing of individuals to benefit from food redemption. There has been a lot of complaints from PoCs who are affected by the downsizing. Feedback from the field suggests that over thirty thousand individuals are affected in the Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Ngala Ward, Borno State

A total of 42 cases on right to food and nutrition were documented within the first quarter- 30 from Borno, 8 from Yobe and 4 from Adamawa. As shown on the table, Borno state recorded the most cases in this area (30) while Adamawa documented the least (4).

Find below a tabular representation of reported cases under the right to food and nutrition while the main reports of January, February and March capture much more details of the issues and interventions carried out by the Human Rights Monitors or other partners.

**Number of reported cases related to Right to Food and Nutrition in the three BAY States from the months of January to March 2022**

<b>States</b>	<b>JAN</b>	<b>FEB</b>	<b>MARCH</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	0	15	15	<b>30</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	3	4	1	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is one of the critical protection concerns still affecting the PoCs despite intervention from different humanitarian actors. Such protection issues include open defecation which could constitute serious health hazard to families and the entire community, severe shortage of water; lack of portable drinking water, bad environmental sanitation, and unhygienic latrines/damaged latrines which exposes the PoCs to risk of cholera and other infectious diseases.

In Vih/ Boka Ward, Michika LGA, Adamawa State, : 6 Houses with 42 individuals (10boys, 14girls, 7men, 8 women) were identified practicing open defecation. This practice is a health hazard and infringes upon the right of others to good environment. In Umbaza IDP Camp A, Borno State, during monitoring visit to camp , a head teacher reported to monitors that pollution from uncovered two block of latrines has forced both teachers and pupils to vacate two blocks of classrooms due to smell and pollution. Their right to conducive learning environment was being infringed upon.

In Usmanti Returned Community/Maisandari Ward, Damaturu, Yobe state, community members complained about lack of water for both animal and human consumption. They reported of suffering to get water as they have to walk to distant places from neighboring villages to fetch water. The only borehole in the village had reportedly broken down for some weeks.

These protection concerns could affect the health and wellbeing of PoCs adversely. The protection issues identified cut across the three project states in varying degrees necessitating intervention for which referrals were made by monitors within the quarter under review.

A total of 34 cases were documented in the three project states. 20 cases were identified in Borno, 10 in Adamawa and 4 from Yobe state. More cases were recorded in March(10) than in February(7) and January(3)

The table below reflects documented cases from the project states. The main reports contain details.

**Number of reported cases related to Right to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in the BAY States from the months of JANUARY to MARCH 2022.**

<b>States</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	3	7	10	<b>20</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	3	6	1	<b>10</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	2	0	2	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>

**RIGHT TO HEALTH**

The helplessness of many PoCs to access medical treatment due to inability to pay for drugs amidst high cost of medication, lack/insufficient medical facilities, unhealthy environment and a host of others were the predominant cases of health concerns in the three States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States necessitating improved measures to enhance availability, and affordability of healthcare in furtherance of realization of right to health imperatives. .

The table below indicates the cases documented in the period under review pertaining to right to health. :

<b>States</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	0	2	8	<b>10</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	2	1	2	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>

As the table signifies , a total of 15 cases were documented and monitored across tehe project states - Borno recorded most of the cases (10) while the least was documented in Adamawa(2). The table also shows that much more cases was recorded in March than January and February where 3 cases were respectively recorded

### **NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

Non Food Items which are critical to wellbeing and wellness are crucial protection concerns monitored under the project. Within the quarter, not much feedback was recorded as only in January that protection concerns were documented in Borno ( 2 cases) and Yobe 10 ). The total number of cases were therefore 7 .

. In Yobe State, for example, twenty newly arrivals were identified in January in Kukareta IDPs camp displaced from Muktum village of Gujba after the insurgents attacked their community . Some of the PoCs are currently living with their relatives while others have constructed a makeshift tent. The POCs left their community with nothing and are now exposed to the cool weather in the absence of Non Food Items like blankets , warm clothing etc which could affect wellness and health.

Details are captured in the main report while the table below reflects the data of documented cases in each of the project states.

<b>States</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	2	-	-	<b>2</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	-	-	<b>0</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	5	-	-	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	-		<b>7</b>

## RIGHT TO WORK/LIVELIHOOD

The need for government and partners to improve assistance and livelihood support initiatives for PoCs needs not be over emphasized as they lost their means of livelihood during displacement and women have reportedly resorted to prostitution in order to survive and men abandon their families . The importance of skill acquisition programs as one of the livelihood options by the Government and relevant humanitarian actors therefore needs to be reinforced . In this connection , the gesture of Elegance Construction limited reported in January to have collaborated with Yobe State government to provide livelihood support of cash to four women, Aisha Garba 36 years old from Abbari YBC, Salima Alhassan 28 years old from Mallan Matari, Kellu Ibrahim 40 years old from Mallan Matari and Fatima Bello 37 years old Gujba road

Findings suggest that reported cases of abandonment/neglect of families, dissolution/divorce and idleness amongst PoCs were merely as a result of lack of work/livelihood empowerment. The PoCs will be able to carry on with their lives, have a sustainable income and reduce dependence on Government, humanitarian actors and the society if they are sufficiently enabled or empowered to work.

In the first quarter, a total of 7 cases were reported across the project states in relation to Right to Work / Livelihood- 5 documented in Borno and 2 in Yobe State. While 3 was reported in January 4 was cases were recorded in March. None was recorded in February and none from Adamawa state during the reporting period. .

The table is a representation of feedback from the project states:

<b>States</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	2	-	3	<b>5</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	-	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	1	-	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	-	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>

## ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Human rights issues reported relating to access to justice within the quarter includes lack of dispensation of justice in Ngala Ward, Borno State . Concerns have been raised by the Protection Action Group (PAG), the Camp Chairman as well as Camp Community Leaders and Human Rights Monitors that justice is not properly dispensed on crime perpetrators in the camp and as such, there is always a repeat of crime. It is observed that as a result of unavailability of a court in Ngala, perpetrators just get

detained for a short while and released which makes them confident to commit crimes repeatedly.

Extortion by the police in relation to bail was also reported in Kofare Bayan Karewa Ward Yola North LGA, Adamawa State. Furthermore, IDP women leader of Abujan Mai Mala, Yobe State reported a case of arrest, detention and torture of 2 of their children tricycle raiders by the (YOROTA) Road and Traffic Agency Officials and that the family members were denied access and all effort to secure their release by the family proved abortive.

In the first quarter of 2022 a total of Twenty **Two (22)** cases were reported under this thematic area . Most of the reported cases were in Borno(19). Adamawa and Yobe states reported 1 and 2 cases respectively . As the below table shows, 15 cases were recorded in March , while 2 cases were recorded in January and February respectively.

The monthly main reports from the project states contain details

<b>States</b>	<b>January</b>	<b>February</b>	<b>March</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	2	2	15	<b>19</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	0	1	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>

## **COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS**

Besides interventions on individual, or household basis, community based interventions were carried out across the BAY states to ensure that the rights of PoCs are advanced. These interventions were mainly through awareness raising sessions, sensitization, human rights monitoring missions, community outreach visit, meetings and consultations, visit to returned communities, host communities, camps and advocacy visits. The figures below is a reflection of the numbers of sessions and people reached various IDO camps, settlements, host and returned communities across the project states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe within the quarter under review. .

During the period , Human Rights Monitors went to camps/IDPs settlement; returned and host communities in the project states and discussed topical issues

aimed at raising consciousness about human rights . During this sessions. tips on fire prevention measures, safety and security measures ;the right of persons with disabilities; the right of freedom from discrimination in the community; the danger of early pregnancy of the girl child, the importance of the girl child education; general human rights education on specific issues such as sexual /gender based violence (SGBV), the rights of the child, the need for peaceful coexistence, awareness on fundamental human rights, sensitization on the danger of child/forced marriage, breaking the culture of silence of SGBV,the importance of understanding tenancy agreements and rights; tips on health issues, keeping a healthy environment, amongst others.

Emergencies meeting were also conducted with relevant law enforcement agencies, MDAs and humanitarian partners on ways of ensuring effective referral pathways and human rights mainstreaming in their operations.

Different categories of people (boys, girls, men and women) were reached these interventions. Notably. Representatives of Ministries Departments and Agencies as well , as humanitarian actors participated and added value during these community based interventions of the Human Rights Monitors.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS RAISING SESSIONS**

As the table below indicates, a total number of 753 Awareness Raising Sessions were conducted during the first quarter across the project states. Out of this, 156 sessions were held in January, 283 in February and 314 in March .

The number of persons who participate in these awareness raising sessions are as follows – 4784 in January, 9,066 in February, and 9394 in March . In all , a grand total of 23,244 was reached in the course of this intervention .. Borno state conducted much more awareness raising sessions ( 71) and reached many more persons (15,126) while the least was conducted in Yobe state (26). Adamawa State organized 59 sessions.

A range of topical issues were covered during the Awareness Raising activity including - Awareness on child or forced marriage as a human rights issue, Awareness on right of the child to education, Sensitization on the Importance for PoCs to report all forms of Human Right abuse, Sensitization on breaking the culture of silence in reporting Gender Based Violence cases, Sensitization on respect for the dignity of human person Sensitization on arbitrary arrest as a human rights abuse/violation and so on

The main monthly reports contain much more details

States	JANUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	MARCH (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Grand Total No, of People Reached
Borno	71	2664	175	6,408	183	6054	429	15,126
Adamawa	59	1774	69	2,331	76	2,875	204	6,980
Yobe	26	346	39	327	55	465	120	1138
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>9394</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>23,244</b>

## HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out to Returned Communities, IDP Camps, Host Communities and so on in various locations of project states during the First quarter of 2022 as the tables below represent. During these monitoring visits, issues of protection interest affecting the Population of Concern are identified and either addressed by the monitors or referred to partner organizations for appropriate intervention. The tables show number of such visits and persons or households reached on each:

### VISIT TO THE RETURNED COMMUNITIES

As indicated on the below table, Protection Monitors conducted visit to Returned Communities between January and March 2022. In January, a total of 122 visits were carried out - 7 in Borno State, 67 in Adamawa and 48 in Yobe. Cumulatively, 3233 persons were reached during the visits in January. In February 146 visits were conducted across the three states reaching 5016 persons while in March 165 visits were carried out reaching 5559 persons for

various forms of interventions. In all , a grand total of 433 visits were conducted reaching 13808 people.

<b>States</b>	<b>JANUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>MARCH (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>Total (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>Total No, of People Reached</b>
<b>Borno</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4628</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3468</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>7767</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1413</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>5559</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>13808</b>

#### **VISIT TO IDPCAMPS/SETTLEMENT**

During the period under review, Human Rights monitors carried out visits to Persons of Concern in the various camps across the BAY States. The table below illustrated both states and monthly analysis.

<b>States</b>	<b>JANUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>MARCH (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>Total (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>Total No, of People Reached</b>
<b>Borno</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>7534</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>18,689</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>19917</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>46140</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>8537</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>19,216</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>20340</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>48093</b>

Visit to IDP Camps conducted in January were 152. Of this number, 108 visitations were carried out in Borno State representing the highest number. 15 of such monitoring visit was carried out in Adamawa being the least while in Yobe State, 29 visitation to IDP Camps were conducted. In February, 254 visiting sessions were conducted in Borno State, 5 in Adamawa and 40 in Yobe ; while in March 240 visits were conducted to IDP Camps in Borno , 1 in Adamawa and 40 in Yobe State. The table indicates that Most visitation session to IDP Camps were conducted in Borno State ((602) while the least was carried out in Adamawa(21) . In yobe state, 109 visits were carried out . It is instructive to note that such visit were to evaluate the human rights issues and concerns across the IDP Camps in order to determine appropriate intervention based on facts of each case.

As illustrated on the table, a grand total of 48, 093 Persons were reached across the three states during such visits, disaggregated among the project states as the table shows.

## VISIT TO THE HOST COMMUNITIES

Human Rights monitors carried out visits to Host Communities to interact with the Persons of Concern and address their human rights concerns during the first quarter of the project implementation across the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The below table speaks for itself :

States	JANUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	MARCH (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
<b>Borno</b>	0	0	7	<b>372</b>	0	<b>0</b>	7	372
<b>Adamawa</b>	40	<b>1076</b>	48	1295	52	<b>1556</b>	140	3927
<b>Yobe</b>	30	<b>377</b>	0	0	59	<b>521</b>	89	898
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5197</b>

As illustrated in the table above, a grand total of 236 monitoring visits were conducted across the three states to Host Communities during the quarter under review.- 7 in Borno, 140 in Adamawa and 89 in Yobe state . A grand total of 5197 persons were reached during the visits and various interventions carried out as the main reports contain.

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH SESSIONS

During the first quarter, Community Outreach sessions were conducted in the three project states. These Community Outreach interventions across the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe covered a wide range such as protection issues, security and socio-economic. The outreach interventions were tailored to address human rights concerns reported during the period under review with a view to programming mitigating measures.

States	JANUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	MARCH (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	0	0	-	-	6	234	6	234
Adamawa	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
Yobe	24	231	-	-	34	341	58	572
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>251</b>	-	-	<b>40</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>806</b>

As the table shows, a grand total of 64 community outreach sessions were held across the three project states - 6 in Borno, 58 in Yobe. None was recorded in Adamawa. Total number of persons reached during the outreach program was 806- 234 in Borno, 0 in Adamawa and 572 in Yobe state

The monthly reports contain details

## COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Community consultative meetings across the three States were carried out during the quarter, These covered a wide range of focus group meetings on topical issues such as security, socio-economic matters affecting the Population of Concern and other topics of interest. The community consultative meetings are crucial in the sense that various human rights issues prevalent in the various communities are identified by members of the communities. These consultative community meetings are held with the leaders and other groups of people in the communities and the meeting is conducted across all the LGAs of the BAY States.

States	JANUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	MARCH (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
<b>Borno</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1758</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	23	<b>504</b>	25	<b>580</b>	16	<b>413</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1497</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	9	<b>145</b>	8	<b>71</b>	14	<b>150</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3621</b>

As the above table shows, a grand total of 196 Community Consultative meetings were held in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states during the first quarter of the year. While 50 of the meetings were held in January, 69 were held in February while 77 were held in March. During the meetings, a grand total of 3621 persons were reached – 1758 in Borno, 1497 in Adamawa and 366 in Yobe State

The respective monthly reports capture details of the consultative meetings

### **PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG) MEETING**

Protection Action Group members are selected from the community to who liaise with the human rights monitors and other humanitarian actors on behalf of their community members for effective communication and interventions . The This structure, over time, has been able to identify human rights issues and humanitarian needs for assistance. It has also improved the protection responses of the project with various development partners and humanitarian actors.

States	JANUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)	People Reached	MARCH (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
<b>Borno</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	14	<b>828</b>	32	891
<b>Adamaw</b>	21	<b>188</b>	25	<b>241</b>	23	<b>413</b>	69	842

<b>a</b>								
<b>Yobe</b>	0	0	7	<b>55</b>	7	<b>150</b>	14	205
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1938</b>

Meetings of the PAG within the period under review and PoCs reached are reflected in the table above. As indicated, a total of 115 Protection Action Group meetings were convened in the BAY states within the period- 32 in Borno, 69 in Adamawa and 14 in Yobe state reaching varying degree of persons as the table clearly indicates.

## **TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

Training and skill acquisition program seeks to enable Persons of Concern get back to their normal life and have livelihood options. It also avails them with necessary knowledge and skills to cope with challenges they encounter. Training /Capacity Building sessions covered the highlighted areas , among others during the period under consideration : In collaboration with Civil Society Organization, Human Rights Monitors conducted Local Business Training for girls and women in Nasarawa/Unguwan Mai Bututu , Yobe State as well as Training on local water treatment to prevent the outbreak of cholera in collaboration with Primary Health Care Agency personnel. Furthermore , , there was capacity building in Borno State on how to encourage community members to be self-reliant as well as Training of PAG/ Community Leaders on how to engage security personnel constructively

<b>States</b>	<b>JANUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>FEBRUARY (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>MARCH (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>Total (Sessions Held)</b>	<b>Total No. of People Reached</b>
<b>Borno</b>	0	0	0	0	6	123	6	123
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
<b>Yobe</b>	1	<b>25</b>	12	<b>222</b>	4	<b>96</b>	17	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>466</b>

As the table illustrates, a total number of 23 Training / Capacity building sessions were conducted in the first quarter of 2021 . These sessions touched on the areas earlier highlighted. 466 persons benefited from these training sessions in two of the project states - 123 in Borno , and 343 in Yobe . None was

conducted in Adamawa in the first quarter. 1 Training session was held in January by Yobe State , 12 in February, and ten in March . The monthly reports provide information in details.

## **DETENTION FACILITIES**

Places of detention provides environment for human rights infraction if not checked. This is why it is important to carry out monitoring visits to such places periodically. Such visit aims at evaluating condition of the detention centers and human rights issues therein. This is a critical component of the Protection Monitoring Project.

As the table below shows , visits to detention facilities were conducted across the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe during the first quarter .

The human rights monitors visited the detention facilities often within the reporting period as reflected in the main monthly reports and intervened in respective cases to address human rights concerns of PoC and other detainees identified in detention as at the time of the audit.

Protection issues identified in the course of the visits within the BAY states include but not limited to filthy environment as was recorded in Bama Divisional police station , Borno State, detention of minors such as in Banki Police station Buduwa Bulachira ward where 3 under aged boys IDPs ( 15-17 were seen in custody ) as well as in Banki Police station Buduwa Bulachira ward ,Borno State, where monitors met 2 IDPs in the cell, aged 15-17 detained there for 3 days. Furthermore, in Arabic Village Camp Police Outpost Ngala a detainee was handcuffed notwithstanding right to dignity of the human person and acceptable detention standards . Should someone already in custody be ordinarily restrained by handcuff ? Lack of female toilet within the premises of the Police Station was a major issue identified in Karewa Police Station, Karewa ward, Yola North LGA ,Adamawa State Although many cells visited were empty , congestion was identified in Arabic Village Camp Police Outpost Ngala and Mugulbu Police Station Mugulbu Ward, Mubi South LGA ,Adamawa State

The table below shows number of detainees identified in the detention facilities as well as the number of visits conducted on monthly basis during the first quarter 2022. The monthly main report throws more light on the names of the detention facilities visited as well as further detailed information on these facilities.

### **Number of detainees identified and visits conducted in detentions facilities in the BAY States from the months of January to March 2022**

States	January: Number of Visits	Detainees	February : Number of Visits	Detainees	March : Number of Visits	Detainees	Total Visits	Total Number of Detainees  Demography
<b>Borno</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>199</b>	62	104	161	367
<b>Adamawa</b>	23	21	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	25	10	74	31
<b>Yobe</b>	3	0	<b>5</b>	0	1	0	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>398</b>

As indicated in the above table, a grand total of **398** persons were seen in detention during the **244** visits conducted between January and March 2022. 161 visits were conducted in Borno State, **74** in Adamawa and **9** in Yobe State in the period.

Details are captured in each of the monthly reports .

## **FACILITIES IN THE DETENTION CENTRES**

Besides condition of detainees, facilities in places of detention are also audited to evaluate their condition vis-à-vis human rights standards. Detention facilities audited during the visits include Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH) educational provisions , recreational, vocational, and health facilities.

Findings from the visits, however show that these facilities are either not available or grossly inadequate.

For instance, there were no health facilities in the police detention centers . Some however had First Aid Box. Generally, in the three project states, sick detainees may be taken to nearby hospitals for treatment. Feeding was identified as a challenge as there is no feeding allowance for detainees by the Police authority . Therefore, detainees are only fed when relatives or friends bring food ; which is irregular. Police personnel sometimes provide food for some detainees. In correctional custodial centers (prison) though, provision for feeding is made by the government. The Power supply in all the detention facilities is generally unreliable. The limited generators in some of the detention facilities were hardly used due to lack of fuel or other logistic problems. The sanitary condition in some police formations is poor , without toilet facilities .

In most of the detention facilities in Borno and Yobe States for instance, the use of boreholes and water vendors were identified and reported to be inadequate. Their source of power is mainly generator and solar system, however most times when the generator and solar system are not available for use, lantern is being used as alternative source of power. Poor lighting in most of the detention facilities was also observed by the human rights monitors.

In all the detention centers, it was observed by human rights monitors that there is need to purchase additional operational (patrol) vehicle while those in use should be repaired for effective and efficient service delivery . In addition, the detention facilities lack modern working tools and most of the office furniture and equipment were obsolete and need to be replaced.

### **OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. It is recommended that humanitarian partners scale up sensitization and awareness on Gender Based Violence in all locations across the project states – prevention and consequences . Against the background of common cases of Abandonment of Family , relevant stakeholders should assist with livelihood options to enable the husbands take care of their families. It is also recommended that through its Social Welfare programs , government needs to enhance initiatives to assist vulnerable women
- ii. While Monitors are following up with the police , Ministry of Justice and Legal AID Council across project states , there is need to Improve sensitization about sexual abuse or exploitation both to Law Enforcement Officers and communities to reduce incidence and susceptibility ;as well as to ensure accountability
- iii. The issue of discrimination against an ostracized elderly woman Zuleha Kafa , 65yrs living in Pampo community, Gujba LGA who was alleged by the community members of practicing witchcraft which resulted in her being isolated and denied from associating with other people in the community raises serious human rights concerns especially in relation to right to freedom from discrimination . The PoC was prevented from any public gathering in the community and was forced to be indoors ; with no one attending to her needs .

This calls for improved sensitization against discriminatory practices and human dignity

- iv. Danger(s) of Child Marriage has been reinforced by feedback during the quarter . For instance it was documented in Yobe State by a Protection Action Group member that a 13 years girl from College of Agriculture, Gujba LGA was allegedly forcefully given out for married in January 2022 to a 45 years old man. The survivor/victim sustained injuries and bleeding during consummation and was returned to her parents. She was rushed to the hospital for treatment. Curiously, her mother insisted the return of her daughter to her matrimonial home which resulted into a family conflict necessitating intervention by the Human Rights Monitors.

Adoption and implementation of Child Rights Law in project states is important. More so, there is need to establish safety home(s) in the BAY states that will enable or facilitate removal of survivor(s) for a while to provide succor to them in an alternative environment . There is also need for involvement for more awareness/ sensitization on dangers of early/forced marriage.

- v. Sexual exploitation and trafficking of female girls was reported in Jerusalem, Malari community, Damaturu Yobe State during the quarter. Hajjia Hauwa Maina 47-year-old woman was alleged to be deceiving girls between the age of 13-20 years and exposing them to men for sex and collecting monies on their behalf.

Though she denied it, there is need for National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP) to scale up enlightenment about Sexual component of Traffic in Persons to raise awareness and reduce incidence. It is also recommended that the woman be watched closely by both NAPTIP , Police and local security operatives .Community members needs to be sensitized and encouraged to report such sexual trafficking .

- vi. Disturbing finding about Female Genital Mutilation in Yobe State by Protection Action Group member and leader of IDPs from College of Agriculture, Gujba raises concerns about survival of the girl child. It was reported that IDPs mostly Shuwa Arabs in the community displaced from Borno state are still practicing Female Genital Mutilation. A factual case occurred on Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2022 where a girl of 10 years was subjected to Genital mutilation.

Cutting body part inflicts injury, and infringes on the right to dignity of human persons and freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment .There is therefore need to involve all concerned partners to stem the tide of the practice through sensitization and legislation . The state executive should fast-track assenting to the Violence Against

Persons Prohibition Law which prohibits such conduct in addition to giving effect to similar laws.

- vii. **Out Of School Children ; Hawking and begging reported in Project States :**  
In Yolde Pate, Bole –Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, Adamawa State for instance; two girls 11 and 12 years respectively engaging in hawking were identified on 19<sup>th</sup> January . They confessed that their parents encourage them to engage in hawking so as contribute to household income.

Also In Nasarawo Borehole, Nasarawo ward, Yola North LGA two other children old 7 and 9 years were seen hawking and not attending school. The children reported that they were told not to attend school by their caregivers who engaged them in hawking on the grounds that they lack uniforms and books

Similarly , In Borno ,Gubio Camp- Auno ward, ,Konduga LGA , out of school children were also identified begging , some hawking .

This state of affairs negatively affects development and progress of the child.

Through the Ministry of Education, government needs to improve measures to assist vulnerable households with school uniforms and writing material to encourage school enrolment and attendance which will in turn reduce the rate of out of school children. Also Sustained Advocacy is recommended in the project states to adopt and implement the Child Rights Law as well as enlightenment on dangers of exposing children to hazardous tasks like hawking .

- viii. Although Federal Government Deradicalization and Reintegration scheme for repentant boko haram members is ongoing, the scheme faces challenge of community acceptance as observed and reported in the quarter. Y 28 years old a repentant Boko-Haram member lodged a complaint to Human Rights Monitors that he and other 45 ex-combatants who have undergone deradicalization and re-integrated back to Muna camp last year 2021 were facing serious discrimination and humiliation from members of Muna Camp community. The members of the community were reported to be angry with the repentant Boko Haram because of the atrocities they committed against them in the past, despite the fact that government had cleared them by undergoing deradicalization and re-integration program. The repentant Boko Haram had also asked the members of community for forgiveness but the community members are not comfortable staying with them.

Such non-acceptance by the community reflects a major obstacle to the Federal Government Deradicalization project and re-echoes the need for continuous sensitization in communities about the scheme. It also underscores the importance for the former Boko Haram to show true repentance by their conduct.

ix. The increasing rate of kidnapping is so alarming and worrisome that even IDPs are not spared. Kidnap was reported across the project states and demand for ransom . Scaling up security is therefore a dire necessity

x. **Collection of tax from IDPs by Acting district head - Extortion**

A case was referred to Human Rights Monitors from GISCOR team at 1000 ICRC camp in Borno State about the Acting District Head who requested a female PoC to pay the sum of N7000( seven thousand Naira) in order to mediate in a Memory Card conflict between 2 female PoCs in the Camp. The first female POC had first reported the case to the Acting District Head and allegedly paid N3000(Three Thousand Naira ) while the other female that reported the case to GISCOR was asked to pay the sum of N7000 by the District Head before the case will be resolved. Curiously, a vigilante had earlier collected N6000 from her before she reported to GISCOR team Protection Desk who referred the issue to NHRC Monitors .

While the monitors will pay Advocacy Visit to the District Head regarding the allegation against him , the issue of Extortion of the POcS who are already impoverished by displacement is a serious matter deserving a much more generic measure. It is therefore recommended that the project plans an intervention targeting Village / District Heads to address the allegation and similar acts of extortion of the Persons of Concern.

xi. Sexual Relationship between a Soldier and a Lady, resulting in conflict, was reported during the quarter: Protection Action Group (PAG) documented a misunderstanding between the youths of Goniri returned community in Gujba LGA Council and the Military stationed in the community. According to PAG the unrest resulted from allegation of a soldier having an affair with a lady that was about to get marriage. Out of anger, her suitor mobilized his friends and attacked the soldier living him with various degree of injures, leading to colleagues of the soldier advancing to revenge.

Does Code of Conduct for the Military allow them to engage in amoral relationships when deployed on Mission?

Improved sensitization of Security personnel in the project States is crucial in order to conscientize them on ethical conducts in the course of the Counter Insurgency operations. This will reduce tension resulting from conflict between soldiers or other security personnel and community members.

- xii. Humane Treatment of PoCs and other community members is an imperative: However, during the visit of Borno State Committee on Relocation and Resettlement of IDPs to Muna Camp for the issuance of tokens to POCs, Human Rights Monitors observed that some policemen who accompanied the entourage were beating IDPs with koboko (cane) for not joining the queue. It took the efforts and intervention of the monitor for the policemen to stop the inhuman and degrading treatment of the POCs. One of the most senior policeman thanked monitors for drawing his attention to the ugly incident

While condemning the misconduct of the policemen, the appreciation of the Senior Police Officer is commendable. Security Officials must learn to treat human beings with civility and dignity. This reinforces the importance of constant engagement with the military and other security personnel on human rights mainstreaming in security operations.

- xiii. Notwithstanding efforts to settle returnees, they continue to face the misfortune of dispossession as complaints of taking-over their properties remain an issue of concern. In Fune Self Settled Camp Yobe State, new arrivals of 5 households consisting of men, women and children who returned back to their original home to farm were threatened and forced back to where they sought refuge. Their farmlands and related properties had been taken over. Although Human Rights Monitors reported to SEMA, State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social welfare offices, they were yet to respond. There is need for urgent intervention to support the PoCs.

This reinforces the challenge of return and bad fate of PoCs when they return after fleeing. This necessitates scaled up interventions by humanitarian actors especially State Emergency Management Agency to ensure safe return and settlement

- xiv. Insurgents group believed to be ISWAP/Boko Haram attacked a hospital ambulance vehicle carrying drugs at Gujba town Yobe State during the quarter. According to Protection Action Group member in Gujba town, the insurgents carted away all the drugs in the vehicle and then set the ambulance vehicle ablaze.

Fortified Security for Humanitarian and Aid Workers is imperative. There is need to deploy more personnel to high risk areas across the BAY States and improve Counter Insurgency measures to protect lives and property.

- xv. Plight of the elderly dire in project states remains a challenge despite current efforts necessitating increased programming for this group. For instance, Mallam Saje 70yrs an IDP was identified in SabonGarin Mai Mala Gujba LGA. Yobe State and reportedly suffering with serious illnesses without access medical services due to lack of finance and has no relative around to support him. Also, Two elderly persons (1male and 1Female) aged 70 and 72 respectively with old age infirmities and unable to take care of themselves in terms of feeding, clothing and Medicare were also identified in the state by monitors. Similarly, In Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, a 79 years old PoC from Gwoza in Borno State as well as Mallam Umaru Abdullahi of Bachure, Karewa Ward Yola North LGA, both from Adamawa State. They are living with disability (visual impaired), and have multiple old age related sickness (arthritis and hypertension) and find it extremely difficult to cater for their feeding and medication.

It is recommended that Humanitarian supportive organizations develop a mapping for elderly persons to facilitate support initiatives in the state to ease conditions of elderly. It is important for the State and Federal Government to provide emergency response mechanism to people with special needs particularly the elderly persons. There is need for the legislature to enact laws that support elderly persons in the states.

- xvi. Marginalization and Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) raise serious human rights concerns. Feedback in the quarter indicates difficulty in getting food ration by PWDs as they are unable to struggle or queue for long. Deliberate measures by Camp Administrators and Humanitarian Actors to favor PWDs are acceptable under International Human Rights Law and therefore recommended. This is regarded as Affirmative Action. Sensitization on this is important in order to reduce the burden of disability on PoCs
- xvii. **Access to Justice Concerns in** Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Borno State has been disturbing. During the quarter, the camp Chairman and Community Leaders complained that justice is not properly dispensed on crime perpetrators in the camp and as such, there is always a repeat of crime, fuelling impunity. This is as a result of unavailability of a court in Ngala, for which perpetrators just get detained for a short while and released which makes them confident to commit crimes repeatedly.

There is therefore need for a court to be urgently established in Ngala urgently so that perpetrators of crimes are made to take responsibility and face justice for their actions.

- xviii.** In Yobe State, the Protection Action Group (PAG) reported alleged arrest/detention and torture of 3 youths by vigilante group in Goniri Returned Community, Gujba LGA. According to the PAG, despite his intervention with the community leader, the youths were not released and were denied access to their family members. All effort to find out the offence for which they were arrested was not successful as at time of report.

There is need to provide the Vigilante Security Group(s) with more capacity training and retraining on civil engagement and human rights standards in supporting Security in the communities

- xix. Many PoCs are either living in dilapidated buildings or are unable to pay their rent necessitating scaled up shelter intervention by government and Humanitarian Actors with Shelter mandate. Overcrowding in available shelters or make –shift- homes was reported during the quarter making expanded shelter desirable for many households. In Gidan Madara, Gude Ward Mubi South LGA Adamawa State, for instance, Monitors were still following up on the Make Shift shelter for 40 Households. In July 2021, monitors held a meeting with the Community Leaders and they provided a Land for a Make shift shelter for the PoCs. The monitors profiled 40 Households in need of shelter and referred to NRC who promised to intervene but yet to do so hence the households are scattered in dilapidated or uncompleted buildings. In Madina Dazala-Yelwa ,Yelwa Ward, Mubi North LGA, Adamawa State, 2House Holds of 18 returnees (8male and 10Female ) were reported to be unable to renew their rent and are under threat of eviction .At Yolde Pate, Bole Yolde-Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, 2 House Holds of 19 individuals (9male and 10female) were identified to be in dire need of expanded shelter due to overcrowding/congestion (average of 8 individuals share in a single room) with questionable sanitary conditions .

It is recommended that government stands up to its responsibility of ensuring shelter for the Persons of Concern. Government may seek much more collaboration with partners to intervene in shelter matters to alleviate the challenges faced by the PoCs.

- xx. Update about ongoing construction of new shelters for fire victims in Borno State is commendable . This includes 360 shelters at water board IDP camp, 320 shelters at GGSS IDP camp, 180 shelters at kuya IDP camp, 140 shelters at fulatari IDP camp and 500 shelters at GSSSS IDP camp. The total number of

shelters to be constructed by ICRC is 1500 shelters for the benefit of PoCs affected by fire.

There is however need for sensitization about causes of fire out break to prevent reoccurrence. PoCs need sustained sensitization to have proper cooking environment.

Due to the fire outbreak in Muna Albadawee Camp, Camp Dusuman Ward Jere LGA Zone A Borno State; over 1279 households suffered great loss as fire consumed their shelters. Fire incident was also reported in Central Camp which affected 5 houses comprising 19 individuals.

Sustained sensitization about safe cooking practices and related tips on avoiding fire outbreak is recommended to curtail the hazard.

- xxi. **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH)** are key protection concerns. It is however observed that absence of portable water continues to pose a challenge notwithstanding past efforts **in** many parts of the project states. Open Defecation was also identified in some camps and communities in various locations within the quarter.

At kwambadia, Tumbara Ngabili ward Michika LGA , Adamawa State , Over 25 household with more than 100 individuals, lack portable drinking water. According to feedback from the field , they trek long distances before getting water from the stream or pond .In Kubi Madzi Ward Michika LGA, : a community with population of over 2000 people lack portable drinking water, the only source is from the local well and river which is often contaminated. Many houses are reported to be without toilets. Therefore, occupants engage in open defecation such as in Kuburshosho Madzi Ward. In Ngirbuwa returned community, Gujba LGA of Yobe State, it was observed that the borehole which provides the community water had broken down, so the PoCs have to travel to other distant communities to fetch water. This exposes women and children to risk of sexually abuse and other security hazard.

While they POCs have been sensitized on the importance of boiling water before drinking, the issue has been referred to the Director, Department of Works at the Local Government Headquarters for urgent intervention. The Ministry of Environment and partners are also urged to construct toilets in public places like schools, viewing centers, market places among others so as to address the issue of open defecation.

Similarly, in EYN Camp, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA;with a population of 60 households and 363 individuals(171males and ,182females) the PoCs experience acute water scarcity as a result of the breakdown of the camp borehole. The IDPs

therefore lack water . This has adverse implications on Sanitation and Hygiene. Although brought to the attention of Mercy Corps, there was no response yet as at the time of reporting. It is recommended that Mercy Corps and other Humanitarian Actors working in the area of WASH come to the aid of the PoCs to avoid outbreak of epidemic. Relevant government authorities are also called upon to stand up to their responsibilities by urgently addressing this water situation in the camps and communities. Ministry of Water Resources, Adamawa is urged to sink boreholes and hand- pump well in Communities in need of this to alleviate the suffering of the PoCs.

Notwithstanding efforts by Humanitarian Actors to cushion the effect of displacement, it was observed that some persons sabotage the efforts. For instance, destruction of WASH facilities by Individuals was identified in Borno State . **In GSSSS IDP Camp Julari ward**, some groups of boys in Zone A were reported to have destroyed 6 latrines and took away all the zincs. Although the boys were reported to the Civilian Joint Task Force, it is important to condemn such conducts and to ensure that they face consequences of their actions

. **In Muna garage IDPs Camp Dusuman ward, Jere**,the bore holes was reportedly vandalized and reported to Redcross and CIDAR who are making efforts to restore them .In Water board IDPs Camp Central ward, a group of boys were caught vandalizing latrines and taking away the zinc, woods and poles to go and sell. The State Emergency Management Agency has however directed that anyone found destroying properties in the camp should be arrested.

This further necessitates continuous sensitization on adverse consequences of such destructive conduct as well as punishment for perpetrators to serve as deterrent.

In another context, it was identified that unsegregated Toilet and Shower facilities in some camps predispose females to sexual abuse . This was finding made in Umbaza IDP Camp A , Borno State where women and men use the same facility for toilet and shower.. Monitors met the WASH Actor in-Charge of the camp who reassured them that , construction of more blocks is ongoing to respond to the anomaly .

It is crucial that all WASH facilities in camps are segregated and differentiated for both males and females to prevent increased vulnerability to sexual molestation

- xxii. Visit to detention centers is a core component of the Protection Monitoring Project as various human rights issues may arise in the context of arrest and detention. Some observations were made during the monitoring visits which evaluate the state of infrastructure and condition of detainees. For instance, monitors observed that though critical amenities were available in the detention centers audited, many of them were grossly inadequate. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene was poor. Karewa

Police Station, Karewa ward, Yola North LGA for instance lacks female toilet which is a major concern.

It is recommended that borehole be sunk in all places of detention to ensure access to water. Toilet facilities in all detention centers ( male and female toilets) is also recommended as a necessity )

Furthermore, government needs to urgently carry out repairs in all security structures affected by Insurgency in other to improve the state of infrastructure , many of which were destroyed or dilapidated as well as ensure conducive environment for discharge of law enforcement functions.

Electricity Supply was observed to be poor as many of the facilities use generator for light in the absence of Public Power supply . They were however observed to be handicapped to fuel the generators due to lack of funds. Lack of Operational Vehicles was also recoded as many of the vehicles were nonfunctional or in a rickety state.

Provision of patrol/ operational vehicles is recommended.

Feeding for persons in Police cells was observed to be an issue during the routine visit as personnel interviewed disclosed that there was no budgetary allocation for that. This is a misnomer as persons in custody are entitled to right to food as well as healthcare, both related to right to life.

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Persons under any form of detention needs to be incorporated into local legislation , policies and practices, in order to have effective and efficient correctional and detention facilities in the project states , and indeed across the country.