

Background

Insurgency in the North East has existed for over a decade now and there is still wide spread of violence by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG), and clashes between herders and farmers in the North East of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. These crises have prompted massive destruction of public building, shelters, farmlands, properties, mass displacement of persons including loss of lives and livelihood.

In 2015, the NHRC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) entered into an agreement to embark on a project primarily designed to monitor and document human rights and humanitarian challenges of the Population of Concern (POCs) comprising of Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and persons in Host Communities including other vulnerable people under these categories in the project states.

The project seeks to improve the protection of POCs, restore their dignity and wellbeing through the development and implementation of community-based Human Rights Monitoring interventions by way of regular monitoring missions, collection, analysis and dissemination of protection data/information to protection actors through UNHCR, advocacy interventions, awareness raising campaigns, cooperation with civil society for monitoring and condition of detainees, interventions for release of individuals arbitrarily detained, legal assistance to survivors of violence and sexual exploitation, and the surveillance of the humanitarian situation as a whole.

The foregoing background gave birth to the renewal of the partnership between UNHCR and NHRC for the protection of population of concern through human rights monitoring for the 2022 project circle which is to improve on the previous project with the aim of preventing further human rights infringements of Population of Concern (PoC) as well as to facilitate their return while establishing practical sustainable solutions.

The 2023 project is therefore aimed at providing a comprehensive insight into human rights issues concerning the PoCs in order to enable NHRC, UNHCR, government authorities; humanitarian actors etc. to address such concerns thereby reduce their vulnerabilities.

The project provides for Human Rights Monitors (HRM) to be assigned to specific locations which they visit periodically to establish '*protection by presence*' in order to identify communities with immediate protection concerns for analyses for further interventions.

This relationship has played an integral role in identifying vulnerable communities, determining where subsequent assistance should be directed, and providing humanitarian assistance effectively and efficiently.

The continued support of the NHRC by the UNHCR has allowed the Commission to enhance protection monitoring capacities, identify community-based protection mechanisms, improve advocacy, improve coordination and provide rapid responses to protection issues.

However, it is worthy of note that the return of PoC to their habitual residence has been confronted with challenges resulting from among other things the activities of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) which subjects the POCs to huge human rights challenges and grave violations such as SGBV, poverty, hunger, lack of livelihood, survival sex, lack of basic amenities etc.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report is a wrap up of the human rights monitoring activities carried out across the epicenter of insurgency which are the project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe in the fourth quarter October, November and December of 2023. The report highlights information

of the protection monitoring activities carried out at different locations in the aforementioned states.

Feedbacks from the fields show that the human rights and humanitarian challenges affecting the population of concern across the project states call for attention despite concerted efforts by the Commission and its partners to carry out interventions to mitigate the impact of displacements resulting from the Insurgency. In line with the project focus, these challenges were addressed through Human Rights Monitoring and Intervention Activities; including interventions by humanitarian actors and partners.

The report also contains information on the demographics of the population of concern reached, summary of human rights issues identified, breakdown of issues highlighted under various thematic areas of human rights including community-based interventions, human rights monitoring mission visits conducted, visits to return communities, camps and host communities and visits to detention facilities across the three project states.

The Human Rights Thematic Areas under which reports were recorded by monitors include Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Civil and Political Rights, Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which comprises of Rights to health, Food and Nutrition, Shelter, Education and WASH.

More awareness on how to live with the COVID 19 Pandemic became necessary as the POCs were continuously thought to observe the Covid 19 protocols in order to reduce the level of transmission. It is envisaged that as global and National efforts to contend with the epidemic record success; normalcy will gradually return. This will correspondingly affect interventions positively.

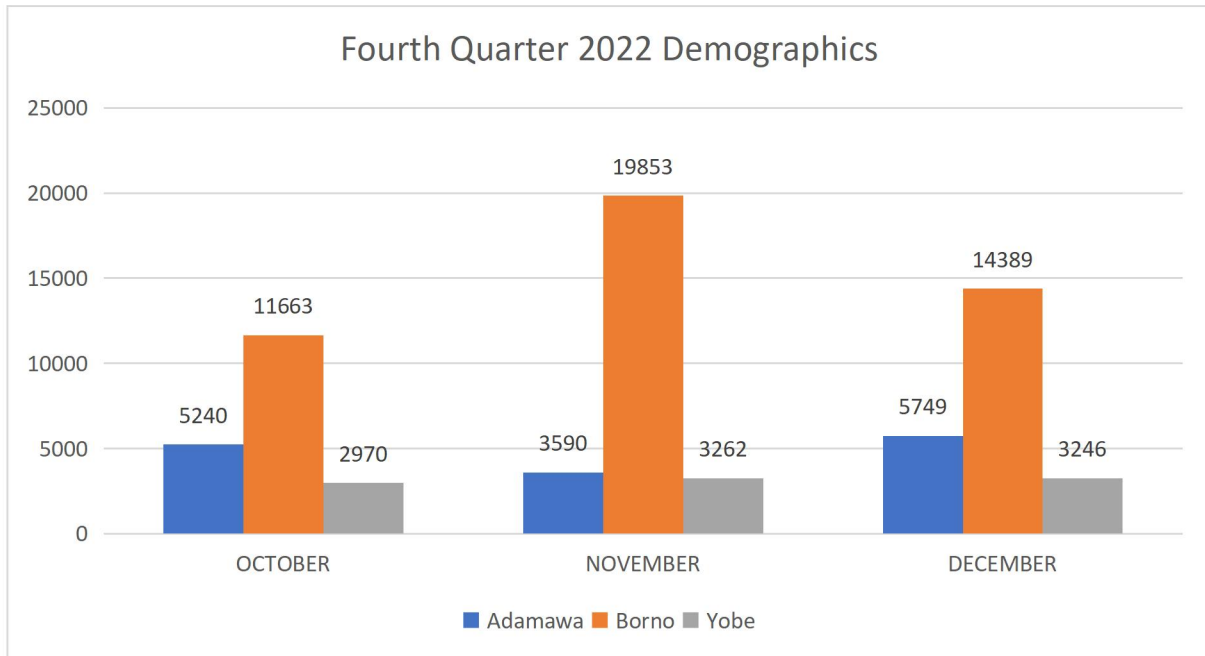
DEMOGRAPHICS

In the fourth quarter comprising the months of October, November and December a grand total of 69,962 Persons of Concerns were

reached. In October, a total of 19,873 persons were reached, in November, 26,705 persons were reached, and in December, 23,384 persons of concern were reached respectively. This demography is disaggregated according to age, gender and location in the main reports.

A TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF DEMOGRAPHICS

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Adamawa	5240	3590	5749	14,579
Borno	11663	19853	14389	45,905
Yobe	2970	3262	3246	9,478
<i>Grand Total</i>	19873	26705	23384	69,962



COMPARATIVEDISAGGREGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FOURTH QUARTER REPORT

A total of 19,873 Persons of Concern were reached during the month of October in the project states as follows; 5240 in Adamawa, 11663 in Borno and 2970 in Yobe State.

The total number of persons reached in the three states November is 26705 with Adamawa 3590, Borno 19853, and Yobe State 3262 respectively.

In December Adamawa reached 5,749 persons of concern, Borno 14,389, while Yobe recorded 3,246 which sums up to a total of 23,384 individuals reached in the three project States.

A grand total of 69,962 Men, women, adolescent boys and girls as well as children were therefore reached under various human rights thematic areas of intervention during the fourth quarter.

From the above data, It is observed that the number of persons reached in November was higher (26,705) than the number of persons accessed for intervention in October (19,873) and December (23,384).

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED

The Project's main focus is to provide protection and assistance to the population of concern and to establish conducive environment for the implementation of durable solutions through human rights monitoring.

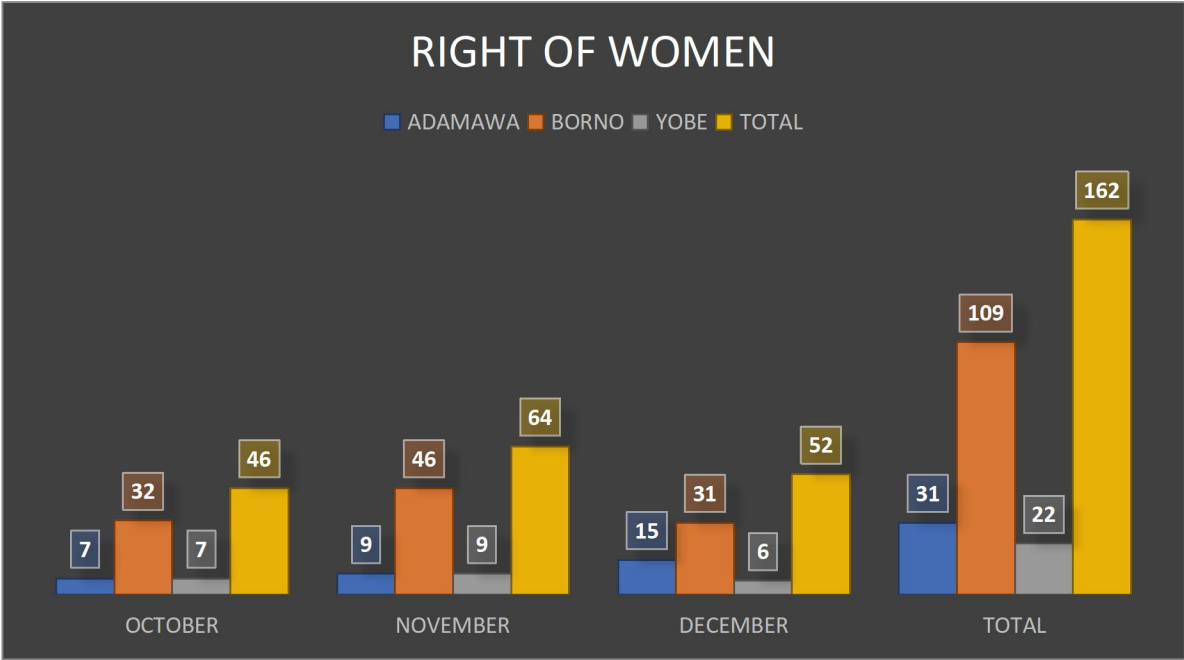
In implementing the project in the quarter under review, a number of human rights issues were identified with appropriate interventions and referrals provided, based on facts of each case. These include Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Access to Justice, issues bothering on Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and peculiar Rights of Vulnerable People such as Persons with Disabilities, the Elderly and the Mentally Sick etc. Highlights are provided below:

RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Some of the human rights issues affecting women identified, monitored and reported during the period across the three project states include Right to Dignity of the Human Person, Right to Personal Liberty, Right to life, Rape, Denial of Resource, Physical Assault, Sexual Exploitation, and Sexual Abuse, Neglect and Domestic violence

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF CASES IDENTIFIED UNDER RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	7	9	15	31
BORNO	32	46	31	109
YOBE	7	9	6	22
TOTAL	46	64	52	162



The above table shows the disaggregation of the Rights of Women issues reported according to states and months across the project states in the fourth quarter. A total of 31 cases were reported in Adamawa, 109 in Borno and 22 in Yobe state. While Borno recorded the highest number of reported cases with 109, the least number was reported in Yobe with 22 cases.

The difference in the number of reports received from the three project states indicates the extent of coverage in each state. While 13 Local Government Areas were covered in Borno with the highest number of cases and 4 in Adamawa with 31 reported cases, only 2 Local Government Areas were covered in Yobe state which reported 22 cases.

This implies that the highest number of human rights issues under the Rights of Women were identified and monitored in Borno; and the lowest in Yobe, where only 2 Local Government Areas are covered.

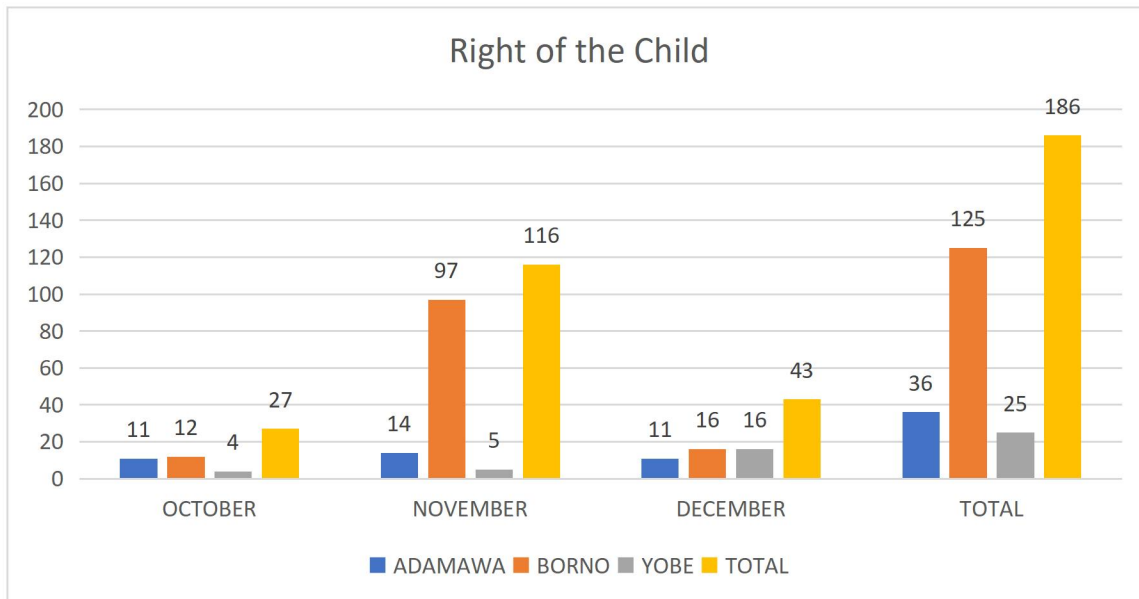
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:

Under The Rights of the Child, Cases like Child Hawking, Child Begging, Defilement, Early Marriage Child Labour including Cases of Right to Parental Care and Maintenance as well as Right to Name and Birth Registration are some of the cases identified, all of these cases infringe on the Rights to Education and Rights to Survival and Development of the Child.

The table below shows the number of cases identified in the three project states during the reporting period.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF CASES UNDER RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	11	14	11	36
BORNO	12	97	16	125
YOBE	4	5	16	25
TOTAL	27	116	43	186



A total of 186 cases of Rights of the Child were recorded in the fourth quarter, 36 in Adamawa, 125 in Borno and 25 in Yobe State respectively.

As the table indicates, the highest number of cases pertaining to Rights of the Child during the fourth quarter was recorded in November (116) while the least was in October (27).

From the above table, Borno state recorded the highest number of cases in relation to rights of the child (125) followed by Adamawa (36) and Yobe State (25). This therefore means that there is a need for more awareness creation and advocacy for passage and enforcement of the Child Rights Law in Borno State even though the other two states are also in need of the enforcement of extant laws to protect the Child.

Findings from the field in the fourth quarter show that issue of Forced/Early Marriage cuts across the three project states but was predominant in Borno among other cases of violation of the rights of the child. In October and December the cases of Child Marriage recorded was almost 50 percent when compared to other cases like unaccompanied children, child hawking, and lack of parental care. This does not take away the fact that other cases do not occur for instance on issue of child defilement, the case of a 15yr old from

Madgali who was defiled by an unknown soldier in Nguru camp in November is a matter of great concern.

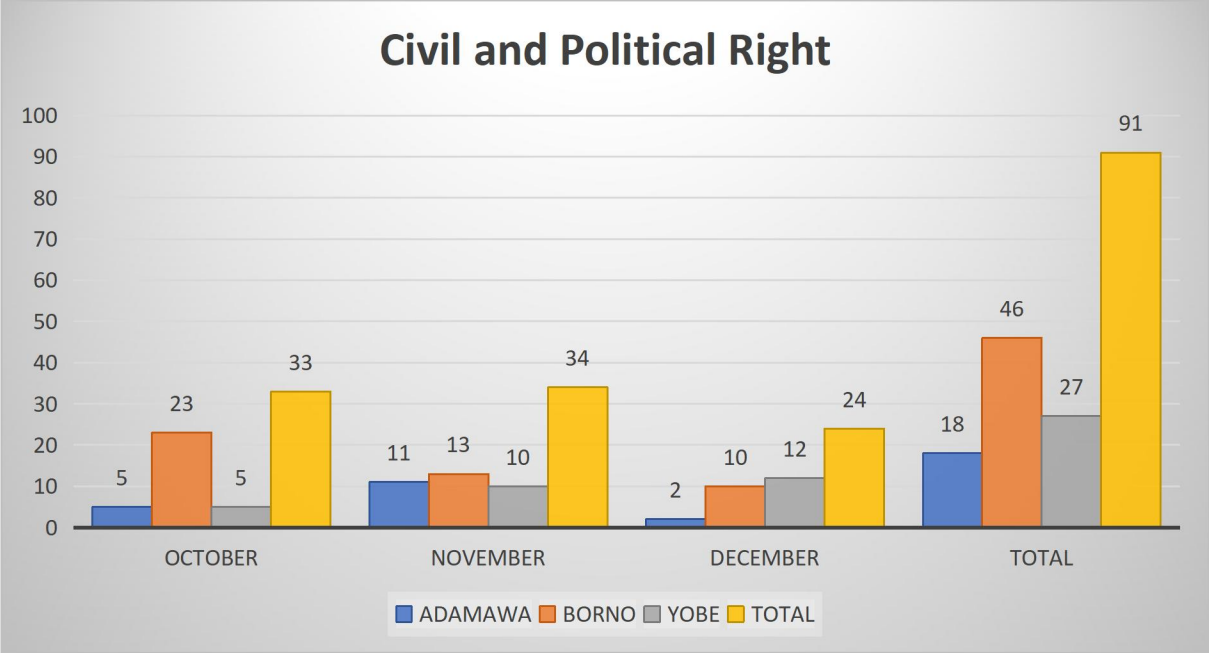
There is need for more sensitization to be conducted in collaboration with community and religious leaders in an effort to discourage early marriage. Furthermore, the military training organized annually by the NHRC should be intensified to curtail such ugly occurrences. The military hierarchy should immediately discipline such offenders (perpetrators of SGBV and other crimes) to serve as deterrent to others.

CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS

Monitoring and reporting violations of cases within this thematic area has always been of paramount importance in the implementation of the project in the three project states. The fourth quarter recorded a total number of 91 cases of Civil and Political Rights relating to Arrest and Detention (Right to liberty of persons and freedom of movement, right to ownership of property, right to life, right to dignity of the human person, threat to life/ Right to life, Forced Recruitment, Presence of landmines/IEDs, abduction, Tensions within Community due incessant attack by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), threat to security among others.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PERIOD AND LOCATION.

State	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	5	11	2	18
BORNO	23	13	10	46
YOBE	5	10	12	27
TOTAL	33	34	24	91



Out of the 91 reported cases of Civil and Political Rights reported during the fourth quarter across the three states, 33 were reported in October, 34 in November and 24 in December as shown in the table above

In reference to the table, it is observed that the highest number of Civil and Political Rights issues were recorded in Borno State (46) followed by Yobe (27) while the lowest was identified in Adamawa with (18).

The issue of abduction and fear of attack are on the increase in the fourth quarter. For instance, in October, there was tension and fear in, in Borno where armed men attacked farmers along the Bama/Maiduguri road abducting 5 persons while some managed to escape.

Still in Borno, Damboa LGA precisely in November, in Azur ward there was fear over insurgents threatening to attack the villagers for collaborating with the military, vigilante groups and the CJTF. This has resulted in the POCs relocating to safer places.

In October, another attack occurred in Adamawa where at Yolde Pate, Bole-Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, a male IDP was stabbed by some herdsmen while working on his farm. He bled excessively and was rushed to Federal Medical Centre Yola for treatment regrettably; the identity of the herdsmen could not be ascertained.

Apart from such attacks, abduction is another major issue of concern for POCs across the project states; this has created tension and anxiety in their minds as they could no longer go to their farms freely.

For instance, in October, in Adamawa State, Elmiskin camp Jere, it was reported that two persons, a man and his child were believed to be abducted by the NSAG group, the incident took place while they were on the farm.

Also in Borno in November at Gssss Bama IDP camp, Bama LGA Shehuri ward, It was reported that two persons were abducted by armed men while working on their farms still in December in the same location, no fewer than three women from the host community who went in search of vegetables and firewood were believed to be abducted by armed men.

This therefore mean that in the fourth quarter, apart from the usual concerns of unlawful Arrest and detention affecting right to freedom of movement and liberty of persons, the issue of abduction and fear of attack and indeed actual attack is reportedly persistent.

There is therefore the need to tighten the security in the project states to enable people go about their normal businesses freely.

RIGHTS OF OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

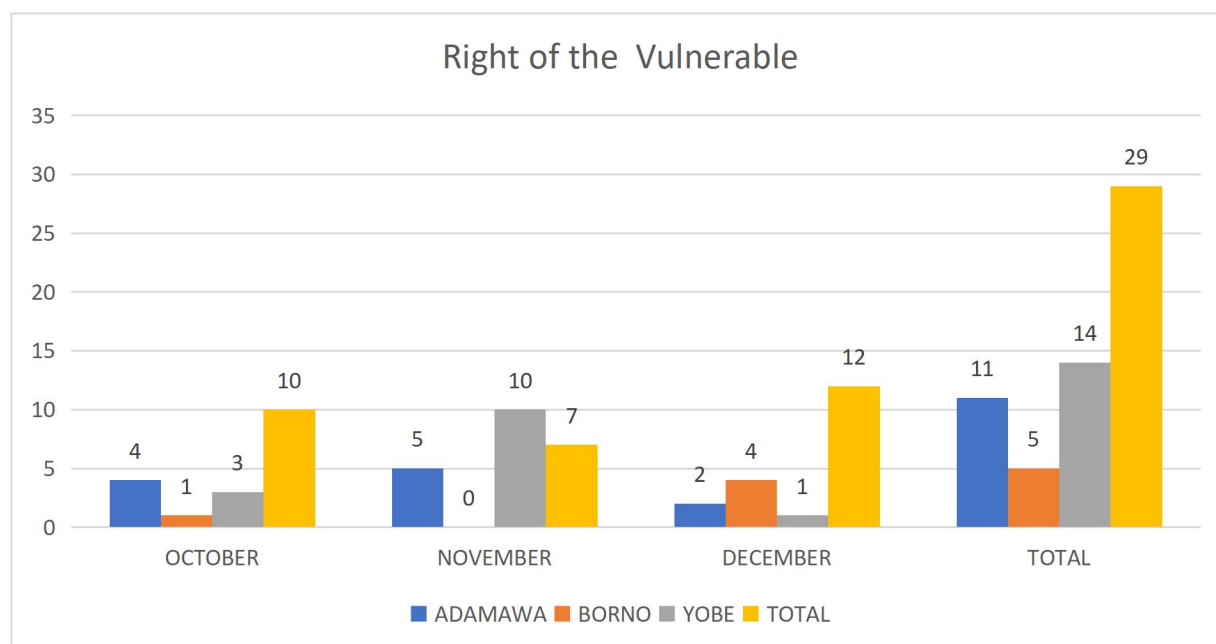
The vulnerable group in this context constitutes the Elderly, Persons with disabilities, or Persons with specific health challenges. Therefore, rights of the Elderly to Health, to Freedom from Discrimination, to

Dignity, and Rights of Persons with Disabilities etc fall under this thematic head.

Discrimination was a common issue reported across the project states as well as Lack of access for persons with disabilities as a result of non availability of mobility aid like wheel chairs, ramps, clutches, and so on. Support devices for the blind were also lacking, and so was appropriate Mental Health Intervention for the mentally ill IDPs and other Persons of Concern. The main report contains the comprehensive analysis of cases under this thematic head.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES UNDER THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE.

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	4	5	2	11
BORNO	1	0	4	5
YOBE	3	10	1	14
TOTAL	10	7	12	29



29 reported cases under the rights of the vulnerable groups were identified and recorded in the fourth quarter as shown in the table

above. Across the three project states, 10 cases were reported in October, 7 cases in November, and 12 in December.

The above table shows that during the quarter, Yobe State recorded the highest number of cases under this thematic area with 14 cases reported. This was followed by Adamawa with 11 cases and the least in Borno 5 cases.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Under this thematic head, a variety of human rights issues were reported including the following.

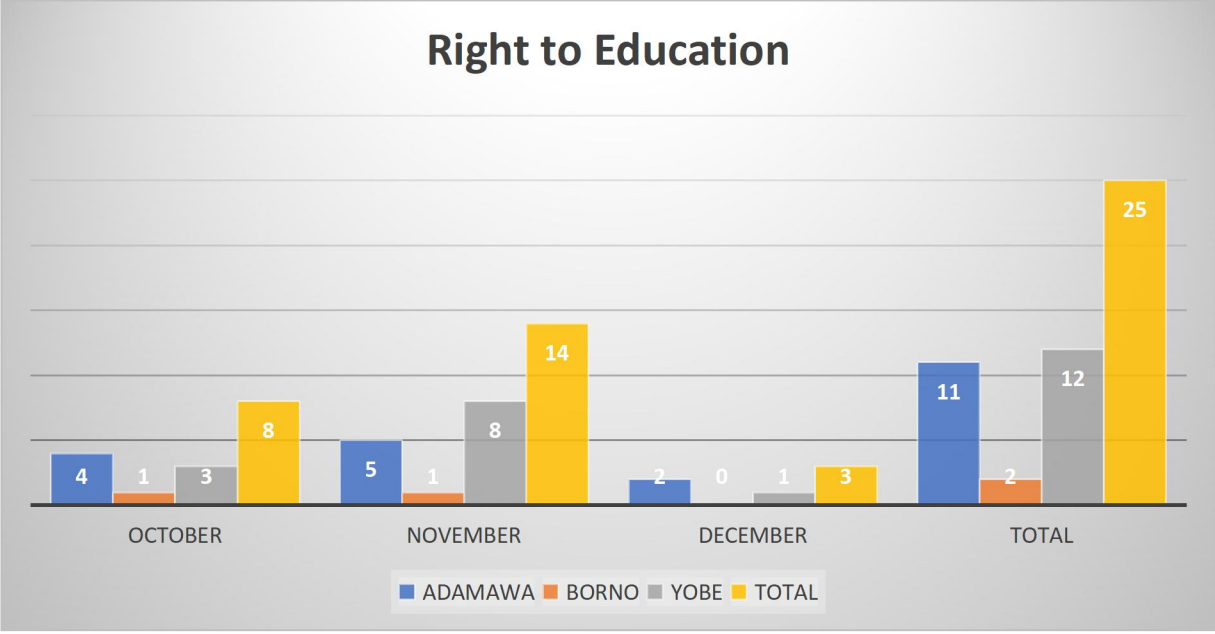
RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Right to Education is one of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights monitored and reported within the quarter across the Project States.

As indicated in the table below, a total of 25 Cases were reported across the three project states with October 8, November 14 and December 3.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES UNDER THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION.

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	4	5	2	11
BORNO	1	1	0	2
YOBE	3	8	1	12
TOTAL	8	14	3	25



From the tabular analysis in relation to state disaggregation, a total of 11 cases were reported in Adamawa, 2 cases were reported in Borno while 12 were reported in Yobe.

Unlike the second quarter where schools were shot down as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the third and fourth quarter were busy with academic activities which some children are yet to benefit from. This is due to issues like the inability of parents to pay for books and uniforms which has hampered the children's full enjoyment of their rights to education.

A good example is the case in October in Adamawa State where in Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, 11 children (6 boys, 5 girls) were identified not attending school after one week of school reopening. The children complained that their parents have not purchased uniforms and books for them. Similarly, in Dazala B, Lamurde Ward, Mubi South LGA, 5 out of school children were identified 3 girls and 2 boys, their parents complained of their inability to buy books and sew school uniform for them. These children are not allowed to access the educational facilities without such items. Also Identified at Shagari Yolde Pate Bole Yolde Pate ward Yola South in November, 2 out of school children, Emmanuel 11 yrs and

Moses 9yrs old were sent out of school because their father could not pay the N1000 School PTA fees of the 2 children.

Similarly, in Yobe, it was reported that lack of teaching staff was a hindrance to the children's enjoyment of this very important right. In December, the village head of Kukareta have complained of lack of teachers to teach children in their school which is a hindrance to the realization of the children's rights to education.

There are also similar cases in Borno state, these and many more reasons have triggered the number out of school children, child begging, hawking and drug abuse among children and adolescents within the project states.

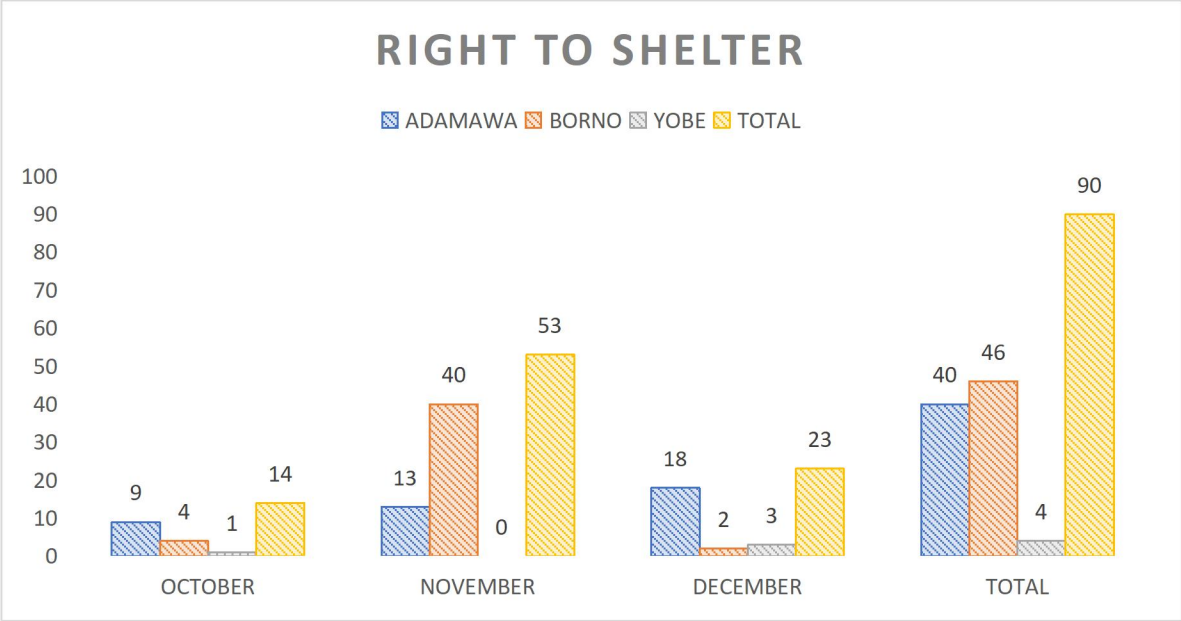
RIGHT TO SHELTER

Shelter remains the basic necessary requirement for the protection of the population of concern. The vulnerability of the internally displaced persons and returnee population becomes very high in the absence of this critical and vital infrastructure that is crucial to their lives.

The human rights monitors in the project states have therefore placed emphasis to monitor, document and report Human Rights Concerns pertaining to Shelter and Housing Rights. Shortage of shelters has been recorded in the camps and communities which have been attributed to the constant displacement of people from different locations.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED UNDER THE RIGHT TO SHELTER.

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	9	13	18	40
BORNO	4	40	2	46
YOBE	1	0	3	4
TOTAL	14	53	23	90



The table above shows a total of 90 cases under this thematic head recorded across the three project states in the fourth quarter. In October a total of 14 cases were reported, 53 in November and 23 in December.

State by state analysis of the fourth quarter report under Right to Shelter indicates that 40 cases were reported in Adamawa 46 in Borno and 4 in Yobe state respectively. It can be seen that Borno state reported the highest number while the least was recorded in Yobe

In Borno State, the proliferation of IDPs from neighboring towns as well as Returnees other places has continued to pose a serious challenge as there is an increasing rate of overcrowding in camps.

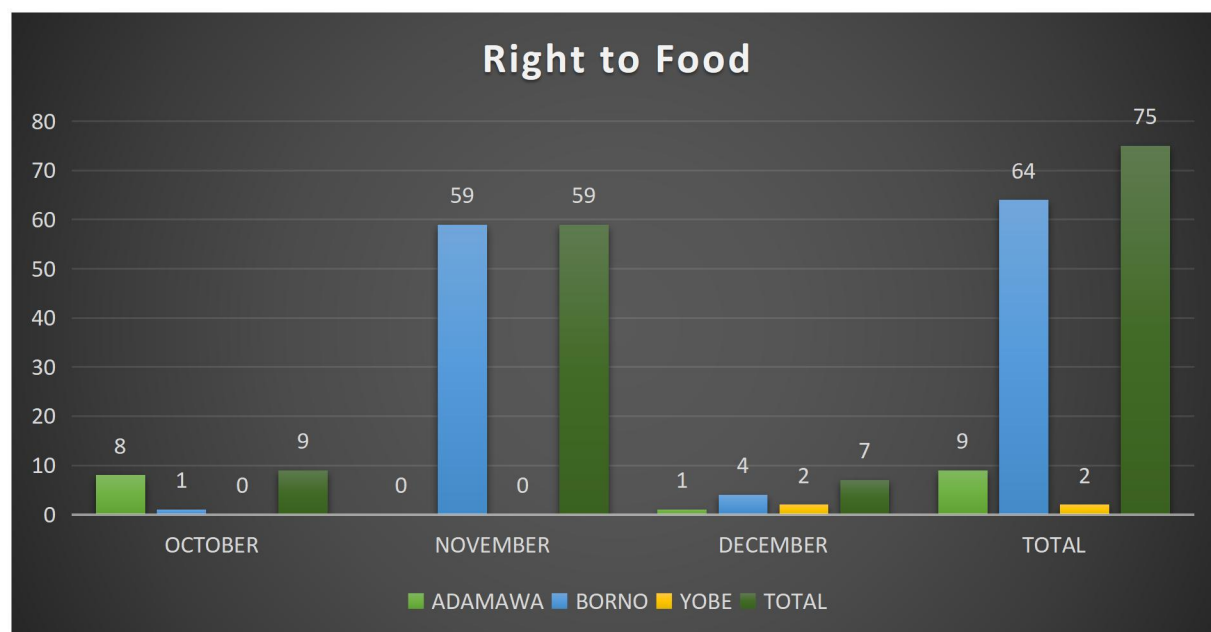
Lack of funds to pay for house rent is another challenge confronting the POCs in the project states. Government and relevant stakeholders should provide accommodation facilities for the POCs to alleviate their problems and protect them from exposure to hard weather condition especially by the end of the year when the harmattan season sets in.

RIGHT TO FOOD

Like shelter, rights to food is very crucial to the survival of the people who are already vulnerable, during the reporting period, human rights monitors documented some cases under this thematic area as follows. A total of 75 cases were monitored and reported; 9 in October, 59 in November and only 7 in December.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF THE NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED UNDER THE RIGHTS TO FOOD.

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	8	0	1	9
BORNO	1	59	4	64
YOBE	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	9	59	7	75



For state analysis as seen in the above table, Borno recorded the highest number with 64 cases, followed by 9 cases in Adamawa and 2 in Yobe.

The effect of Covid-19, poor harvest and attack on farmland by herders have resulted in a reduction of food/farm produce as

farmers could not assess their farm again for fear of, being attacked by herders on their farms. An incident of Farmers and headers clash over encroachments of farmlands by the headsmen around Buni Gari axis, Gujba LGA is a good example. The act has denied farmers to access their farmlands to harvest their product.

Situations like this resulted in a hike in prices of food items and consequently the inability of POCs to buy the highly expensive food. In Borno, what this situation led to is that the women engaged in survival sex to get money for food, the perpetrators of this act is mostly the Military personnel, CJTF and Vigilantee. A case in Bama IDP Camp, Shehuri Ward in October is a good example, where female IDPs engage in survival sex.

In Yobe, though the POCs in kukareta who were able to go to farm they met with disappointment during the harvest season due to poor yield which resulted to inadequacies in food supply. The New arrivals to kukareta camp has placed too much demad on food in the camp, leading to food shortage.

To close the gap of food shortage, PLAN and WFP made effort to come to the rescue of the POCs by providing food for them. In Borno, Pulka ward Gwoza LGA

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

As Covid-19 continues to disrupt the health, public life and livelihood in Nigeria, the three project states are not left out, there is a great need to have adequate provision of WSAH to help curtail the spread of the disease. Without the availability of sanitation facility and hygiene material the POCs become extremely vulnerable to the disease transmission.

Notwithstanding past efforts to close gaps in WASH across the project states, the challenge of poor state of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene persists in different locations of the states, with dire

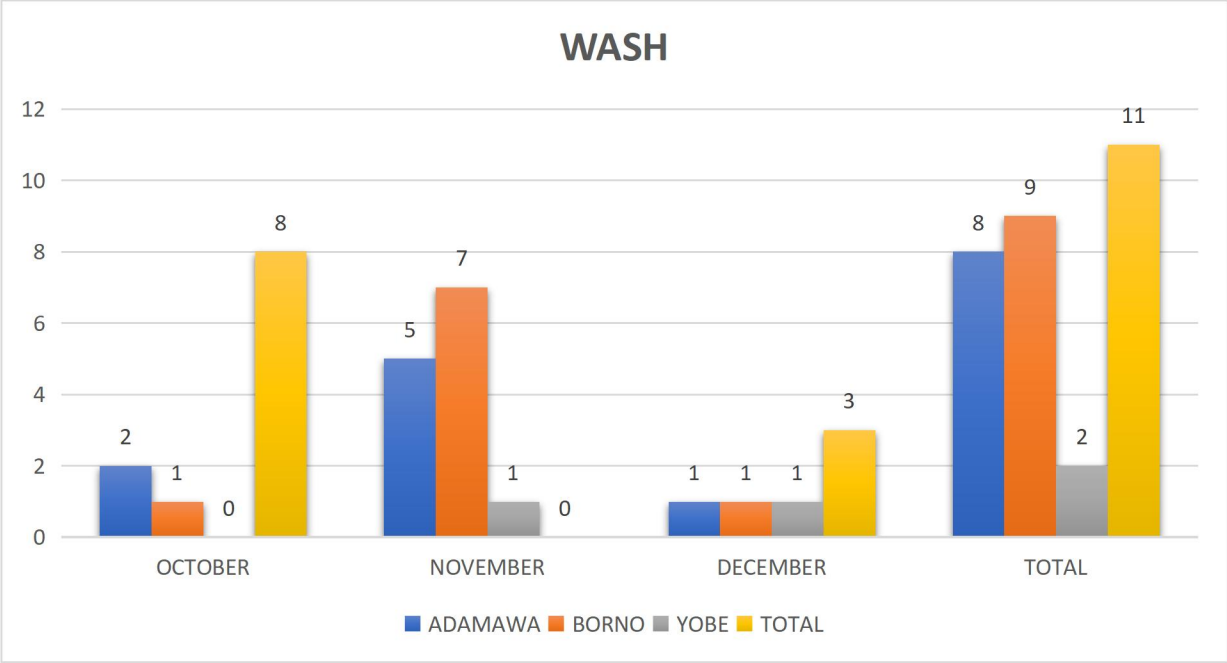
consequences especially with the present predicament of the COVID 19. Highlights of feedback within the quarter are provided as follows:

In Adamawa, Kuburshosho, Madzi Ward michika LGA, most of the houses at Kuburshosho have no toilet facilities, they only defecate in the bush (open defecation) which is against their Right to health. Kuburshosho with the population of 10,000 has no source of portable drinking water; they have to go about 2km before they can access portable drinking water.

In Yobe, PAG reported an incident of water shortage at Fulatari and shetima shetiri community of Goniri returned community, the shortage of water resulted from the breakdown of the 2 boreholes supplying water to the community. The incidents happened on 20/12/2020 and through community efforts, money was contributed to repair the boreholes, but the repairs are beyond the financial capacity of the community.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES RECORDED UNDER WASH

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	2	5	1	8
BORNO	1	7	1	9
YOBE	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	8	0	3	11



The table above shows that a total of 11 cases were received under the thematic head. During the fourth quarter, the highest number of cases were recorded in October 8 Cases. Borno recorded the highest number 9 followed by Adamawa 8, with Yobe recording the lowest number of the cases with only 2.

RIGHT TO HEALTH

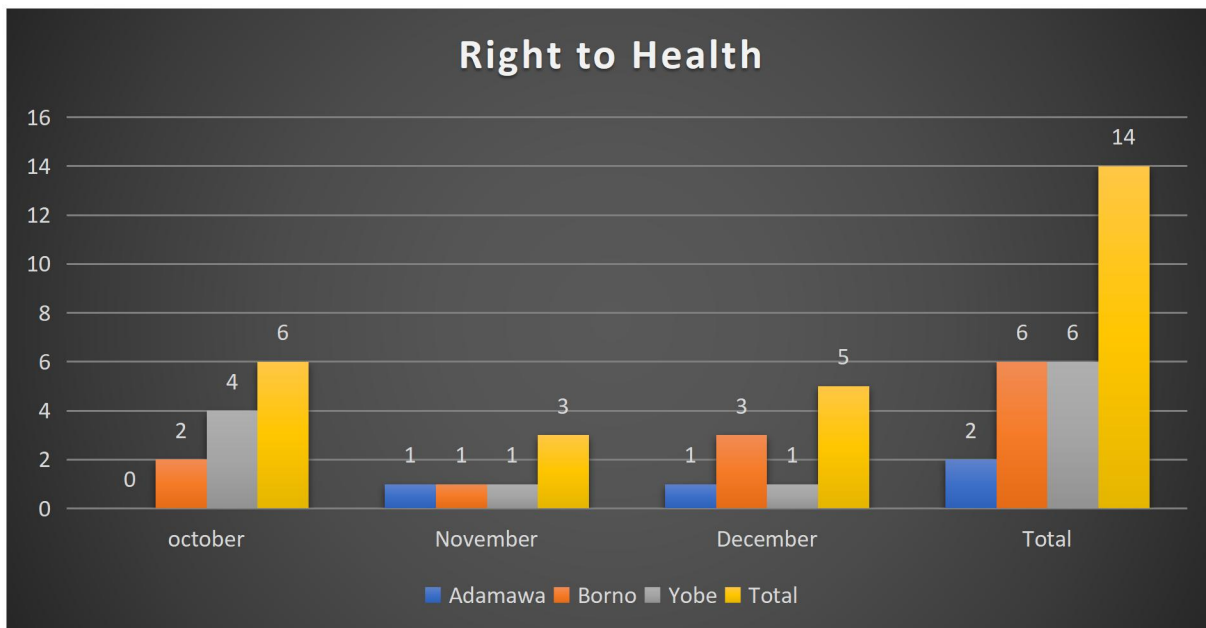
The vulnerability of the population of concern and the environment they find themselves has made health care services inaccessible by the POCs. Lack of money to pay for drugs, inability to access medical facilities outside their locality has hindered the enjoyment of rights to adequate health care.

Health challenges abound in most locations monitored during the fourth quarter for instance, in Yobe state, in Kukareta IDPs Camp there was a complain of Malaria outbreak affecting 60 children within a week in October. The health facility within the location lacks drugs for treatment of the of the ailment. Parents have to resort to traditional medicine to treat their children. Those who can afford to take their children to Damaturu did so.

Still in Yobe, about 8 IDPs children between the ages of 0-5 years died from Malaria in college of Agriculture, Gujba. Many children are presently affected with malaria. The community has no health facility they mostly use self-medication and other Herbs to cure the diseases.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES UNDER THE RIGHTS TO HEALTH

States	october	November	December	Total
Adamawa	0	1	1	2
Borno	2	1	3	6
Yobe	4	1	1	6
Total	6	3	5	14



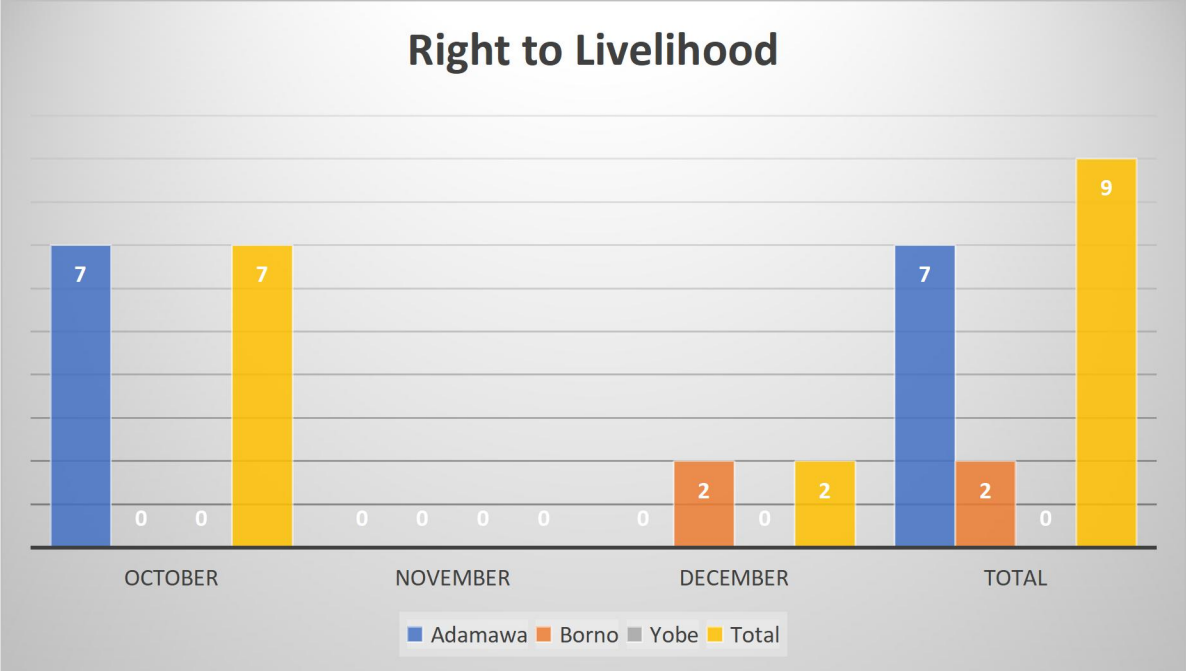
From the tabular representation of the cases presented in the fourth quarter, a total of 14 cases were identified and reported under the rights to health. Yobe and Borno have the highest number of cases 6 each while Adamawa has only 2. Similarly, the highest number of cases was reported in october 6 and the lowest 3 in November across the 3 project states.

RIGHTS TO WORK/LIVELIHOOD

Feedback from the human rights monitors indicate that the populations of concern are in dire need of means of livelihood. The attack by herdsmen on farmlands has adversely affected the livelihood of the pocs which also has affected food shortage in the region. Apart from this the fear of kidnap and attacks by the insurgents is also a hindrance to the acquisition of sustainable means of livelihood of the POCs as most of their sources of income have been adversely affected by the insurgency. They therefore need support for source of livelihood for a meaningful life, hence the need to provide skill acquisition programs by relevant government agencies, humanitarian actors and other relevant stakeholders. This will enable them carry on with their lives, have a sustainable income and reduce dependence from Government, humanitarian actors and other members of the society.

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF THE NUMBER OF CASES UNDER THE RIGHTS TO LIVELIHOOD.

States	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	<i>Total</i>
Adamawa	7	0	0	07
Borno	0	0	2	2
Yobe	0	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	7	0	02	09



Number of reported cases related to Right to Work/Livelihood in the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during the fourth quarter is 9.

State analysis indicated in the above table signifies that Adamawa and Borno were the only two states with records cases of issues under the rights to livelihood. Adamawa recorded 7 cases and Borno with only two cases during the fourth quarter. The total number of the cases recorded under this thematic head is 9, with the highest 7 in October.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Fourth quarter report shows that case of Access to Justice only occurred in two states, Borno and Yobe. The cases are also more in Borno with 22 cases out of the 23 cases recorded with the period under review.

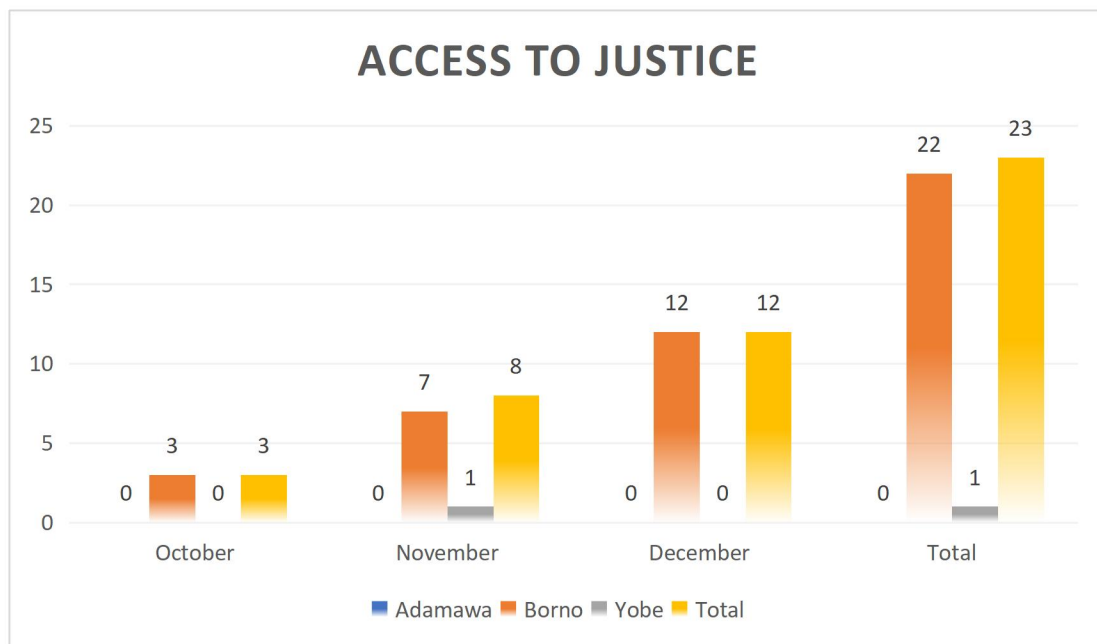
These cases bother mostly on denial of property, arbitrary arrest eg a case of Yakolo Maaye, Goni Arimi, aged about 60, was arrested by the Military at Marte in 2014. He was later taken to Monguno but his

where about is unknown till date report gathered from his wife indicated that he committed no crime.

In Dikwa Borno state a woman Zainab Mustapha i 30yrs reported that since their displacement, her husband was arrested and taken to Giwa Barrack Maiduguri for no reason along with her parents., since then nothing was heard of

TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF NUMBER OF CASES ON THE RIGHTS TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE.

States	October	November	December	Total
Adamawa	0	0	0	0
Borno	3	7	12	22
Yobe	0	01	0	1
Total	3	8	12	23



RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY (TENSION IN THE COMMUNITY)

Safety and Security are critical for the realization of human rights.

During the fourth quarter under review, 71 cases were reported touching on safety and security of the Population of Concern.

Attacks by NSAG have continued persist in the project states, farmers could no longer go to their farms freely as there were incidents of incessant attacks on farmlands across the three project states.

17 HHs farms were destroyed by herders in Goniri return community on 1/10/2020. According to a PAG member, the herders were seen close to the community and the issue was reported to the security and vigilante but there was no response.

There was tension in EYN Camp Kilbaji, Yola South LGA over the destruction of farmlands by herdsmen resulting in loss of livelihoods on the 7/10/2020

Tension in Malkohi village over destruction of farmlands belonging to 26 IDPs on 20/10/2020. The IDPs have resolved to resist further attacks and defend their farms. This could result in full blown conflict if not immediately addressed.

Despite the ongoing clearance operation/activity in Yobe-Borno bushes by the Military, on 19th October, 2020 insurgents mounted a road block on Damaturu-Maiduguri road and abducted many passengers into the bush. About 10 vehicles were seized by the insurgents and taken away.

On 20/10/2020, communities of Dejina, Borko, Futchimiram, Karau kura, subdu and other minor settlements in the eastern part of Gaidam LGA of Yobe state have lamented the activities of insurgents who often forceful rustled their animals. This act has forced many households from the returned communities to flee out to another location with their animals.

The Nigerian Police Force Mubi South on 6/11/2020 apprehended a notorious kidnapper in Gyela Mubi South LGA who has been

sponsoring kidnappings in Girei local government, he was tracked via a phone he stole from one of his victims, the police confiscated a lot of stolen vehicles which he steals and sells at give-away prizes including a Hilux he sold for 1.5million naira in Mubi, this incident caused panic and serious unrest in the community.

Tension in Michika as Military men who attacked kidnapers' hide out shoot sporadically at Bazza Marghi mountain in Bazza Marghi ward Michika LGA on 11/11/20

There was tension in Gulak ward of Madagali LGA over the return of 7male suspected insurgent members to the community.

A group of armed Shilla Boys invaded Demsawo Community in Yola North LGA on 21/12/2020 at about 7:30PM harassing residents in their homes and shops. The hoodlums robbed the residents of their money and mobile phones and destroyed motor vehicles.

Members of the NSAG (Boko Haram) attacked Garkida Town in Gombi LGA on 24/12/2020. During the attack, the insurgents burnt down several buildings and vehicles. About 13 persons were killed and 5 persons abducted. Some of the residents fled the town to the mountains while some have relocated to Yola for safety.

Garta, Garta ward Michika LGA 22/12/2020, Monica Bitrus 35 years old mother of 6 children 2boys 3Girls was kidnaped around 1;00am on the 21/12/2020 but was later release after paying the ransom of N200,000.

On 21/12/2020 at Dar Community Gulak ward Madagali LGA. two women Hauwa Ali age 18 and Mairama Samaila age 21 were adopted by Boko Haram at their farm when they went to harvest there farm produce. This incident made the peoples in the community of Bakin Dutse, Kaya, Kuda and Dar to move to Gulak and Madagali wards for safety

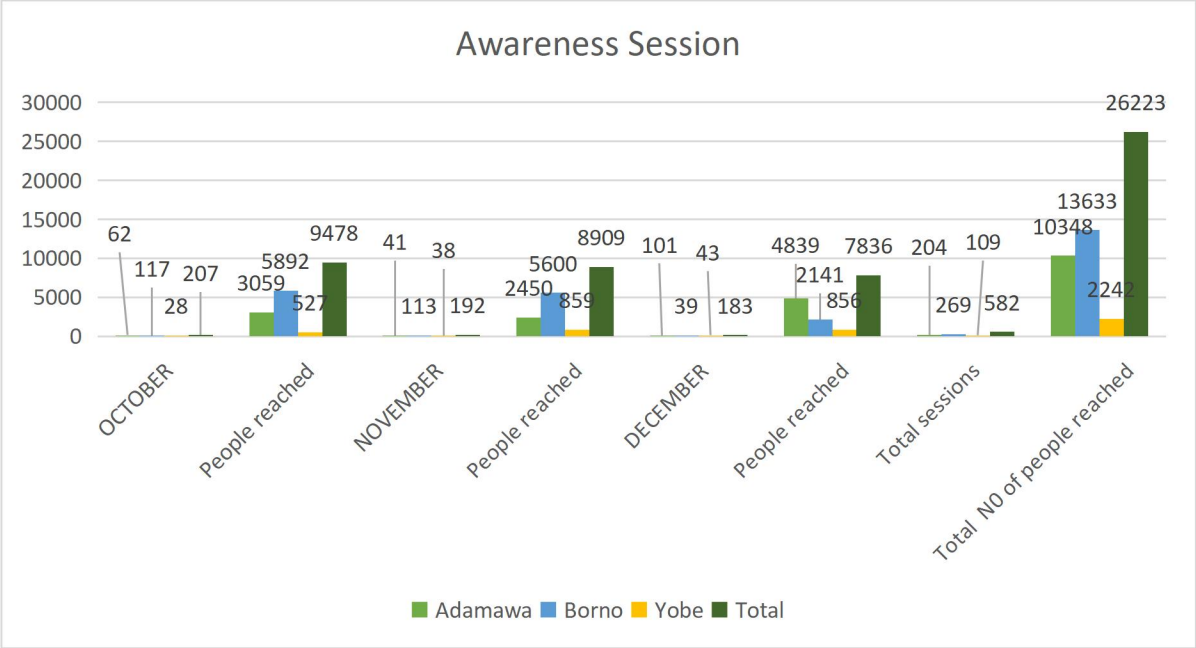
On 21st December, 2020 around 11:00am according to sources; a commercial vehicle belonging to Yobe Line bus with passengers was stopped and travelers were taken into bush by group of insurgents.

On 26th December, 2020 the Ngirbuwa returned community, Gujba LGA received a threat letter said to be from the insurgents to launch an attack on the community, as a form of revenge over an arrest of 3 of their members and reporting their movement to the security personnel by the vigilante group of Ngirbuwa.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS - RAISING SESSIONS

The need for awareness raising session for the population of concern cannot be over emphasized. Awareness raising is imperative as there is a great need to enlighten the POCs about their rights so as to reduce the incidents of human rights violation among them. The knowledge of human rights principles, norms and values as well as mandate of the National Human Rights Commission can help build the culture of respect for human rights as well as create an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence. This exercise is also key because it remains an avenue of sensitizing Persons of Concern on how to report violation when they occur.

STATE	OCTOBER	People reached	NOVEMBER	People reached	DECEMBER	People reached	Total sessions	Total NO of people reached
Adamawa	62	3059	41	2450	101	4839	204	10348
Borno	117	5892	113	5600	39	2141	269	13633
Yobe	28	527	38	859	43	856	109	2242
<i>Total</i>	207	9478	192	8909	183	7836	582	26223



During the fourth quarter, awareness raising sessions held at the instance of Human Rights Monitors covered a wide range of human right issues. The table above indicates a correlation between the number of awareness sessions conducted and the number of persons reached. It shows that the number of sessions conducted directly affect the number of persons reached. The more sessions conducted, the more persons reached vice versa as seen on the table above.

The total number of session conducted during the quarter was 582 reaching the highest number of persons 7836 persons. The highest number of sessions was conducted in Borno state with 269 sessions reaching 2141 persons and the lowest is 109 reaching only 856 persons.

ADAMAWA

Adamawa conducted a total number of 204 awareness sessions reaching 10348 persons. This is slightly less than what was recorded in Borno state. The highest numbers of sessions were conducted in December with 101 sessions reaching 4839 persons, while the lowest session was conducted in November 41, reaching the lowest number of people 2450 in the state.

Some of the topical issues discussed during the awareness raising sessions in Adamawa during the period under review include the following; sensitization on effects of early marriage; the reality of COVID-19 and the essence of observing the protocol like keeping social distance; avoid shaking hands, washing hands frequently, use of face masks; Human Right violations and the appropriate ways of seeking redress ;the importance of women and girls in the fight of the culture of shame and the importance of speaking up against SGBV; violence against women and girls and the right of women, the importance of women and girls not to wash off semen in case of rape as a way of preserving of evidence.

BORNO

Borno recorded the highest number of human rights awareness sessions held during the fourth quarter and number of people reached. Like Adamawa, Borno demonstrated a direct link between the number of sessions held and the number of people reached. The less sessions held in the state 39, the less people reached 2141, and the more sessions held 117, the more people reached 5892. The total number of cases in Borno in the fourth quarter is 269 reaching 13633 persons.

The topical issues discussed include; Accepting that covid19 is real and adhering to the protocol seriously: cautious practices to prevent fire outbreaks during the harmattan: the need to expose violations perpetrated against women and girls sensitization on food security; Importance of hygiene and safety on fire disaster within camps. Importance of child education; effects of drugs abuse etc.

YOBE STATE

Yobe recorded the lowest number of awareness session in the fourth quarter, with 109 sessions reaching 2242 persons. Although the pattern in Yobe is similar to the pattern in Adamawa and Borno, the number of people reached and the number of awareness raising sessions engaged in, was less relative.

A total of 28 sessions were conducted in October, giving the total number of 527 persons reached. In the month of November, 38 sessions were conducted reaching 859 people while 43 sessions were carried out in December reaching 856 persons. Though the number of sessions in December was less than November, the number of persons reached in November turned out to be more than the number of persons reached in December which had more sessions.

Topics covered during these sessions as indicated in the main reports include sensitization about the Covid-19 pandemic and essence of precautionary measures to reduce the rate of transmission. The Dangers of Child Marriage, Breaking the culture of silence of SGBV in the Community, The Rights of the Child, Reporting of SGBV and Child/Abuse, Understanding Fundamental Human Rights and where and how to report violations, Sensitization on Forced or Early marriage, amongst others.

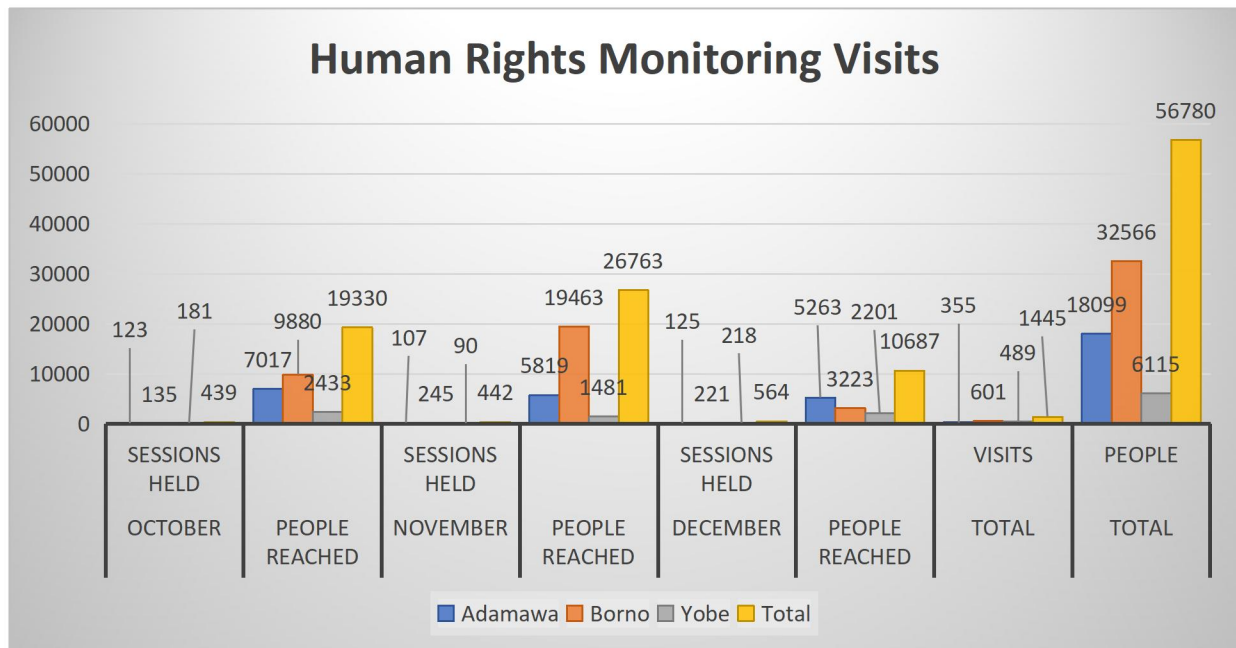
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

Visits were embarked upon to different locations where the population of concern reside across the project states, they include Return communities, Host community, and the Camps.

A total of 1,445 visits were conducted across the three project state reaching a total of 56,780 persons. The highest number of visit conducted was in Borno 601 with 32,566 persons reached, although Adamawa conducted the lowest visit 355, the number of persons reached were higher 18,099 than the number reached in Yobe 6115 which conducted the higher number of visit 489 than Adamawa

State	October Sessions held	People reached	November Sessions held	People reached	December Sessions held	People reached	Total visits	Total people
Adamawa	123	7017	107	5819	125	5263	355	18099

Borno	135	9880	245	19463	221	3223	601	32566
Yobe	181	2433	90	1481	218	2201	489	6115
<i>Total</i>	439	19330	442	26763	564	10687	1445	56780



In the table above, a total of conduct439 sessions were conducted in October reaching 19330, 442 in November reaching 26763 persons and 564 sessions in December reaching 10687 persons.

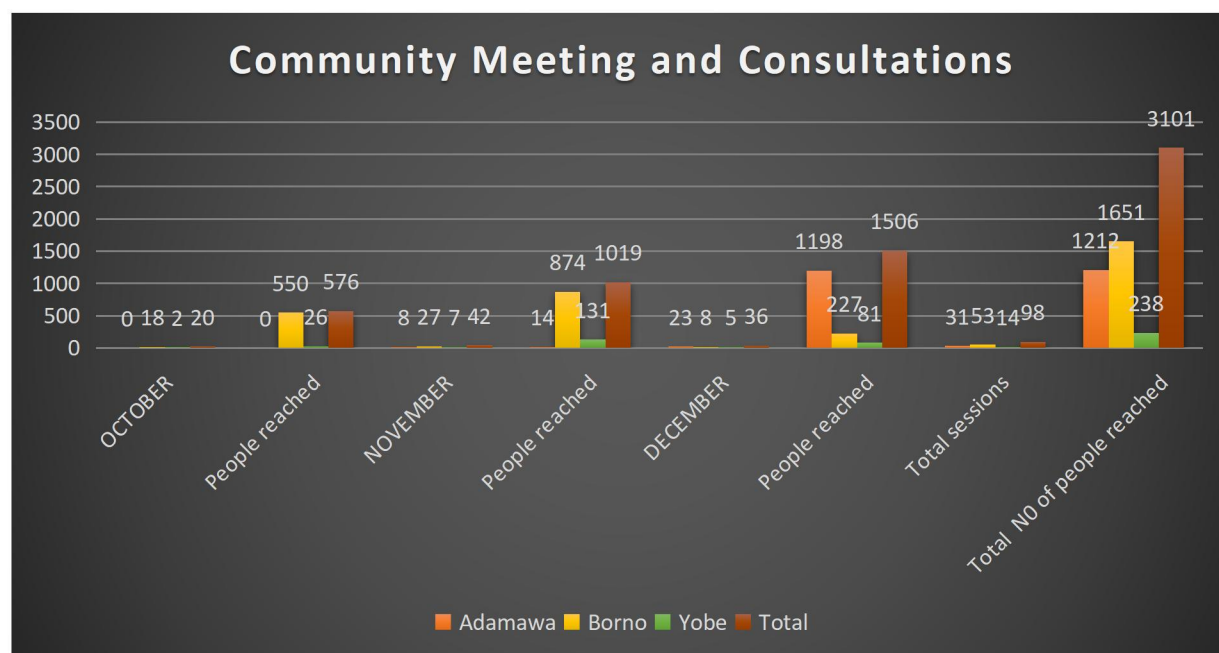
COMMUNITY MEETING AND CONSULTATIONS

Community Meetings and consultations across the three States covered a wide range of issues including issues around Covid-19 pandemic, SGBV, and how to report human rights issues.

During the quarter under review, a total of 98 Community Meetings and Consultations across the three project States were conducted involving different stakeholders and reaching 3101 persons. There was no community meeting in Adamawa in October but there were in November and December. The focus of the meeting and consultations include the reality of Corona Virus pandemic,

strengthening the Referral Pathway for Human Rights Intervention, Reporting SGBV cases, among others.

State	OCTOBER Number of meetin gs	Peopl e reach ed	NOVEMB ER Number of meeting s	Peopl e reach ed	DECEMB ER Number of meeting s	Peopl e reach ed	<i>Tot al visi ts</i>	<i>Total peop le</i>
Adamawa	0	0	8	14	23	1198	31	1212
Borno	18	550	27	874	8	227	53	1651
Yobe	2	26	7	131	5	81	14	238
<i>Total</i>	20	576	42	1019	36	1506	98	3101



The highest number of meetings took place in Borno with 53 meetings held reaching 1651 persons while the lowest was 14 in Yobe reaching 238 persons. In October, 20 Community Meetings and Consultations were held across the three states, in November 42 and 36 meetings were held in December. From the above table it is observed that the number of meetings does not determine the

number of persons reached. In December, 36 meetings were held reaching 1506 while 42 of such meetings were held reaching only 1019 in November. The issues discussed must have been responsible for the variation in numbers.

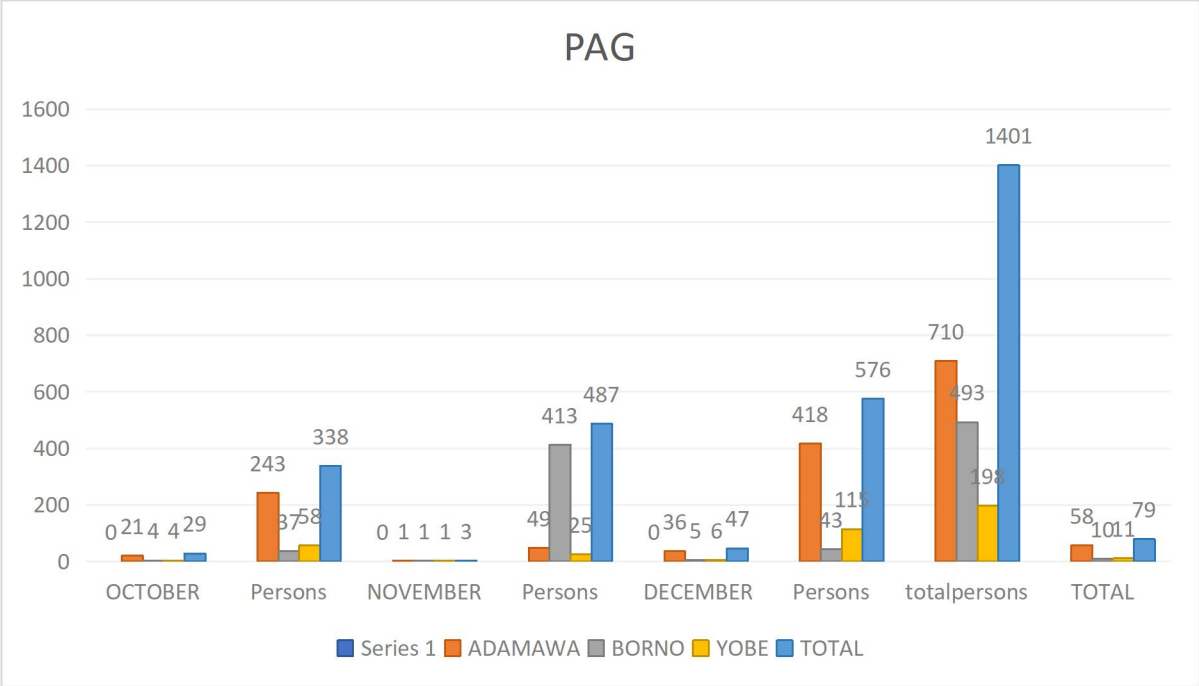
PROTECTION ACTION GROUP MEETING

In the fourth quarter, a total of 79 PAG meetings were held reaching 1401 persons. There is a steady increase in the number of meetings held and the number of persons reached.

For instance, Adamawa recorded the highest number of visits with 58 meetings held reaching 710. There is a significant difference between the number of people reached and meetings held in Borno. Whereas the number of meeting in Borno is 10 and people reached are 493

Tabular representation of the number of pag meetings and persons reached. In Yobe, there were 11 meetings held with 198 persons reached.

STATES	OCTOBER sessions	Pers ons	NOVEMBER sessions	Pers ons	DECEMBER session	Pers ons	totalper sons	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	21	243	1	49	36	418	710	58
BORNO	4	37	1	413	5	43	493	10
YOBE	4	58	1	25	6	115	198	11
TOTAL	29	338	3	487	47	576	1401	79



There were PAG meetings on the need to continue sensitizing people on social distancing compliance and other COVID 19 preventive protocols in respective states. There was also meeting which was held at humanitarian hub Gwoza (BORNO) and chaired by IOM during which Update on COVID 19 was appraised.

In Yolde Pate-Bole Ward, Yola South of Adamawa State, meeting was held with PAG members on the need for them to be proactive in their identification and reporting of cases bordering on human rights violations and abuses in their respective communities. And in Yobe State, Community consultations were held on a wide range of issues with traditional leaders in collaboration with Local Government Authorities on Peaceful Coexistence, reporting SGBV etc.

DETENTION MONITORING VISIT

Several visits to detention facilities were conducted in the three project states during the period under review.

Feedback from Yobe State however reported challenges in respect of Access due to Security Challenges thus affecting level of

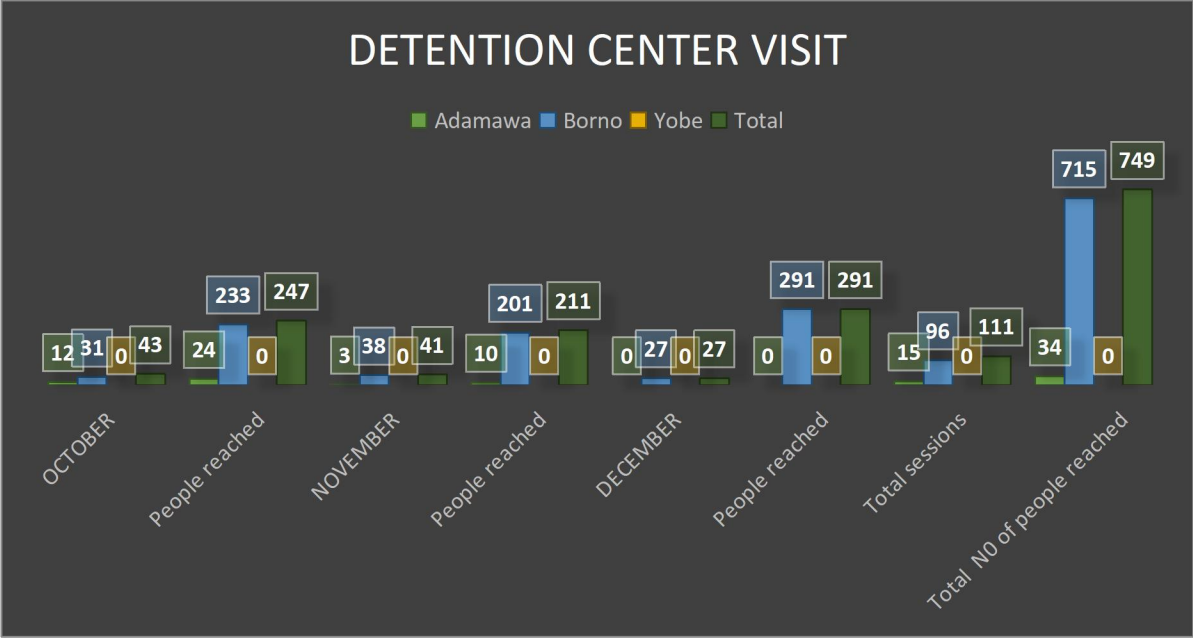
coverage in the state. No visit was recorded in Yobe state during the reporting period.

A total of 111 visits to Detention facilities were carried out in the project states, reaching 749 persons. In October, 43 visits were conducted with 247 persons reached, 41 in November, reaching 211 persons, and 27 in December, reaching 291 persons. All the 749 persons seen in the detention facilities were there for various offences, some of them were released upon intervention of NHRC monitors.

The table below shows the number of visits carried out within the three month to various detention facilities during the quarter as well as the number of persons reached.

Tabular representation of number of visits and persons reached

	OCTOBER Number of visits	People reached	NOVEMBER Number of visits	People reached	DECEMBER Number of visits	People reached	Total visits	Total people
Adama wa	12	24	3	10	0	0	15	34
Borno	31	233	38	201	27	291	96	715
Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	43	247	41	211	27	291	111	749



State by state disaggregation shows that Borno state embarked on much more visit to detention centers during the quarter with 96 visit reaching 715 persons followed by Adamawa with 15 visits reaching 34 persons. Yobe state carried out no activity in this area for the reason of difficulty in access earlier explained.

Visit to various detention facilities revealed gaps in infrastructure for effective administration of custodial centers. For instance, power supply was poor as many depended on generator which they struggled to fuel and maintain. Operational vehicles were inadequate, water, sanitation and hygiene needs to be improved on as the main report shows.

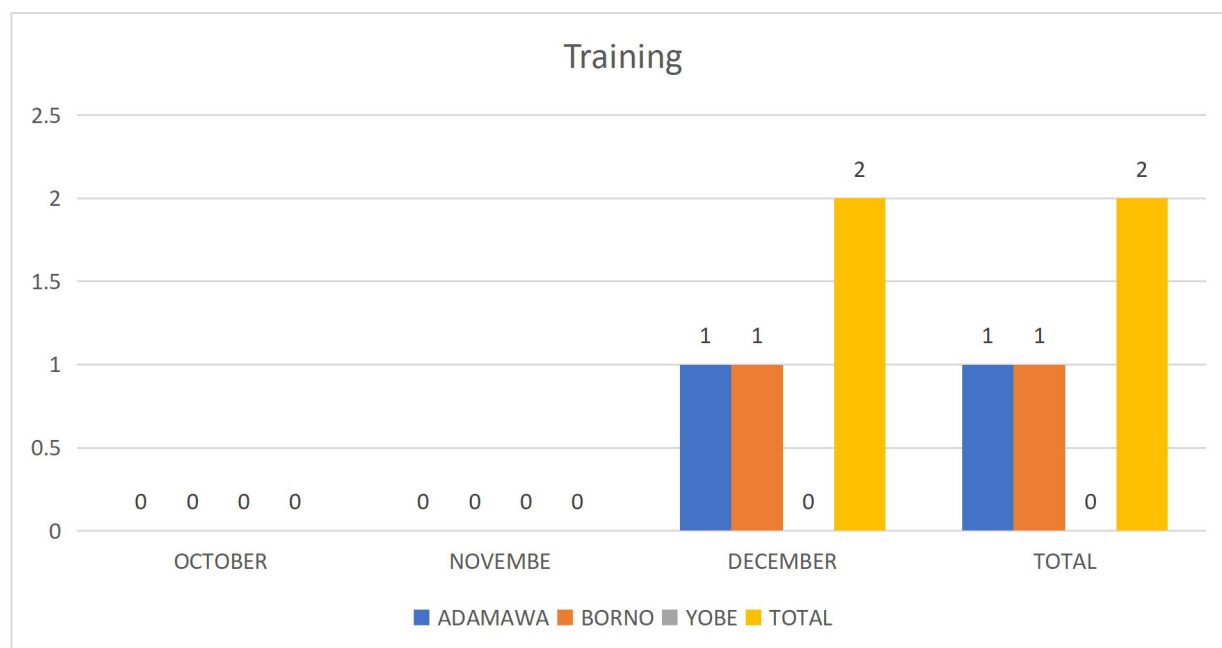
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

During the fourth quarter, a total of 2 trainings were conducted only in December | Adamawa and 1 Borno. Training on SGBV in

Adamawa and training on referral pathway validation workshop in Borno.

There was no training in October and November.

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBE	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	0	1	1
BORNO	0	0	1	1
YOBE	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	2



SOME OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following observations and recommendations are considered in the light of the 2020 second quarter report,

- 1 Periodic assessments of services to persons with specific needs should be prioritized
- 2 Government should to take the lead in making adequate provision of shelter in locations where they are insufficient across the project states.

- 3 To address the issue of WASH with regards availability of water, there is need for more boreholes to be constructed to enable people living in the communities with shortage of water to enjoy good portable water.
- 4 Due to the issues of incessant attack and of Fear of Attacks on farm lands and other places there is also a need for the security agencies to scale up their actions to protect the POCs in the project states
- 5 Need for Assistive devices for the POCs with disabilities as well as Mental Health Services in realization of Mental Health Concerns resulting from displacement
- 6 Improved sensitization on the reality of COVID 19 is desirable, against the background of indifference by POCs to the pandemic, and the need to comply with the use of non-pharmaceutical precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.
- 7 There is a need to scale up intervention on the provision of adequate health services to the POCs by way of provision of more medical equipment, drugs, adequate staff to meet the health demands of the POCs etc.
- 8 With the rapid increase in the cases of domestic violence there is a Need for continued sensitization on measures to curtail it, and legislation to be put in place to prosecute cases.
- 9 Efforts should be scaled up on advocacy for implementation of Child Rights Law in the project states and indeed across the county; and especially on adoption of the legislation in states

that are yet to do so. This will fast track initiatives on Child Protection.

10 There is a need to draw the attention of the POCs on the importance of birth registration through community sensitization.

11 There is a need to establish mobile courts to aid quick dispensation of justice on numerous cases waiting to be attended to in places like Damasak, Bama in Borno state where there are no formal courts to take up cases'

12 There should be concerted effort to establish more police outposts in all the LGAs in Yobe state to expedite actions on civil and criminal cases that take place in such areas.

13 Findings from the visits to detention centers in the 4TH quarter revealed that facilities are available in some cases but grossly inadequate. WASH in most of the facilities was poor and the environment deplorable.

14 Electricity Supply was poor as almost all the facilities relied on generator for light, but handicapped to fuel the generators.

15 Strategic mechanism should be put in place by the Government to tackle the issues of extreme poverty within the PoC

16 Relevant agencies should Put in place an effective mechanism that will ensure that PoCs desist from selling drugs in the camps/communities to secure their health and avoid drug abuse

- 17 Continuous awareness raising and sensitization to PoCs to ensure that food interventions by humanitarian actors are not sold for exchange for money
- 18 Continuous awareness raising and sensitization to PoCs on emerging issues for immediate intervention by relevant stakeholders
- 19 Training and retraining of Community leaders, PAGs etc to ensure that human rights of PoC are protected
- 20 Ensuring that suspects in detention facilities are either charge to court in good time or they should be release.
- 21 The need for the security agencies to deploy the use of non-custodial measures for petty offences for offenders to decongest the detention facilities
- 22
- 23 Regular visits to detention facilities to review cases as well as ensuring detainees are not made to stay other than the necessary stipulated period as prescribed by law.
- 22 Ensuring the implementation of the ACJA law in the various states in order to deploy the use of custodial measures.
- 24 Feedback from monitors overtime shows that notwithstanding government policy on Free Education in line with the Universal Basic Education Scheme. Many POC still couldn't access education because of PTA levies and other charges in various schools. Furthermore, the reported case of unavailability of school in Goniri community of Gujiba which made about 70% of the children to drop out of school also needs urgent

attention. Doing so will address some factors impeding access to education.

25 With the Covid-19 pandemic ravaging the globe, monitors should always take it upon themselves to sensitize POCs on everything they needed to know about the deadly disease.

26 The wave of kidnapping and suspected herders attack in the project states which poses threat to life and freedom of movement, especially in accessing their farm is an emergency that must be effectively addressed by the state and federal governments.