

SECOND QUARTER REPORT, 2021

FORWARD

The Project on Protection of Persons of Concern through Human Rights Monitoring in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states is a collaborative effort of the National Human Rights Commission and The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which started in 2015 with 10 project states.

In implementing the project, which now revolves around the core of insurgency, in Nigeria i.e Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, Human Rights Monitors are deployed to the field to monitor and document human rights issues affecting the Population of Concern (PoCs). Reports received from the monitors facilitate response and prevention of further violations or abuses of the PoCs.

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 other organizations with mandate to promote and protect human rights, referred to as Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG). This cooperation is key in addressing the human rights and humanitarian challenges of the PoCs through team work. This is needed to form strong referral pathways necessary for prompt response to cases.

We commend the various interventions of humanitarian actors, government agencies, etc despite the difficult terrain in which they have to work, we also use this medium to call on the government to improve discharge of its responsibility at various levels in provision of safety –nets to various population, especially the POCs to reduce the burden of the insurgency on them

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The protection issues resulting from the humanitarian crises in the North East has persisted with no end in sight. Incessant attacks from non-state armed groups (NSAG) comprising of Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP) and Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad (JAS), coupled with counter-insurgency operations by the military has led to a never-ending cycle of violence and

displacements creating new emergencies in what is already a protracted situation. Despite a significant scale-up of humanitarian response and human rights interventions since 2016, significant gaps have lingered requiring much more multisectoral intervention.

The asymmetric nature of the conflict has continued to exacerbate the general security situation in North-eastern Nigeria due to incessant attacks by the Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) on military and civilian targets and counter attacks by government forces, has adversely impacted the humanitarian and human rights of the people of the area. Humanitarian access has also been seriously affected with restricted movement of humanitarian actors within the affected areas and the growing number of inaccessible areas, leaving behind populations in need. JAS attacks on civil population have become more predatory, forcing many more civilians into displacement.

A shift in the military strategy initiated by the Theatre Commander in Maiduguri and regrouping troops around key areas is expected to have implications on the humanitarian response, particularly on road movements affecting the transportation of humanitarian cargo and staff. Partners working in locations where static forces have been withdrawn are concerned that this new strategy will increase insecurity in these areas and impede the delivery of ongoing assistance.

Of special note are deliberate actions by NSAG aimed at damaging UN facilities in the field and abductions of aid workers. In January and August, 2019, attacks on UN Humanitarian Hubs in: Rann and Banki but were repelled by Nigerian army coupled with the abduction and execution of 2 individual contractors affiliated with ICRC, 1 staff member of Actions Against Hunger as well as the uncertainty surrounding the fate of some aid workers abducted in between by NSAGs further compounds the safety of humanitarian and human rights work in the area.

The effect of continued agitations by NSAG have been numerous, not only curtailing access to affected populations by humanitarian actors, but also seriously impaired access to basic needs & services and livelihood opportunities by IDPs who already lost everything in their flight for safety. First, as of October

2019, a significant number of roads formerly assessed as “no escort needed” in BAY states now require military escort due to high risk of ambushes. Field presence has been affected as prolonged and complex attacks on major towns forced to suspend humanitarian programmes and withdraw staff. Threat of terrorism persists in the Northeast despite enhanced security measures introduced by the government and complimented by humanitarian security management system. As of October 2019, the humanitarian situation in the following LGAs has been evaluated as extremely severe: Gujba, Kaga, Konduga, Damboa, Chibok, Askira/Uba, Michika, Bama, Dikwa, Mafa, Jere and Maiduguri (MMC) and catastrophic in the Monguno, Mobbar, Madagali and Gwoza. These 16 LGAs accommodate 75% of the total displaced populations in the 3 BAY states (1,353,784 IDPs compared to 1,815,174 in the BAY states).

Second, displacements have not only increased in scale, but also in complexity. With regards to scale, while in January 2019 displacements in the three BAY states were estimated at 1,758,277 people (DTM 26), by the end of July, 1,815,174 were displaced (DTM 28) in the three BAY states. This represents an increase of more than 3%. Borno remains the epicenter of the crisis, accounting for more than 73% of all evaluated states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe). As of 16 July 2019, the 6 states were accommodating a total of 2,018,613 IDPs (398,236 Households) – in January, IDPs in the 6 states were 1,948,349 people (382,296 Households). In terms of complexity, more than 88% of assessed IDPs were displaced since 2014 and 2015; and 11.9% are new IDPs displaced in 2016-2018. This shows not only the protracted-nature of the crisis, but also the sheer lack of prospects for durable solutions. In addition, according to July statistics, only 19.8% of assessed IDPs have been displaced one time. The remaining 80.2% (1,618,847 IDPs) have been displaced two times. Furthermore, 21.22% (428,410 IDPs) of assessed IDPs have been displaced 3 times. This is a portrayal of the scale of suffering and exacerbation of vulnerabilities, including loss of resources and opportunities for livelihoods. Insurgency remains the predominant cause of displacement (accounting to more than 92.6% of all displacements) the remaining 9% is caused by communal clashes (7%) and 2% by natural causes. The two most

affected LGAs by displacements are MMC and Jere, accounting for more than 26% of total displacements.

As of 16 July 2019, there are 1,154,334 IDPs (57% of displacements) in host communities, while 864,179 (43%) IDPs are in some 294 sites. Of the 864,179 IDPs in settlements, 456,294 are accommodated in formal sites, while 407,885 have found refuge in informal settlements. The population in sites/settlements is predominantly young - IDPs aged between 1-18 years represent more than 57% of all IDP populations in camps. 55.3% of IDPs in camps are female, and 45% of IDPs in camps have been displaced at least 2 times.

The protection situation remains highly of concern, in spite of efforts by Government and humanitarian actors to strengthen the protection environment and provide protection and assistance to IDPs and other affected populations and to establish conducive situation for the implementation of durable solutions. Grave and gruesome protection incidents against civilians - including, but not limited to, arbitrary arrests and detention, summary executions, indiscriminate attacks, abductions and hostage-taking, physical violence, lootings, child molestation and gender-based violence - continue to be reported. The civil character of sites/settlements is frequently violated by uncontrolled rag-tag armed actors who burst into IDP hosting areas to mete violence, disruption of normal life and commission of protection incidents.

More than 20,000 civilians have lost their lives and thousands of women and girls have been abducted and forced into sexual slavery. Being considered one of the world's largest protection crises, civilians face serious risks to their safety, well-being and basic rights. Attacks on camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), which are intended as places of safe haven, continue to be carried out and threaten the lives of IDPs. This includes almost all Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno State, the epicenter of the crisis.

From January to June 2019, 99% of SGBV survivors assisted by data gathering organizations were female. This highlights the fact that women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV. 54% of reported incidents of GBV reported

were perpetrated against IDPs and 33% of these incidents were perpetrated during the displacement process.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Project on Protection of people of Concern through Human Rights Monitoring established in 2015, the erstwhile IDP, Returnee Protection Monitoring Project has continued to have positive impact on the situation of the Population of Concern (PoC), there is a continuing need to ensure that systems remain in place to identify time critical protection risks and abuses; ensuring response and prevention of further abuses and rebuilding of infrastructure to facilitate returnees resettlement. NHRC has an essential role to play in monitoring and protecting the human rights of returnees and internally displaced persons as well as those returning to communities where relative peace has returned. This is more so because they are particularly vulnerable to violations of their human rights and may need a specific form of protection.

While a lot has been achieved leading to recovery of territories from Boko Haram and commencement of return to recovered communities by displaced persons and returnees, report from the field suggest that the present situations presents different human rights challenges and grave violations such as SGBV, hunger and poverty (relating to right to food), illegal detention, survival sex, etc requiring further intervention through training, monitoring, establishment of effective referral and follow up systems, interface with relevant stakeholders and needs assessment of the recovered communities etc

The project seeks to improve the protection, restore the dignity and wellbeing of Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host Communities in the North Eastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe 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 support to detainees, interventions for release of individuals

arbitrarily detained, legal assistance to survivors of violence and 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 2021 project cycle.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project on Protection of Persons of Concern through Human Right Monitoring has been sustained by collaborative initiative of the National human Rights Commission and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee to carry out interventions aimed at mitigating the impact of displacement resulting from the Insurgency across the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. In line with the project focus, the human rights and humanitarian concerns were addressed through Human Rights Monitoring and Intervention Activities;

The Second Quarter Report documents human rights monitoring activities carried out across the three BAY project states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe during April, May and June 2021. The report captures collated information of the monitoring interventions or activities that took place in different locations within the states. These locations include: Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Yola-North, Yola-South and Madagali Local Government Areas (LGA) of Adamawa State. In Borno, the Human Right Monitoring activities took place in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Bama, Jere, Mobbar, Ngala, Mongonu, Gwoza, Damboa, Konduga, and Dikwa LGAs of the State, while Damaturu and Gujba LGAs were locations covered in Yobe State.

The report pertains to information on the demographics of the population of concern reached in the three states respectively, summary of human rights issues identified as well as corresponding interventions or referral, and a breakdown of issues highlighted under each of the thematic areas monitored. The Human Rights Thematic Areas under which reports were recorded by monitors include Rights of Women (Sexual and Gender based violence, rape/sexual abuse, sexual

exploitation, physical violence, forced/early marriage, domestic violence/neglect, harassment, security threat against women/girls, etc.); right of the child (child labour, Lack of parental care and maintenance, hawking, child marriage, unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, child labour, etc); Civil and Political Rights, Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Furthermore, the quarterly report reflects human rights 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, Protection Action Group Meeting and so on.

The report also highlighted visits to detention facilities across the three project states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. It documented summary of human rights issues identified in the detention facilities as well as corresponding interventions or referral made pertaining specific cases. The conditions of places of detention facilities were also recorded.

This report observed confidentiality measures and did not mention names of victims and specific cases.

DEMOGRAPHICS

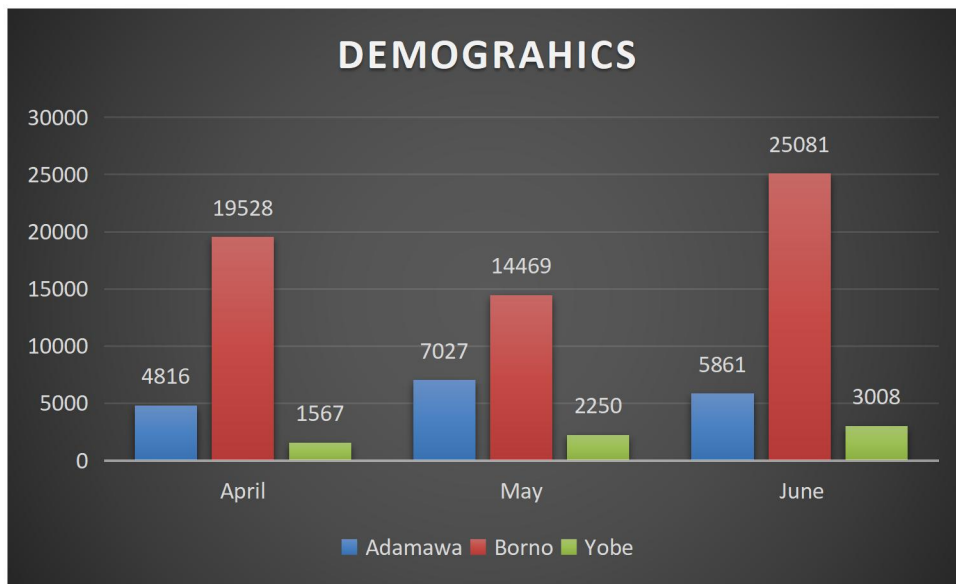
In April, 2021, a total number of 25911 individuals were reached by the Human Rights Monitors (HRM) across the three Project states. In May, 23746 Pos were reached within the project states. The HRM also carried out different interventions under the project and reached 33950 individuals across the project states in June. A grand total of 83,607 individuals were reached under the project within the second quarter of 2021.

Demographics within the quarter in the project states as represented on the below table:

Tabular Representation of Demographics

STATE	April	May	June	TOTAL
Adamawa	4816	7027	5861	17,704
Borno	19528	14469	25081	59078
Yobe	1567	2250	3008	6,825
Grand Total	25911	23746	33950	83,607

Below is the graphical representation



COMPARATIVE DISAGGREGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST QUARTER REPORT

In April, 2021, a total number of **83607** Persons of Concerns was reached. Adamawa State reached 17704 individuals, Borno reached 53908 and Yobe reached 6827 individuals during the reporting period.

The individuals reached across the project states in April, 2021 indicated that in Adamawa, 4816 individuals were reached, in Borno, 19528 while in Yobe, 1567 were reached summing up a total number of 25911 Pocs in the states within the month. In May, 2021, 7027 persons were reached in Adamawa State, 14469

reached in Borno and Yobe state reached 2250 individuals bringing it to a total of **23746** individuals. In June, 2021, **33950** reached across the state within the month of June. Adamawa recorded 5861, Borno reached 25081 and Yobe reached 3008 individuals.

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. April, May and June, 2021.

Within the reporting period, a total number of 37, 789 males were reached while 45,818 females were also reached.

Tabular representation of Demographics according to gender

STATE	April Male	April female	May Male	May Female	June Male	June Female	TOTAL
Adamawa	2178	2638	3043	3984	2663	3198	17704
Borno	8821	10707	6588	7881	11315	13766	59078
Yobe	739	828	1018	1232	1424	1584	6825
Grand Total	11738	14173	10649	13097	15402	18548	83,607

DATA ANALYSIS BASE ON GENDER

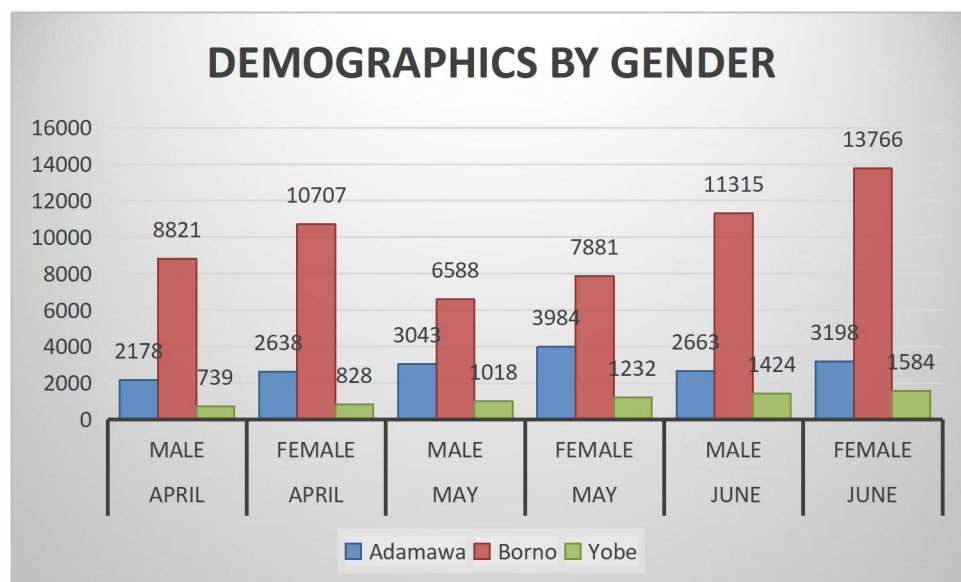
Within the second quarter of 2021, a total of 37789 males were reached by the HRM while 45,818 females reached across the three project states.

The report documented by the Human rights Monitors showed that in April, Adamawa recorded to have reached 2178 males and 2638 females. In May 3043 males were reached and 3984 females reached. The report also had it that 2663 males were reached by same state in June while 3198 females were also reached in same month.

Borno documented to have reached 8821 males and 2638 females in April and 6588 males, 7881 in May, 2021. Also in June, the state also recorded to have reached 11315 males and 13766 females.

Yobe Human Right Monitors carried out different interventions and were able to reach 739 males in April, 1018 in May and 1424 in June. The report also showed that 828 females were reached in April, 1232 in May and 1584 in June 2021.

Graphical representation



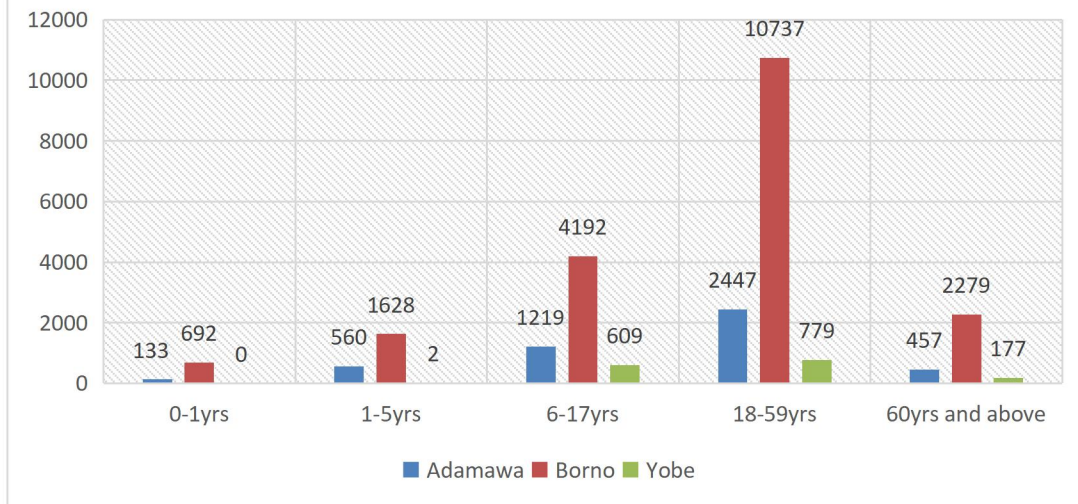
The report also indicated that within the reporting period, a total number of 9035 children and 16097 adults reached within the month of April across the three project states

Tabular representation of Demographics according to Age in April

STATE	0-1yrs	1-5yrs	6-17yrs	18-59yrs	60yrs and above	Total
Adamawa	133	560	1219	2447	457	4816
Borno	692	1628	4192	10737	2279	19528
Yobe	0	2	609	779	177	1567
Grand Total	825	2190	6020	13184	2913	25911

Graphical representation

DEMOGRAPHICS ACCORDING TO AGE IN APRIL



The report was segregated according to age ranges. In Adamawa state, 133 children within the age range of 0-1 were reached, 560 within the age bracket of 1-5 and 1219 within the range of 6-7 years. 244 adults within the age range of 18-59 and 457 above the age of 60 years of age were reached also reached.

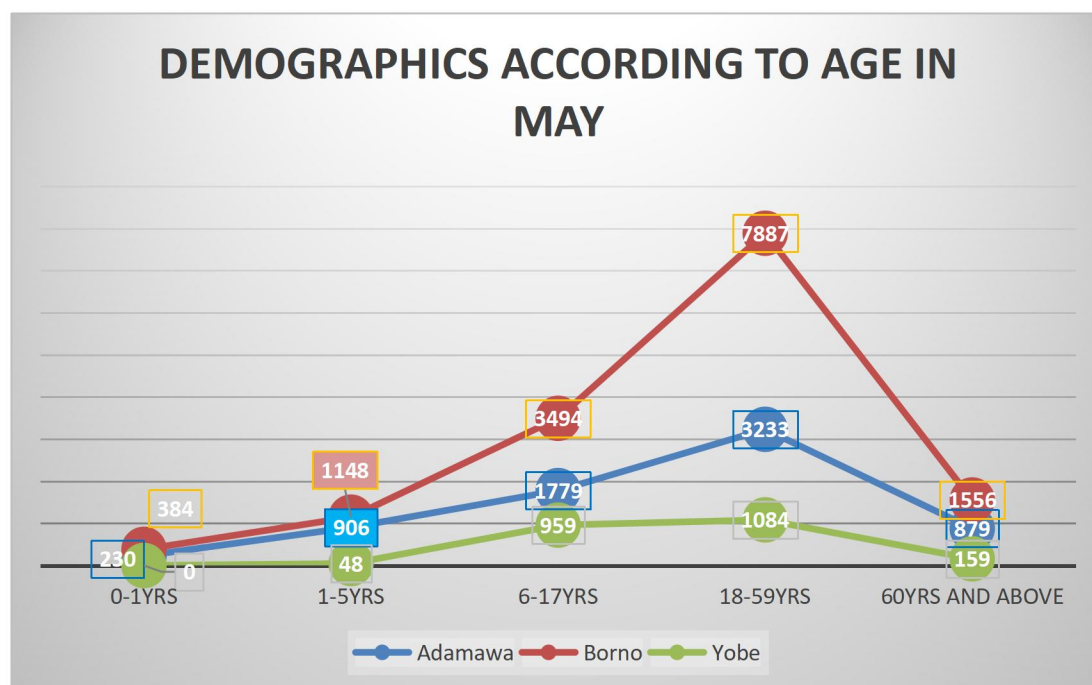
In Borno state, 692 babies within the age range of 0-1 years were recorded to have reached, 1628 children between the range of 1-5 years were reached and 4192 within the age range of 6-17 years were also recorded. 10737 adults between the age of 18-59 years and 177 above the age of 60 were also recorded in the state.

Yobe state had no record of children within below the age of 1 year and reached 2 children between the range of 1-5 years and 609 children between 6-17 years were reached. The HRMs in the state recorded to have come in contact with 779 adults within the age range of 18-59 and 177 elderly that falls in the range of 60 years and above.

Tabular representation of Demographics according to Age in May

STATE	0-1yrs	1-5yrs	6-17yrs	18-59yrs	60yrs and above	Total
Adamawa	230	906	1779	3233	879	7027
Borno	384	1148	3494	7887	1556	14469
Yobe	0	48	959	1084	159	2250
Grand Total	614	2054	5273	12204	2594	23746

Graphical representation



In May 2021, the demographics revealed that the Monitors across the three project states were able to reach 7941 children and 14798 adults.

In Adamawa state, the report recorded that 230 children who are below the age of 1 were reached in May, 906 between the ages of 1-5 and 1778 within the age range of 6-17years. 3233 adults within the age range of 18-59 and 879 above the age of 60 were also reached.

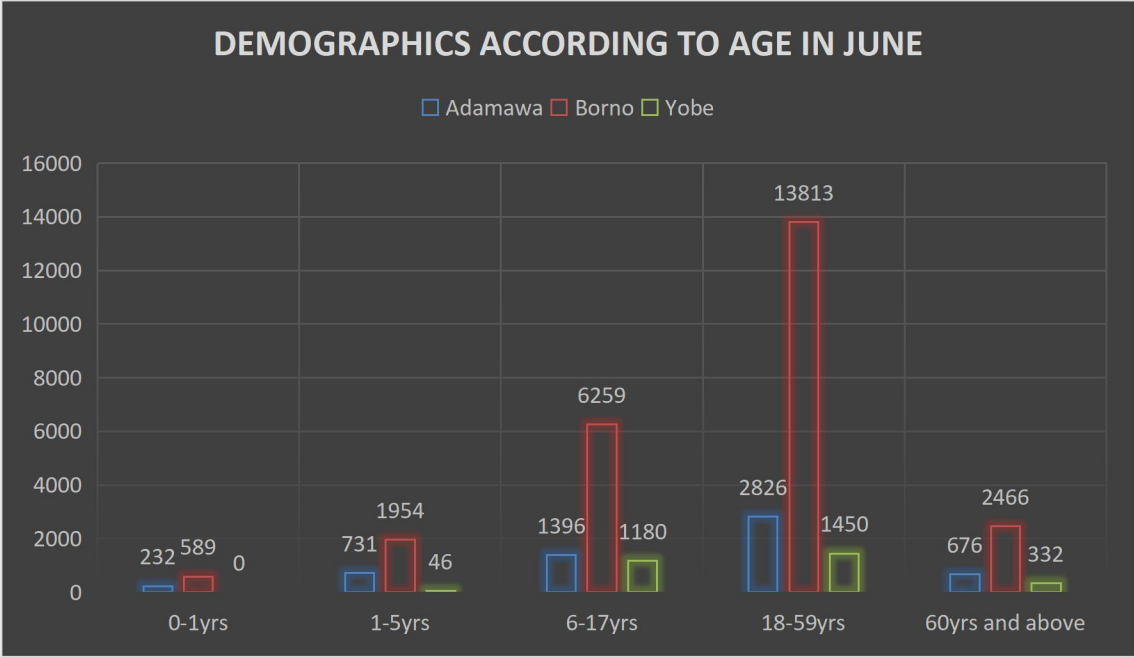
The report showed that the Monitors in Borno recorded 384 children below the age of 1, 1148 between the age of 1-5 and 3494 between 6-17 years old. They also reported that 7887 adults between the ages of 18-59 years were reached and 1556 who are 60 years and above were also reached.

Yobe state do not have any record of children below the age of 1 in the month of May but recorded 48 children who are between the ages of 1-5 and 959 children between the ages of 6-17 years. The HRMs in Yobe state also recorded to have reached 1084 adults between 18-59 years of age and 159 elders who are 60 years and above in the month of May.

Tabular representation of Demographics according to Age in June

STATE	0-1yrs	1-5yrs	6-17yrs	18-59yrs	60yrs and above	Total
Adamawa	232	731	1396	2826	676	5861
Borno	589	1954	6259	13813	2466	25081
Yobe	0	46	1180	1450	332	3008
Grand Total	821	2731	8835	18089	3424	33950

Graphical representation



Also in June, 2021, several interventions were made by the monitors and report showed that they are able to reach 12387 children, and adolescents while 21513 adults including the elderly were reached.

The report of June, indicated that Adamawa state reached 232 children within the age range of 0-1year, 731 children within the age range of 1-5 years, 1396 reached within the age bracket of 18-59 years. The report revealed that 2826 adults between the age range of 18-50 years were reached while 676 above the age of 60 were also reached.

STATE	0-1yrs	1-5yrs	6-17yrs	18-59yrs	60yrs and above	Total

In Borno state,589 children within the age range of 0-1 year, 1954 with the range of 1-5 years, 6259 within the range of 6-17 years. The state recorded to have reached 13813 persons within the age range of 18-59 and 2466 individuals above the age of 60.

The report indicated that Yobe does not have any data of children below the age of 1 but recorded 46 children between the ages of 1-5, 1180 between the ages of 6-17. 1450 adults within the ages of 18-59 and 332 elderly within the ages of 60 years and above were also reached by the HRMs in the state within the month of June, 2021.

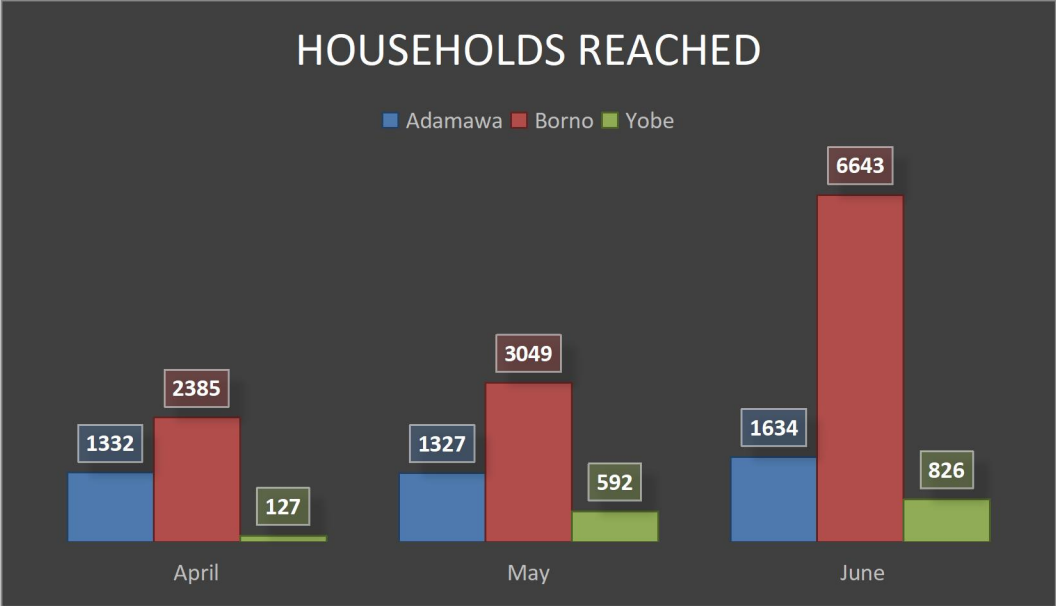
DEMOGRAPHICS ACCORDING TO HUSEHOLDS

The demographics were also represented according to the number of households reached. In Adamawa, it was documented that 4293 households were reached. Borno recorded 12077 household and Yobe reported 1545 households. A total number of 17915 households were reached across the three project states in the second quarter of 2021.

Tabular Representation of Households reached

STATE	April	May	June	TOTAL
Adamawa	1332	1327	1634	4293
Borno	2385	3049	6643	12077
Yobe	127	592	826	1545
Grand Total	3844	4968	9103	17915

Graphical representation



HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED

The Human Rights Monitoring Project focuses on providing protection and assistance to IDPs and other affected populations and to establish conducive situation for the implementation of durable solutions through human rights based initiatives.

In the course of the second quarter 2021 project- implementation period, a wide range of human rights issues were identified, monitored, and appropriate intervention or referral provided as determined necessary for each case. The human right issues monitored include Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Access to Justice, Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, peculiar Rights of Vulnerable People such as Persons with Disabilities, the Elderly and the Mentally Sick.

The main reports contain details, some of the highlights of the monitoring activities are captured below.

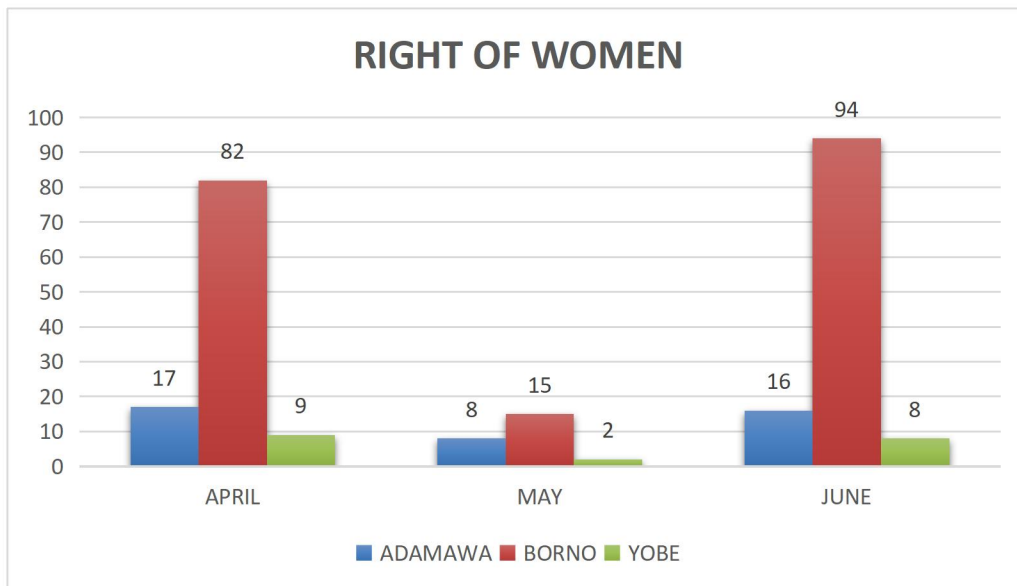
RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Some of the human rights issues affecting women identified, monitored and reported during the period across the three project states include domestic violence, abandonment/neglect, discrimination, denial of resources, sexual

exploitation, harassment, divorce, force marriage, harassment, security threats against women, rape/sexual abuse,

STATE	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	17	8	16	41
BORNO	82	15	94	191
YOBE	9	2	8	19
TOTAL	108	25	118	251

Below is the graphical representation



The table above reflects a disaggregation of issues relating to Rights of Women as reported by the Human Right Monitors across the project states in the first quarter of the year.

A total of 41 cases were reported in Adamawa, 191 in Borno and 19 in Yobe state. While Borno recorded the highest number of reported cases during the reporting period (191), the least number was reported in Yobe (19).

The huge difference in the number of reported cases in Borno could be attributed to the larger location of coverage by the Human Right Monitors within the state. The Monitors in Borno state covered an average of 10 locations within the state, Adamawa covered 6 locations while Yobe has a lesser number with 2 locations. It will be observed that Borno State has a lot more areas of coverage than the other

two states. This correspondingly explains the fact that the highest number of human rights issues under the Rights of Women Thematic Area were identified and monitored in Borno; and the least in Yobe state.

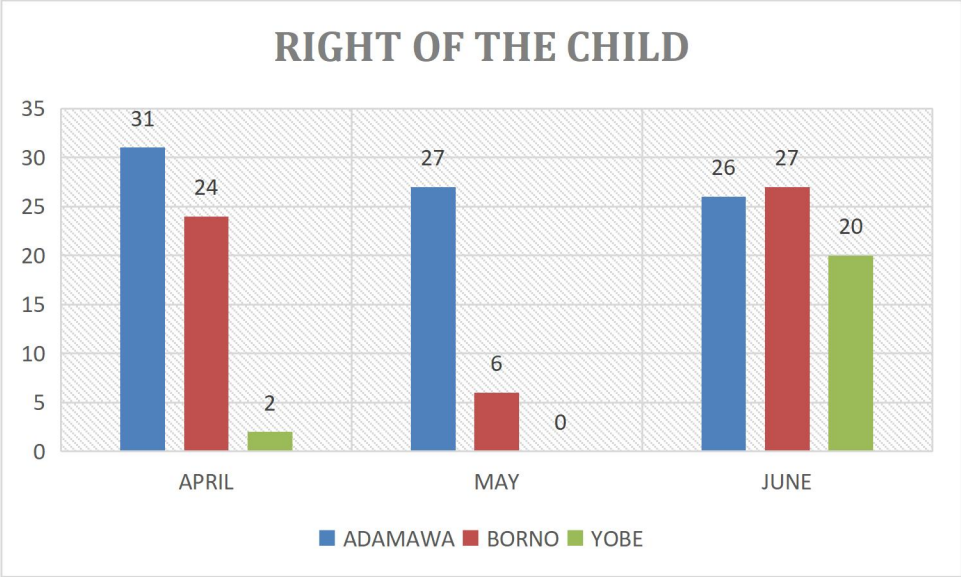
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:

Protecting the right of a child essential in humanitarian and human rights laws. Cases identified under this thematic area during the quarter under review include Child Begging and hawking, lack of parental care and maintenance, right to survival and development as well as Right to Name and Birth Registration, Right to Protection from abuse including domestic servitude, sexual violation, Child Begging touching on Right to Education and Protection, Forced Marriage, Forced Labor with adverse consequences on Child Right to Survival and Development.

In the second quarter of 2021, 163 cases relating to Rights of the Child was reported by the HRM across the three project states. Adamawa state recorded 84 with the highest number of cases under tis thematic area, Borno reported 57 cases while Yobe recorded 22 cases. Figures are represented in the table below:

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	31	27	26	84
BORNO	24	6	27	57
YOBE	2	0	20	22
TOTAL	57	33	73	163

Below is the graphical representation



The highest number of cases pertaining to Rights of the Child during the second quarter was recorded in June (73) while the least was in May (33).

It will also be observed that Adamawa state recorded the highest number of cases in relation to rights of the child (84) followed by Borno (57) and Yobe State with the least number (22). This reinforces the need for much more awareness creation and advocacy for passage and enforcement of the Child Rights Law in Yobe State. Non availability of an extant law or legislation for accountability measures may demoralize victims and families in reportage.

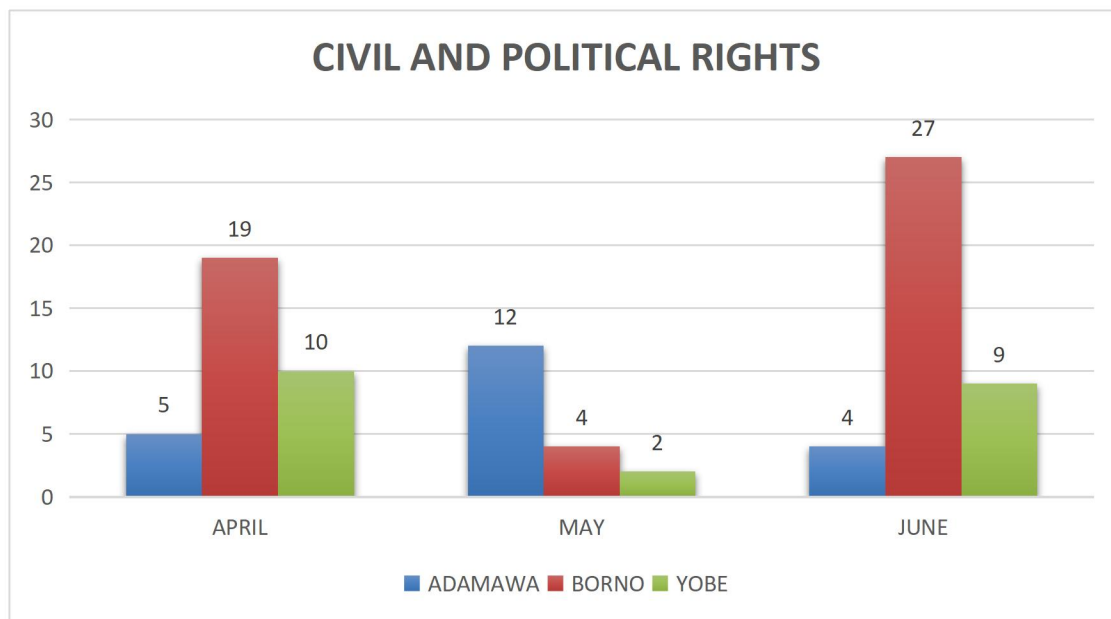
CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS

During the first quarter, a total number of 92 cases bordering on Civil and Political human rights of the PoCs were identified, monitored and reported across the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The reported cases were abduction, right to life, harassment, destruction of properties, disputes, tension in communities, right to dignity of the human person, Arrest and prolonged Detention (Right to liberty of persons and freedom of movement etc. The main report captures specific details of each of these including referred and managed cases.

Out of the 92 cases reported across the three states, Adamawa recorded 21, Borno 50 and Yobe state reported 92 cases as shown in the table below:

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	5	12	4	21
BORNO	19	4	27	50
YOBE	10	2	9	21
TOTAL	34	18	40	92

Below is the graphical representation



From the table above, it revealed that the highest number of Civil and Political Rights issues were recorded in Borno State with 50 cases while the least number was identified in Yobe recording 21 cases. 21 cases were however reported from Borno State

Besides routine Civil and Political Rights concerns about Right to Dignity of the human person and freedom from torture inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, Unlawful Arrest and Detention affecting right to freedom of movement and liberty of persons, the issues of incessant attack causing tension in community were reported within the period. For instance, feedback from the field indicates that the IDPs in Adamawa State live in perpetual fear due fear of attack. Tension in Gulak, Sabon Gari, Mildo Communities in Yola South LGA over series of attack by suspected Boko Haram members were reported. Kaya

community in Gulak ward of Madagali LGA was reportedly attacked on 10th May, 2021 resulting in the death of Chinda Kadir, a male and one elderly woman who suffered heart attack and died on the spot. The attack caused tension in the community and forced some people in the community to seek refuge in Gulak.

In Borno, residents of Kaya, Dar, Kuda and Bakin Duste are still taking refuge in Gulak town due to incessant attacks by suspected Boko Haram members which in turn have affected their means of livelihood as they cannot have access to their farms. Also the main report recorded an attack on Kauji village which is about 15 kms away from Damboa and killed three men.

Similarly, in Goniri returned community, Yobe state, it was reported that suspected members of the insurgent group were sighted planning to attack the before the end of the fasting period. The situation created tension within the community and restriction of carrying out normal activities of life.

RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

The cases under this human right thematic area include Rights of the Elderly to Health, to shelter, to food, to Freedom from Discrimination, to Dignity, to social security and Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The human right issues identified in the quarter comprises of mental health of people with disability, right of the elderly, discrimination against Persons with Disability and right to health concerns, need for increased psychosocial support for this vulnerable population was also captured .

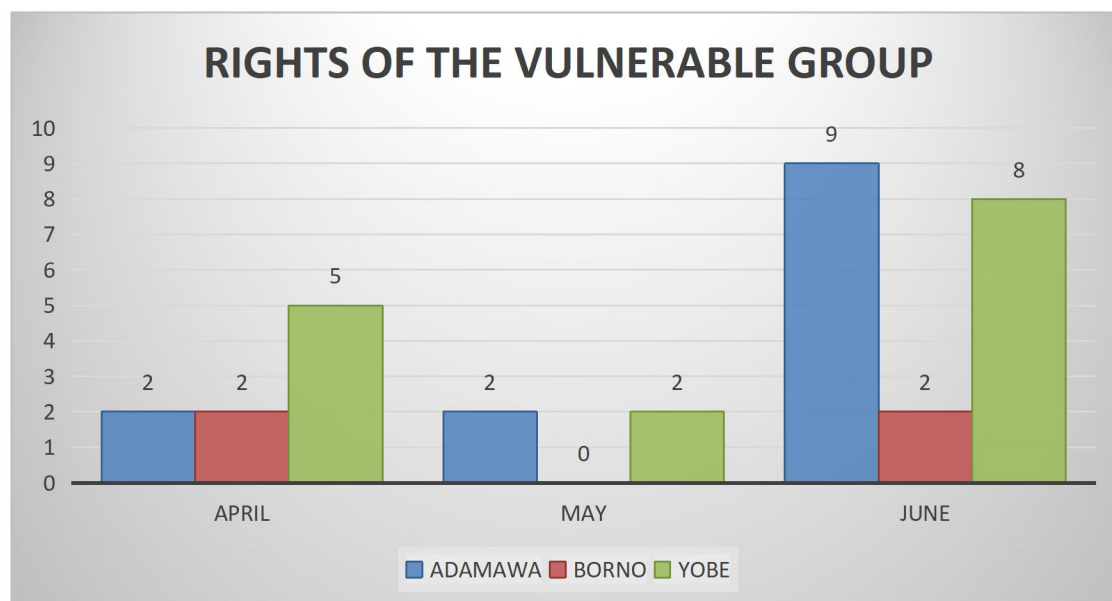
Discrimination was a common issue reported across the project states as well as reduced access for Persons with Disabilities to interventions as a result of non-availability of mobility aid like wheel chairs, ramps clutches and so on. Assistive devices for the blind was also lacking, and so was appropriate Mental Health Intervention for the mentally ill IDPs and other Persons of Concern

The table below indicates that in the month of April 9 cases were recorded across the three project states, 4 in February and 19 in June. A total of 32 cases

pertaining to human rights of the PoCs under this thematic area were recorded by monitors in the second quarter across the project states.

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	2	2	9	13
BORNO	2	0	2	4
YOBE	5	2	8	15
TOTAL	9	4	19	32

Below is the graphical representation



The above table shows that during the quarter, Yobe State recorded 15 cases under this thematic area, 13 cases were identified and monitored in Adamawa while 4 cases were reported from Borno. The highest number of cases was therefore recorded in Yobe while the least was reported from Borno State

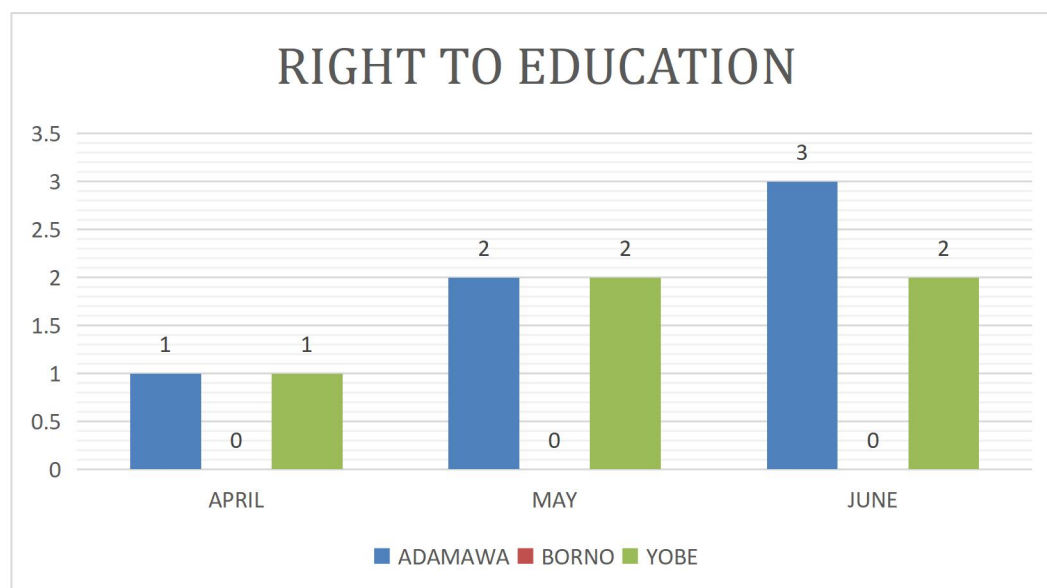
ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

As indicated on the table below, a total of 11 Cases relating to the Pocs right to education were documented across the three project states. In April, 2 cases were identified, 4 in May and 5 in June 2021. A grand total of 11 cases were therefore reported under this thematic area during the second quarter of the year 2021.

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	2	3	6
BORNO	0	0	0	0
YOBE	1	2	2	5
TOTAL	2	4	5	11

Below is the graphical representation



Adamawa state recorded the highest number with 6 cases and Yobe state documented 5 cases. Borno did not record any case on the right of education within the period under review.

Further information on specific cases reported are captured in the main report.

RIGHT TO SHELTER

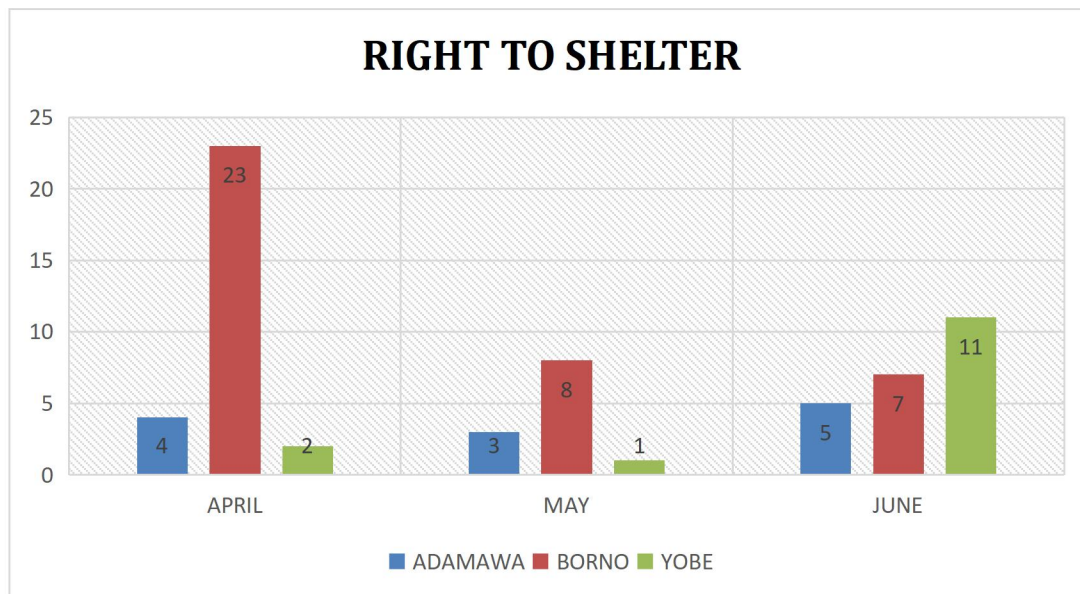
Shelter is a crucial humanitarian and Human Rights imperative for displaced persons and other Population of Concern. Accordingly, during the second quarter, Monitors placed emphasis to monitor, document and report Human Rights Concerns pertaining to Shelter and Housing need of displaced population in the project states.

Accordingly, In April 2021, 29 cases were recorded across the three project states. In May, 12 cases were reported while in May, 23 cases were monitored across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States

As indicated by the table below, a total number of 64 human rights cases touching on right to Shelter was recorded by monitors in the second quarter.

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	4	3	5	12
BORNO	23	8	7	38
YOBE	2	1	11	14
TOTAL	29	12	23	64

Below is the graphical representation



State by state analysis of the quarter report under Right to Shelter thematic area shows that 12 cases were reported from Adamawa, 38 in Borno and 14 in Yobe state. The figures showed that Borno state reported the highest number while the least was recorded in Adamawa.

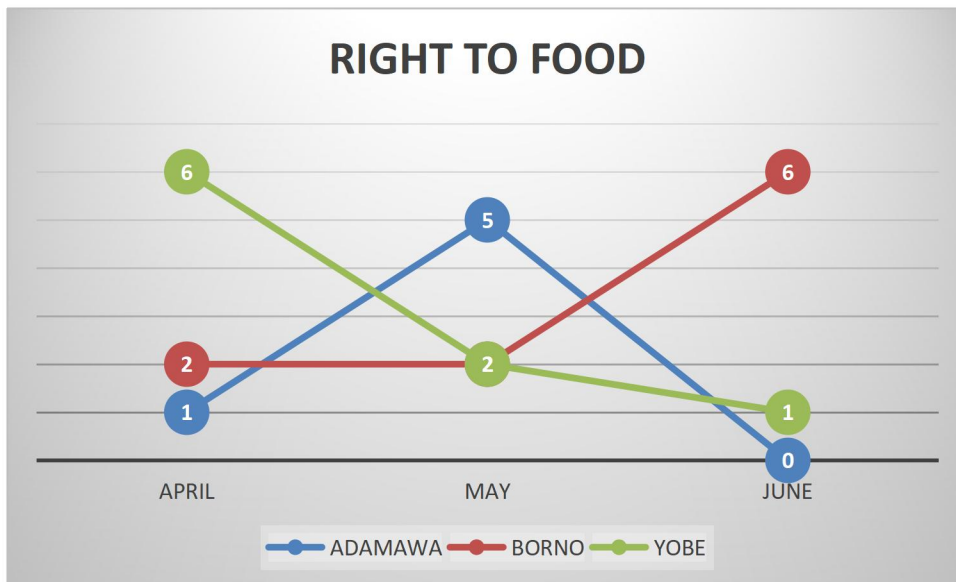
RIGHT TO FOOD

During the second quarter, 2021, cases on right to food were reported. In April and May, 9 cases each were reported across the three states and 7 cases were reported in June. A total of 24 cases were therefore reported. The table below

represents feedback on Right to Food from the states during the quarter under review:

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	5	0	6
BORNO	2	2	6	10
YOBE	6	2	1	9
TOTAL	9	9	7	24

Below is the graphical representation



The table shows that, Borno recorded 9 cases while Adamawa and Yobe state recorded 6 and 9 cases respectively under the thematic area of right to food.

Details of facts of each case are contained in the main report.

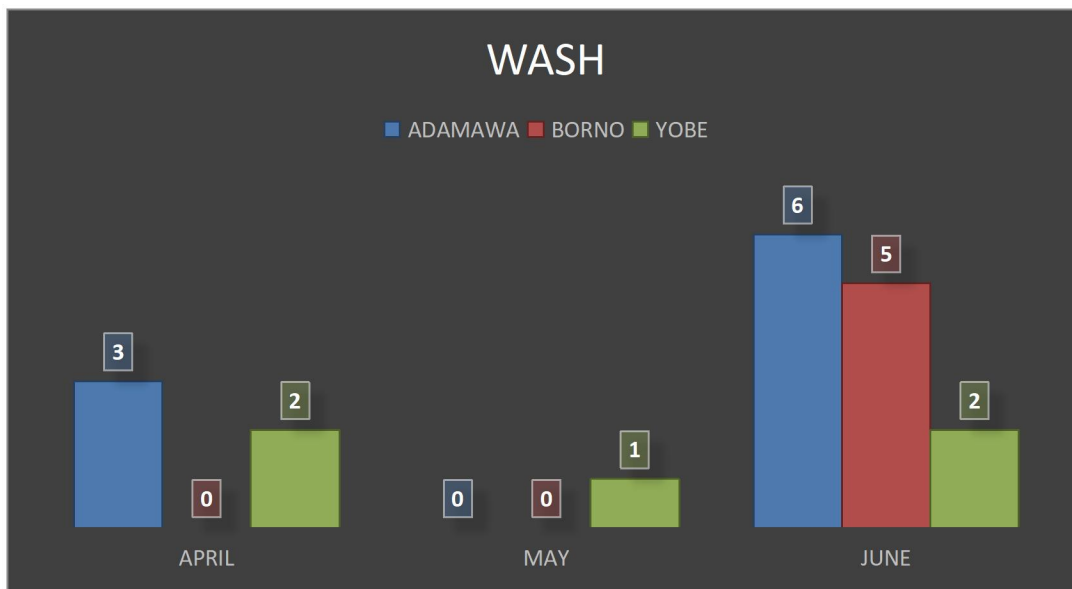
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Efforts have been made in the past 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.

As reflected on the table below, 19 cases were recorded across the three project states within the second quarter of 2021. In April, 5 cases were documented, 13 cases in June while only one case was recorded in May.

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	3	0	6	9
BORNO	0	0	5	5
YOBE	2	1	2	5
TOTAL	5	1	13	19

Below is the graphical representation



The table reflected that Adamawa reported 9 cases within the quarter. Similarly, Borno and Yobe states recorded 5 cases each in the second quarter. A total of 19 cases were therefore recorded in the quarter,

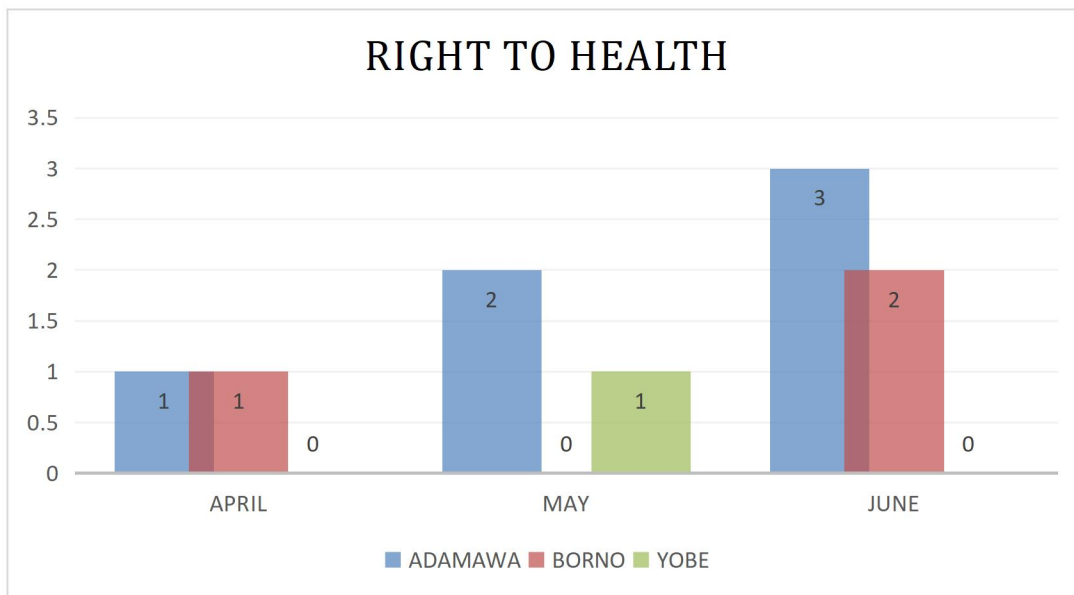
RIGHT TO HEALTH:

The Human Right monitors were able to identify issues relating to right to health of the PoCs during the second quarter of 2021.

A total of 10 cases were documented under this thematic area across the three project states. Across the three project states, 2 cases were recorded in April, 3 in May and 5 in June, 2021 represented in the table below.

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	2	3	6
BORNO	1	0	2	3
YOBE	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	2	3	5	10

Below is the graphical representation

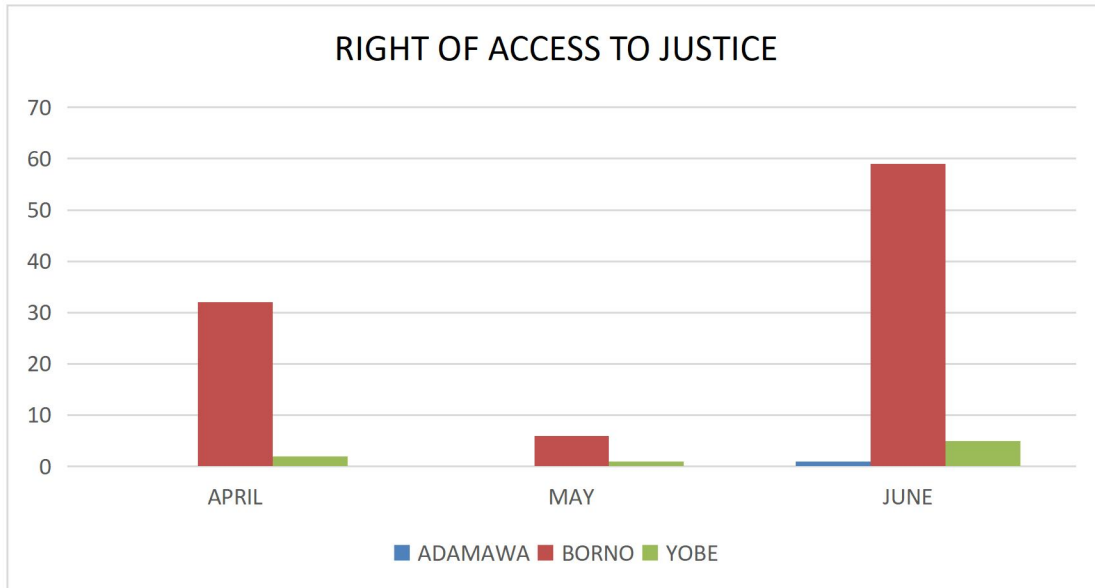


As the table shows, Adamawa state recorded 6 cases, Borno 3 and a case in Yobe state across the three project state within the second quarter. .

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	0	1	1
BORNO	32	6	59	97
YOBE	2	1	5	8
TOTAL	34	7	65	106

Below is the graphical representation



A total number of 106 cases were documented within the quarter under review. Adamawa state documented only a case under this thematic area while Borno state documented 97 cases with the highest number within the quarter. Yobe also reported 8 cases across during the quarter. The main report provides specifics of the documented cases.

COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS - RAISING SESSIONS

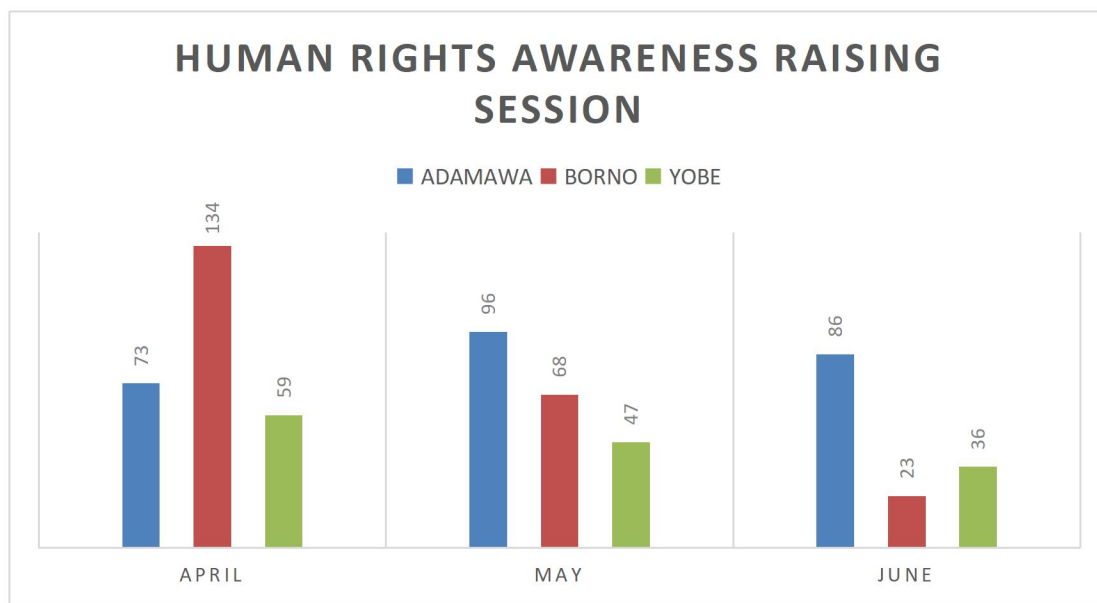
The need for Human Rights Enlightenment needs not be over emphasized. Among others, it encourages the PoCs to be familiar with human rights principles, norms and values as well as to appreciate the mandate of National Human Rights Commission. The sensitization session also enlightens the Persons of Concern about Report-Channels when rights are violated in order to access remedy.

The Project on Protection of Persons of Concern through Human Rights Monitoring carries out various sensitization activities as component of the project. Within the quarter under review, 622 human rights awareness sessions were carried out across the three project states. In April, 266 sessions were conducted 211 sessions in May and 145 sessions in June. A total of 622 Human Rights Awareness activities or sessions were therefore implemented within the period across the three project states as illustrated in the below table:

Table showing number of Awareness sessions carried out in the 2nd quarter

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	73	96	86	255
BORNO	134	68	23	225
YOBE	59	47	36	142
TOTAL	266	211	145	622

Below is the graphical representation

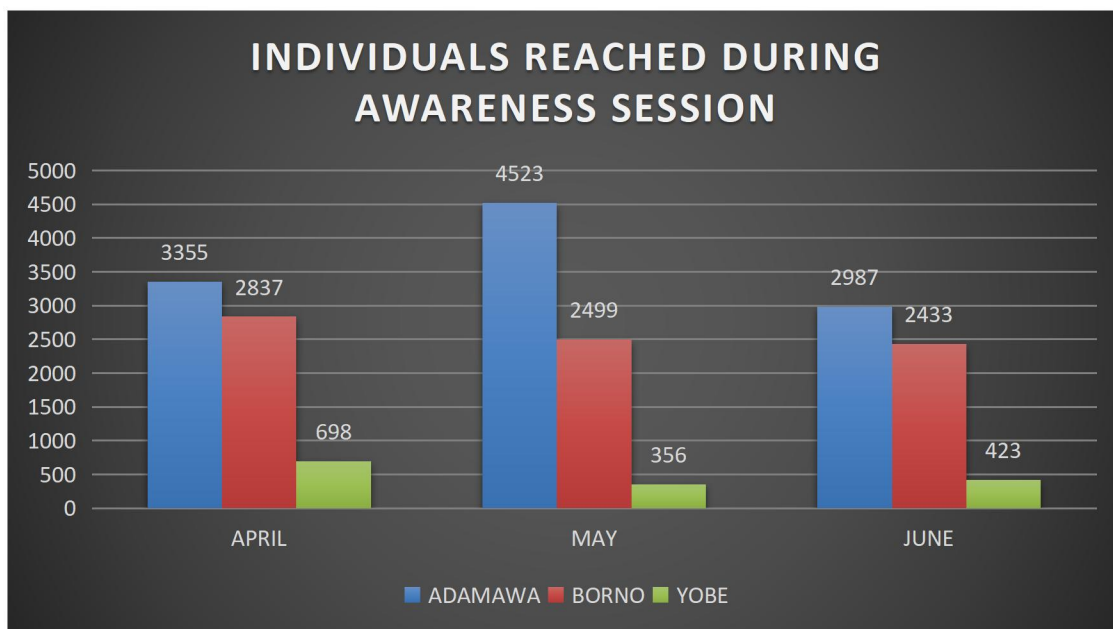


Analysis of state by state disaggregation of the activities indicates that Adamawa carried out 255 Awareness -Creation activities, Borno embarked on 225 sessions while Yobe carried out 142 sessions. According to this break down, Yobe State carried out the least number of Awareness raising activities during the quarter, followed by Adamawa State. Borno carried out the highest number of Awareness Raising session within the quarter.

Table showing number of individuals reached during the Awareness sessions in the 2nd quarter

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	3355	4523	2987	10865
BORNO	2837	2499	2433	7769
YOBE	698	356	423	1477
TOTAL	6890	7378	5843	20111

Below is the graphical representation



A total number of 20111 individuals were reached during the awareness sessions across the three project states. In April, 6890 individuals were reached, 7378 individuals in May and 5843 individuals reached in June across the three project states.

The table also indicated that Adamawa state recorded 10865 individuals, 7769 individuals were reached by Borno and 1477 individuals in Yobe within the second quarter, 2021.

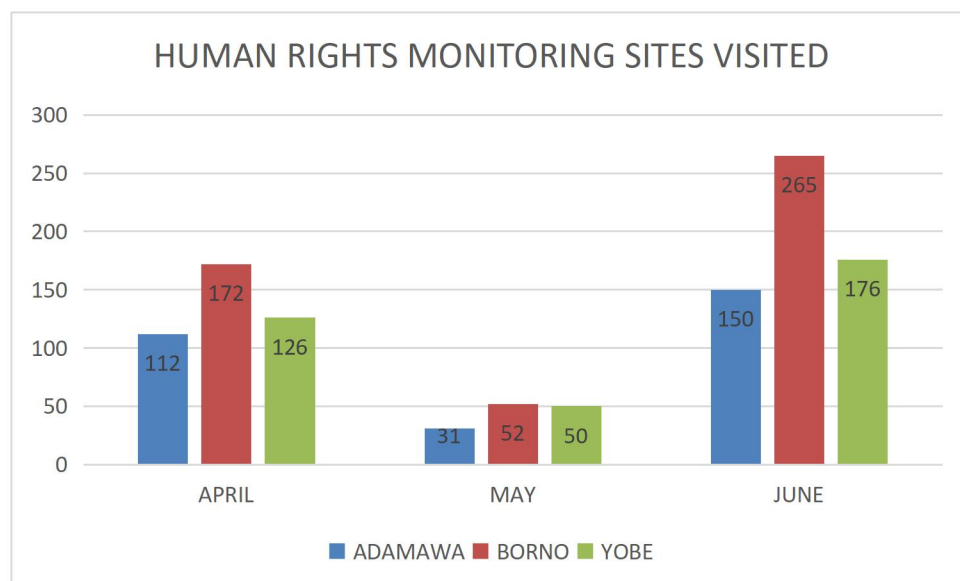
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out to Return Communities, Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Host Communities in the Second Quarter of 2021 across the three States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

Table showing number of Human Rights Monitoring Missions conducted during the 2nd quarter 2021

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	112	31	150	293
BORNO	172	52	265	489
YOBE	126	50	176	352
TOTAL	410	133	591	1134

Below is the graphical representation



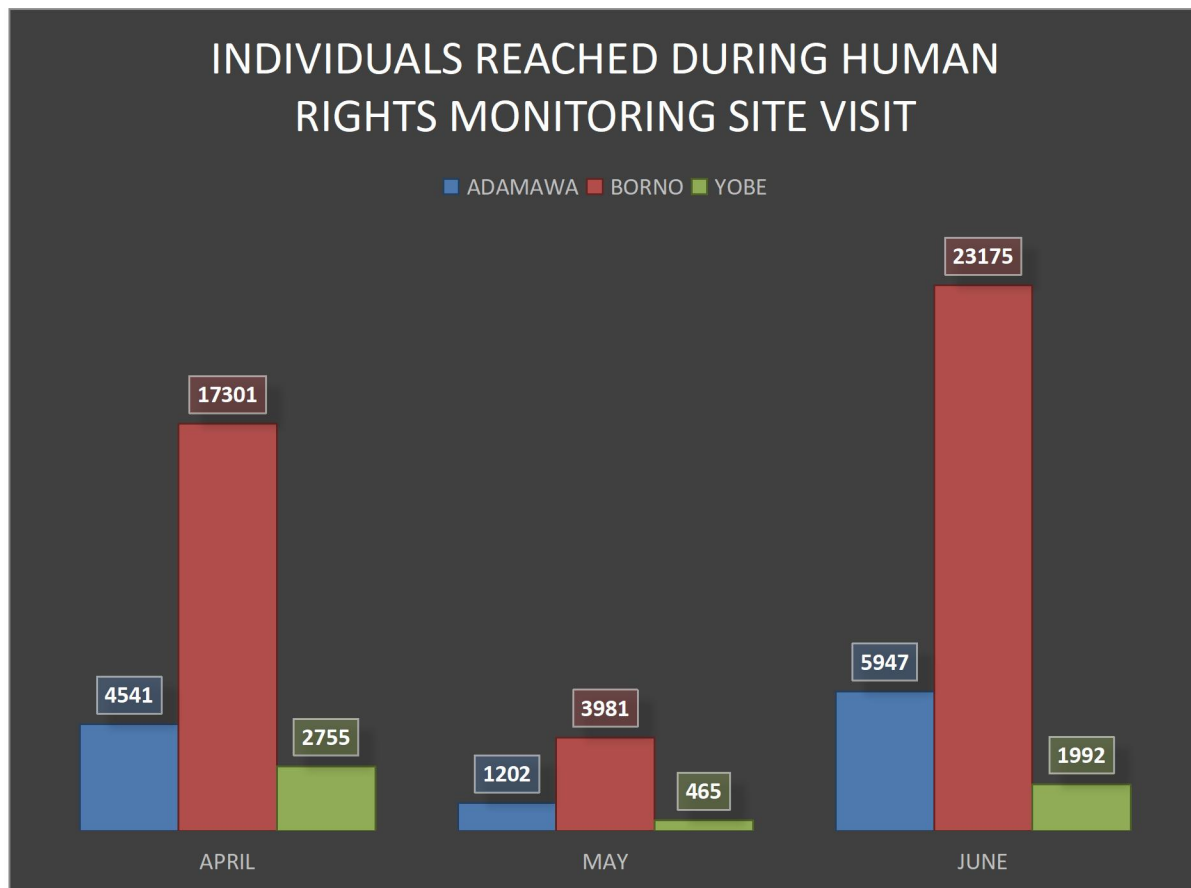
As indicated in the table above, the Human Right Monitors in the three states, conducted 1134 human right monitoring missions to the camps, host and returnee communities during the quarter under review. In April, 410 missions were carried out, 133 conducted in May while 591 was carried out in June within the period under review.

The table also revealed that 293 mission visits were made by Human Right Monitors in Adamawa, 489 in Borno and 352 visits conducted by Human Right monitors in Yobe state.

Table showing number of individuals reached during the Human Rights Monitoring missions during the 2nd quarter 2021

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	4541	1202	5947	11690
BORNO	17301	3981	23175	44457
YOBE	2755	465	1992	5212
TOTAL	24597	5648	31114	61359

Below is the graphical representation



A total number 61359 individuals were reached through the human Right Monitoring Missions by the Human Right monitors within the period under review. The report showed that 24597 PoCs were reached in April, 5648 in May while 31114 persons were reached in June 2021.

The representation by the states also revealed that Borno state reached the highest number of PoCs during the monitoring visits with 44457 individuals. Yobe state recorded 5212 with the lowest number and Adamawa documented reaching 11690 individuals.

Details of Persons of Concern reached during these monitoring visits are contained in the main report

COMMUNITY OUTREACH SESSIONS: Various outreach sessions to communities were carried out in the first quarter across the project states as shown below:

COMMUNITY MEETING AND CONSULTATIONS

During the quarter under review, a total of **89** Community Meetings and Consultations were held across the three project States involving different stakeholders. The focus of the meeting and consultations include and not limited to discussion to find solutions to peculiar challenges of the PoCs regarding distribution of shelter, food and other economic issues that will enhance the standard of living of the PoCs among others.

In April and March, 43 Community Meetings and Consultations were held. In February 3 of such engagements took place across the three project states.

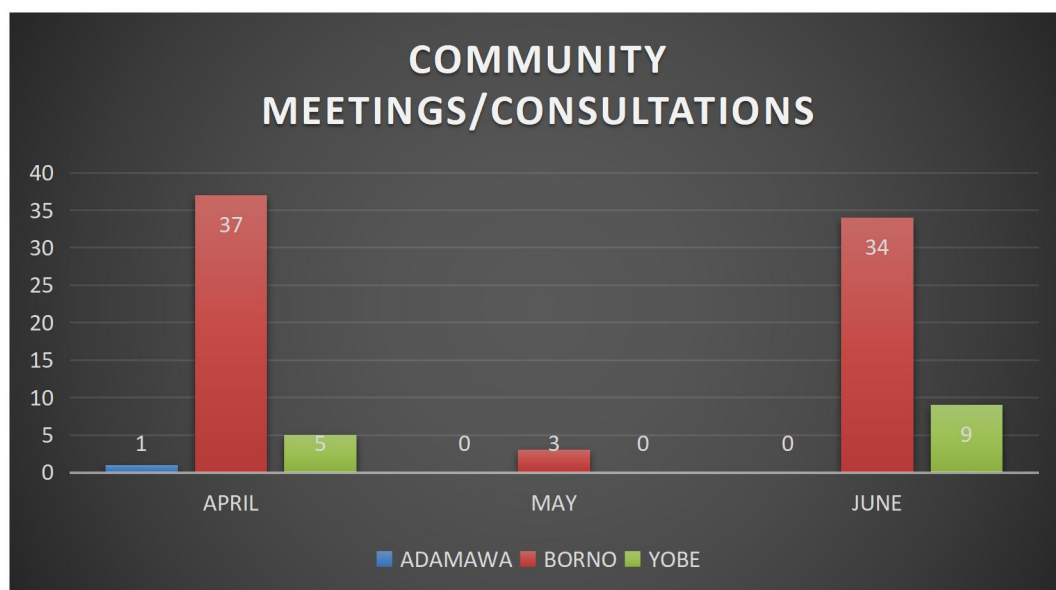
The table reflects the monthly disaggregation of Community Meetings and Consultations during the quarter:

Table showing number of sessions of Community Meetings/Consultations during the 2nd quarter 2021

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	0	0	1
BORNO	37	3	34	74

YOBE	5	0	9	14
TOTAL	43	3	43	89

Below is the graphical representation



State by state disaggregation further indicates that Adamawa conducted the least number of sessions with only one session, Borno held 74 sessions recording the highest while Yobe carried out 14 Meetings and Community Consultations during the period under review.

There were Community Consultations and meetings with community leaders and other target groups across the project states on a wide range of issues such as the need to continue sensitizing people on social distancing imperatives and other COVID 19 preventive protocols, collaboration with Local Government Authorities on Peaceful Coexistence, reporting Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other Access to Justice matters .

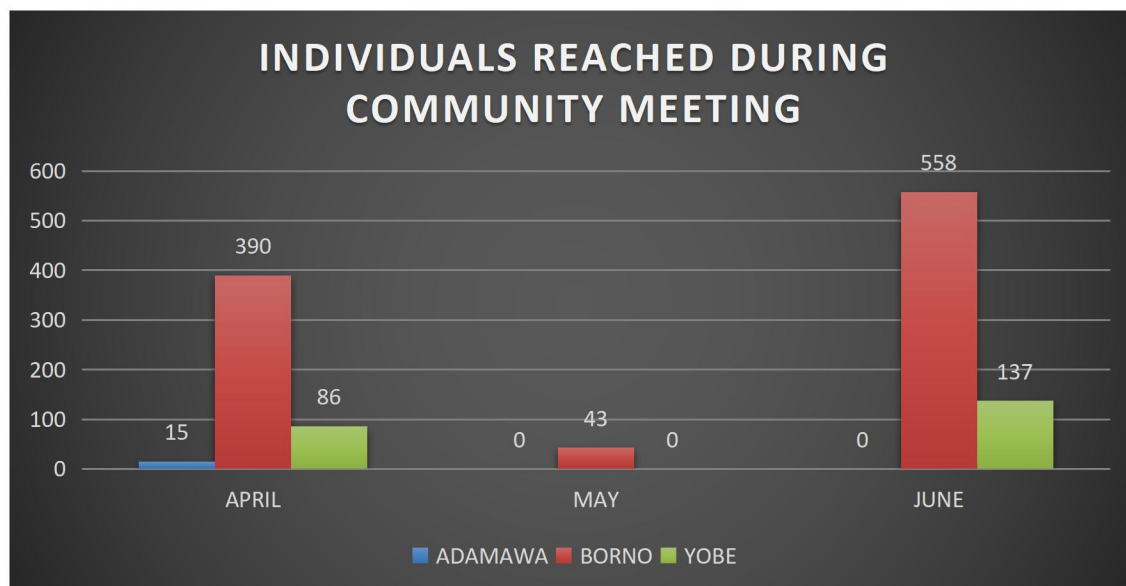
The main report provides much more information

Table showing number of individuals reached during the Community Meetings/Consultations during the 2nd quarter 2021

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	15	0	0	15
BORNO	390	43	558	991

YOBE	86	0	137	223
TOTAL	491	43	695	1229

Below is the graphical representation



The table illustrates that in April, 491 individuals were reached, 43 in May and 695 individuals during the consultative meetings with stakeholders across the three project states.

The report also recorded that in Adamawa state reached 15 individuals through consultations with stakeholders. Borno reached the highest number documenting 991 individuals while Yobe state reached 223 individuals within the period under review.

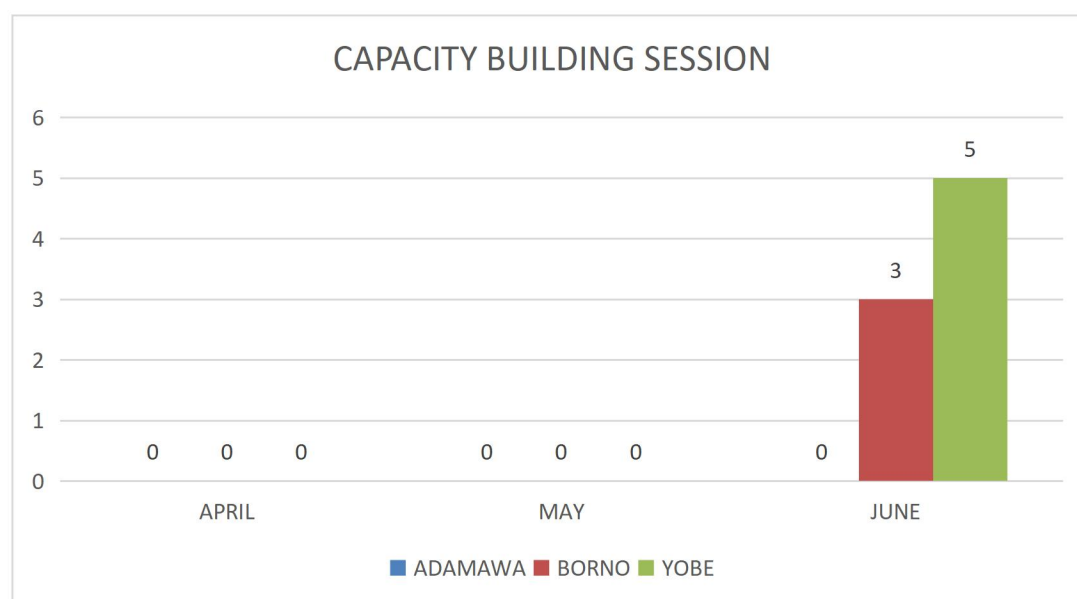
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The reports from the field showed that no Training / Capacity Building session was held across the three project states in April and May. In June, Borno held 3 sessions of training and capacity building intervention at Gwoza LGA, Gwoza Wakane Ward Millennium Chops reaching 64 individuals. Yobe conducted 05 different sessions at Bindugari and Kukareta Wards reaching 80 individuals.

Table showing the number of capacity building sessions conducted across the three project states

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
ADAMAWA	0	0	0	0
BORNO	0	0	3	3
YOBE	0	0	5	5
TOTAL	0	0	8	8

Below is the graphical representation



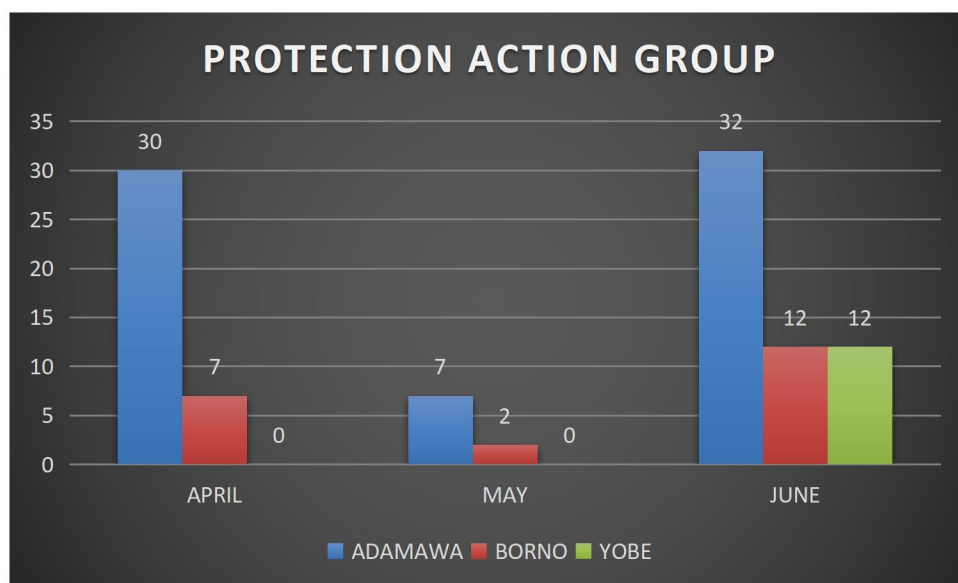
A total number of 8 capacity training sessions were conducted across the project state within the period under review. The main report showed that capacity of 144 PoCs were built in on skill acquisition, SGBV and Case Management.

PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG) MEETING

STATES	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
ADAMAWA	30	7	32	69
BORNO	7	2	12	21
YOBE	0	0	12	12

TOTAL	37	9	56	102
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Below is the graphical representation



A total of 102 Protection Action Group Meetings were held during the second quarter. In April, 37, May, 9 and 56 PAG meetings held within the second quarter of 2021.

State by state analysis shows that 69 PAG meetings were held in Adamawa, 21 in Borno and 12 in Yobe. Accordingly, much more PAG meetings were held in Adamawa than the two other states. The least number of meetings were held in Yobe as the table shows.

DETENTION CENTRE MONITORING VISIT

During the Second Quarter, visits to detention facilities were conducted across the three project states. Feedback shows that the number of PoCs in detention facilities were few in Adamawa and Yobe states. This may be linked to the Presidential Directive to decongest detention facilities. In relation to COVID 19.

The following detention centers were visited in various states

Adamawa:

1. Betso police station, Mubi North,
2. Garden city police station.
3. New Market police post
4. MCSC
5. Police Command.
6. Police Divisional Office Mubi South
7. Police Station Mubi West ,
8. Muvolgu Out Post
9. Gulak police station,
10. shuwa out post (
11. Michika LG, Michika
12. Bazza
13. Outpost at Grata a boudier of Cameroon,
14. karewa police station, Yola North
15. Doubeli police station
16. Shagari police station, Yola South,
17. wuro Hausa police station
18. wuro chekke police station
19. Shagari operation
20. Farauta detention center.
21. Yolde Pate Police station,
22. Ngurore Police Station,
23. Namtari Police Station,
24. NDLEA Detention Center,
25. NSCDC Cell, Yola Town

48 detention – center- visits were carried out across the state in the 25 detention centers listed within the period under review

BORNO STATE

1. CID Police Station
2. Metro Police Station
3. Dandal Police Station
4. Ibrahim Taiwon Police Station
5. Jere Police Station
6. GRA Police Station

7. Ngwange Police Station
8. Bulumkutu Police Station
9. Bulabuline Police Station
10. Lamisula Police Station
11. Gwoza Police Station Bakssi Camp
12. Monguno Police Outpost Bakssi Camp
13. Guzamala Police Outpost Bakassi Camp
14. Kukawa Police Outpost Teacher Village Camp
15. Baga Outpost Teacher Village Camp
16. Farm Center Camp Police Outpost
17. Damboa Police Division, Damboa Lga.
18. International School Camp Police Outpost Ngala. Ngala Ward.
19. Arabic Village Camp Police Outpost Ngala Ngala Ward.
20. Gamboru Police Division
21. CJTF Pulka
22. 121 Battalion Military Detention Facility
23. Monguno Police Station, Monguno
24. Bama Police Station, Shehuri Ward, Bama Lga
25. Gwoza Division Police Station
26. Damasak Police Station
27. Dikwa Divisional Police Station

YOBE

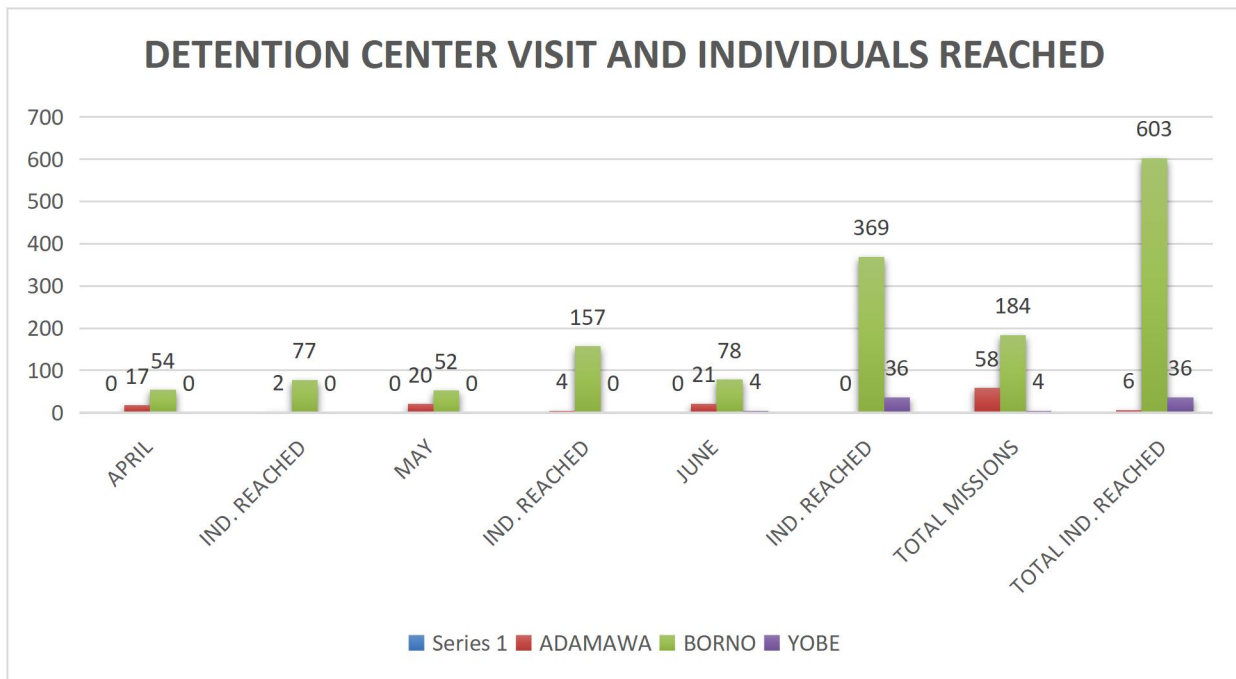
1. 'A' Division Damaturu
2. 'C' Division
3. Police CID, Damaturu
4. SIB Police Unit, Damaturu

Some of the facilities were visited many times during the reporting period.

The table below shows the number of visits to detention Centers and individual reached

STATES	APRIL NO OF MISSIONS	IND. REACHED	MAY NO OF MISSIONS	IND. REACHED	JUNE NO OF MISSIONS	IND. REACHED	TOTAL MISSIONS	TOTAL IND. REACHED
ADAMAWA	17	2	20	4	21	0	58	6
BORNO	54	77	52	157	78	369	184	603
YOBE	0	0	0	0	4	36	4	36
TOTAL	71	79	72	61	103	405	246	645

Below is the graphical representation



A total of 246 visits to Detention facilities were carried out in the project states.

In April, 71 visits were recorded and 79 Pocs in detention were reached. In May, 72 visits were embarked reaching 61 individuals. The report also documented that in June, 103 visit to detention centers were carried out reaching 405 PoCs.

State by state disaggregation shows that Borno state embarked on much more visit to detention centers during the quarter (184) followed by Adamawa.(58) Yobe state carried out the least number of visit (4)

A total number of 645 detainees were seen in detention facilities across the project states during the period for various offences, some of whom were released upon intervention of monitors.

Prevalent Human Rights Issues identified during the visits include unlawful detention, detention without warrant, prolonged detention, extortion, delay or denial of bail among others. Intervention by monitors however resulted in resolution of many of the identified concerns.

In Gwoza Police Outpost, 3 minors were detained at the station for some hours for stealing IteI GSM phone belonging to one Malam Hamza through the intervention of the Human right Monitors, they were released on bail.

FACILITIES IN THE DETENTION CENTRES				
	ADAMAWA	BORNO	YOBE	
Vocational	0	0	0	0
Recreational	0	0	0	0
Educational	0	0	0	0
Health	0	1	0	1
Source of Power	Generator Lantern Inadequate	National Grid; Generator and Lantern (Inadequate)	0	
Wash	Water Vendors, Borehole Inadequate	Borehole and Water Vendors (Inadequate)	0	

Gaps in infrastructure still remain a concern in the detention centers visited. Without doubt, this adversely effects efficient administration of the custodial facilities as well as justice. For instance, power supply was poor as many depended on generator which they struggle to fuel and maintain; operational

vehicles were inadequate, water, sanitation and hygiene needs to be improved on, funds for day to day running of the facilities continue to be a challenge and so on as the main report indicates.

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Spousal Abandonment has been recurrent resulting in increased risks and vulnerability of children. Government and concerned actors should make more fruitful efforts on providing food items, NFI's and other basic necessity to families. It is recommended that development partners and relevant government agencies and Civil Society Organizations improve livelihood assistance to abandoned women with children to ease their suffering. Improved Vocational Skills for the men will also enable them to carter for their families
2. Domestic Violence and Sexual Violation were also recorded across various project states during the reporting period. This necessitates the Protection Sector Working and the GBV sub sector to increase sensitization on SGBV at community levels as well as reporting channels for redress.
3. Parents encourage their children to engage in hawking to contribute to household income.

It is recommended that efforts be increased on Advocacy for adoption of the Child Rights Law and effective implementation in project states as well as improved sensitization on dangers of child labour

4. Defilement of Minors was reported by Monitors. It is crucial for Legal Assistance to be provided for victims and their families to ensure punishment for perpetrators. Legal Aid Council of Nigeria, International of Female Lawyers, Nigerian Bar Association Ministry of Justice are urged to strengthen partnership with the NHRC and UNHCR to ensure justice in this area.

5. Violent Attack and Tension in some communities were reported during the Month. It is recommended that Government improves effort to end the violence and attacks. Communities are also enjoined to provide the Security agencies with information that will enable them combat the kidnapping, killings and other violent crimes.
6. Many children are not attending school in the project states because their parents complain of lack of funds.

There is need for more sensitization about free education scheme of the Universal Basic Education Program. Also, Ministry of Education and UNICEF are urged to improve support for vulnerable children by providing them with books and uniforms to encourage school enrolment and attendance.

7. FOOD - Concerns was also recorded in some project location. For example, Over 18,000 POCs from Monguno, Gwoza, Marte and Guzamala LGAs of Bakassi Camp complained of reduction in food distribution ratio by NEMA/SEMA monthly distribution- NHRC Monitors paid advocacy visit to SEMA who responded that the cut was done at the helm of affairs. Feedback from the field indicates that due to reduction in food ratio some POCs engaged their children in child begging and hawking to augment.

It is crucial for government and humanitarian partners to scale up efforts to ameliorate the gaps in food supply for families and individuals to prevent related crises.

8. Continuous inflow of IDPs-/new displacements were recorded and Partners were seemingly cut unawares with the inflow of POCs without adequate preparation. - In Yobe State for instance, the total number of new arrivals of IDPs displaced from Gaidam to Damaturu reportedly reached 1,256 House-holds and 6,802 individuals many of who were observed to be living in uncompleted buildings with adverse WASH conditions. The PoCs lamented of lacking NFIs.

It is important to enhance capacity of government and her partners to respond to humanitarian necessities.

9. Due to the unavailability of a court in some project locations, some individuals allegedly perpetrate crimes with the assurance that they will not be prosecuted thus affecting Access to Justice.

Establishment of Mobile Courts in these locations such as Ngala, Damboa etc is therefore imperative . Similarly, there are no courts in Damboru. Resultantly, Civil Cases such as debt issues are taken to the Police who meddle into such matters. There is dire need of resumption of the courts in Gamboru for the settlement of civil cases when they arise.

There is also need for a proper cell to be built in the Police Outpost in the IDP Camps so that erring PoCs will not be exposed to harsh weather conditions when detained and to ensure that they will be safe from reptile-bite or other harm while in detention

10. In Yobe State, The Police C Division Gender Desk Officer reported incident of the torture, unlawful arrest and detention of 7 youths between the ages of 18 to 23 by the Police officers. According to the report the victims were accused of unlawful assembly doing nothing and were denied access to their families and requested to pay the sum of #5,000 each to secure their release.

Related Human Rights issues include denial of access family members, infringement of right to freedom of movement and liberty of persons, inhuman and degrading treatment.

Even though they were released upon intervention of Monitors in partnership with the NBA, such arrest reinforces the need for improved advocacy for decriminalization of petty offences.

11. Means of Transportation was identified as contributing to prolonged detention of PoCs in Police Detention Cells in Borno State. Monitors therefore recommend proper funding for the police to be able to transport suspects to Maiduguri Currently, they struggle to use personal resources to do this. The implication is that when they decide not to use their earnings

for the purpose, it will lead to prolonged detention as the suspects will not be taken to court.

12. In respect of Infrastructure, and operational facilities many of the Police Formations are in dire need of support by government and development partners to fill some gaps in the area of Power Supply, WASH, Operational Vehicles among others.