

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ADR</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution
<b>APADE</b>	All for Peace and Dignity
<b>ADSUBEB</b>	Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board
<b>BAY</b>	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CARITAS</b>	Latin Word meaning 'Charity' or 'Love'
<b>CBT</b>	Cash Based Transfer
<b>CJTF</b>	Civilian Joint Task Force
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>GSSSS</b>	Government Science Senior Secondary School
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>HRMs</b>	Human Rights Monitors
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>ISWG</b>	Inter-sector Working Group
<b>JSS</b>	Junior Secondary School
<b>LGAs</b>	Local Government Areas
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial support
<b>NBA</b>	Nigeria Bar Association
<b>NECA</b>	North East Commodity Association
<b>NFIs</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>NHGSFP</b>	National Home Grown School Feeding Programm
<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Rights Commission
<b>NPF</b>	Nigeria Police Force

<b>NSAG</b>	Non State Armed Groups
<b>PAG</b>	Protection Action Group
<b>PoC</b>	Persons of Concern
<b>PSN</b>	Persons with Special Needs
<b>PSEA</b>	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PSWG</b>	Protection Sector Working Group
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual Gender Based Violence
<b>SMRs</b>	Standard Minimum rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
<b>SSS</b>	Senior Secondary School
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programm
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

The Boko Haram insurgency and counter-insurgent activities in Northeast Nigeria have spiraled into a deeply complex and cyclical situation affecting a number of States. This situation has been exacerbated by widespread inter-communal violence, most notably the violent clashes between herdsmen and farmers in North Central and other parts of the country Benue, Taraba and Nasarawa being the most affected. These crises have occasioned the extensive destruction of property and mass displacement of persons.

The foregoing state of affairs necessitated the establishment of structured protection monitoring by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) across several Northern States. In contrast to previous project years, the target States for 2019 have been narrowed down to the BAY States namely Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The objective of the protection monitoring project supported by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is to monitor and document the protection issues relating to internally displaced persons (IDPs), ensure effective interventions and prevention of further abuses, rebuild infrastructure to facilitate returnees' resettlement and establish practical and sustainable solution for the protection challenges faced by IDPs and returnees.

In previous years, project implementation was carried out with improved levels of collaboration between the NHRC and UNHCR. Both agencies engaged in continuous reviews at every stage of the project at both field and office levels for better impact. The UNHCR/NHRC protection project is premised on several pillars of interventions with emphasis on persons of concern and durable solutions through, community level protections monitoring in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe State; awareness raising, community outreach and training relevant on human rights standards obligations, as well as obligations of duty bearers towards the human rights of persons of concern (PoCs).

The community-based protection component seeks to promote community participations and strengthen the general protection capacity within target communities, through community mobilization, dialogue, needs assessments and capacity building initiative. The 'protection by presence' approach that drives the project ensures that information gaps on risks or threats faced by IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities are flagged and addressed to: inform the establishment of protection measures for vulnerable populations: prevent the occurrence of serious human rights violations: and ensure prompt responses and interventions to identified protection needs.

Monitors are assigned to specific Local Government Areas (LGAs), which they visit regularly in order to identify communities with immediate protection concerns and analysis the protection needs of persons of concern inhabitants. Thus far, the protection monitoring projects have resulted in improved connectivity between the

human rights monitors and the community-based protection action group (PAG). This relationship has played an integral role in identifying vulnerable communities, determining where subsequent material assistance should be directed to, and providing humanitarian assistance. It has also improved the targeted protection responses of the UNHCR/NHRC and external agencies.

Human Rights Monitors are also stationed at formal and informal IDP camps as well as host communities in order to establish a 'protection by presence' and provide persons of concern with avenue of reporting time-sensitive concerns. Furthermore, when an emergency protection need arises, human rights monitors are deployed on rapid needs assessment basis to gather information on immediate concerns, to enable fast and direct responses.

The continued support of the NHRC by the UNHCR has allowed the Commission and protection human rights monitors to enhance protection-monitoring capacities, identify community-level protection mechanism, improve advocacy and provide rapid responses to protection issues

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third quarter 2022 reports reflects the scope of the Northeast Protection human rights monitoring activities carried out by human rights monitors in the project states of Borno with **10** LGAs, Adamawa with **6** LGAs and Yobe with **2** LGAs respectively.

The report seeks to highlights human rights concerns collated and analyze information on protection trends in the most affected States to ensure appropriate response by the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG), Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as other relevant stakeholders in Nigeria.

This is used as a basis for evidence-based advocacy, advisory, ensuring sectorial protection mainstreaming, as well as for the referral of cases of protection violations. The breakdown of protection concerns highlighted, are according to various thematic areas of human rights.

The Human Rights Thematic Areas under which this report was recorded by the human rights monitors (HRMs) in the three project states include, Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Civil and Political Rights, Rights of the Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice, Economic, Social and Cultural Right.

The report also documented some Security Incidences/Risks Locations. In addition, under the Community-Based Intervention, HRMs conducted Human Right Awareness Raising and Human Rights Monitoring Sites to camps, settlement, host and returned communities. Others include, community meeting and consultations, protection action group meetings, training and capacity building and lastly, visit to custodial centres and detentions facilities.

The security situation in the year under review in the North East continued to be precarious, volatile and highly unpredictable. Every month within the reporting period was virtually recording attacks, kidnapping and abduction by Non State Armed Group (NSAG) as well as attacks on PoCs at different locations. Armed groups are expanding and exploring new ways to wreak more havoc despite the resources and strategies deployed by military authorities in the BAY states.

The activities of the armed group and farmer-herders has continue to leave devastating impacts on the PoCs and Nigeria at large. The farmers-herders clashes still persisted in the third quarters of 2022.

The activities of bandits, violent herdsmen, kidnappers and all sorts of terrorist activities have already make life difficult for farmers in the year under review. Most of them cannot go to their farms for fear of being kidnapped. Some have had their farm lands totally taken over by bandits. Hence the need for much greater political will to address the situation. Further information on series of attacks during the period under review is contained in the main report.

Feedback from HRMs revealed that drastic measures still need to be put in place to address the issues of PoCs in aspect of insufficient food, education, health, Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), gender-based violence and most especially the aspects of lack of access to work/livelihood options. These concerns have made it difficult for most of them to return to their normal life thereby making them live in extreme poverty which is adversely affecting their mental health and well-being.

Other major human rights concern highlighted in the third quarter of 2022 were cases of spousal abandonment/neglect; domestic violence and rape/defilement were reported to be on the increase in the month of July to September, 2022.

Another major protection concern during the reporting period that ravaged some communities was cholera. This was largely due un-hygiene environment, poor use of pit latrines, contaminated water due lack of potable drinking water. This poor hygienic and lack of proper sanitation coupled with large number of people living in the camp increase exposure to infections. Victims were reported to be affected with vomiting and diarrhea. Eating vegetable grown with waste water, ice made from contaminated water, raw or undercooked seafood caught in water polluted with sewage.

Some of the PoCs in camps that experienced outbreak of cholera led to some death. HRMs did aggressive sensitization and awareness raising campaigns in all project locations on the prevention of cholera and other water borne diseases which would help PoCs to improve their hygiene and protect their lives. There is need to provide more toilet facilities, drainage and efficient waste management in all the PoCs settlements.

Conversely, the rainy season has caused a lot of hardship to PoCs as it was one of the major protection concern during the reporting period under consideration. The PoCs have to contend with the devastation associated with the season like flood, leaking roofs and collapsed building/shelters/makeshifts resulting from the weak nature of housing structure they live in.

For instance, GSS Camp, Bulabulin Gwoza Wakane Ward Gwoza LGA, at Borno State HRMs identified 16 dilapidated shelters which are leaking thereby exposing affected PoCs to unconducive standard of living. Similarly in Pulka Ward, UNHCR Mud bricks Shelter collapsed as a results of a rainstorm that lasted for 11 hours, thereby affecting 322 out of 388 UNHCR mud bricks shelters. 295 latrines were partially damaged while PoCs children lost their lives during the process.

Rainfall and rainstorm equally destroyed shelters in Adamawa State, specifically at Wuro-Chekke Adarawo Ward, Yola South and in other locations.

Equally in Yobe state, heavy rainfall has submerged and destroyed many shelters where more than 1500 people and 780 farmlands were affected within Bunigari and communities outside Bunigari and college of Agriculture, Gujba LGA. The PoCs are currently displaced as a result of flood from heavy rainfall and this has resulted to loss of

NFIs such as mats/mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets and other home utensils. HRMs and CARITAS witnessed the distribution of tapoline leather by UNHCR to the following locations: Abujan Mai Mala 130HHs, Kalallawa 108HHs, Furi 20HHs, Kukareta 27HHs, Abbari YBC 35HHs, Kasaisa 40HHs, Ganyen Kura 12HHs, Usmanti 20HHs and Sabogari 10HHs.

All these and many more contained in the main report which calls for urgent attention of stakeholders (Federal/State Government, MDAs, Humanitarian actors etc.) to immediately provide alternative shelter for the PoCs as they have been exposed to hazards due to the lack of adequate housing which is a basic necessity of life. The PoCs are in urgent need of medical services, shelters, NFIs like mats/mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets and other home essentials.

Human Right monitors embarked on aggressive Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) through mediation, reconciliation etc. to resolve most of the cases reported. Unresolved cases by the HRMs were referred to the relevant authority for immediate action and adequate follow-up was carried out intermediately on reported cases. Nevertheless, there is a need to increase and intensify awareness raising campaigns and sensitization and provide more effective framework aimed at addressing SGBV and other related protection human right issues as it relates to PoCs.

During the reporting period under review, key interventions carried out by the State Government and other relevant humanitarian actors in the BAY States included but not limited to registration of new arrivals, supplies of relief materials, construction and repairs of shelters, food and non-food items and other interventions. In all the BAY states for instance, PoCs benefitted from agricultural input in communities, livelihood empowerment, shelter expansion, provision of NFI, food supplies etc. Nonetheless, the interventions by various stakeholders were reported to be grossly inadequate.

Capacity building sessions was also conducted by HRMs in collaboration with UNHCR, MDAs and other partners targeting law enforcement agencies as well as paramilitary in the BAY States. This is aimed at improving their level of compliance with human rights standards and to reduce cases of violation/abuses of the human rights of PoCs by mainstreaming human rights into their various operations. Consultation meetings, trainings, awareness raising campaigns and outreaches were carried out by HRM in partnership with other relevant stakeholders in ensuring that PoCs are aware of their human rights and the reporting mechanism put in place whenever violations/abuses occurred.

The continual Federal Government directives for the decongestion of all custodial centres and detention facilities across the country is still in force in line with the global best practices of maintaining Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR). The human rights monitors visited the custodial centres and detention facilities often within the reporting period and as reflected in the main report, HRMs intervened in cases and ensured that the rights of PoCs were protected as at the time of audit while some cases were duly referred for further action. The facilities in the custodial centres and detention facilities remained either not available or grossly inadequate.

Furthermore, efforts should also be geared towards ensuring that the custodial centres and detention facilities are adequately provided with what is considered to be the basic element necessary to ensure the safe and humane housing of detainees/inmates.

In compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRs) (The Nelson Mandela rules) coupled with the Nigeria Correctional Services Act 2019 (as amended) and Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015, the original standards minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners remained substantially unchanged. The provisions include non-discriminatory treatment of detainees/inmates, access to courts, prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment by respecting their inherent dignity and value as human being. Others include religious services, telephones, visitors, health-care services and recreation. Additionally, the application of non-custodial measures imposed on a convicted person by a court as a penalty for an offence will serve as one of the means of prison decongestion.

Task team members of the project at its headquarters facilitate close coordination and supervision of the project. The task team members pay visits to each of the BAY States for regular supervision of the Community-based human rights monitoring project as well as conducting various degrees of trainings to the military and relevant stakeholders of the project. The aim is to guarantee the effectiveness and efficiency of reporting process and interventions aimed at ensuring the respect of human rights of PoCs at all times.

The centre principle of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development goals is to ensure that 'no one is left behind'. There is need for all to respect and protect the human rights in Civil and Political Rights and Economic Social and Cultural Rights. We must all work together to combat inequalities and discriminatory practices so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of good life, social amenities etc. no matter their age, sex, race, religion, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity or migration status.

In line with the NHRC/UNHCR Protection monitoring project, the Commission will continue to partner with all relevant stakeholders to ensure enjoyment of human rights of the PoCs by ensuring accountable and effective coordination of protection response to affected populations through consultative and responsive feedback mechanisms and ensuring effective mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian sectors.

## REPRESENTATION OF DEMOGRAPHICS

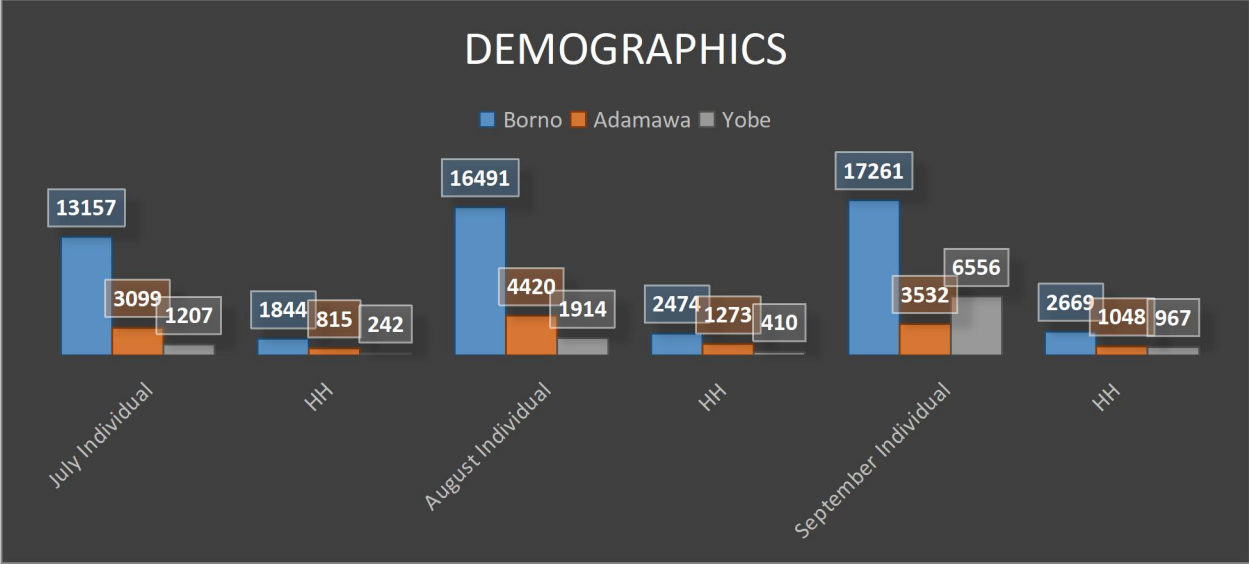
The demographics during the reporting period under review are segregated based on locations, age brackets of individuals and household (HH) of the Persons of Concern (PoCs) reached in the various thematic areas of intervention within the project states.

States	July Individual	HH	August Individual	HH	September Individual	HH	Total Individual	Total HH
<b>Borno</b>	13157	1844	16491	2474	17261	2669	46909	6987
<b>Adamawa</b>	3099	815	4420	1273	3532	1048	11051	3136
<b>Yobe</b>	1207	242	1914	410	6556	967	9677	1619
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17463</b>	<b>2901</b>	<b>22825</b>	<b>4157</b>	<b>27349</b>	<b>4684</b>	<b>67637</b>	<b>11742</b>

As represented on the table above, a total figure of **67,637** individuals and **11,742** household was reached between the months of July to September 2022, in the BAY States. Borno reported the highest number of individuals reached in the third quarter 2022 by recording **46,909** (representing **69.35%**), this is possibly due the large coverage areas. Adamawa State followed with **11,051**, (representing **16.34%**) and Yobe with **9,677**, (representing **14.31%**). There was corresponding increase of number of individual reached from the month of July to September, 2022.

Borno, and Yobe States had their highest number of individuals reached in the month of September, 2022, respectively, while Adamawa State had its highest number of individuals reached in the month of August, 2022.

Find below, graphical representation of individual reached in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.



**HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED**

National Human Rights Commission has an essential role to play in monitoring and protecting the human rights of Persons of Concern. This is because these particular groups of people are vulnerable to violations/abuse and may need a specific form of protection. In the third quarter 2022, a wide range of human rights issues were identified, monitored and appropriate intervention conducted during the regular visit to camps, host/returned communities, settlements and detention centres by the Human Rights Monitors. These human rights concerns were also used as the basis for evidence-based advocacy, awareness raising and sensitization; as well as handling or referral of cases of human rights issues arising in their areas of coverage. The focuses under this thematic area were; The Rights of Women, The Rights of the Child, Access to Justice, Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Rights of the Vulnerable Groups. Highlights of the various thematic areas are provided below:

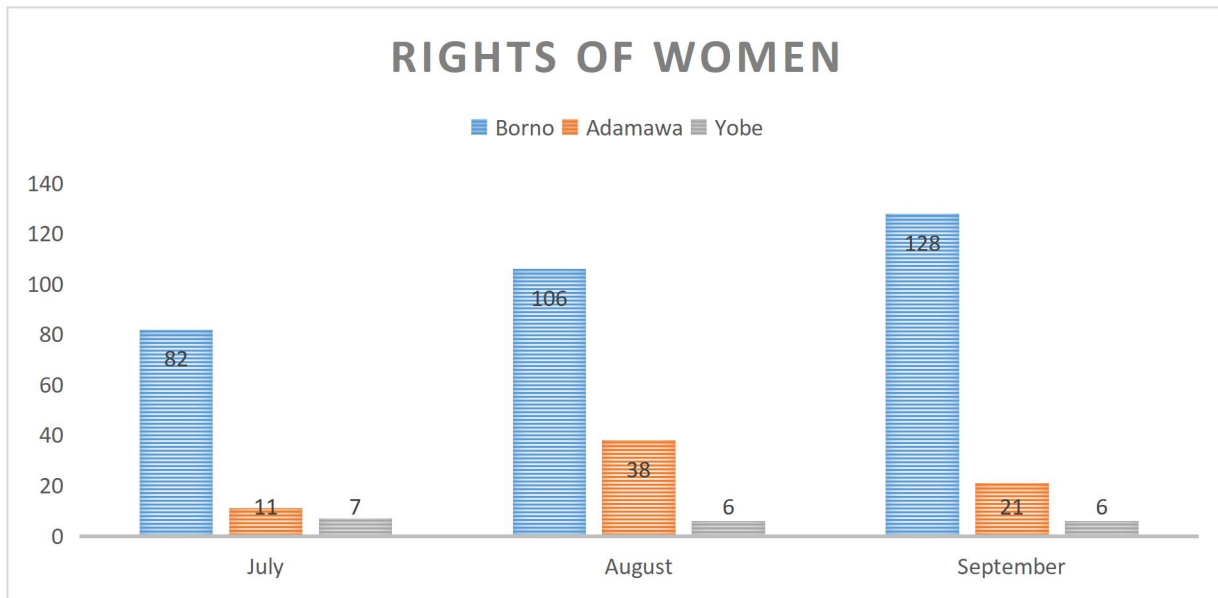
**THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN**

**Overview**

Human Rights concern monitored and reported on the Rights of Women during the third quarter of 2022 across the BAY states include but not limited to; domestic/physical violence; abandonment/neglect; sexual harassment; rights to dignity of the human person, stigmatization; discrimination and molestation. Others include rape, forced marriage; denial of resources and pregnancy out of wedlock.

The table below and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under The Rights of Women as reported by the human rights monitors in the BAY States, from the month of July, to September 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	82	106	128	316
<b>Adamawa</b>	11	38	21	70
<b>Yobe</b>	07	06	06	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>405</b>



From the above table, a total figure of **405** cases was reported from the month of July, to September 2022, in the BAY States. Borno State shows the usual highest number of reported cases, documenting **316** (representing **78.03%**). Adamawa state with **70**, (representing **17.28%**) and Yobe State with **19**, (representing **4.69%**) cases respectively. The differences in the recorded figures are due to the number of area of coverage within the Local Government Areas (LGAs) by the BAY States. However, the states sometimes go beyond their normal coverage areas.

Noticeably, on a monthly analysis, there was a gradual increase of number of cases reported in the month of September, 2022 with 155 (representing **38.27%**). The month of August 2022 recorded 150 (representing **37.04%**) while the month of July reported 100 cases (representing **24.69%**) Borno State recorded its highest cases in the month of September 2022. Adamawa had its highest number of reported cases in the month of August, 2022, while Yobe State recorded its highest in the month of July 2022. A considerably increase was recorded from the month of July to August, 2022.

The BAY States all had their highest number of reported cases on the rights of the women in the month of September 2022.

Feedbacks from human rights monitors shows that cases of spousal abandonment/neglect, domestic violence, denial of resources, and rape were

reported to be on the increase in the month of July, to September 2022 across the BAY States.

**Find below, few highlighted cases as documented in the main report under the reporting period in the BAY States.**

**BORNO** - Denial of resource was reported in the month of July to September, 2022 in most locations which has led to domestic violence as identified at Gwoza LGA, Bulabulin Gwoza Wakane Ward, 20 Housing Camp; Muna Albadawee Camp, Dusuman Ward etc. The increase in domestic violence was as a result of the inability of husband to provide for their families. Issue of physical violence was documented at Gamboru Returned Community, Gamboru Ward B, where a wife complained that her husband after beating her, poured petrol on her for confronting him over his extra marital affairs. Other incidences which borders on physical violence reported by wives perpetrated by their husband was at Bachure, Karewa Ward and Lassa Road, Tumba Ra Ngabili Ward, Michika LGA over slightest issues. Violations/abuses relating to abandonment/neglect was reported at Muna Ethiopia Urban Community, Dusuman Ward, Jere and other locations in Borno State. Conversely, harassment, force/early marriage and other numerous cases of concern were also documented in the main report

**ADAMAWA** - Identified at Dirgimi Minkisu, Wuro Ngiki Ward, Michika LGA, was where a 38 years old mother with five children was abandoned by her husband for a period of two years. The husband left his family at Adamawa and started living in Lagos without making adequate care and maintenance since he left his family. Similar cases of abandonment/neglect by husbands were also recorded in different locations in the camps. Reported cases of domestic/physical violence were also documented at Karewa Extension, Karewa Ward, Yola North LGA; Lakare, Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA etc. At Karewa Extension Yola North, a women with over 25 years of marriage with eight children reported that her husband suddenly developed the habit of beating her at any slightest provocation and has threatened to kill her if she continues to live in his house. The woman also reported to HRMs that the husband has accused her of witchcraft, hence his misfortunes. These and many other violations/abuses are documented in the main report.

**YOBE** – Notably the months of July, August and September 2022 reported more cases of rape at Ngirbuwa returned community and at Alhajeri community, Damaturu where two women were reported to be victims of rape. One of them was abused by an uncle while the other was by an herbalist who took advantage of her by making her unconscious in order to rape her when she went to consult him on health issue. Another incident was reported at IDP resident in Pampamari Tsamiya community, Damaturu where a 50 years old women was abandoned with ten children for the past one year by her husband. All efforts to trace the whereabouts of the husband proved abortive.

Presently the women is finding it very difficult to cope with her ten children without any source of livelihood.

The Increase of cases of domestic violence perpetrated by husbands were recorded in all the BAY states. This was larger due to the inability of the husbands to provide for their family owing to lack of sustainable livelihood. Refusal of witnesses to testify in court on issues of rape cases has led to the court granting bail to suspects of rape cases in most cases. Another concern is not getting justice timely for survivors of rape cases. This is owing to the fact that when rape cases are reported, the community members attempt to prevent the case from being heard. These violations/abuses and many others identified are against the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Violence against Persons prohibition Act (2015) and other related instruments of which Nigeria is a signatory.

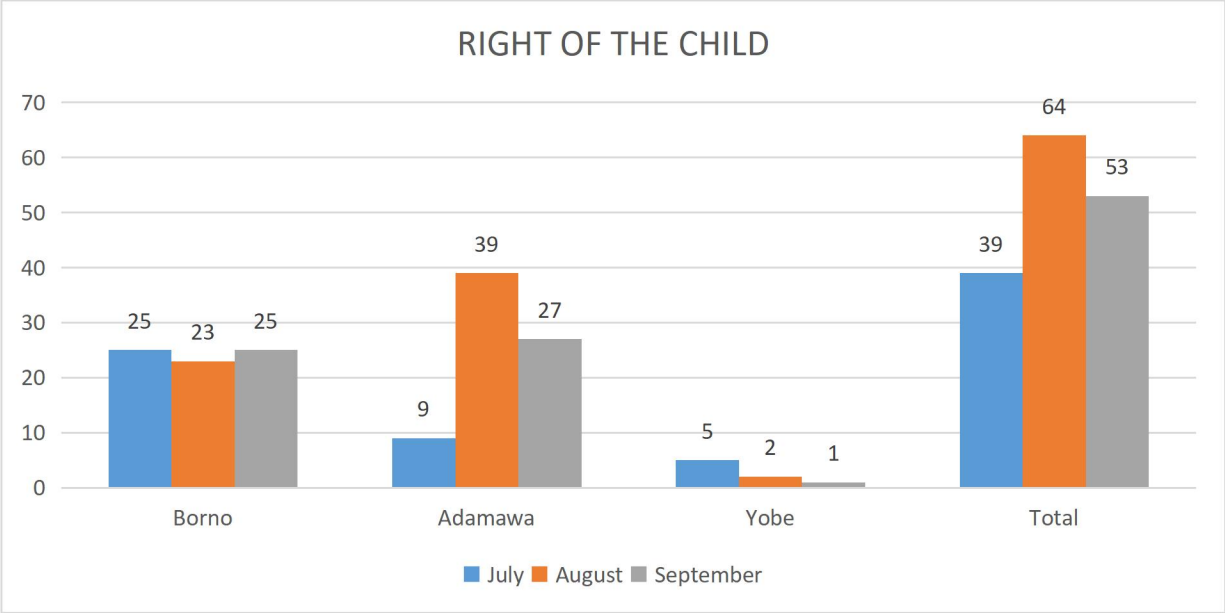
## **RIGHT OF THE CHILD**

### **Overview**

The common child protection issues that emerged during the reporting period revolved around rape, physical abuse by parents and caregivers, lack of parental care, domestic servitude (child labour, hawking etc.) unaccompanied child, child headed household, force/early marriage, lack of birth registration/documentation amongst others.

The table below and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under The Rights of the Child as reported by the human rights monitors in the BAY States, from the month of July, to September 2022.

<b>States</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	25	23	25	73
<b>Adamawa</b>	09	39	27	75
<b>Yobe</b>	05	02	01	08
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>156</b>



The total number of reported child protection cases experienced inconsistent pattern in the third quarter 2022. A total figure of **156** cases was reported from the month of July to September 2022, in the BAY States. Adamawa shows the highest number of cases, recording **75**, and (representing **48.08%**). Borno State with **73**, (representing **46.79%**) and Yobe with **08**, (representing **5.13%**) cases respectively.

Distinctly, there was decline in reported cases from the month of August to September, 2022 compared with the increase of cases recorded in the month of July to August 2022.

The month of August, 2022 substantially reported the highest cases of the rights of the child with **64** (representing, **41.03%**) followed by the month of September, 2022 with **53** (representing **33.97%**) while the month of July, 2022 recorded the least with **39** (representing **25.00%**).

**Find below, few highlighted cases as documented in the main report under the reporting period in the BAY States.**

**BORNO** - Reported cases of hawking, child labour was reported across the month of July, August, and September 2022 in Borno State. A case of child labour was identified by HRMs at Gubio Camp, Auno Ward, Konduga LGA where children were found wheeling barrows with water which was obviously too heavy for them to push. Equally other cases of forced marriages were reported at GSS New Camp, Damasak Central Ward, Mobbar LGA where a fifteen years old girl lodged her complaint to HRM that her father wanted to marry her against her will to a man and the father has been threatening her. Notably at Banki, Budawa Bulacire, a sixteen years old girl was forcefully married to a man by her parent, she got pregnant and immediately she gave birth, the man abandoned her and the baby. Similarly, at Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Ngala Ward, a thirteen years old girl was impregnated and the man fled after the girl

gave birth. These and many similar violations/abuses of the child are documented in the main report.

**ADAMAWA** - Largely, cases of child abuse such as hawking, child abandonment and lack of birth registration/documentation was identified in Adamawa State from July to September, 2022. Children were seen engaging in child labour at Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA because their parent encourages them to engage in child labour in order to contribute to household income. Also identified at Kwambula community Duhu/Mayowandu ward Madagali LGA, five children between the ages of three and five do not have birth certificates. Defilement of an eight years old girl by a man of forty-nine years old was sadly reported at Nasarawo Gindin Kuka, Yola North LGA. The case has been reported to the CID of the Nigeria Police Force, Adamawa State for further necessary action. This act of defilement, cut across the BAY states in the reporting period.

**YOBE** - A PAG member reported a sad case where a nineteen years old girl at Fulatari, Goniri returned community gave birth to a child and threw the child into a pond. The new born baby could not survive after being brought out from the pond. Effort is being made to locate the perpetrator. A case of unaccompanied/separated eight years old girl at Nayinawa, Bulabulin, Damaturu was identified. She was found wondering at Nayinawa Bulaburin Anguwan Bulama Daddi and all effort to trace her parent proof abortive. The matter was reported to the social welfare unit and the girl is presented in the care of the community leader at Nayinawa, pending the time her parent will be traced so that she can be reunited with her parent.

Children engaging in child labour (hawking) on the instruction of their parent to assist them earn income for the family was in the increase in Yobe State. A rape case of a minor, by a 24 years old man at Anguwan Gabas, Dadingel returned community was also identified. The thirteen years old girl was raped because the survivor parent denied the 24 years old in marrying their daughter. Reported also, was a fifty years old father who married his three daughters ages 14, 15, and 16 on the same day at Ngirbuwa returned community, Gujba LGA to men of his choice. All efforts to prevent him from forcefully marrying out his daughters proved abortive.

These violations/abuses reported above are against the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which is the international human rights treaty which sets out the Civil, Political, Economic, Social, and Cultural rights of children of which Nigeria is a signatory. There was an aggressive awareness raising and sensitization on forced marriages by HRMs. The domestication and implementation of the UN Convention on the Right of the Child and the Child Rights Act 2003 at States levels is of essence to prohibit early/forced child marriage and other related violations/abuses against the boy/girl child. However there is a remarkable development in the domestication of the Rights of the Child by the States. The number has risen to thirty-four States including FCT that has domesticated the Child Rights Act. Efforts are geared towards ensuring that the remaining states domesticate the Act without further delay.

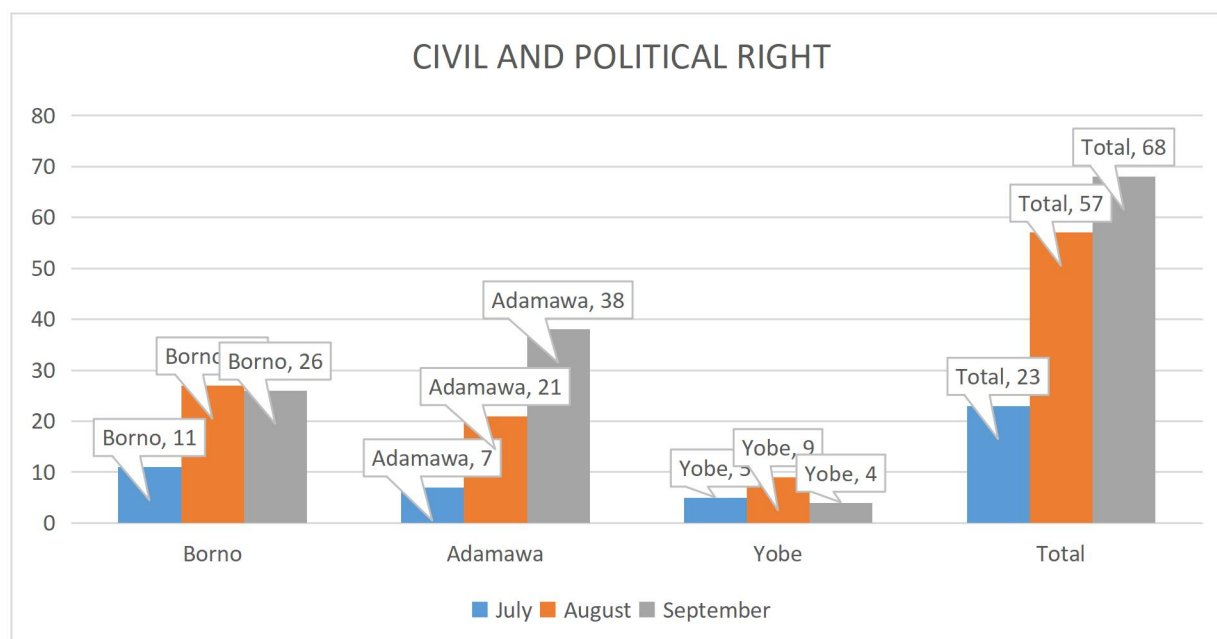
## CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

### Overview

In the third quarter 2022, focal civil and political human rights issues identified included but not limited to; sodomy, defamation of character, threat to life, destruction of property arrest and prolonged detention and tension within the communities.

The table below and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases identified under this thematic area under the reporting period in the BAY States.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	11	27	26	64
<b>Adamawa</b>	07	21	38	66
<b>Yobe</b>	05	09	04	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>148</b>



The total figure of human rights issues under Civil and Political Rights reported from the month of July to September 2022, in the BAY States was **148**. Adamawa State shows the highest number of cases, reporting **66**, (representing **44.60%**). Borno State reported **64**, representing **43.24%** and Yobe State with **18**, representing **12.16%**.

The month of September, 2022 reported the highest number of cases of human rights issues with **68** (representing **45.95%**) while the month of August, 2022 with **57** (representing **38.51%**). The month of July, 2022 recorded the least of **23** (representing **15.54%**).

The table indicated that there was substantial increase from the month of July, to the month of August, 2022 while marginal decrease from the month of August to September, 2022, was recorded.

**Few documented cases are highlighted below as contained in the main operational report under the reporting period.**

**BORNO** - It was reported at Pulka Ward Host Community in July, 2022 that a community volunteer working with GISCOR/UNDP was assaulted by a soldier in Pulka town which brought about tension in the community. The assault was perpetrated by a soldier in company of three of his colleagues. The situation was brought under control after the soldier paid the man's hospital bill for the treatment of the injuries inflicted on him. The case was reported to the necessary authority and the soldier was punished for the inhuman and degrading act. There was attack by NSAG who invaded the town of Pulka Ward, Kiva Community. They came in their large numbers and started shooting sporadically however it was repelled by the combined efforts of the army and Joint Task Force (JTF), which made the NSAG ran back to the mountain top. No life was lost, however, residents of the community have deserted their homes for fear of the unknown.

**ADAMAWA** - Identified at Sangere Bode, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, was the attempted lynching of a thirty-five years old man who was caught sodomizing a thirteen years old boy. The survivor and perpetrator were members of the same host community. Tension was reported at Sangere Bode, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, over the killing of a cattle rustler who was lynched to death following mob action by enraged members of the community. Equally, fifty-two years old man identified at Duhu community, Duhu/Mayowandu Ward, Madagali LGA, was kidnapped by unknown gunmen at his residence at 2.00am. This led to panic and tension in the community as the kidnapers did not make any demands as at the time of reporting. Herdsmen destroyed farmland of six IDPs located at Yolde Pate in Bole-Yolde Pate Ward of Yola South LGA resulting in loss of livelihoods. HRMs brought the attention of the matter to the 'Committee on Pastoral Resolve' to handle the case with utmost dispatch. Other incidences reported included the unleashing of threat from the notorious 'Shila boys' on PoCs and other victims in Adamawa State. Shila Boys are criminal gang between the ages of 18 – 35 years armed with dangerous weapons robbing and killing victims. Tension was also recorded during the distribution of NFI in some communities.

**YOBE** - Similarly, Yobe State was also not left out of various human rights incidences such as attacks, kidnapping etc. by NSAG under this thematic area. These has left various degrees of psychological trauma to PoCs. It was reported that the returned communities at Goniri, Dadingel, Ngirbuwa and G/Gotumba, Gujba LGA was thrown into fear and panic as insurgents attacked Military base in Goniri returned community. This incident has led to the death of four civilians due stray bullet during the attack.

Community leaders reported inversion into farmlands by herders which led to the destruction of PoCs farms. The herders were seen with sophisticated weapons encroaching into farmlands along Ngirbuwa - Dadingel; Ngirmai - Gotala Gotumba

and Buni-Gari returned communities. However, the issue was brought under control immediately by the 'vigilante' group (Local Community Guard) in these communities. This activities of the herders as prevented farmer from accessing their farmlands. The absence of security structure in most of the returned communities has led to the increase of activities of herders in farmlands.

Attacks by NSAG and other criminal groups violates the right to life and right to dignity of the human persons. The right to life and the right to live a life devoid of torture inhuman and degrading life and punishment is sacrosanct. Safety of life and property is the exclusive responsibilities of the government, as the right to life is a right which should not be interpreted narrowly. It concerns the entitlement of individuals to be free from acts and omissions that are intended or may be expected to cause their unnatural or premature death, as well as preventing them to enjoy a life with dignity.

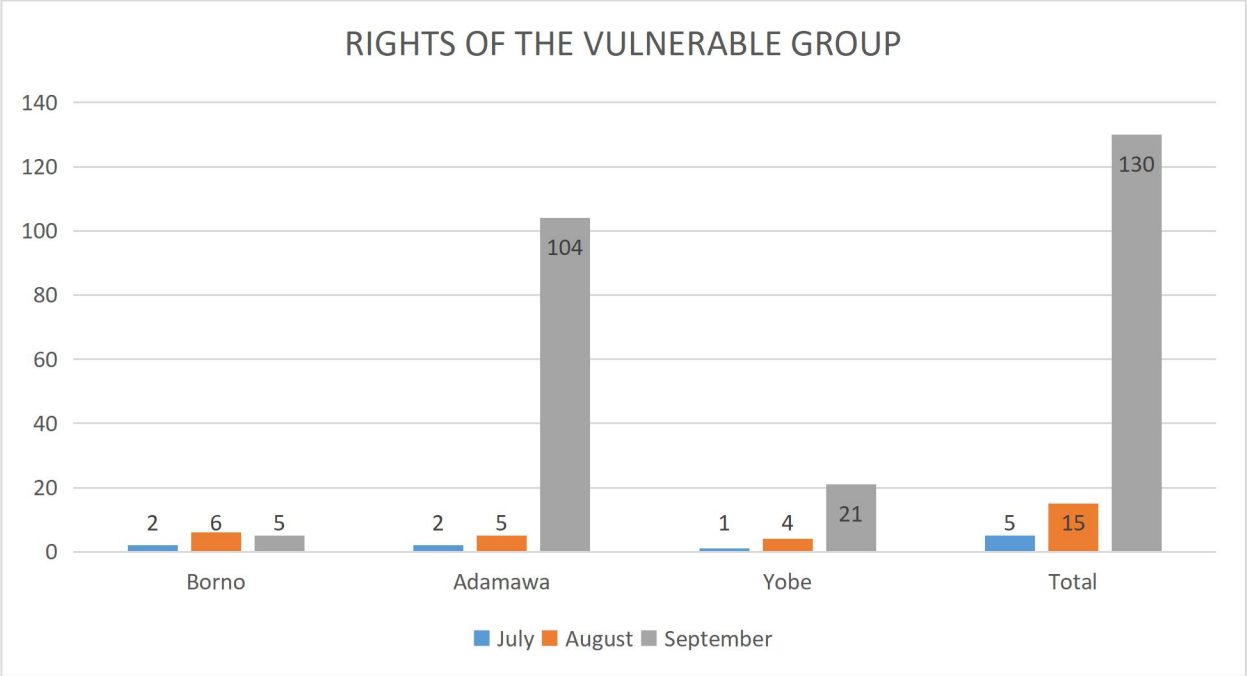
## **RIGHTS OF THE VULNERABLE GROUPS**

### **Overview**

In the third quarter of 2022, common cases considered under this head, pertain to the rights of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) and other vulnerable people who are in need of specific needs due to their vulnerability.

The table below and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under the rights of the vulnerable groups as reported by the human rights monitors in the BAY States, from the month of July, to September 2022.

<b>States</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	02	06	05	13
<b>Adamawa</b>	02	05	104	111
<b>Yobe</b>	01	04	21	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>150</b>



A total of **150** cases pertaining to human rights violations of vulnerable population were recorded by monitors during the period under consideration. Some of these cases each involved multiple cases, however classified as one especially in Adamawa State in the month of September, 2022.

State to state analysis indicated that Adamawa State reported the highest number of cases, recording **1,11** (representing **74.00%**), followed by Yobe State with **26** (representing **17.33%**) while Borno State recorded the least, with **13** (representing **8.67%**) under the rights of the vulnerable groups within the period under review.

Monthly analysis of the table above shows that the month of September, 2022 recorded a total of **130** (representing **86.67%**) being the highest number of human rights issues in relation to rights of the vulnerable group followed by the month of August, 2021 with **15** (representing **10.00%**) while the month of July with **05** (representing **3.33%**) being the month with the least cases.

**Few documented cases are highlighted below as contained in the main report under the reporting period.**

**BORNO** - Located at El-Miskin Camp, Old Maiduguri Ward, Jere LGA was a sad situation of an elderly woman, seventy-two years old begging people at the camp gate. The woman lost all her children when Boko-Haram attacked their village and this has led her begging for survival as she has no one to cater for her needs. Field report also in other locations indicated that the elderly are complaining that due to the raining season, the cold weather is affecting them adversely and pleaded with HRMs that they should assist in getting NFI such as blankets, mat, mosquitoes net etc. to enable them cope with the present weather condition. An IDP woman with disability

(hard to hear) was abandoned by the husband leaving her with five children. She informed HRMs that the husband has not been providing for the wellbeing of the family and due to her vulnerability, the husband has been maltreating her.

**ADAMAWA** -In the same vein, in Adamawa State for instance, it was discovered that at Sina Kwandi, Sina Kamale Ward, Michika LGA, five persons living with disability were identified who were crippled and blind, the cripple is as the result of paralysis, and accident, while the blindness is as the result of glaucoma. They were unable to take care of themselves in terms of feeding, clothing and health care and no support is forthcoming from members of their families/community for their survival. During monitoring visit, HRMs identified at Dazala B, Lamurde Ward, Mubi South LGA, an IDP man who is the leader of Dazala community. The IDP man has disability and the wheelchair he is currently using is in a bad shape which is affecting his mobility to perform effectively. It was also recorded that at Ndodomi, Ghenjawa Moda Dlaka Ward, Michika LGA, Twenty seven elderly persons (12M, 15F) lack medical care, food, shelter and NFI.

**YOBE** - A case of a missing elderly man of sixty years old at Malam Umar at Ngirmai, Gotala Gotumba returned community, Gujba was identified. After three days of searching, he was found dead in the bush, suspected to be killed by Boko Haram. The shelter of an elderly woman of seventy years old was destroyed by rainfall at Pumfo village, College of Agriculture IDPs self-settled camp, Gujba LGA. Other human rights issues identified on the rights of the elderly involved the absence of lack of shelter, other basic necessities of life and inability of the elderly to take care of themselves. Similarly, these elderly people are between the ages of seventy to seventy-five who are struggling for survival.

Feedback from the field shows that issues around the vulnerable groups still persist and need urgent and special intervention. These vulnerable groups have not benefited adequately in terms of humanitarian assistance such as in NFIs, food, livelihood, shelter etc. There is need for all relevant stakeholders to prioritize care for the elderly and people with disabilities by ensuring that all necessary amenities/items are made available promptly. Practically, most of them are living alone without any form of assistance due to their predicaments. (Disabilities, health issues and other challenges of life). There is need to increase the distribution of items to adequately accommodate the vulnerable group. Further facts and details of other similar cases are contained in the main report.

## **ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

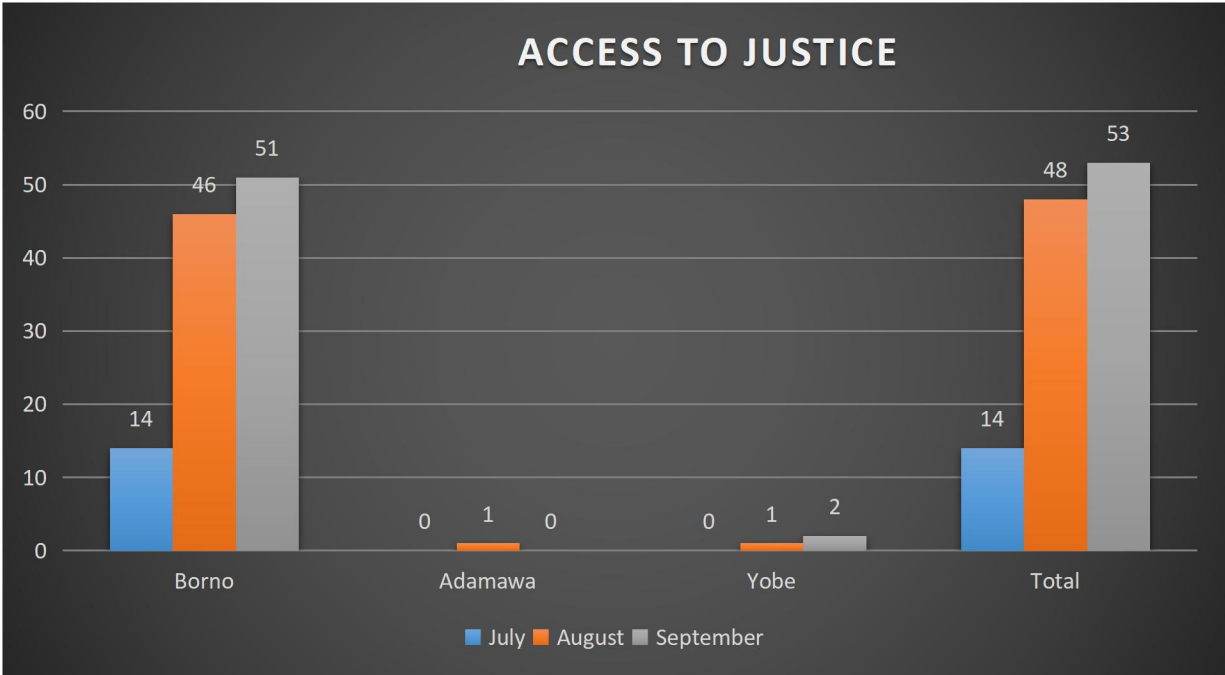
### **Overview**

During the third quarter, 2022, cases of Access to Justice in the BAY States in the year under consideration were predominantly reported cases that bothers on: housing, land and property, dissolution of marriage, unresolved court cases, fraud and breach of trust etc. More details can be found in the main report.

Some of the cases managed were through the different method of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Updates were also reported by the human rights monitors through constant monitoring, to reflect how interventions were subsequently managed.

The table below and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under access to justice as reported by the human rights monitors in the BAY States, from the month of July, to September 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	14	46	51	111
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	01	0	1
<b>Yobe</b>	0	01	02	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>115</b>



A total of **115** cases of Access to Justice were reported within the third quarter 2022 from the BAY States. State analysis as showed in the table above indicated that Borno State reported the highest with **111** cases, (representing **96.52%**). This was followed by Yobe State with **03** cases, (representing **2.61%**), while Adamawa recorded the least at **01**, (representing **0.87%**).

In the month of July 2022, the number of cases recorded was **14**, (representing **12.17%**). August with **48**, (representing **41.74%**), while September, recorded **53**, (representing **46.09%**). The table above also revealed that from the month of July to August, 2022 there was a sharp increase of reported cases. Comparatively, there was a steady increase of reported cases from the month of August to September, 2022.

**Few documented cases are highlighted below as contained in the main operational report under the reporting period.**

**BORNO** - Many cases of dissolution of marriages was reported largely at different locations in the month of July to September, 2022. For instance at Banki Budawa Bulacira Ward, a twenty-eight years old woman complained that her husband left the house in 2014 and up-to-date, his where about is not known, subsequently she is requesting for a divorce. Similarly cases of neglect by husbands for their inability to provide for their family was reported at Bulabulin Gwoza, Wakane Ward, Gwoza LGA; GSS Camp, Bulabulin Gwoza Wakane Ward, Gwoza LGA and in other locations. Most of the cases that involve dissolution of marriages that were referred were from forced/child marriages.

**ADAMAWA** –Identified at Kofare Agric, Karewa Ward Yola North LGA, an IDP from Gwoza residing at Kofare Agric was arrested by the vigilante and handed over to Police for alleged theft. The PoC was charged to court and detained at Yola Custodial Centre for over a month without further court proceeding.

**YOBE** – The community leader of Wagiris returned community reported a case of arrest and detention of two youths by officers of the Nigeria Police Force in charge of Wagiris police station over a civil matter. The youths were denied access to their families and it was further alleged that they were tortured. The matter is being followed up by HRMs with the Public Relations Officer of the Nigeria Police State command.

Over the years, the Commission has been conducting training and sensitization of MDAs in the criminal justice sectors on the decriminalization of petty offences. This is to ensure they effectively and efficiently response to the plight of PoCs and also to strategize on the appropriate methods in decongesting detention facilities in the BAY States. Another concern bothers on the absence of courts, magistrates and judges in different locations of the BAY states which is still an impediment to justice dispensation.

## **ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

Human rights issues identified and reported by human rights monitors under Economic, Social and Cultural rights in the third quarter 2022 across the BAY states were: Rights to Education, Shelter, Food, Non-Food Items, WASH, Health, and Work/Livelihood. Most of

the violations/abuses represented under economic social and cultural rights in all the tables, represent multiple issues but represented as one in each locations. Detailed analysis of the multiple issues are documented in the main report for clarity purposes.

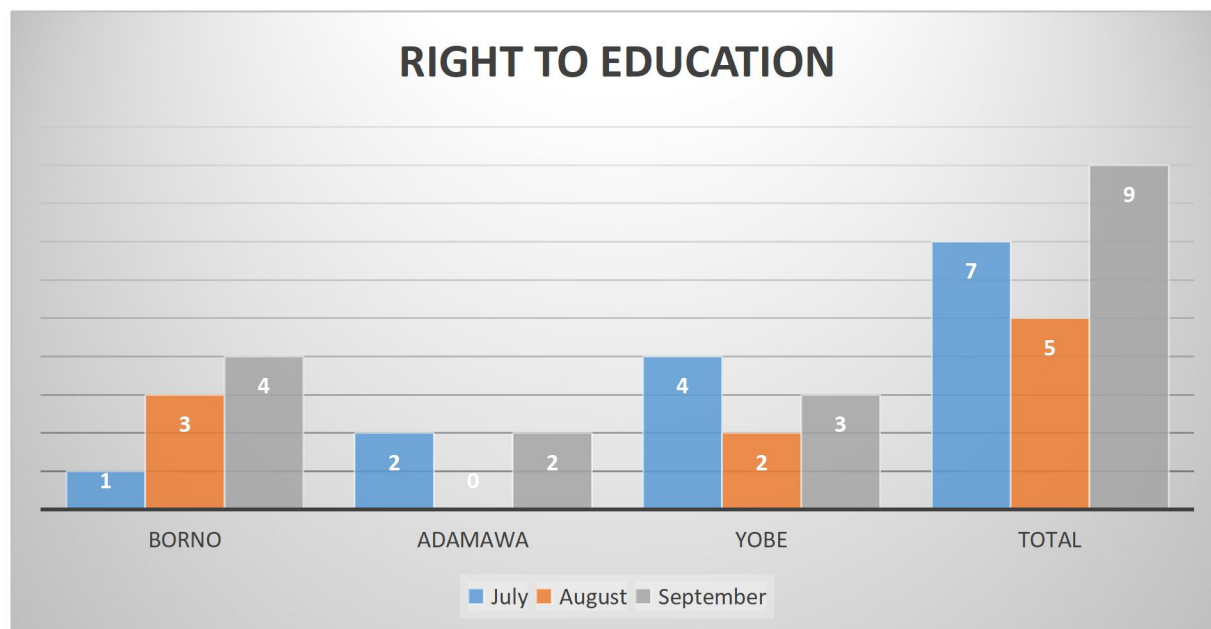
## RIGHTS TO EDUCATION

### Overview

The table below indicated that a total of **21** cases were identified across the BAY States in relation to rights of education. The protection issues identified cut across the period under review.

Find below, numbers of reported cases related to Right to Education in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	01	03	04	8
<b>Adamawa</b>	02	0	02	4
<b>Yobe</b>	04	02	03	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>21</b>



States analysis showed that Yobe State reported a total of **09** (representing **42.86%**) cases being the highest number of reported cases under the rights to education. Borno State reported **08**, (representing **38.09%**) while Adamawa state reported the least with **04**, (representing **19.05%**) cases.

Monthly analysis showed that September, 2022 recorded the highest number of human rights issues affecting right to education, with a total of **09**, representing **42.86%** followed by the month of July 2022, with **07**, (representing **33.33%**) and the month of August, 2021 reported the least with **05**, (representing **23.81%**). Generally, there is a minimal difference of human rights issues reported across the three month from July, to September, 2022.

**Few of human rights issues identified by HRMs amongst others in the BAY States under this thematic area are highlighted below.**

**BORNO** - Officially flag off of school enrollment exercise for the year 2022/2023 was conducted at Monguno LGA, Central ward by the Executive Governor of Borno State and the Commission of Education. The program seeks to reduce out of school children which is one of the key cardinal objective of the Governor's administration. It is expected that 7,000 out of 20,000 school children will be enrolled in four LGA areas. The LGA includes Monguno, Marte, Guzamala, and Kukawa. Special concession was given to the orphans as part of the school enrollment. Out of School children were identified at GSS New Camp Damasak Central Mobbar LGA and Bama LGA, Bama Shehuri Ward. Most of the Parents do not want their wards to attend school due ignorance, lack of funds to enroll them in schools while some will prefer their wards to work with them in the farms due their inability to hire labourers. The farm proceeds after harvesting, serves as a source of means of livelihood for their families. In a similar vein, issues relating to the right of education were also identified in other locations as documented in the main report.

**ADAMAWA** - Identified at Dirgimi, Minkisu Wurongiki Ward, Michika LGA, in Adamawa State was Dirgimi primary school. The school is in dire need of classrooms as the ones available are overstretched and the one in use are dilapidated. HRMs made a formal complaint to Adamawa state Universal Basic education Board (ADSUBEB) for their intervention. The contract for the construction of new classrooms have been approved and work is scheduled to commence in earnest. Also identified at Madanya, Mujara Ward, Mubi South LGA, pupils at Madanya Primary school were seen working on their teachers' farm land instead of attending classes.

**YOBE** - Correspondingly, it was reported in Yobe State that at Goniri primary school the pupils were seen playing around the school premises, other children have gone back home while some have gone to the farm. Conversely, human rights monitors took up the issue of lack of teachers with Ministry of Education. Further referrals were also made to other relevant stakeholders for their intervention. Implementation process has since commenced in order to improve the educational system at the identified locations as well as in other locations in Yobe State. The situation at Bunigari town is not different as

pupils have not been going to school because their school and other available structures are being used to accommodate victims of flood disaster.

The education deprivation in the BAY states are driven by various factors, including economic barriers, socio-cultural norm, practices that discourage attendance in formal education especially for girls and a host of others. The lack of adequate support from government, parents and community leaders have proved a huge challenge to access to education in the BAY States. However, advocacy visit was conducted by the human rights monitors and other relevant stakeholders to the State Commissioner of Education with the view of ensuring school are constructed across all locations in the IDPs camps as well as ensuring sufficient teachers and adequate provision of learning materials. It is important that Government through Ministry of Education deploy 'School Management Inspectors' to monitor the activities of schools and teachers in ensuring that pupils are not engaged by their teachers to work for them in their farms while they are supposed to be in class learning. Every child is entitled to have a qualitative and sound education for a more promising prospect. Basic education is fundamental to a child's growth and development.

The home grown school feeding program of the Federal Government introduced at the State levels has greatly improved the enrolment and number of attendance of children in the BAY States. The stoppage of the program at any given period of time shall reversed the situation backward as the pupils' enrollment and attendance will dropped. Government should try as much as possible to sustain the program as it encourages children to enroll and increase the numbers of pupils attending school.

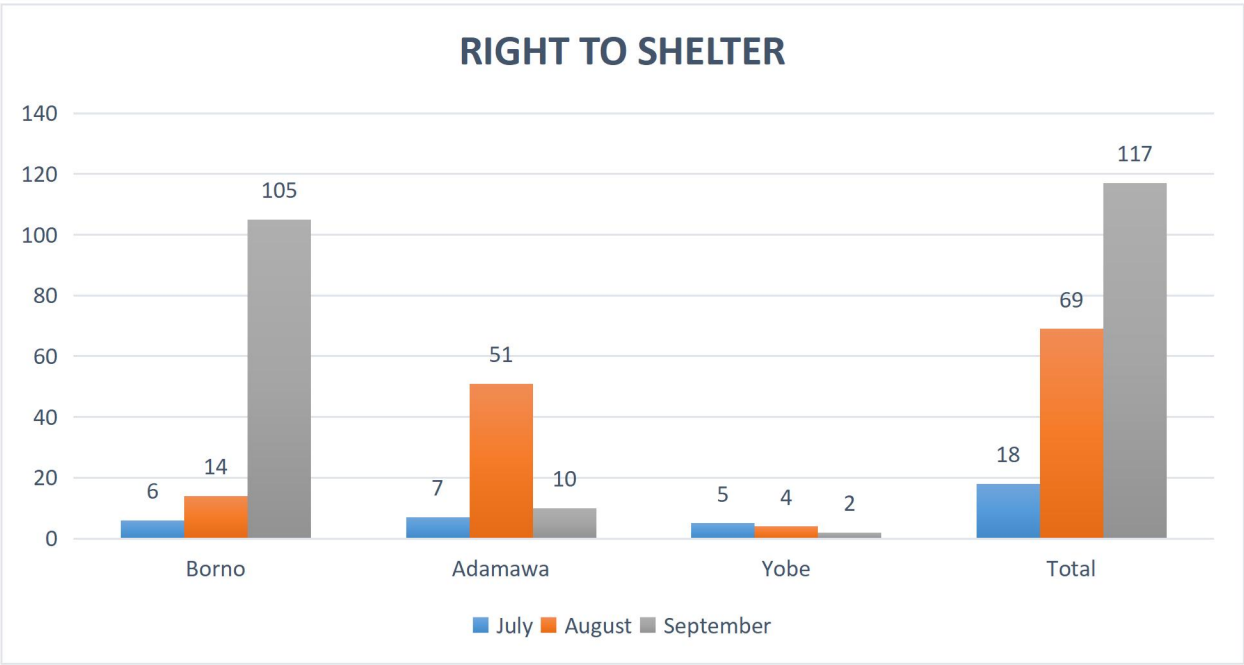
## **RIGHTS TO SHELTER**

### **Overview**

Common issues of concern in relation to access to shelter included threat to eviction due inability of PoCs to pay house rent or giving quit notice without giving them reasonable period to look for alternative source. Others include need for expansion of shelters due overcrowding, new arrivals, dilapidated buildings, submerged and destroyed shelters due rain storm/wind amongst others. The protection issues identified cut across the period under review.

Find below, numbers of reported cases related to Right to Shelter in the BAY States from the month of July, to September, 2022.

<b>States</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	06	14	105	125
<b>Adamawa</b>	07	51	10	68
<b>Yobe</b>	05	04	02	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>204</b>



The table above indicated that a total of **204** cases pertaining to rights to shelter were recorded by monitors during the period under consideration.

State analysis of the total numbers of human rights issues reported affecting rights to shelter as indicated in the table above reflected that Borno State reported **125**, (representing **61.28%**), recording the highest during the period under review, Adamawa with **68**, (representing **33.33%**), while Yobe reported **11** (representing **5.39%**), being the lowest.

Monthly assessment indicated that September 2022 recorded the highest number of persons affected by matters relating to access to shelter, with **117** (representing **57.35%**), followed by the month of August 2022 with **69**, (representing **33.83%**). The month of July 2022 recorded the least with **18** (representing **8.82%**). There was a sharp increase of cases reported from the month of July to September 2022.

**Few documented cases are highlighted below as contained in the main operational report under the reporting period.**

**BORNO** - Shelters located at Gwoza LGA, Bulabulin Gwoza Wakane Ward, GSS Camp and Central, Damboa Central Ward were leaking during rainy season and in dire need of repairs, due to damages caused by wind and rainstorm. In addition, reported at Pulka Ward, were UNHCR mud bricks Shelter destroyed as a results of rainstorm that lasted for eleven hours. Three Hundred and Twenty-Two (322) out of Three Hundred and Eighty-Eight (388) UNHCR mud bricks shelters were damaged. Also damaged, were Twenty-Seven (27) buildings including latrines. During the rainstorm, it was discovered

that two children below the ages of one year lost their lives, while three other children affected by rainstorm, were hospitalized.

**ADAMAWA** - Major human rights concern was at Shagari, Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, where a forty-five years old man and members of his family were forced to vacate an uncompleted building they have been occupying for the past four years. While at Festac Near Keystone Bank Yelwa, Yelwa Ward, Mubi North LGA; Wuro Hausa, Adarawo Ward, Yola South LGA and Hostel E & D, Gude Ward, Mubi South LGA, PoCs residing in these areas have be requested to vacate the building due to their inability to renew their annual rent which has been reviewed upward by Seventy-Five (75%). Three Hundred and Seventy (370) houses comprising of Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Twenty-Six (2,226) individuals (1056 Males and 1170 Females) lost their shelters and farmlands at Wambilimi Yamue, Kasuwa Naira and Luwa in Wambilimi Tili Ward of Michika LGA to flood. Victims are currently taking refuge at the Community Primary School. The same pattern of loss of shelters and farmlands by flood were recorded in different locations where PoCs resides in Adamawa State.

**YOBE** - Equally in Yobe state, heavy rainfall has submerged and destroyed many shelters where more than 1500 people were affected within Bunigari and communities outside Bunigari and college of Agriculture, Gujba LGA. The PoCs are currently displaced as a result of flood from heavy rainfall and this has resulted to loss of NFIs such as mats/mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets and other home utensils. HRMs and CARITAS witnessed the distribution of tapoline leather by UNHCR to the following locations: Abujan Mai Mala 130HHs, Kalallawa 108HHs, Furi 20HHs, Kukareta 27HHs, Abbari YBC 35HHs, Kasaisa 40HHs, Ganyen Kura 12HHs, Usmanti 20HHs and Sabogari 10HHs.

The protection concerns under the right to shelter is worrisome as most PoCs affected are stranded due inadequate facility to camp the displace population. Some of them presently are occupying the IOM uncompleted structures which has been rendered unsafe for habitation while other are camped in schools. Vulnerable groups comprising of children and women were stranded in these locations and subsequently moved into one of the class rooms in the community primary school.

The PoCs are appealing to the relevant stakeholders for the construction of new shelters and repair of old ones to alleviate their suffering and enable them live a more humane and dignified live. Presently the situation is pathetic, HRMs have captured these incidences and done the necessary referrals to relevant stakeholder for urgent assistance/support due to the deplorable condition. By and large, arrangement is ongoing to provide emergency food/NFI support has directed by SEMA.

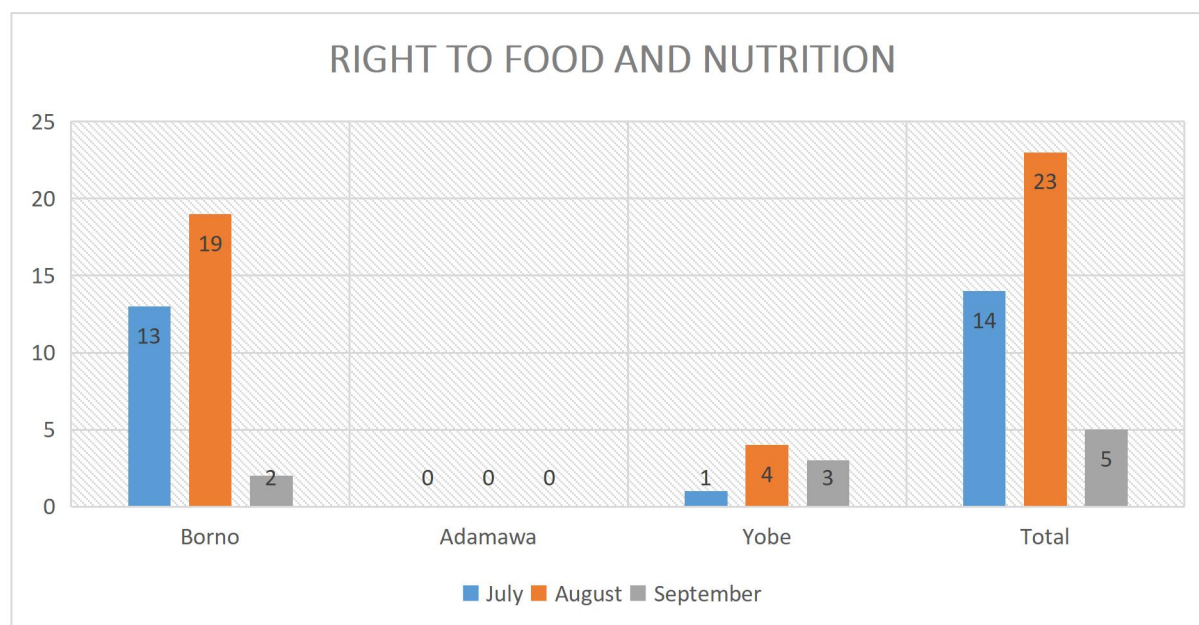
## **RIGHTS TO FOOD AND NUTRITION**

### **Overview**

Issues raised under the rights to food and nutrition were mainly shortage of food supplies by humanitarian actors and some PoCs inability to access food distribution due lack of enrolment of PoCs. Inability for PoCs to access their farmlands as a result of incessant attack by NSAG was also another protection issue identified by HRMs.

Find below the analysis of protection issues identified which cut across the period under review under the right to food and nutrition while the main report captures much more details of the concern and interventions carried out by the HRMs.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	13	19	02	34
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Yobe</b>	01	04	03	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>



During the third quarter 2022 the number of reported cases of rights to food in the BAY States was **42** as identified by HRMs. Some of the identified cases were referred while others were managed the HRMs.

Borno State having the highest number of persons affected by rights to food recorded **34**, (representing **80.95%**), Adamawa state recorded nil during this period while, Yobe State recorded the least with **08**, (representing **19.05%**).

The month of August, 2022 recorded the highest number of cases on rights to food with a total of **23**, (representing **54.76%**). This is followed by the month of July with **14**, (representing **33.33%**), while the month of September 2022 recorded the least with a

total of **05**, (representing **11.91%**). A sharp decrease was noticeable between the month of August and September 2022, while a steady increase was noticeable between the month of July and August 2022.

**Few documented cases are highlighted below as contained in the main operational report under the reporting period.**

**Borno State** At G H Camp, Damboa Central Ward Damboa, a PAG member informed HRM of plan by repentant insurgents in the camp to go back to the bush where they used to be because they have not been captured for the past three month in order for them to benefit from food intervention. Likewise in Pulka Ward, Damara IDP Camp D, large number of household in this camp complained that they have not benefitted from the food distribution for the past two months conducted by WFP. This is due largely to the fact that WFP have now moved from giving food items to cash based transfer (CBT) in the month of June, and in Damara camp alone, more than 134 households have not being issued with scope card from WFP. This means that a lot of household has being without food intervention for a long period. Other complained that they have not receive food items for the past six to two years as reported in Bama Local Government Area, Bama Central Ward, GSSSS IDPs Camp and in GSS Camp, Bulabulin Gwoza , Wakane Ward, Gwoza LGA.

**ADAMAWA** did not report protection issues under food and nutrition as indicated in the table above. This was not that there were no protection issues identified, but HRMs discovered that in all the camps, returned/host communities visited, there was no humanitarian actors to render food services to PoCs throughout out the reporting period under consideration.

**YOBE** - HRMs in Yobe State solicited for the intervention of humanitarian actors at Goniri Returned Community, Gujba LGA, where 21 HHs, mainly the vulnerable group (aged and women) are in dire need of food supply. It has been reported that those who arrived into Abujan Mai Mala IDPs settlement for over 12 months after displacement from Gubio LGA - Borno State and also PoCs from MalamMatari host community have not benefitted from food intervention. WFP through CCDRN (NGO) has responded with the provision of Cash Based Transfer and Food Redemption to 14, 400 HHs (IDPs and Returnees) in Goniri, Dadingel, Mandinari and Gotala Gotumba Returned Communities for the period of three months. Corn Soya Blended (CSB) to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under two years were also distributed. To ease the access, nineteen (19) centers of WFP food vendors were created at Gujba town to enable PoCs access the commodities seamlessly.

Most of the issues confronting the PoCs with regards to food and nutrition has to be tackle without delay. It is recorded that there is shortage of food supply in most of the returned/host communities; camp and settlements. This is as a result of inability of

humanitarian actors and other stakeholders to meet up with the demand of food and nutrition of the PoCs.

Related Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) covers a wide ranges of rights such as food, water, sanitation, clothing housing, medical care, social protection – disability, widowhood, unemployment etc. According to Articles 22 and 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Articles 15, 16 18(2) of the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights as well as Chapter 2 Section 17 Social Objectives of the 1999 Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended), the right to food is guaranteed. The importance of the right to food and its relationship with the realization of the right to life, education, work etc. cannot be over emphasized. The food growing program of the present administration where feeding children in schools has increased the attendance of pupils in schools which should be continued.

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

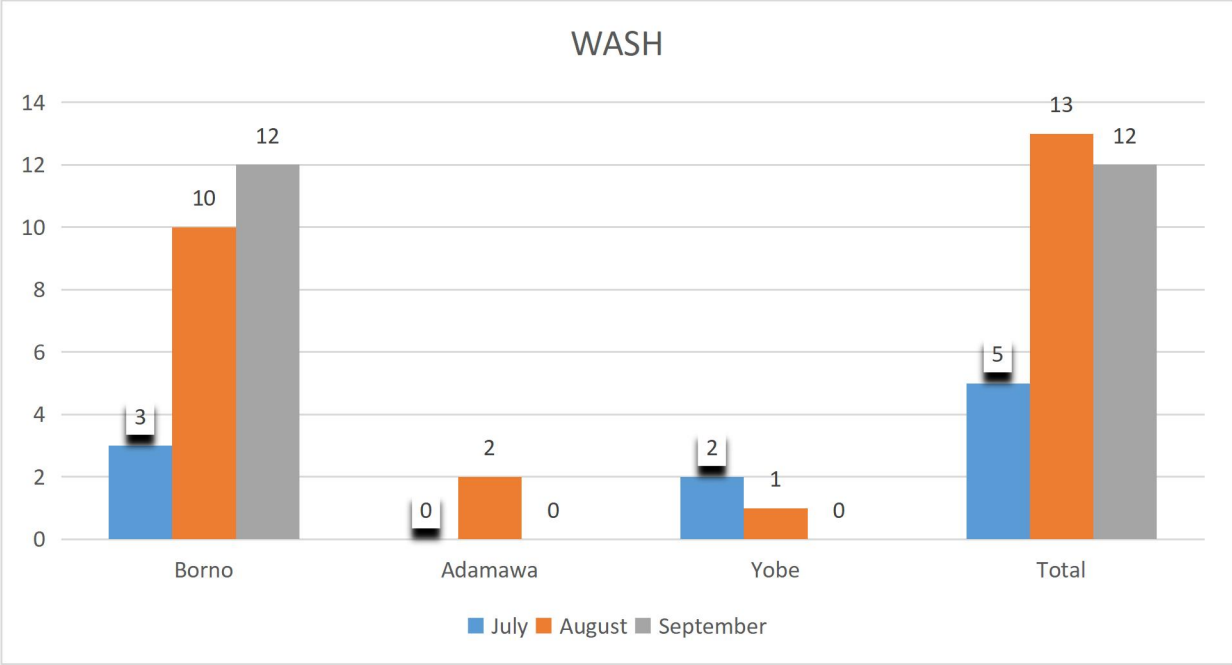
### **Overview**

WASH protection issues include but not limited to open defecation, severe shortage of water; lack of portable drinking water, bad environmental sanitation, and unhygienic latrines/damaged latrines which is exposing the PoCs at risks to cholera and other infectious diseases. The protection issues identified cut across the period under review.

Find below, numbers of reported cases related to Right to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.

<b>States</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Borno</b>	03	10	12	25
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	02	0	2
<b>Yobe</b>	02	01	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>

### **Graphical Diagram**



The sum total of **30** cases pertaining to lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene were recorded by HRMs during the period under review.

State analysis of the total numbers of human rights issues reported affecting WASH as indicated in the table above reflected that Borno state reported the highest number of cases with **25**, (representing **83.33%**). This was followed by Yobe state with **03**, (representing **10.00%**), while Adamawa State has the least with **02** (representing **6.67%**).

Monthly assessment indicated that the month of August, 2022 recorded **13**, (representing **43.33%**) as the highest month with number of persons affected by cases relating to WASH. This is followed by the month of September, 2022 with **12**, (representing **40%**) while the month of July, 2022 recorded the least at **05**, (representing **16.67%**). There was a minimal difference of reported cases between the month of August and September, 2022 while a considerably increase was recorded between the month July and August, 2022.

**Few illustrations of cases identified by HRMs in the BAY States are stated below as reported in the main operational report**

**BORNO** - Identified at Muna Albadawee Camp, Dusuman ward, Jere LGA during monitoring exercise were filled latrines which has led to open defecating around the surrounding of the environment which is unconducive for living and susceptible to various types of diseases. At GSS new camp Damasak central Mobbar LGA, Muna Albadawee Camp, Dusuman ward and other locations, HRMs have to sensitize and create awareness campaigns in these locations and other more, on the important of living a good and clean environment to avoid outbreak of diseases. The need for

frequent evacuation of toilets and pit latrines cannot be over emphasized in these locations. HRMs witnessed the distribution of jerry cans of soap, detergents and other WASH materials by IOM at El-Miskin Camp, Old Maiduguri Ward, Jere LGA in the bid to prevent outbreak of cholera. The target beneficiaries though is not adequate compare to the total number of IDPs in the camp, however HRMs advocated for the intervention of more WASH partners. PoCs located at Muna Ethiopia Urban Community, Dusuman Ward, Jere LGA have to trekked a long distance to access water and WASH partners are currently not available to provide WASH services in the Host Community

**ADAMAWA** - Documented was a case identified at Hashi Community, Gulak Ward, Madagali LGA, where PoCs are facing acute shortage supply of water due the breakdown of the Community borehole. HRMs referred the case to the appropriate authority and they are taking adequate steps to alleviate the suffering of the PoCs living in the community. Also documented at Ghumtika, Bazza Marghi Ward, Michika LGA, where a population of more than 1500 lacks portable drinking water due to breakdown of their boreholes. The request was immediately referred to the Ward Councilor of Bazza Marghi by HRMs and the Ward Councilor immediately fixed the two bad boreholes. PoCs at different locations in the camps/settlements/returned communities have to walk a long distance in search of portable drinking water.

**YOBE** - The borehole located at Ngirbuwa Returned Community, Gujba LGA and Usmanti Community, Maisandari Ward, Damaturu was said to be the only borehole serving the community which is presently not functional. People fetch water from ponds due to the rainy season. However, after the raining season the situation could get worst as both human and animal are at risk as both communities have no portable drinking water. It was reported by HRMs that the location of the community in question were not safe for partners to access and provide WASH services.

Despite intervention from different humanitarian actors with mandate of Water, Sanitation and hygiene, WASH is still one of the critical protection concerns affecting the PoCs. This which could constitute serious health hazard to families and adversely affect the wellbeing of entire communities. Due lack of potable drinking water parents sends their wards to fetch water in far locations constituting child labour and exposing them to eminent dangers. The right to WASH is a critical component as identified in Economic Social and Cultural rights and in Article 25 of UDHR which can be linked with SDG goal 6 including all its targets. (Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all).

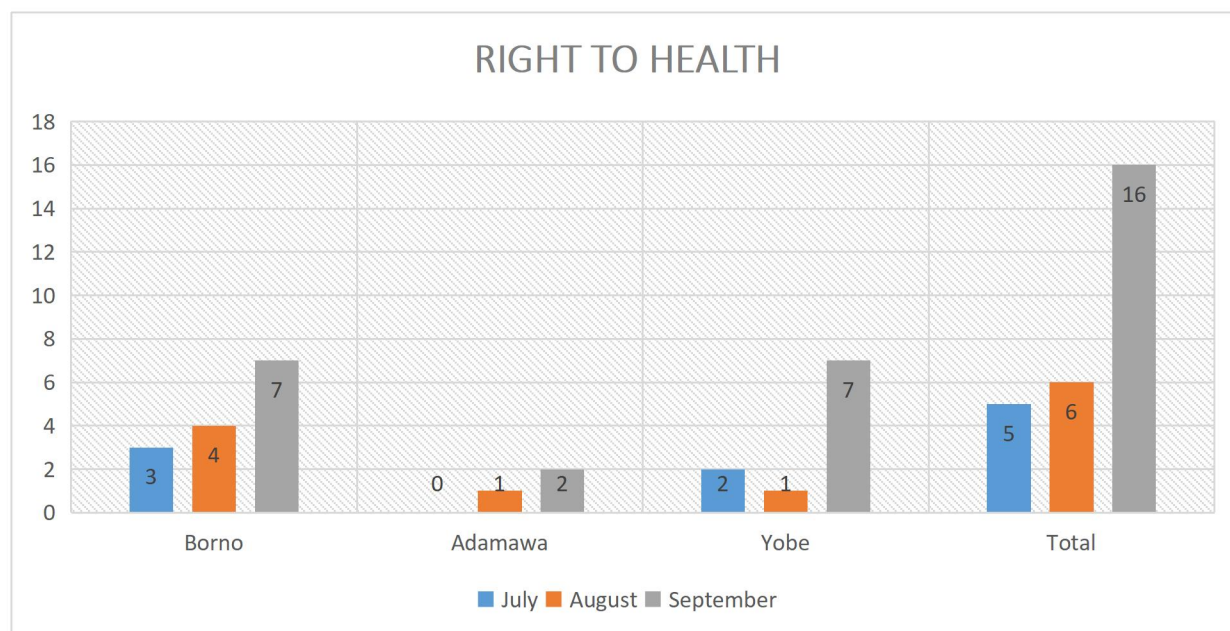
## **RIGHTS TO HEALTH**

## Overviews

The helplessness of PoCs to access medical treatment due inability to pay for drugs because of the high cost of medication, insufficient medication, unhealthy environment and a host of others were the predominant cases of health concern in the three States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States. The analysis as indicated below, covers the period under review.

Find below, numbers of reported cases related to Right to Health in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	03	04	07	14
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	01	02	3
<b>Yobe</b>	02	01	07	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>



Under this thematic area, the total number of reported cases related to rights to health across the three States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States respectively is **27**.

Giving the table above, State analyses revealed that Borno State recorded the highest number of issues relating to right to health with **14**, representing **51.85%**, followed by Yobe State with 10, (representing **37.04%**), while the least State was Adamawa State with **03** (representing **11.11%**) accordingly.

Monthly analysis of data showed a gradual increase in reporting pattern of cases from the month of July to September, 2022 respectively. The least reported cases was reported in the month of July, 2022 with **05**, (representing **18.52%**), followed by August with **06** (representing **22.22%**), while September 2022, which recorded the highest, reported **16** (representing **59.26%**).

**Find below few illustrations of cases identified by HRMs in the BAY States, as contained in the main operational report**

**BORNO** - Absence of humanitarian actors to render health care in GSSSS Camp, Julari Ward, Monguno LGA has become a challenge due to insecurity and this has adversely affected their health situation in this location. This is evidence as pregnant women can no longer attend antenatal, while children suffering with malaria and common ailments cannot be attended to, which has affected their ill health. At Musariurban Host Community, MMC it was reported that a sixteen years old boy was diagnosed of pelvic disorder and will require the sum of three million Naira for surgery. HRMs referred the case to humanitarian partners and HRMs are following-up the matter with humanitarian partners who can assist to take up the cost of the surgery.

Cholera outbreak was recorded during the reporting period and has affected eleven persons claiming three lives at Muna Albadawee Camp, Dusuman Ward, Jere LGA, while further lives are being threatened. This was as a result of reported severe diarrhea and vomiting of those affected. World Health Organization (WHO) and State Ministry of Health have visited the camps while HRMs in collaboration with other partners reached out to PoCs through sensitization and awareness campaign programs on preventive measures.

**ADAMAWA** – It was reported that the community of Mbororo Minkisu Wuro Ngiki Ward, Michika LGA with a population of over 1000 HH lacks health facility. This has made access to health a challenge to Machika LGA, as the closest health care facility is about eight kilometers away. Another health challenge was identified at Kofare Agric in Karewa Ward of Yola North LGA where a two years old boy who was involved in a fire accident resulted in third degree burns on his Leg. The boy was taken to the hospital for treatment whereby the doctors recommended surgery in the sum of N100,000. The parent of the boy could not afford the amount. At Jambutu Nyakore in Jambutu Ward of Yola North LGA an eleven years old boy from Gwoza broke his leg when they were climbing down from the Gwoza Hill. The boy has been in excruciating pains due to lack of funds from his parent to foot his medical bills and presently he is at risk of losing his limb.

**YOBE** – Subsequently, issues of health challenge was identified at Abujan Mai Mala IDPs settlement, Damaturu where the absence of health care facility in this location has resulted to the inability to access health care by the vulnerable group which has consequently affected their wellbeing and mental health. The only health care that is accessible is the Damaturu hospital which is located away from the community. The PoCs are soliciting for the support/assistance of Government and humanitarian partners

to establish a center that will cater for their health issues when they are confronted with medical challenge mostly at night. The Community leader/ PAG reported lack of health facility at Pampamari Returned Community. Equally, lack of personnel and medication was reported at Primary Health Care located at Damakasu, Damaturu. Members of the community came all the way from Damakasu to Damaturu to access health care facility. This makes it difficult for the PoCs because of the cost of transportation to health care facilities. The surrounding of Kukargadu, Bumsa, Gulani, Ngalda, Buni Gari, Tarmuwa and Mutai communities, incidents of cholera outbreak was reported. PoCs resulted to drinking contaminated water in these communities, due to their inability to access portable drinking water which eventually led to cholera outbreak.

Cholera outbreak became the major health challenge as reported in all the BAY States in the reporting period under consideration. This was adduced to drinking of contaminated water due inability to access portable drinking water. HRMs through sensitization and awareness raising campaign in most of the communities affected advised on safety measures such as isolating those affected to another location, keeping healthy environment and use of salt and sugar solution to prevent dehydration as first aids measures.

HRMs interfaced with the community gate keepers for quick action. It was also reported that in most of the locations visited, the primary health care centres are overstretched with various health issues. Majority of the primary health centers lack medications, adequate/qualified personnel, equipment etc. This makes it difficult for PoCs in the community to receive basic health care services.

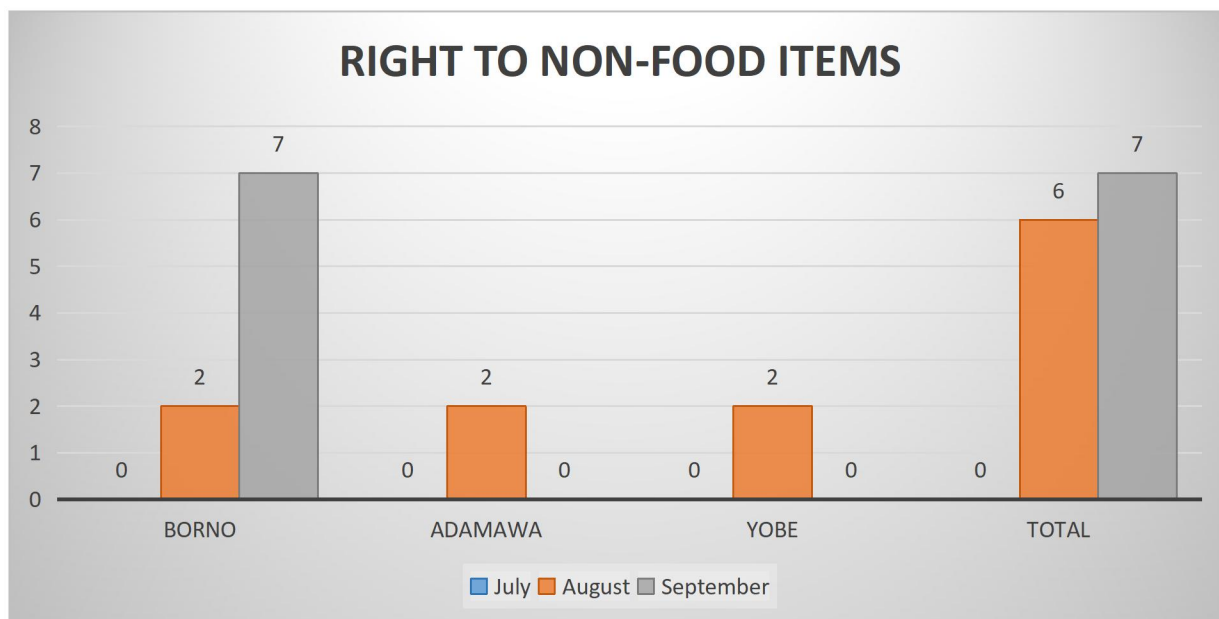
It is pertinent that PoCs are supported with adequate food and NFIs to assist in improving their health and well-being. The right to life is equally important as the right to health. The human rights issue here is that the right to food and health is essential for a dignified life and is vital for the realization of many other rights. Health is a fundamental human rights. The UDHR mentioned health as part of the right to adequate standard of living e.g. Article 25. Also, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 12: 1,2 (a),(b),(c),and (d) principally states that duty bearers are to ensure that adequate primary health facilities are provided and equipped with sufficient and necessary medication to mitigate health concerns. SDG goal 3 and its targets all emphasizes on the need for the reduction and management of all types of health risks.

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

The incapability of PoCs to access mosquito nets, blankets, washing soap, mats/mattresses, dignity kits, domestic materials and a host of others were the predominant cases of NFIs in the BAY States during the reporting period under consideration.

Find below, number of reported cases related to Right to Non-Food items in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	0	02	07	<b>09</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	02	0	<b>02</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	0	02	0	<b>02</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>13</b>



The total number of recorded cases reported by human rights monitors across the BAY States during the period under review was **13**

State assessment indicated that Borno recorded the highest number of NFIs issues of **09**, (representing **69.24%**), followed by Adamawa and Yobe State each, with **02** (representing **15.38%**) each.

Monthly analysis of data showed that the month of September, 2022 reported the highest number of cases with **07**, (representing **53.85%**) while the month of August, 2022 showed the least reported cases of **06** (representing **46.15%**). No case was reported under the month of July, 2022 during the reporting period under consideration.

**Few illustrations of cases identified by HRMs in the BAY States are stated below as reported in the main operational report**

**BORNO** – Located at GSSSS Camp Bama, Bama Central Ward, fifty-six years old woman complained that her husband took away all her goods such as mattress, kitchen utensils, mats and tarpaulin after their separation. While in some other locations it was reported that they have not been given non-food items in the camps hence they have to sell off

some of their items to purchase non-food items. HRMs witnessed the distributions of farms items at Banki Budawa Bulacire, IDP/Community by 'All for Peace and Dignity' (APADE). It was also recorded that the new arrivals into some camps lacked Non-Food Items as humanitarian actors with this mandate are not forth coming. The HRMs have to escalate the intervention to the State level.

**ADAMAWA** - Identified at Kofare Rice Mill, Karewa Ward Yola North LGA, Eight households comprising 27 individuals (10M, 17F) arrived Karewa Ward from Gwoza are in dire need of NFI. Equally at Lamurde, Lamurde Ward, Mubi South LGA, Seven households comprising 24 individuals (13M, 11F) arrived Lamurde Ward of Mubi South LGA from Tur Village of Madagali LGA are in need of NFI.

**YOBE** – HRMs witnessed the distributions of NFIs such as mats, mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets and other home utensils to 21HHs each in Murfa Kalam community Damaturu and in Dikumari Community Damaturu by UNHCR through CARITAS. 22 beneficiaries at Ganyenkura IDP, Kasaisa, Abujan Mai Mala and Mallam Matari similarly received package of NFIs from CARITAS/UNHCR being intervention made due wing storm and flood that destroyed so many shelters. Equally at Usmanti Community - Damaturu, mainly women were distributed with NFIs.

The objective of NFI distributions in an emergency is to ensure that the immediate personal needs of affected populations are covered and that a minimum level of dignity is ensured. Displaced persons have often been forced to leave their homes in a hurry and have had to leave essential personal and household items behind. The distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) is therefore an essential activity in the emergency phase. Providing NFIs supports the dignity, health, privacy and agency of affected populations, while simultaneously limiting exposure to further protection risks.

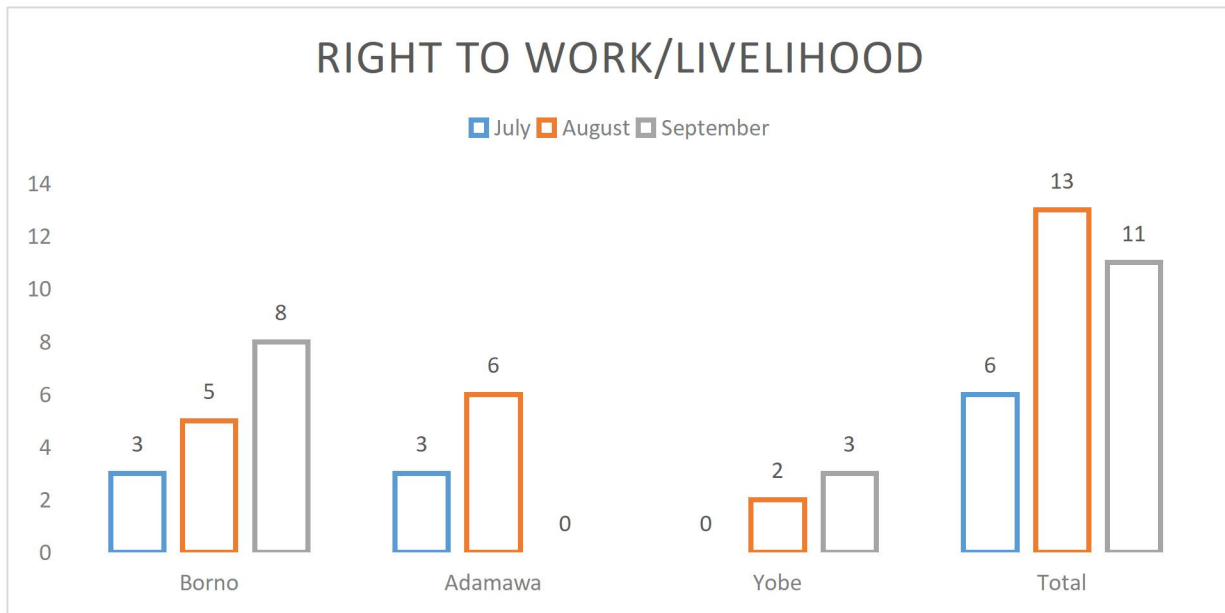
By and large, it was reported that most of the distributions of NFI in few locations were grossly inadequate while majority of the locations did not witness any distribution of NFIs. NFIs should be targeted towards persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities. Systematic community involvement will also ensures that distribution of kits are culturally appropriate, and cater for the needs of all segments of the affected population in a non-discriminatory manner. Advocacy to government and other relevant stakeholders for their intervention to provide more NFIs is germane and urgent need for a clear reporting mechanism, to ensure that these items get to the PoCs timely, is of utmost importance.

## **RIGHTS TO WORK/LIVELIHOOD**

The provision of skill acquisition programs for PoCs as one of the livelihood options by the Government and relevant humanitarian actors cannot be overemphasized. Protection concerns reported under this thematic area were cases of abandonment/neglect of families, dissolution/divorce and idleness amongst others. These protection concerns were merely as a result of lack of work/livelihood empowerment. The PoCs will be able to carry on with their lives, have a sustainable income and reduce dependence from Government, humanitarian actors and the society, provided they are engaged in livelihood options. The monthly main report captured more of these concerns.

Find below, numbers of reported cases related to Right to Work/Livelihood in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022.

States	July	August	September	Total
<b>Borno</b>	03	05	08	16
<b>Adamawa</b>	03	06	0	9
<b>Yobe</b>	0	02	03	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>



A total sum of **30** reported cases of work/livelihood was identified during the period under review and it cut across the month of July, August and September, 2022 respectively.

State analysis indicated in the above table that Borno State recorded **16**, (representing **53.33%**) as the highest state that reported human rights issues under the right to livelihood. Adamawa State reported **09**, (representing **30%**). Yobe State with the least cases, recorded **05**, (representing **16.67%**).

Monthly breakdown of data showed declining reporting pattern of cases from the month of August and September 2021. The month of August, 2022 reported the highest number of cases with **13**, representing **43.33%**. A total of **11**, representing **36.67%** was recorded in September, 2022 while the month of July, 2021 reported the lowest, of **06**, representing **20%**.

**Find below few illustrations of cases identified by HRMs in the BAY States, as contained in the main operational report**

**BORNO** - Lack of livelihood options at these locations - GSS New Camp Damasak Central Mobbar LGA; Banki, Budawabulacire Line 2; Kaigama Camp Ngala Ward and other locations in Borno State has led most PoCs to look for alternative source of livelihood such as begging for sustainability.

HRMs witnessed the incorporation of 110 PoCs across four camps in Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Ngala Ward into various livelihood support programs by UNHCR. Fifty (50) participants were enrolled into micro businesses which include grains and flour selling, catering, groundnut oil extraction, perfume making, and vegetables and spices making. Others were cap making shoe making, tailoring and livestock rearing. The participants were also empowered with materials and working tools after the training.

**ADAMAWA** - Identified at GRA Digil, Digil Ward, Mubi North LGA, an IDP who was detained in Mubi Correctional service in March, 2021 without fair hearing but was released in January, 2022 by the Chief Justice of Adamawa State reported that he lost his job while in detention and has not been able to secure another job since his release from detention. Conversely identified at Guvuro, Tsukuma Tiliyo Ward, Michika LGA, five vulnerable women with 22 children (8M, 14F) in need of livelihood support to enable them to be self-reliant in order to take care of their families.

**YOBE** – The PoCs located at Nasarawo A and B, Damaturu and Pampamari Host Community, Damaturu complained of loss of their means of livelihood due to flooding and has affected their means of survival. Another protection issues was identified at Gujba IDPs settlement community where the women are soliciting for empowerment in order to be self-reliant. These women are among the set of IDPs from Ambiyya deserted community who returned from Damaturu in 2019 and resettled in Gujba town by the government. A total of 44HHs and many children were settled in Side B camp and these women have never being supported with any form of livelihood program.

However, HRMs and CARITAS witnessed at Damaturu LGA where PoCs, batch three comprising of 120 persons were supported with startup kits after training in Cap knitting, baking and other different small businesses. HRM and CARITAS established Post Distribution Monitoring Mechanism to ensure adequate usage of the items.

Enhancing sustainable livelihood for PoCs in the BAY States is of paramount importance for inclusive development of the society. Lack of livelihood acquisition by the PoCs revealed that most of the PoCs are not self-reliant which had led to various degrees of human rights violation such as physical assault, engaging in 'sex for survival' and other forms of protection issues.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals, 2015-2030, Goal 8, states "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all." Achieving this will not be easy as PoCs are not capable of securing livelihood for themselves without the support of the government and humanitarian actors due to the precarious situation they find themselves. Where ever livelihood programs are conducted, there is need for government and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that the starter packages/financial support are released timely for effective usage and sustainability. HRMs sensitized the PoCs on the need to engage in livelihood program to enable them increase their coping mechanism and be resilience.

## **SECURITY INCIDENTS IN THE BAY STATES**

Overview of current situation in respect of security in the BAY States

In the third quarter 2022 and in its insurgency, NSAG has committed widespread of human rights violations across the BAY states. The three States shared related security concerns which still proposes that the BAY States are still under constant attack by mainly NSAG, farmers/herders and 'Shila boys'. The law enforcement agencies are also not relenting in their effort to ensure that the attack by NSAG is brought under control however, security situation in the BAY States still remains unpredictable.

Apart from kidnapping and some attacks by Boko Haram insurgents faced by the BAY States, Adamawa State faces a security threat from the 'Shila Boys' (These are teenagers boy between the ages of 12 and 18 who snatches phones, bags money etc., from people and armed with daggers, knives, axes and other dangerous weapons as they move about to dispossess citizens of their valuables). The Shila Boys have assumed the status of a full-fledged terrorist group in the State. They operate in two or more in their Keke Napep (tricycle) and usually pick their unsuspecting passengers only to rob them at any given opportunity even in the daytime.

Due to the unpredictable nature of the attacks, some of the towns in the BAY States has been placed under red alert by the security agencies.

Other major security protection issues recorded in the BAY States during the reporting period under consideration include activities such as extortions, robberies and looting, cattle and livestock rustling, arms smuggling, abductions on a massive scale, dispossess of PoCs valuables, and other grave violations of the rights of women and girls were cruel and degrading treatment, sexual violence and harassment.

These incidents have been reported despite the various interventions made by the military and other law enforcement agencies. This signifies that more strategies and interventions are needed to reduce the vulnerability of the Persons of Concern. Some of the key cases of security incidents across the BAY states are stated below while majority are captured in the main report.

#### **BORN STATE:**

- Two Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) went off in Ngala on 5 July, 2022 at 8:30 am. NSAG were seen in two vehicles setting out for Maiduguri from Ngala. The incident happened four kilometers out of Ngala and it was reported that two persons lost their lives instantly while six persons sustained various degrees of injuries. Those that sustained injuries have since been flown out of Ngala by the International Committee of the Red Cross for quick medical attention. Seven others persons who sustained slight injuries, are being managed by FHI360 in Ngala.
- In the early hours of 25 July, 2022 NSAG attacked farmers who went to farm at Kwatara axis. One male PoC returnee was shot and badly injured while another male PoC returnee who was earlier reported kidnapped was later killed by the NSAG on 26 July, 2022.
- At 9.17pm suspected NSAG from Kiva rock side, attacked Pulka Community of Pulka on 11 August, 2022. The +-attackers came in their large numbers from the nearby mountain. However, with the combine efforts of JTF (Military, CJTF and Vigilante) the attack was repealed. There was tension in the community, as a result of the incident. The residents deserted their homes for safety. The situation has been brought under control and no life was lost.
- On 24 September, 2022 at 11.00am NSAG attacked military trucks accompanying travelers to Maiduguri. Two insurgents was killed while seven others were seriously injured and receiving treatment in Barracks.
- It was reported that on 28 September, 2022 at 11:30am, insurgents ambushed military vehicle on their way to Maiduguri at Nyaleri village. However, the military repealed the ambush and shoot six of them.

#### **ADAMAWA STATE:**

- Shila Boys attacked Two HRMs who boarded a tricycle on their way for monitoring visits on 17 August, 2022 at Nassarawo Gidin Kuka in Yola North LGA. The Shila Boys carted away money, bags, phones and ID cards of the HRMs. The

tricycle operator was stabbed three times by the Shila Boys and was taken to the Specialists Hospital for treatment. The fearless and dreaded Shila Boys unleashed reign of terror to PoCs as well as citizens of the State.

- There was tension in Saminaka in Namtari Ward of Yola South LGA on 27 August, 2022 when some armed gunmen stormed the area shooting sporadically and kidnapped a woman and her daughter.
- Herdsmen destroyed farmlands of four IDPs at Sangere in Namtari Ward of Yola South LGA on 27 August, 2022, resulting in loss of livelihoods, food insecurity and tension within the community.
- A man of 52 years old was kidnapped by some unknown gunmen at his residence at Duhu Community in Duhu/Mayowandu Ward of Madagali LGA on 14 August, 2022 at 2.00am. The kidnappers did not make any contact or demands as at the time of reporting.
- There was tension in Saminaka environs in Namtari Ward of Yola North LGA on 29 September, 2022 over attacks by armed gunmen who went on rampage attacking residents from house-to-house at night. The hoodlums attacked 7 houses carting away money and valuables and also inflicted injuries on some of the victims.

#### **YOBE STATE:**

- On 1 August, 2022 the returnees of Goniri, Dadingel, Ngirbuwa and G/Gotumba Returned Communities called the attention of stakeholders on the activities of herder's invading their farmlands on daily basis. The situation if left unchecked might lead to community unrest and restriction to access farmlands for farming in the area.
- There was fear and panic at Goniri, Dadingel, Ngirbuwa and G/Gotumba communities, Gujba LGA following insurgents attacked on the Military base in Goniri returned community on 7 August, 2022 and 10 August, 2022 respectively. The incident led to death of four civilians due stray bullet. One of the deceased died while on the process of been evacuated to the Specialist Damaturu after been referred by the military clinic, but could not make it as the bullet pierced through his stomach. While three of them died instantly. The attack which has created fear and tension has led PoCs to start fleeing out of their communities to safe location.
- On 14, 18 and 19 August, 2022 NSAG attacked IDP returnees at Kukareta IDPs Camp and Host Community. In one of the attacks, three IDPs were beheaded while two females were abducted by NSAG.

- On 14 September, 2022 community leader of Buni-Gari returned community reported to HRMs that there was an invasion of herdsmen in their farms and they were attacking farmers who were farming on their lands. The situation has restricted the farmers from accessing their farmlands and further raised fear and tension in the community.

### COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION PROVIDE

HRMs held various forms of community based interventions across the BAY States. This is to ensure that PoCs get acquainted with their rights and get to know the mechanism made available for reporting such rights whenever violated/abused. The human Rights monitoring activities was through awareness raising sessions, sensitization, human rights monitoring missions, community outreach visit, meetings and consultations, visit to returned communities, host communities, camps and advocacy visits.

Different kinds of sensitization and awareness raising sessions were held for different categories of people (boys, girls, men and women) to camps/IDPs settlement; returned and host communities. In attendance were also MDAs and humanitarian actors during the community based activities provided by the HRMs.

Topical issues discussed were on the rights of women and girls; rights of people with disabilities; identifying and reporting SGBV cases; domestic violence; birth registration and documentation; security; early/forced Marriages and the consequences; usage of dangerous weapons in the camp; NHRC services available in the camp; training on Prevention of Sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for CJTF, Community leaders and other personnel as well as other topical issues.

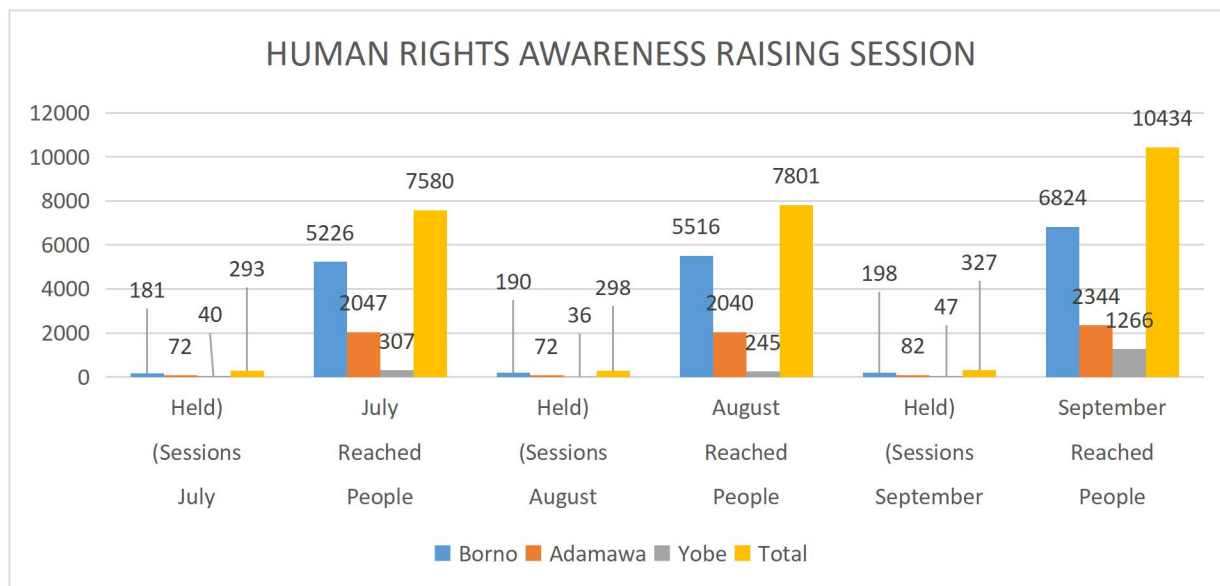
Emergencies meeting were also conducted with relevant law enforcement agencies, MDAs and humanitarian partners on ways of ensuring effective referral pathways.

The monthly figures below represent the numbers of sessions and people reached in the various camps, settlements, host and returned communities across the project states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe respectively.

### HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS RAISING SESSIONS

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached July	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached August	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached September	Total (Sessions Held (July - September)	Total People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	181	5226	190	5516	198	6824	569	17566

<b>Adamawa</b>	72	2047	72	2040	82	2344	226	6431
<b>Yobe</b>	40	307	36	245	47	1266	123	1818
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>7580</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>7801</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>10434</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>25815</b>



The table above indicated that within the reporting period, a grand total of **918** sessions were conducted during the period under consideration. This brings to a grand total of **25,815** people reached from the month of July to September 2021 respectively.

Breakdown of the State analyses were: **569** visits (representing **61.98%**) were conducted in Borno state, with a total number of **17,566** people reached representing **68.05%**. Adamawa state conducted **226** visits (representing **24.62%**) reaching a total number of **6,431** people (representing **24.91%**). Yobe state conducted **123** visits (representing **13.40%**) reaching a total number of **1,818** people (representing **7.04%**) respectively.

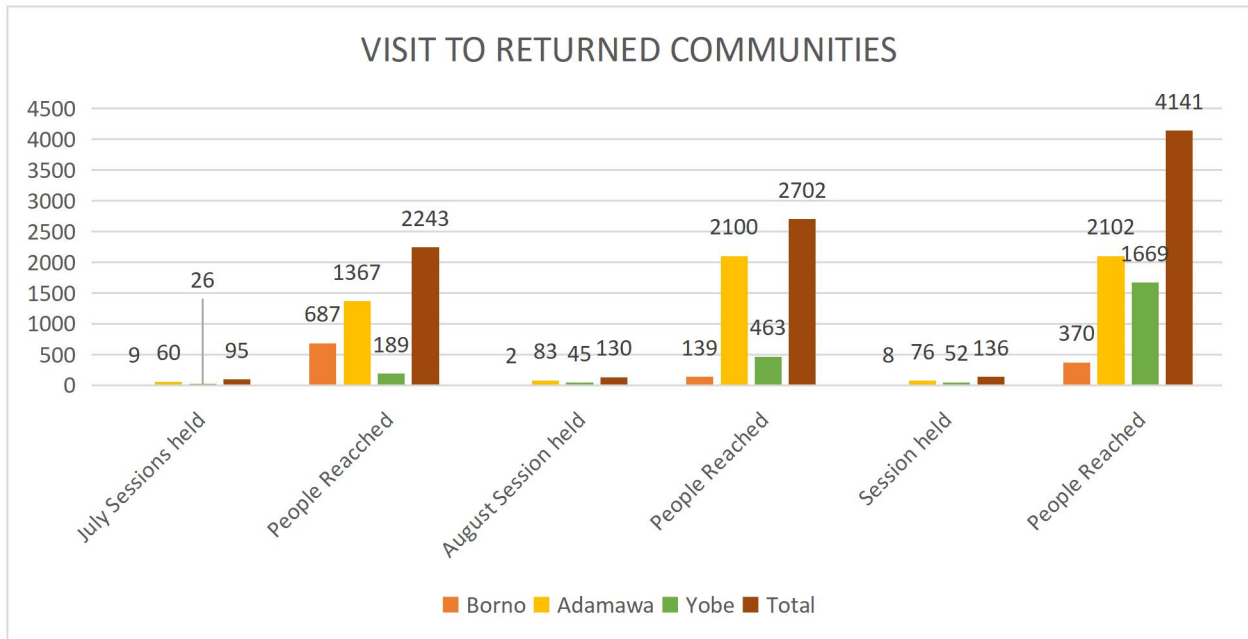
Monthly evaluation of data indicated that there was steady increase in pattern of sessions conducted as well as people reached from the month of July to September 2022. The month of July 2022 recorded **293** visits, (representing **31.92%**), reaching **7,580** individuals (representing **29.36%**). The month of August 2022, recorded **298** visits (representing **32.46%**), reaching **7,801** individuals (representing **30.22%**). Subsequently, the month of September 2022, recorded **327** visits (representing **35.62%**), reaching **10,434** individuals (representing **40.42%**). The demographics of PoCs reached across the BAY states represent boys, girls, men and women.

## HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out to PoCs in the various locations in the third quarter of 2022 within the BAY states. Find below the analysis of number of reported visits to returned communities in the BAY States from the month of July, to September, 2022.

### VISIT TO THE RETURNED COMMUNITIES

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No, of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	9	687	2	139	08	370	19	1196
<b>Adamawa</b>	60	1367	83	2100	76	2102	219	5569
<b>Yobe</b>	26	189	45	463	52	1669	123	2321
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2243</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2702</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4141</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>9086</b>



From the table above, a total of **361** visits of human rights monitoring sites took place during the third quarter 2022 reaching **9,086** individuals.

Assessment of states visits indicated that Borno state reported the least visits with **19** (representing **5.26%**) and the least number of people reached with **1,191** (representing **13.16%**) individuals. Adamawa state with the highest number of visits with 219 (representing **60.67%**) and highest number of individuals reaching **5,569**, (representing **61.29%**). Yobe state recorded **123**, (representing **34.07%**) visits reaching **2,321** (representing **25.55%**) individuals.

Monthly analysis of monitoring sites visits in the third quarter, 2022 to returned communities indicated that the month of September, 2021 recorded the highest visits of

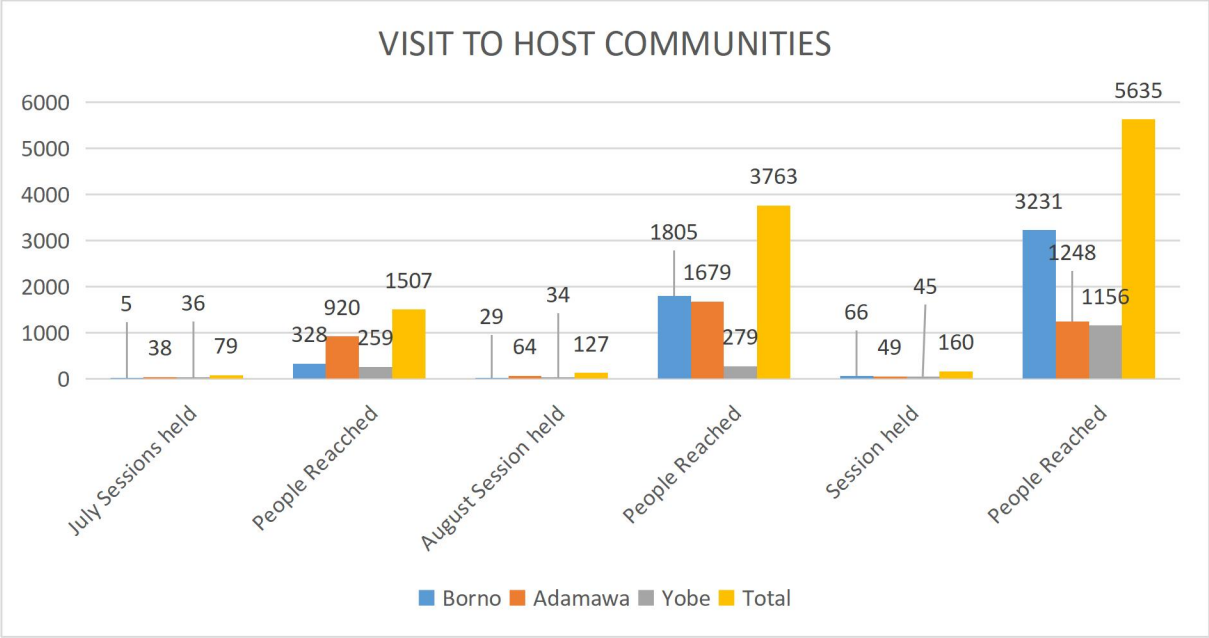
**136**, (representing **37.67%**) reaching **4,141** individuals (representing **45.58%**). The total number of visits in the month of August 2022 was **130** (representing **36.01%**) reaching a total of **2,702** individuals, (representing **29.74%**). The month of July 2022 recorded the least visits of **95** (representing **26.32%**) however, reaching a larger number of **2,243** individuals, (representing **24.68%**). The PoCs reached in the project states comprises of boys, girls, men and women

## VISIT TO THE HOST COMMUNITIES

Human Rights monitors carried out visits to Persons of Concern in the host communities in the third quarter of 2022 across the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. These visits were aimed at identifying the human rights issues of the Persons of Concern in different locations.

Find below, number of reported visits to Host Communities in the BAY States from the month of July to September, 2022

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No, of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	5	328	29	1805	66	3231	100	5364
<b>Adamawa</b>	38	920	64	1679	49	1248	151	3847
<b>Yobe</b>	36	259	34	279	45	1156	115	1694
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3763</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>5635</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>10905</b>



The total number of visits conducted to host communities in the month of July, August, and September, 2022 was **366** reaching the sum total number of **10,905** people.

State's analysis indicated that Borno state carried out **100** visits, (representing **27.32%**) reaching a population of **5364**, (representing **49.19%**). Adamawa state embarked on **151** visits, (representing **41.26%**) and reaching a total number of **3,847** people, (representing **35.28%**) while Yobe state carried out **115** visits, (representing **31.42%**) reaching **1,694** people, (representing **15.53%**).

Breakdown of visits held indicated that Adamawa State recorded the highest followed by Yobe State, while Borno State recorded the least visits. However, Borno State recorded the highest number of individuals reached, followed by Adamawa state while Yobe State recorded the least individuals reached.

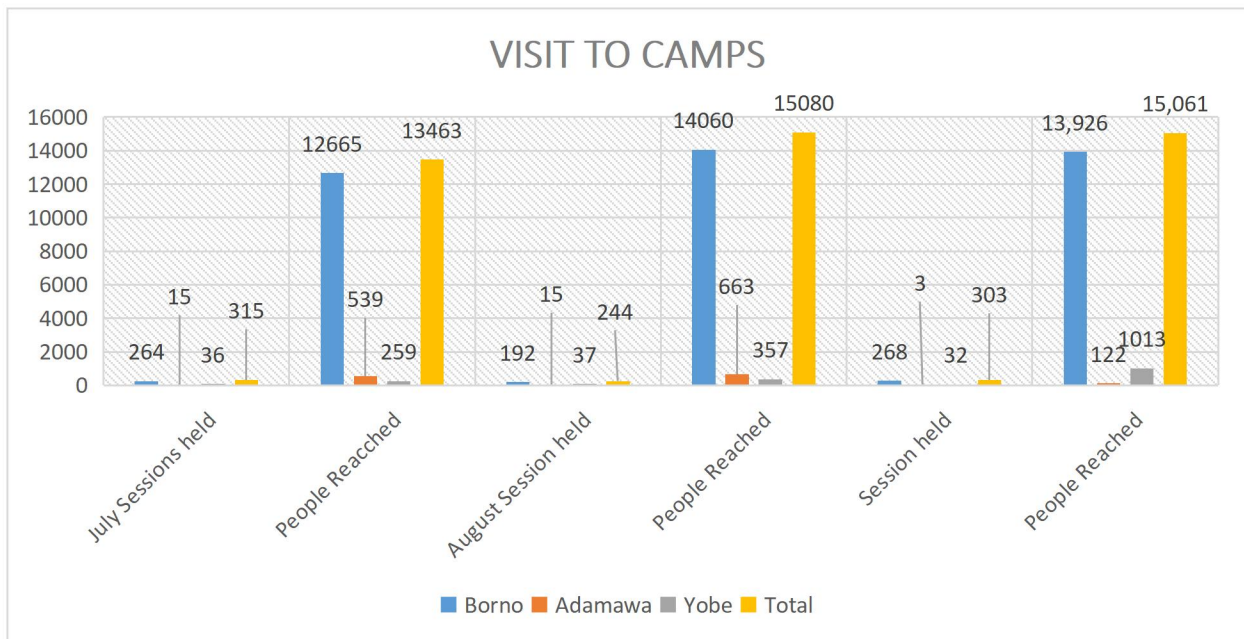
Monthly analysis indicated that September, 2022 had the highest visits of **160** (representing **43.72%**) and reaching the highest total number of **5,635** individuals (representing **51.67%**). Notably, August 2022 recorded **127** visits, (representing **34.70%**) reaching a total number of **3,763** individuals, (representing **34.51%**) while the month of July 2022 had the least visits of **79**, (representing **21.58%**) comparably with other months reaching a considerably number of **1,507** individuals (representing **13.82%**) accordingly. The PoCs reached included boys, girls, men and women.

**VISIT TO CAMPS**

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

states and monthly analysis of number of reported visits to camps in the BAY State from the month of July to September 2022.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No, of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	264	12665	192	14060	268	13,926	724	40651
<b>Adamawa</b>	15	539	15	663	03	122	33	1324
<b>Yobe</b>	36	259	37	357	32	1013	105	1629
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>13463</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>15080</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>43604</b>



A total of **862** visits to camps reaching a grand total number of **43,604** people were reported during the third quarter 2022 across the BAY States.

State by state analysis indicates that in Borno state, **724** visits (representing **83.99%**) were conducted reaching a huge increase and total number of **40,651** people (representing **93.23%**). Adamawa state recorded **33** visits, (representing **3.83%**) to camps reaching a total number of **1,324** persons, (representing **3.03%**) while Yobe conducted **105** visits, (representing **12.18%**) reaching a total number of **1,629** people, (representing **3.74%**). Borno constantly over the years has been maintaining the highest number of visits to camps as well as the highest number of people reached. This is due to the huge numbers of camps located in various locations of the state.

In the month of July 2022, a total of **315** visits (representing **36.54%**) were held reaching a total number of **13,463** people (representing **30.88%**). August 2022 with **244** visits (representing **28.31%**) reaching a total number of **15,080** people (representing **34.58%**).

In the month of September, 2022, a total number of **303** visits (representing **35.15%**) were held reaching a total number of **15,061** people, (representing **34.54%**).

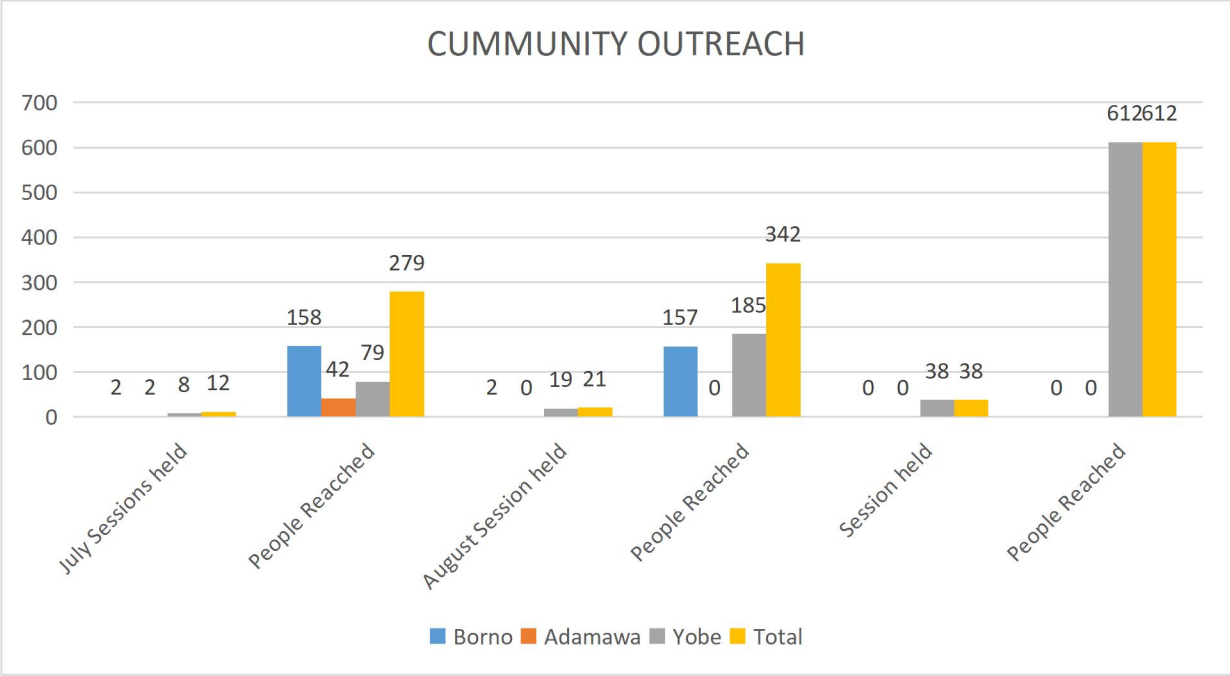
The month of July, 2022, recorded the highest number of visits conducted while the month of August 2022 recording the least number of visits. Nevertheless, the month of August, 2022 recorded the highest number of people reached while the month of July 2022 recorded the least number of people reached. Comparably, there was a decline of number of persons reached in the month of July, 2022.

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Community outreach across the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe covered a wide range of issues such as protection issues, security, socio-economic and political matters. These issues were tailored to address specific shortcomings and concerns reported during the period under review within each locality with mitigating measures.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No, of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	02	158	2	157	0	0	04	315
<b>Adamawa</b>	02	42	0	0	0	0	02	42
<b>Yobe</b>	08	79	19	185	38	612	65	876
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1233</b>

### Number of Community outreach held in the BAY states from the months of July to September 2022



The table above reflects the disaggregation of Community outreach meetings held during the third quarter 2022. A total of **71** visits reaching a total number of **1,233** people were reported in the BAY States.

State by State analysis indicated that human right monitors in Yobe State conducted the highest community outreach meetings with **65** visits (representing **91.55%**) reaching a total number of **876** people (representing **71.05%**). Borno State embarked on **04** visits, (representing **5.63%**) reaching a total number **315** people, (representing **25.54%**) while Adamawa had the least of **02** visits (representing **2.82%**) reaching out to **42** people (representing **3.41%**) during the third quarter 2022.

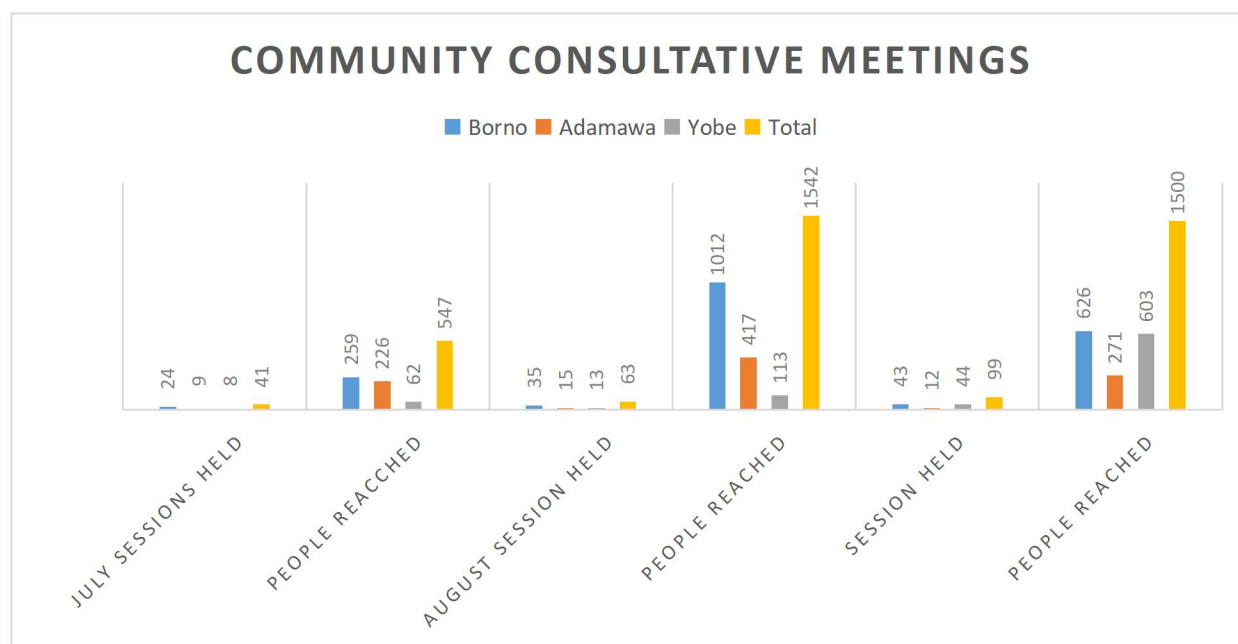
The monthly analysis indicated that there was steady pattern of reporting during the community outreach held by human right monitors within the reporting period. The month of September 2022, recorded the highest number of people, reaching **612**, (representing **49.63%**) conducting **38** visits, (representing **53.52%**). In August, 2022, people reached were **342** (representing **27.74%**) with **21** visits, (representing **29.58%**) while July, 2022 recorded the least of **279** people (representing **22.63%**) with **12** visits (representing **16.90%**).

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS**

Community consultative meetings across the three States covered a wide range of focus group meetings on key protection issues such as security, socio-economic, political and other specific topic of interest. The community consultative meetings are

crucial in the sense that various human rights issues prevalent in the various communities were identified by members of the communities. Consultative community meetings are held with the leaders and other groups of people in the communities and the meeting is conducted across all the LGAs of the BAY States. The table below illustrated the number of Community Consultative meetings held in the BAY states from the month of July to September 2022.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No. of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	24	259	35	1012	43	626	102	1897
<b>Adamawa</b>	09	226	15	417	12	271	36	914
<b>Yobe</b>	08	62	13	113	44	603	65	778
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3589</b>



The table above reflects the disaggregation of Community meetings held from the month of July to September, 2022. A total of **203** visits reaching **3,589** people took place during the third quarter 2022.

State by State analysis indicated that human right monitors in Borno State conducted the highest community and consultation meetings reaching a total number of **1,897** people (representing **52.85%**) with **102** visits (representing **50.25%**). This is followed by Yobe State, with **65** visits (representing **32.02%**) reaching **778** people (representing **21.68%**). Adamawa state recorded the least, of **36** visits, (representing **17.73%**) reaching **914** people (representing **25.47%**) accordingly. During the period under review, under

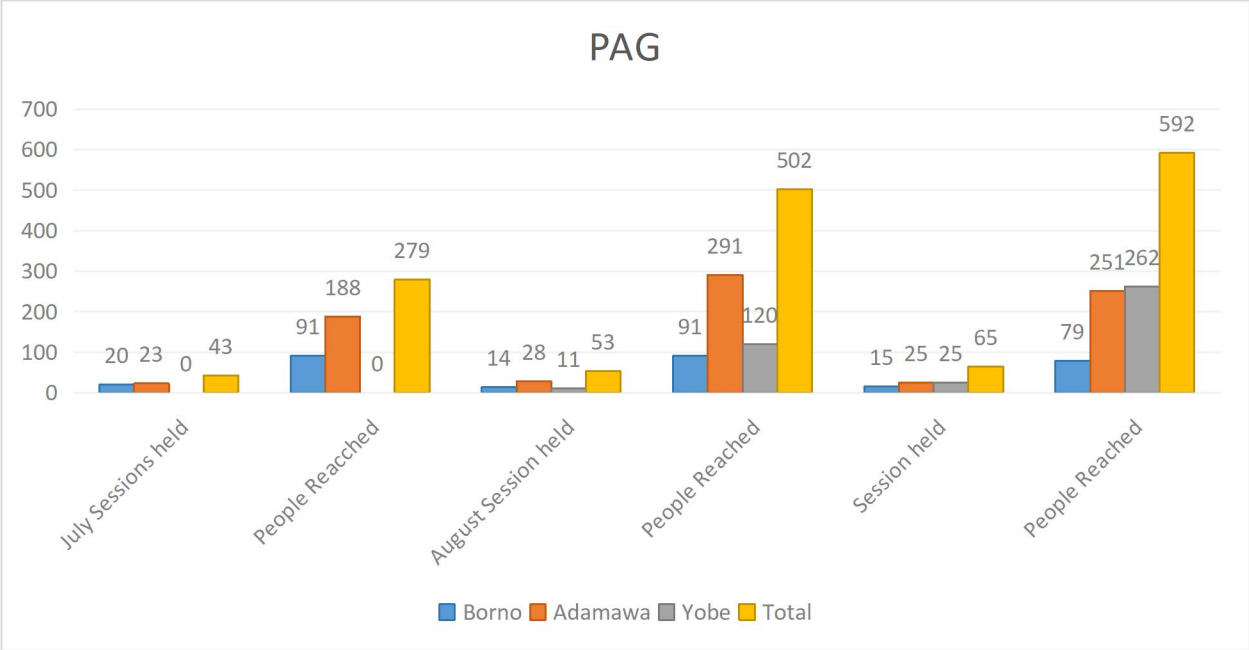
community consultative meeting, the number of people reached did not increase steadily with the number of visits conducted.

The monthly analysis indicated that the month of August 2022 recorded the highest number of people, reaching **1,542** (representing **42.97%**) conducting **63** visits (representing **31.03%**). In September 2022, people reached were **1500** (representing **41.79%**) with **99** visits, (representing **48.77%**) while July, 2022 recorded the least of **547** people (representing **15.24%**) with **41** visits, (representing **20.20%**).

## PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG) MEETING

The protection monitoring project has improved the connectivity between the human rights monitors and the community-based protection action group (PAG). The PAG members are selected members, who liaise with the human rights monitors and other humanitarian actors on behalf of their communities. This connectivity has been able to identified human rights issues that needed humanitarian assistance as well as improved the protection responses of the project with other humanitarian actors. The reporting pattern of figures during the period under review was progressive. Find below, number of Protection Action Group meeting held in the BAY states from the month of July to September 2022

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No, of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	20	91	14	91	15	79	49	261
<b>Adamawa</b>	23	188	28	291	25	251	76	730
<b>Yobe</b>	0	0	11	120	25	262	36	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1373</b>



As the table illustrates above, the total number of meetings conducted by human rights monitors with PAG member in the three States during the third quarter 2022 was **161** visits reaching a total number of **1,373** people.

In terms of state-by-state PAG activities, Adamawa State recorded the highest number of **730** people (representing **53.17%**) with **76** sessions, (representing **47.20%**). Yobe State reached the total number of **382** people, (representing **27.82%**) recording **36** visits, (representing **22.36%**) Borno State reaching the least total number of **261** (representing **19.01%**) people and conducted **49** visits, (representing **30.44%**).

Comparatively, all the sum total of the months shows progressive pattern of reporting. For instance, the month of July recorded **279** people (representing **20.32%**) and conducted **43** sessions, (representing **26.71%**). August, 2022 recorded **502** people (representing **36.56%**) with **53** visits (representing **32.92%**) while the month of September, 2022 recorded **592** people (representing **43.12%**) conducting **65** sessions, (representing **40.37%**)

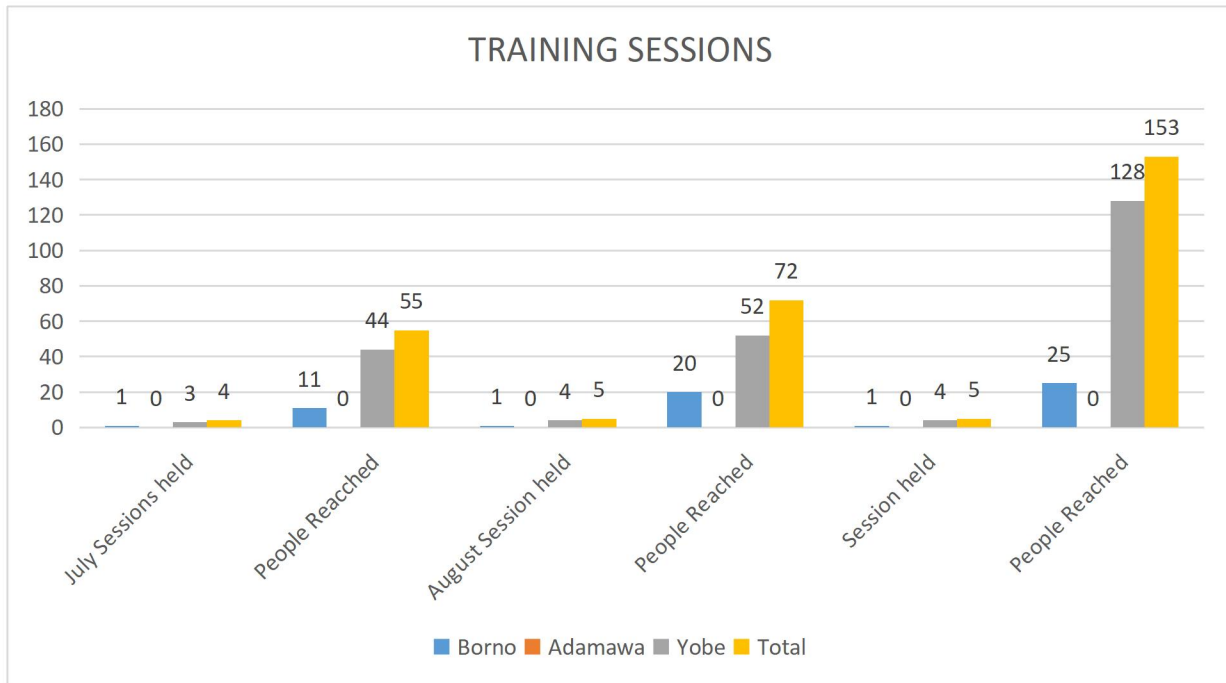
The month of September, 2022 recorded the highest number of people reached as well as the highest number of visits conducted.

**TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

Different training and capacity building was conducted in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), humanitarian partners and MDA's on topical issues and on skills acquisition training in carpentry, tailoring, beads making, soap making etc. This skills acquisition program will enable them get back to their normal life and engage in livelihood options as a means of sustainability. Training was also conducted with the military, Nigeria Police Force, Immigration, Nigerian Custom Services as well as Nigeria

Security and Civil Defence Corp NSDC. In like manner, paramilitary training was carried out during the period under review. Find below, numbers of Trainings held in the BAY states from the month of July to September 2022

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held) (July – September)	Total No. of People Reached (July – September)
<b>Borno</b>	01	11	01	20	1	25	3	56
<b>Adamawa</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Yobe</b>	03	44	04	52	4	128	11	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>280</b>



The total number of training conducted by the human rights monitors in the three States during the third quarter 2022 was **14**, reaching a total number of **280** persons.

In terms of state-by-state capacity building, Yobe State recorded the highest number of **224** people (representing **80.00%**) with **11** visits, (representing **78.57%**). This is followed by Borno states reaching the total number of **56** people, (representing **20.00%**) recording 03 visits, (representing **21.43%**). No training was conducted during the period under review by Adamawa State as illustrated above.

Relatively, the month of September, 2022 recorded the highest number of persons, with **153** people, (representing **54.64%**) and conducting **05** visits, (representing **35.71%**). This is followed by the month of August, 2022, reaching out to **72** people (representing **25.72%**) and having **05** visits, (representing **35.71%**). The month of July 2022 reached out to **55** people, (representing **19.64%**) with **04** visits, (representing **28.58%**).

Comparatively, the month of September, 2022 recorded the highest number of people reached while the month of September and August, 2022 recorded the highest number of visits conducted. The month of July 2022 recorded the lowest number of people reached and the lowest number of visits conducted during the period under review.

### **DETENTION FACILITIES**

Auditing of Detention facilities is an addition to the protection monitoring project in the BAY states.

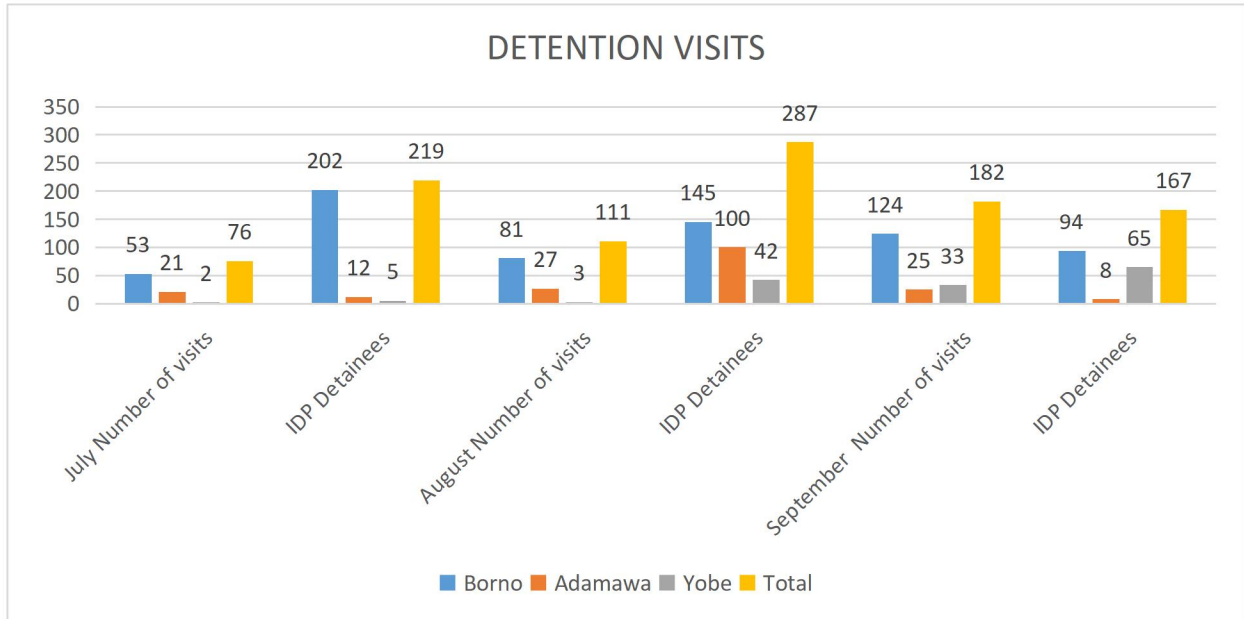
Feedback from human rights monitors shows that in the third quarter 2022, visits to detention facilities were conducted within the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The protection issues identified through the visits within the BAY states include but not limited to unlawful arrest, prolong detention, theft, fighting, stolen property, rape cases, sexual exploitation, use of illicit substance and other civil offences.

The human rights monitors visited the detention facilities often within the reporting period as reflected in the main report and intervened in cases in ensuring that the rights of PoC and other detainees were protected as at the time of the audit. Referrals were also made by the HRMs where cases could not be managed by them.

The table below shows the number of detainees identified in the detention facilities as well as the number of visits conducted on monthly basis during the third quarter 2022. The monthly main report throws more light on the names of the detention facilities visited as well as further information on these facilities. It is important to note that intervention carried out in detention facilities were not basically on persons of concern but also other detainees identified in the detention facilities. However, the table below indicated mainly persons of concern in the detention formations in the three project states.

<b>States</b>	<b>July Number of Visits</b>	<b>Detainees</b>	<b>August Number of Visits</b>	<b>Detainees</b>	<b>September Number of Visits</b>	<b>Detainees</b>	<b>Total Numbers of Visits</b>	<b>Total Number of Detainees (July – September)</b>

							(July – September)	
<b>Borno</b>	53	202	81	145	124	94	258	441
<b>Adamawa</b>	21	12	27	100	25	08	73	120
<b>Yobe</b>	02	05	03	42	33	65	38	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>673</b>



A total number of **673** detainees were identified and conducting **369** visits to detention facilities during the period under review in the BAY states by the HRMs. There was progressive increase of number of visits to detention facilities by human rights monitors from the month of July to September, 2022.

Borno state identified **441** detainees, (representing **65.53%**) and conducted **258** visits, (representing **69.92%**). Adamawa state identified **120** detainees, (representing **17.83%**) and conducted **73** visits, (representing **19.78%**) while Yobe State identified **112** detainees (representing **16.64%**) carried out **38** visits, (representing **10.30%**).

Monthly analysis revealed that in the month of July 2022, **219** detainees, (representing **32.54%**) were identified with **76** visits, (representing **20.60%**). August 2022 had **287** detainees, (representing **42.65%**) conducting **111** visits, (representing **30.08%**) while in the month of September 2022, **167** detainees, and (representing **24.81%**) were identified with **182** visits, (representing **49.32%**).

The detainees were identified in detention facilities during the period for various offences and some of whom were released upon the intervention of human right monitors while other awaits court proceedings. When persons are detained, they should be treated humanely in all circumstances and have access to medical care. In the absence of risk to public health, they should be given immediate attention without delay.

## **FACILITIES IN THE DETENTION CENTRES**

Detention facilities audited during the visits were WASH, educational, recreational, vocational, and health facilities. Findings from the visits reveal that these facilities are either not available or grossly inadequate.

In terms of facilities in the detention centres, some of the detention facilities only have First Aid Box. There are no health facilities in the police detention facilities audited. Generally, in the three project states, sick detainees are taken to nearby hospitals for treatment. The Power supply in all the detention facilities has remained unstable. The limited generators in some of the detention facilities were hardly used due to fuel constraints and other logistic problems.

In Adamawa for instance, the vocational facilities identified in the custodial centres were tailoring, laundry and cap knitting, though it was reported that they lack sufficient working tools. Football playing is the only source of recreation in the custodial centres at Adamawa State and HRMs also reported that religion teaching is the only type of educational facilities available in the custodial centres. However, in Borno and Yobe States, educational facilities were not available in the detention facilities as at the time of auditing.

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

Subsequently, inadequate water supplies and largely unhygienic environment were some findings of monitors during the visits. For instance, in Adamawa state at the custodial centre, Mubi in the month of August, 2022, the use of pit toilet is still in use and the detention facilities were found to be unhygienic due to the numbers of users.

It was also observed that all the custodial centres visited during the audit exercise was overcrowded. Furthermore, most of the structures of the detention facilities were observed to be dilapidated and dehumanized for detainees as well as for the personnel working in the detention facilities. Hence the need to carryout renovation of the detention facilities on regular basis with utmost urgency.

In all the detention formations, it was also observed by human rights monitors the need to purchase additional operational (patrol) vehicle while those in use should be repaired for effective and efficient policing. It was discovered by the HRMs that the offices of the personnel in the detention facilities lack modern working tools and most of the office furniture and equipment were obsolete and need to be replaced.

Monitors discovered that suspects were detained beyond the prescribed hours by law. Some detention facilities were found to be congested this could be largely due the

gradual increase in number of crimes committed by individuals, as well as due the small physical space of the detention facilities as observed by the monitors. In most of the detention facilities, females are usually kept behind the counter due lack of availability of cell for female detainees while in large formations, cell facilities are made available for female detainees/inmates.

## **CONCLUSION**

In the third quarter 2022, it was revealed that the security-related incidents have directly affected PoCs which have cut them off from their main means of livelihoods. It was also reported that humanitarian actors continue to work under an increasingly volatile operational environment, which have adversely impacted negatively on humanitarian programmes, planning and activities. Conversely, it has become more difficult to reach people-in need, particularly those outside garrison towns.

One of the main concerns presently is that PoCs rely on humanitarian assistance to survive. Due to the insecurity in some locations, some humanitarian organizations are pulling out and as a result of their pulling out there is a considerable decrease in humanitarian assistance leading to inadequate supplies of intervention to PoCs.

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR) should be enforced in all custodial centres as well as in other detention facilities across the country in order to bring about efficient and effective reforms.

## **COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

To address the gaps as identified and reported by human right monitors, the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) etc. will need to play their roles/obligations effectively and efficiently towards the plight of PoCs in ensuring that their human rights are not violated/abused.

The listed highlights of comments and corresponding recommendations are based on the roles/obligations of relevant stakeholders which are centered from the protection issues identified by the human rights monitors in the third quarter 2022. These recommendations are enumerated for effective implementation.

### **To the Government**

1. The laws against sexual gender based violence (SGBV) should be stringent and punitive measures should serve as a deterrent to potential perpetrators;
2. PoCs in some locations in the BAY States complained of lack of access to voter's card registration center. Some have to travel/trek long distance to obtain PVC. This is discouraging because of long distance and the risk on the road. It is

advisable that INEC and relevant stakeholder make the registration centers close to the PoCs to enable them vote during the forthcoming 2023 election;

3. In achieving SDG Goal 4 (4:1) gate keepers should ensure that every child is given a qualitative, sound education and ensure equal access to all levels of education for a more promising prospect. Education should be a priority to children in humanitarian situations and the systemic barriers that hinder the implementation of an effective education system should be prohibited;
4. Government should ensure the sustainability of the National homegrown school feeding program (NHGSFP) which act as an incentive for families to enroll and keep children in school as well as tackle poverty, improve the health and education of children and other vulnerable groups;
5. There is need for government and humanitarian actors to increase the supplies of food, shelter, NFIs and other interventions at various levels to alleviate the plight of the PoCs;
6. More secondary schools should be established in all the locations to ensure child development which will empower them to become successful individuals in life as well as develop the society at large;
7. The State Government and relevant stakeholders to establish special Humanitarian support mechanism to the elderly and other vulnerable groups;
8. Deploy environmental officers for frequent inspection of IDPs camps/settlements, returned/host communities to improve and maintain good hygiene environment. This will curtail the spread of cholera and other health issues as being witnessed during the reporting period under consideration;
9. Livelihood support should be centered more on empowerment rather than gift items. This will reduce PoCs being over dependence on others as well as reduce spousal neglect/abandonment;
10. Adequate funding of the security agencies in the BAY states for effective and efficient services is of essence;
11. Government and other relevant stakeholder should ensure that health care facilities are established close to the PoCs in order to ensure that the health needs of the PoCs are attended to timely;
12. Dynamic and pragmatic approach to domestication of Kampala Convention for PoCs is of utmost importance. Continuous consultation and advocacy with Government and other relevant stakeholders to agree on the passage of the State laws on the protection and assistance of IDPs in the respective States is of importance; and

13. Detention facilities across the project states should be provided with adequate basic necessities such as health, water, electricity facilities etc. as well as equipped offices for personnel in order to conform to the minimum standard stipulated by the UN;

#### **To the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)**

1. Increased sensitization and awareness raising on the need for PoCs to acquire livelihood options to improve their living condition and avoid dependence on government and humanitarian actors for interventions;
2. A lot of shelters were destroyed in the course of the rainfall/storm during the reporting period under consideration. Humanitarian actors as well as relevant stakeholders should scale up efforts to ensure that these damaged/makeshift shelters are replaced while additional shelters are built to ease the accommodation problem for the PoCs;
3. Interventions at all levels to the vulnerable groups should be prioritized by all. This will improve the physical and mental health of these category of people;
4. There is urgent need to attend to the psychological, social and emotional/mental effects of conflict, on PoCs. Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions should be designed to enable PoCs the ability to recover quickly from severe events, especially if there is a supportive environment;
5. Humanitarian actors should explore the process of using local actors to access difficult locations for interventions; and
6. There is need for urgent lifesaving assistance especially on all protection issues to reduce PoCs vulnerability.

#### **To the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**

1. There is a need for NHRC HRMs to intensify sensitization and awareness raising campaign on matters relating to PSEA especially to individuals who are likely to use their position/influence alike to desist from committing crime relating to SEA;
2. Continuous consultation and outreach meetings by HRMs in all communities on emerging issues and peaceful co-existence among spouses and families;
3. Follow-up of referrals by human rights monitors to ensure effective interventions by relevant stakeholders;

4. Training and retraining of military, law enforcement agencies, MDAs, paramilitary, community leaders, PAGs etc. to ensure human rights of PoCs are promoted and protected;
5. Mainstreaming human rights at different levels in the BAY states;
6. Improvement on effective reporting process on protection issues in the BAY states; and
7. The Commission should advocate for speedy establishment and reconstruction of security apparatus and establishment of courts where they are lacking in all locations of the three project states.

### **To the Security Agencies**

1. There is a need to improve on the security architecture in the BAY States. During the reporting period, several cases of bombing, kidnapping, herders attack, banditry, sexual harassment of women by herdsmen and other forms of criminality were reported;
2. Law enforcement officers should fast track investigation of crimes reported to them to enable victims access support and justice timely;
3. There should be intensive effort to establish additional police outposts in LGAs of the BAY States that do not have sufficient outposts to accelerate actions on civil and criminal cases;
4. Provision of additional security personnel for farmers while farming to prevent cases of kidnapping, abduction and destruction of farm proceeds by NSAG; and
5. Ensuring that suspects in detention facilities are either charge to court in good time or be released.

### **To NDLEA**

1. Continuous sensitization and awareness raising campaign on the danger of psychoactive and other dangerous substances at IDP camps, settlements, returned/host communities;
2. Actively engaging PoCs on preventive drug abuse activities such as advocacy and counselling, and rehabilitation of drug users. This will keep the communities safe from the dangers of illicit substances and their purveyors; and

3. Prosecution of traffickers of dangerous substances in the communities through effective drug law enforcement.

### **To the Judiciary**

1. Establishment of formal court possibly in LGAs in locations where there are no presence of court for speedy dispensation of Justice for all offenders;
2. Courts in all locations of the BAY States should ensure that cases brought before it, is promptly, yet fairly and transparently dealt with especially SGBV cases;
3. Regular visits to detention facilities to review cases as well as ensuring detainees/inmates are not made to stay longer than the necessary stipulated period as prescribed by law; and
4. Implementation of non-custodial measures for decriminalization of petty offences in order to serve as one of the tools for decongestion of custodial centres.

### **To Other MDAs**

1. To advocate for better coordination and synergy amongst MDAs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that PoCs have a better and fulfilling life by protecting their vulnerability.

### **PoCs COMMUNITIES**

1. Communities gate keepers are also enjoined to provide the security agencies with the needed information that will enable them combat all crimes in the communities.
2. Communities should ensure quick reporting of all crimes to the necessary authority. This is to ensure a free and non-violent environment within the community.