

Quarterly REPORT



for
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)
**AND UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)**

PROJECT ON

**PROTECTION MONITORING OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)/
RETURNEES IN ADAMAWA, BORNO AND YOBE STATES**

FIRST QUARTER 2020



FORWARD

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

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

To get prompt and desired results, Human Rights Monitors work in synergy with stakeholders like Protection Action Groups, relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of government and other organizations with mandate to promote and protect human rights, popularly called the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG). This cooperation is key in addressing the human rights and humanitarian challenges of the PoCs through team work. This is needed to form strong referral pathways necessary for prompt response to cases.

This first quarter report covers January, February and March. It examines the relevant aspects of the human

rights monitoring project during the period under review. The report is classified according to states highlighting human rights issues identified on the field by the Protection Monitors.

Some of the issues covered in this edition are issues bothering on right of women (Sexual and Gender based violence, rape/sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, physical violence, forced/early marriage, domestic violence/neglect, harassment, security threat against women/girls, etc.); right of the child (child labour, Lack of parental care and maintenance, hawking, child marriage, unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, child labour, etc); civil and political rights; right of the vulnerable group; economic, social and cultural rights; access to justice, etc.

The report provides some comparative analysis on human rights issues covered. For instance, Awareness Raising Sessions carried out in the states may be a factor for increase or reduction in occurrence of reported incidents in respective locations.

We commend the various interventions of humanitarian actors, government agencies, etc despite the difficult terrain in which they have to work, we also use this medium to call on the government at various levels to do more in providing the needed assistance to the PoCs to reduce the effect of the calamity on them.



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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The protection issues resulting from the humanitarian crises in the North East is now in its tenth year with no end in sight. Incessant attacks from non-state armed groups (NSAG) comprising of Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP) and Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad (JAS), coupled with counter-insurgency operations by the military has led to a never-ending cycle of violence and displacements creating new emergencies in what is already a protracted situation. Despite a significant scale-up of humanitarian response since 2016, significant gaps have persisted requiring further intervention.

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

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

Of special note are witnessed instances of deliberate actions by NSAG aimed at damaging UN facilities in the field and abductions of aid workers. In January and

August, 2019, attacks on UN Humanitarian Hubs in: Rann and Banki but were repelled by Nigerian army coupled with the abduction and execution of 2 individual contractors affiliated with ICRC, 1 staff member of Actions Against Hunger as well as the uncertainty surrounding the fate of some aid workers abducted in between by NSAGs further compounds the safety of humanitarian and human rights work in the area.

The effects of continued agitations by NSAG have been numerous, not only curtailing access to affected populations by humanitarian actors, but also seriously impaired access to basic needs & services and livelihood opportunities by IDPs who already lost everything in their flight for safety. First, as of October 2019, a significant number of roads formerly assessed as “no escort needed” in BAY states now require military escort due to high risk of ambushes. Field presence has been affected as prolonged and complex attacks on major towns forced to suspend humanitarian programmes and withdraw staff. Threat of terrorism persists in the Northeast despite enhanced security measures introduced by the government and complimented by humanitarian security management system. As of October 2019, the humanitarian situation in the following LGAs has been evaluated as extremely severe: Gujba, Kaga, Konduga, Damboa, Chibok, Askira/Uba, Michika, Bama, Dikwa, Mafa, Jere and Maiduguri (MMC) and catastrophic in the Monguno, Mobbar, Madagali and Gwoza. These 16 LGAs accommodate 75% of the total displaced populations in the 3 BAY states (1,353,784 IDPs compared to 1,815,174 in the BAY states).

Second, displacements have not only increased in scale, but also in complexity. With regards to scale, while in January 2019 displacements in the three BAY states were estimated at 1,758,277 people (DTM 26), by the end of July, 1,815,174 were displaced (DTM 28) in the three BAY states. This represents an increase of more than 3%. Borno remains the epicentre of the crisis, accounting for more than 73% of all evaluated states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe). As of 16 July 2019, the 6 states were

accommodating a total of 2,018,613 IDPs (398,236 Households) – in January, IDPs in the 6 states were 1,948,349 people (382,296 Households). In terms of complexity, more than 88% of assessed IDPs were displaced since 2014 and 2015; and 11.9% are new IDPs displaced in 2016-2018. This shows not only the protracted-nature of the crisis, but also the sheer lack of prospects for durable solutions. In addition, according to July statistics, only 19.8% of assessed IDPs have been displaced one time. The remaining 80.2% (1,618,847 IDPs) have been displaced two times. Furthermore, 21.22% (428,410 IDPs) of assessed IDPs have been displaced 3 times. This is a portrayal of the scale of suffering and exacerbation of vulnerabilities, including loss of resources and opportunities for livelihoods. Insurgency remains the predominant cause of displacement (accounting to more than 92.6% of all displacements) the remaining 9% is caused by communal clashes (7%) and 2% by natural causes. The two most affected LGAs by displacements are MMC and Jere, accounting for more than 26% of total displacements.

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

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

violated by uncontrolled rag-tag armed actors who burst into IDP hosting areas to mete violence, disruption of normal life and commission of protection incidents.

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

From January to June 2019, 99% of SGBV survivors assisted by data gathering organizations were female. This highlights the fact that women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV. 54% of reported incidents of GBV reported were perpetrated against IDPs and 33% of these incidents were perpetrated during the displacement process.

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

While a lot has been achieved leading to recovery of

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

The project seeks to improve the protection, restore the dignity and wellbeing of Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host Communities in the North Eastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe through the development and implementation of community-based Human Rights Monitoring interventions, by way of regular monitoring missions, collection, analysis and dissemination of protection data/information to protection actors through UNHCR, advocacy interventions, awareness raising campaigns, cooperation with civil society for monitoring and support to detainees, interventions for release of individuals arbitrarily detained, legal assistance to survivors of violence and exploitation, and the surveillance of the humanitarian situation as a whole.

The foregoing background gave birth to the renewal of the partnership between UNHCR and NHRC for the protection of population of concern through human rights monitoring for the 2020 project circle.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the intensive efforts of security agencies in the recovery of territories occupied by the insurgents and the return of many IDPs to these recovered communities, field reports indicated that the humanitarian, human rights and protection needs of IDPs and returnees remain pertinent. Reports still indicate that IDPs and returnees continue to be subjected to serious human rights violations such as: sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); violation of right to freedom of movement, arbitrary arrest, lack of equality in access to justice, lack of access to food, education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); The 2020 project on the protection of people of Concern (PoC) through Human Right Monitoring seeks to intervene in these protection challenges through training, sensitization, monitoring, advocacy with relevant stakeholders, identification of human right issues and establishment of effective referral and follow up pathways, interfacing with relevant stakeholders and conducting needs assessments on the recovered communities.

Field reports also revealed huge gaps in the operational responses of law enforcement agencies and other government agencies, particularly the ones with protection mandates. While efforts by the military and other government agencies are laudable in the context of closing these gaps, it is germane that operations adopt a Human Rights Base Approach (HRBA) to ensure efficiency and sustainability. This position has been situated in the context of human right monitoring and protection issues of IDPs and returnees in detention facilities, which had informed the focus of the protection-monitoring project for 2019.

The 2020 project is human rights based and Monitoring of the issues relating to the PoCs would be done bearing in mind the human rights principles and standards; that IDPs and returnees are highly susceptible to detention (mostly arbitrary). This could be as a result of discrimination or the fact that many IDPs and returnees go unregistered. Nevertheless, where IDPs and returnees are detained, Article 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes the right of people that

have been deprived of their liberty to “*be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person*”. This means that detention should be necessary and reasonable, as defined by the context of the given situations. Detention should also be kept at an absolute minimum and in adherence to the Mandela Rules and guidelines for the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to internal armed conflict.

The need to monitor detention facilities with a focus on IDPs and returnees aligns with the Commission's mandate to ensure that they meet up minimum international standard.

The weekly reporting template has been modified to encompass the focus of the 2020 protection of the PoCs through human rights and considers the following factors: the demographics of the PoCs, human right issues under different thematic areas such as; right of the child, right of women and vulnerable groups, civil & political rights, economic social& cultural rights and access to justice. Human Rights Monitors did not use this reporting template in January and February, but started its use from March, 2020.

In light of the large number of security threats such as alleged attacks by herdsmen, Boko Haram insurgents, etc, as well as destruction of properties that plagued the three States in the first quarter, security risks as a protection issue, recorded the highest number of reported cases. The dire security situation in all three States prompted a large number of other protection concerns. These concerns included: lack of access to food (caused by destruction of produce following herdsmen attacks on communities); lack of access to shelter and non-food items (caused by IDP housing constraints informed by the increased displacement of persons following continued violent insurgent activities and clashes between herders and farmers); and lack of access to education (caused by the influx of displaced children and a disproportionately low number of teachers and schooling facilities).

The foregoing notwithstanding, the first quarter of the

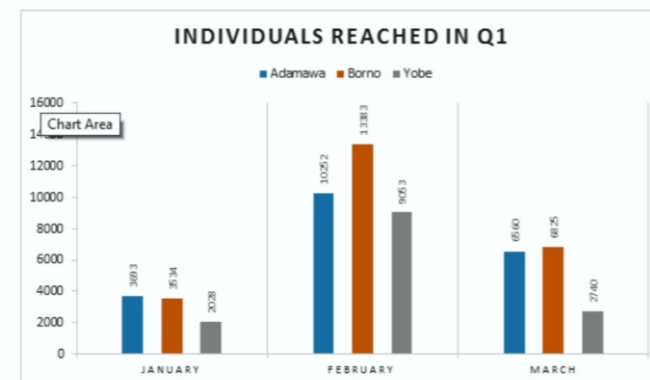
2020 project circle was characterized by a general reduction in reported cases of human right issues. This was largely influenced by the timely referrals by Protection Monitors, interventions by other partners, agencies and other factors.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The feedback from the project states for the first quarter of 2020 (January – March 2020) under review reflects the total number of the PoCs reached in the target locations. The demographics are segregated based on locations, ages of individuals and households of all the PoCs reached within the reporting period.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	3693	3534	2028	9255
Borno	10252	13383	9053	32688
Yobe	6560	6825	2740	16125
Total	20505	23742	13821	58068

The table above and chart below show the statistical representation of individuals reached as reported by the Human Rights Monitors within the period.



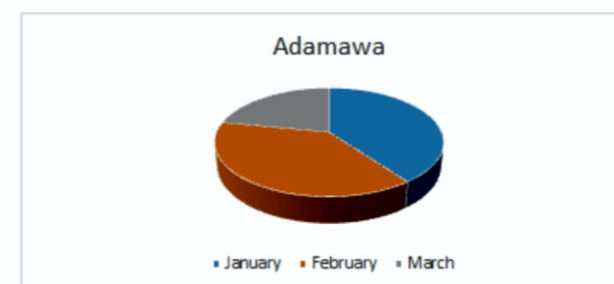
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEMOGRAPHICS

Across the three project states, the HRM recorded that they reached a total number of 58,068 individuals within the months of January, February and March, 2020. The locations of these individuals comprise of the camps, the host communities and returnee communities within the project target areas. In January, the Human rights monitors recorded a total number of 20,505 individuals, 23,742 in February while 13,821 were reached in March across the three project states.

ADAMAWA

In the first quarter of 2020, the Monitors in Adamawa state reached a total number of 9,255 PoCs in the state within their area of coverage. 3,693 individuals were reached in January, 3534 reached in February while 2028 in March. Comparatively, there is a significant reduction in the number of PoCs reached in the state in March. This can be attributed to the COVID 19 pandemic in the month of March and in the bid to curb the spread of the virus the state government introduced different measure which among others is the restriction of movement in the state. The Human Rights Monitors could not access the target areas as it was in January and February.

Graphical representation of individual reached in Adamawa state in the first quarter of 2020

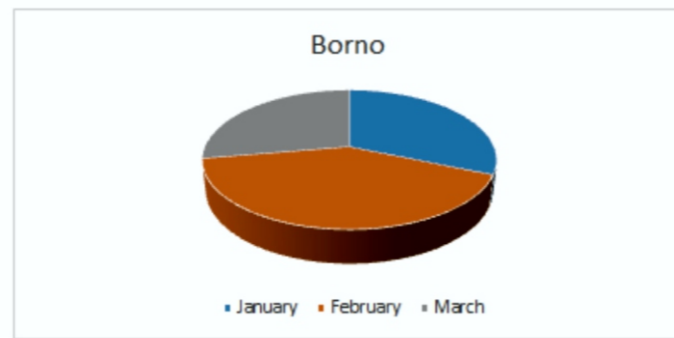


BORNO

As stated in the table above, Borno state recorded a statistic of 32,688 PoCs reached within the first quarter. 10,252 individuals were reached in January, 13,383 in February and 9,053 in March.

Comparatively, the state recorded the highest number of POCs reached within the reporting period. The high number of individual reached could be as a result of the wider area of coverage by the Human Rights Monitors in the State. Similarly, there is a reduction of individual reached in March which may also be attributable to the COVID 19 pandemic in the State.

Graphical representation of individual reached in Borno state in the first quarter of 2020

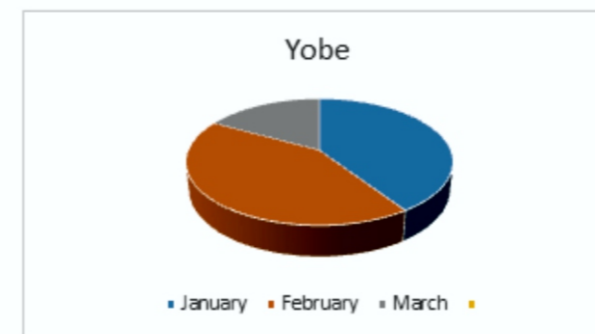


YOBE

The report of Yobe state recorded a demographic of 16125 PoCs in the first quarter . The breakdown shows that the Monitors were able to reach 6560 individuals in January, 6825 in February and 2740 in the month of March. The representation of the figures also indicated a reduction in the number of the POCs reached by the

monitors in the month of March which may equally be equated with same factor that affected Adamawa and Borno State within same period of reporting.

Graphical representation of individual reached in YOBE state in the first quarter of 2020



HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED

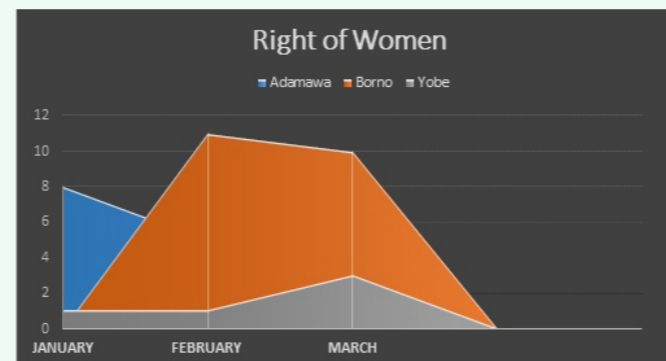
In the bid to ensure the protection, promotion and enforcement of the rights of the PoCs in the project states, the Human Rights Monitors documented and referred cases of human rights violations identified in various areas of coverage in line with the thematic areas of focus of the National Human Rights Commission. These focus areas are as follows: Right of Women, Right of the child, civil and political rights, right of the vulnerable groups and economic social and cultural rights.

RIGHT OF WOMEN

The cases relating to rights to women recorded under the reporting period are Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Inhuman and degrading treatment, forced marriage, harassment, rape, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, security threat against women etc.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	8	5	2	15
Borno	0	11	10	21
Yobe	1	1	3	5
Total	9	17	15	41

The table above and line graph below show the disaggregation of cases as reported by the Human Rights Monitors within the period.

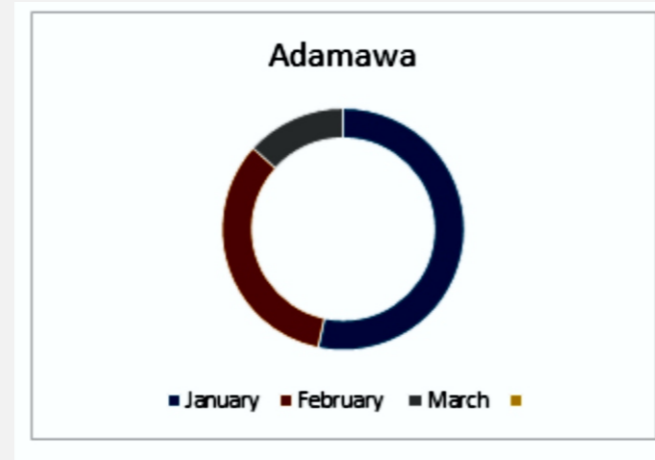


ADAMAWA

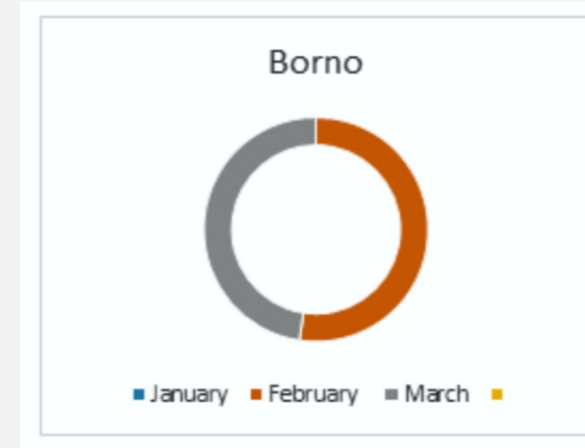
The reports from the field in the first quarter showed that there was high rate of cases relating to women in January and gradual decline of cases in February and March. Some of the issues identified are domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual violence and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment. The feedback gotten from the field showed that 15 cases were identified within the reporting period. Three (3) cases of inhuman and degrading treatment, two (2) forced marriages, three (3) SGBV and seven (7) on economic violence.

Adamawa experienced the greatest decrease in the number of persons affected by cases relating to women. From information gathered, it appears that as the frequency of awareness raising sessions increased (alongside the number of women reached during the awareness raising sessions), the number of persons affected by SGBV related cases decreased. Notably, the SGBV centred awareness raising/ sensitization sessions addressed how to stay safe from SGBV and how to complain if one is under threat of SGBV or if one becomes a victim.

The correlation between the number of awareness raising and community outreach sessions, the number of women reached and persons affected by SGBV and other related cases in Adamawa within the period of January, February and March 2020



The correlation between the number of awareness raising and community outreach sessions, the number of women reached and persons affected by SGBV cases in Borno across January, February and March 2020.



BORNO

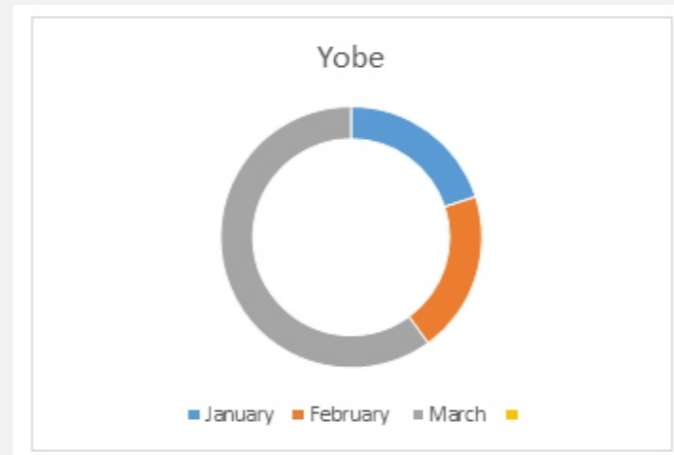
Comparatively, as the table shows, Borno recorded the highest number of cases affecting women such as, inhuman and degrading treatment, physical violence, SGBV etc cases in the first quarter. In January, the state did not record any case under this thematic area but had an increase in the number of cases in February and March 2020. The recorded cases included one case of sexual abuse, one incident of threat against women, 3 cases of rape, 3 on economic violence, 6 on dignity of human person, 4 on GBV and 5 on domestic violence. Although Borno recorded the least number of affected persons, the number of women affected by cases of human rights between February and March increased. Borno also recorded the lowest number of awareness raising and consultative sessions within the three months under consideration.

It may be argued that Borno state does not show a direct correlation between the number of persons affected by right to women cases, the number of the monthly awareness raising/ community outreach sessions and number of people reached during the sessions, because the number of women affected increased in March. It can be inferred that the frequency of these sessions impacted on the likelihood of women to report cases.

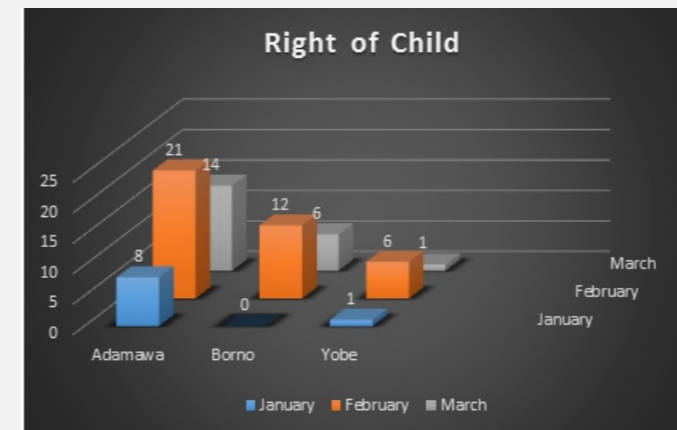
YOBE

The number of persons affected by reported cases of right to women in Yobe State remained fairly consistent during the reporting period. Some issues documented included: 2 cases of rape, 1 sexual exploitation and 2 cases of forced marriage in Buni Yadi, Ngirbuwa, Misandra, Goniri communities. The number of cases recorded in January and February were consistent, however, the number of recorded cases in Yobe increased in March 2020.

Patterns demonstrate that the number of cases reported within the period were increasing and the number of women reached during awareness raising decreased marginally. Yobe saw a slight increase in the number of reported human rights cases affecting women. This increase may have been informed by the frequency of awareness raising programmes centred on SGBV, conducted in Yobe state.



Total number of cases relating to right of the child in in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe across January, February and March 2020.



RIGHT OF THE CHILD

The lowest number of cases of affecting children was recorded in January. February recorded the highest number of cases of issues affecting right of children in February. There is also a decrease in the number of cases in the month of March, showing a significant rise in February compared to the numbers recorded in January and March. The issues affecting the right of the child include: child labour, Lack of parental care and maintenance, hawking, child marriage, unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, child labour, etc

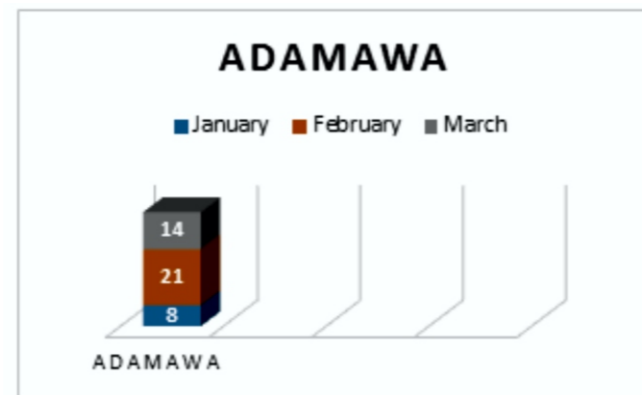
	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	8	21	14	43
Borno	0	12	6	18
Yobe	1	6	1	8
Total	9	39	21	69

ADAMAWA

In the first quarter, Adamawa had the highest total number of children affected by right to child issues. The number of children affected was relatively low in January, saw an extensive increase of over 100% in February and also a decrease in March. Although the report shows that the monitors carried out an extensive awareness raising on topics that ensures protection of right to child cases but there seems to be no correlation on the topics and the fluctuations in the decrease of the cases in January and March 2020.

The cases recorded in Adamawa state within the first quarter of 2020 are ten (10) cases of lack of parental care & maintenance, eight (8) on right to survival & development, eight (8) on child labour, two (2) cases of rape, four (4) affecting the dignity of human person, nine (9) on right to protection and two (2) cases on right to a name & registration at birth.

Total number of children affected by right to child cases in Adamawa state



BORNO

Borno state did not record any case on the rights of children in January 2020. The report recorded a marginal increase in February and also a 100% decrease in the number of reported cases in March 2020. The recorded that Human Rights Monitors in the state conducted an awareness creation session in the camp on protection of the right of the child within the first quarter. The prevalence of the targeted sessions may have influenced the steady decline in the number of affected children between February and March 2020.

The recorded cases are 2 incidents of child marriage, 6 cases of lack of parental care & maintenance, an incident of child labour, 2 cases affecting the dignity of the child, a case of a child recruited into armed group, an incident of sex for survival, two cases of rape and 3 cases of sexual exploitation.

Total number of children affected by right to child cases in Borno state



YOBE

Yobe reported the lowest total number of children affected by cases relating to right of the child during the first quarter.

The reported cases were constant in January and March but recorded a marginal increase in February 2020. Comparatively, as in the cases of Adamawa and Borno, Yobe state also exhibited same pattern of reported cases between February and March 2020. The nature of cases recorded in the state are 2 cases of rape, 1 incident of harmful practices against a child, 2 on sexual assault and 2 on lack of parental care & maintenance.

Total number of children affected by right to child cases in Yobe state



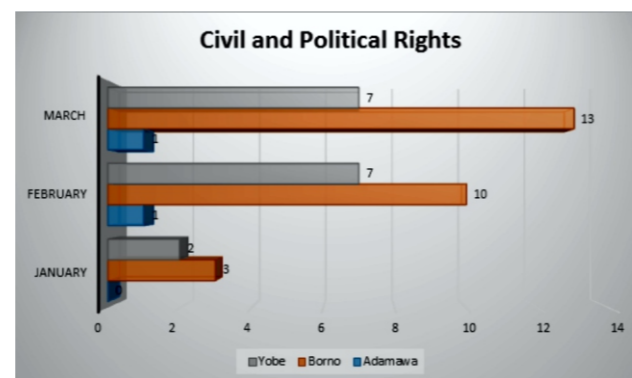


CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

March 2020 recorded the highest number of persons (47.72%) affected by reported cases related to civil and political rights in all 3 States. In February, the number of reported cases decreased (40.9%) but by a narrow margin of 6.2%. The total number of persons affected in January decreased further to 11.36%. Some of the cases reported under the civil and political rights are right to life, unlawful arrest and detention, right to dignity of human person, and right to personal liberty.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	0	1	1	2
Borno	3	10	13	26
Yobe	2	7	7	16
Total	5	18	21	44

Number of persons affected by reported cases of civil and political rights in the three States across January, February and March 2020.

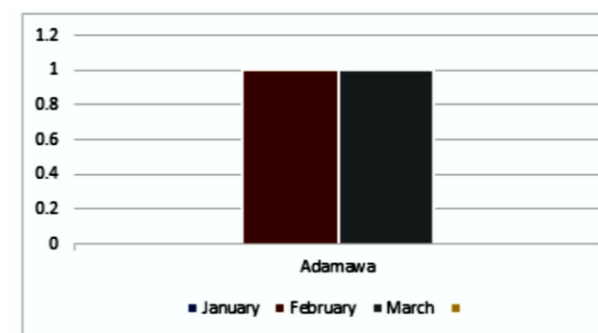


ADAMAWA

Adamawa shows the lowest total number of persons affected by reported cases on civil and political rights in the first quarter with no incident recorded in January. The number of cases reported in February and March remained constant. The first case recorded in the state are threat to life as a result of activities of kidnappers in Didif Mayo community. The security threats spurred by their action led to the shooting of a woman in the community. The second is a case of torture at Anguwan Kafwe Michika 1 ward of Adamawa sate.

The minimal number of reported cases under this thematic area may be as a result of the multiple meetings held by the Protection Action Groups and the Human Right Monitors (PAGs,) aimed at raising human rights and security related consciousness and drug abuse in communities.

Total number of persons affected by Civil and political rights in Adamawa





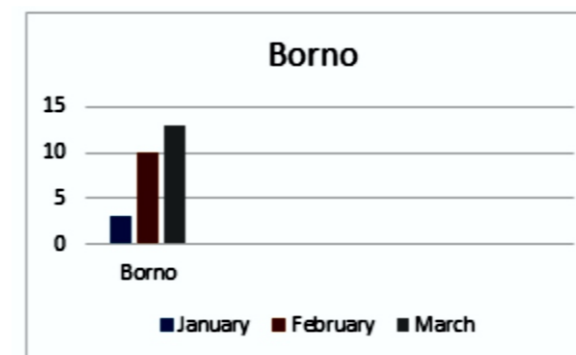
BORNO

The total number of persons affected by cases of Civil and Political Rights in the first quarter was highest in Borno, due to the large number of affected persons recorded in February and March. The table shows a gradual increase in the number of reported cases from January to March 2020. These are 13 cases affecting right to life, 2 on liberty and 10 cases on dignity of human person.

There were multiple cases of release of persons recorded under the reporting period who were unlawfully arrested and detained in Usman Shehu rehabilitation centre, Bulumukutu for over five years. These individuals were reported to have arrived different camps within the state in search of their families and loved ones. Such camps are Dalori camp 2, Bakkasi camp and Mungonu Community. There was also a case of release of two individuals who were unlawfully detained for seven months but have regained their freedom and united with their family in Damasak.

The other issues identified to heighten the risk of prevalence of cases of civil and political rights in the state were tension in the community arising from the activities of the Boko Haram insurgents in the state, manmade disaster like fire incident in the areas and harassment and intimidation by the security personnel and the Civilian Joint Task Force(CJTF) within the communities.

Total number of persons affected by Civil and political rights in Borno



YOBE

Yobe experienced the second highest number of persons affected by cases of civil and political right as reflected on the table.

Similarly, the state recorded 3 incidents affecting the right of liberty of the PoCs, 13 incidents raising threat to life and 8 cases affecting the PoCs right to dignity of human person.

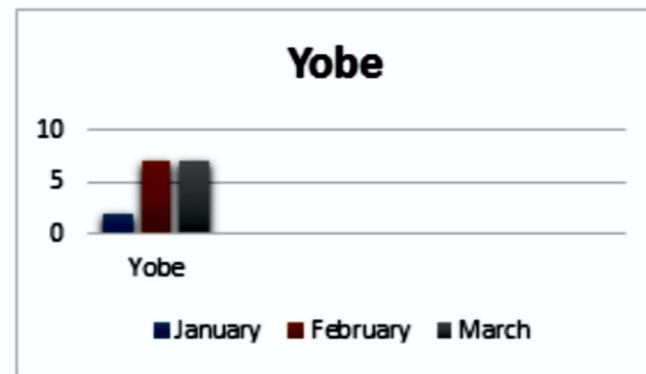
There were return of individuals who had been detained in Giwa Barracks facility for over five years. The attack by suspected Boko Haram insurgents on the Buni Gar Community, which led to the mass displacement of persons, may have informed the large number of affected persons in January. About 8 individuals were recorded to have returned to Goniri Returned Community of the State.

The number of persons affected by cases related to civil and political right in Yobe state remained constant in February and March. The main concerns highlighted in February and March were: an insurgent



attack on a military base in Goniri community. The attackers who targeted the Military Base by firing Rocket launcher from far distance missed their target, hit and exploded on the community houses. Eight [8] people sustained various degrees of injuries and at the verge of losing their life as a result of the Rocket launcher explosion. Different forms of killings by suspected herdsmen in Buni Gari community of Gujba LGA the state which caused tension within the community. Cases of unlawful arrest and detention and right to life were also recorded within the reporting period

Total number of persons affected by Civil and political rights in Yobe state



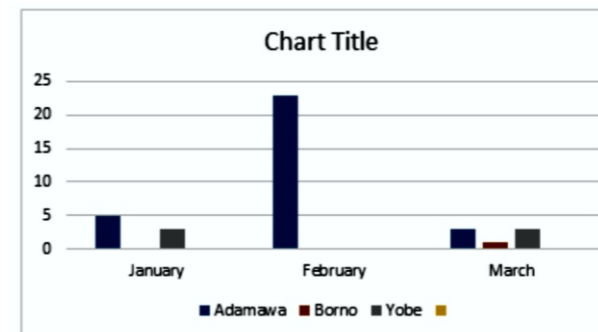
RIGHT OF THE VULNERABLE GROUP

The groups considered to be vulnerable are the PoCs that are disadvantaged and those that can experience a higher risk of social exclusion than the general population. The group that are categorized under this thematic group are people living with disability, the

elderly, pregnant mothers, persons with serious medical challenges; people with mental health challenges etc. Under the project, Adamawa state recorded the highest number of cases in this thematic area, followed by Borno and Yobe states respectively. In the first quarter, across the three project states, few number of cases were reported in January. There was a drastic increase on the number of reported cases in February to 60.5% from 21% reported in January and a decrease (18.4%) in March.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	5	23	3	31
Borno	0	0	1	1
Yobe	3	0	3	6
Total	8	23	7	38

Number of reported cases affecting the Vulnerable Groups in the three States across January, February and March 2020.

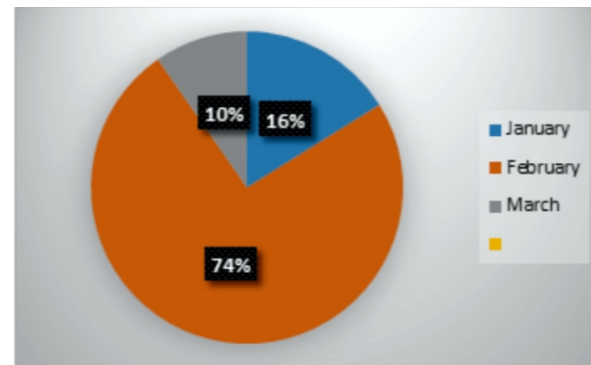


ADAMAWA

In January, February and March, 2020, Adamawa recorded the highest number of cases on abuse of human right of the vulnerable person due to a very high number of cases in February.

The first quarter report showed 13 cases of cases affecting the right of the elderly, 10 affecting pregnant & lactating mothers, one affecting the right of Person living with Disability (PLWD) and 7 on female headed households. Some of the cases recorded were rights of social securities, access to health, right to health of large population of the population classifies as vulnerable in Shagari Phase II, Yolde Pate, Ngolumba, Namantari, Sabo- Pagi, all in Yola South LGA. Other issues raised revolves around right to food, access to livelihood support, etc.

Total number of reported cases affecting the Vulnerable Groups in Yobe state

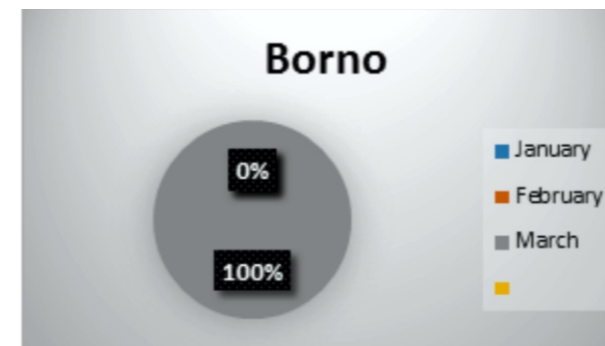


BORNO

The table shows that Borno State had lowest number of reported cases affecting the vulnerable groups during the first quarter of 2020. The Human Right Monitors in the state could not identify any case under the thematic group in February and March but recorded a case in march affecting PLWD. The decline in number of cases in the state in this quarter may be associated with the awareness raising sessions

conducted by the monitors in the camp on different types of right enjoyed by the elderly and redress mechanism available in the state.

Total number of reported cases affecting the Vulnerable Groups in Borno state

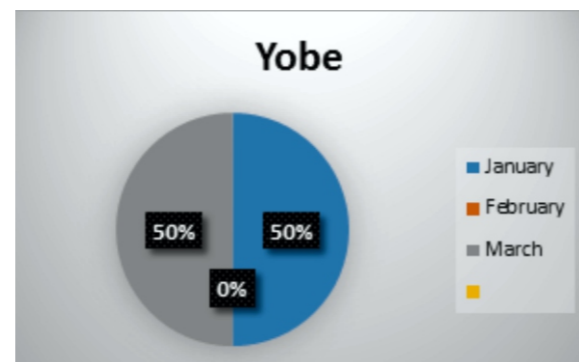


YOBE

Under this thematic group, the Monitors in the state were able to record that the number of cases identified in the state in January and March were constant. The state recorded no case affecting the right of the vulnerable in February, 2020.

The recorded cases were 2 affecting the elderly to security, 1 of shelter, 2 affecting the PLWD access to education and 1 on right to health of the elderly. Some of the details are the case of a 70 years old in the kasaisa Self settled camp who did not have a shelter and has been sleeping in a Mosque. There was also a case involving about 127 elderly persons in Goniri returned community who have not had any form of assistant from the state government or the humanitarians since their return in 2016.

Total number of reported cases affecting the Vulnerable Groups in Yobe state



ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

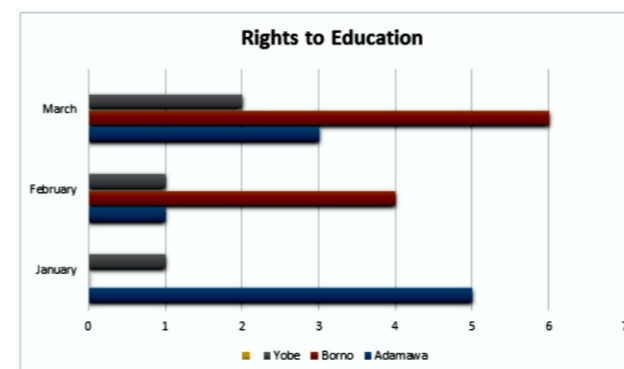
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are those human rights that relate to our ability to live in dignity and participate fully in our society. In this reporting period under review, these rights identified include rights related to social security, and access to housing, food, water, health care, WASH and education.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The highest number of reported cases under right to education was recorded in March. However, the number of cases reported in January and February 2020 was constant and a recorded increased to 47.8% in March.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	5	1	3	9
Borno	0	4	6	10
Yobe	1	1	2	4
Total	6	6	11	23

Number of reported cases related to right of education the three States across January, February and March 2020.



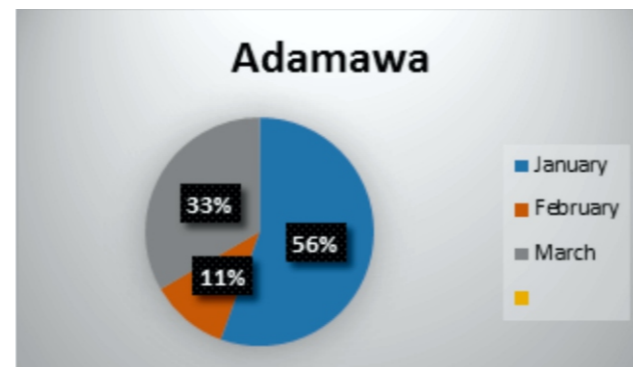
ADAMAWA

In the first quarter, Adamawa had the highest number of cases in January 2020. There was a drastic decrease from 56% on the reported cases to 11% in February and a slight increase to 33% in March. In the first quarter, Adamawa had 9 cases affecting 222 children. Although Adamawa recorded high number of cases of out of school children in Wuro Patuji, Gude ward Mubi South LGA , Kasuwa Shanu, Lamorde ward Mubi South LGA, Madanya, Gude Ward, Mubi South LGA , Wuro Bulde, Nasarawo ward Mubi South LGA , Sanda ,makama 'A' ward Yola South LGA and Wuro patuji hostel B GUDE ward Mubi South in January, the Monitors also observed and recorded a significant reduction in the number of school children in Saminaka, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA and Sabo Pegi, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA. This also

followed by a reduction in the number of reported cases in February and March 2020.

It may be argued that Adamawa state showed a direct correlation between the number of children affected by right to education cases, the number of the monthly awareness raising sessions conducted on the importance of education and also the efforts of the monitors in ensuring that the children are out of the streets.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to education in Adamawa state



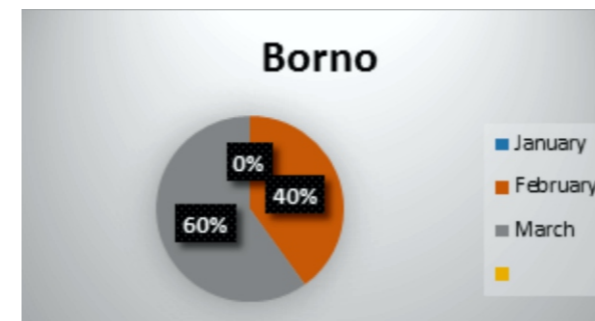
BORNO

Comparatively, as the table shows, Borno recorded the highest number of cases relating to right of education in the first quarter. The state recorded 9 cases affecting 293 children in the camps. According to feedback from Human Right Monitors as shown on the table, Borno experienced a gradual increase in the number of cases relating to right to education. From the

information gathered, it appears that as the frequency of awareness raising/ community outreach and consultative sessions increased (alongside the number of cases identified within the first quarter)

In Veterinary Camp, Monguno LGA which is housing about 826 households do not have school where the children attend and this increased the number of out of school children within the camp. However, the monitors also recorded the intervention of Plan International in GSSS camp, MMC, LGA through the construction of seven (7) class rooms in the camp with a view to providing education to the vulnerable community as well as reducing the rate of children who were hawking and out of school.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to education in Borno state



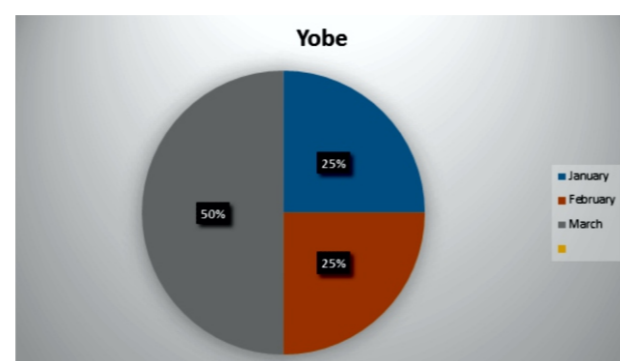
YOBE

Yobe state recorded the lowest number of cases relating to right to education in the first quarter, as reflected on the above table. The state recorded one case each in January and February 2020 respectively and two cases in March.



Reported cases related mainly to non-availability of schools in the community, child hawking and begging. The returned community of Goniri , Gujba LGA, has a population of 5000 households most of whom returned in 2016. The Monitor recorded that about 70% of the children in the community could not access education as a result of absence of school in the community. The children roam and hawk in the town.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to education in Yobe state

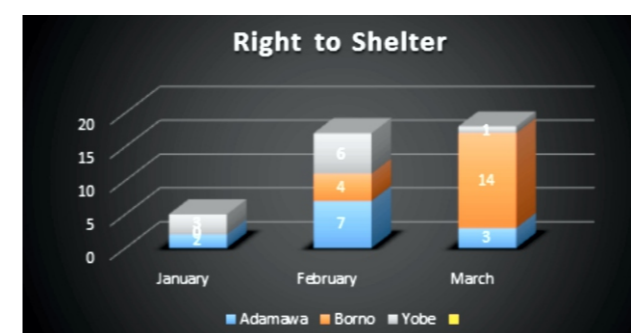


RIGHT TO SHELTER

The following table disclosed a gradual increase on the number of reported cases affecting the PoCs right to shelter between January to March 2020. There was a marginal increase of reported cases between January and February and a minimal increase between February and March 2020.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	2	7	3	12
Borno	0	4	14	18
Yobe	3	6	1	10
Total	5	17	18	40

Number of reported cases related to right to shelter in the three States across January, February and March 2020.

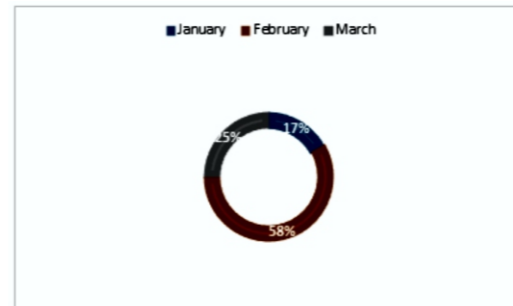


ADAMAWA

In the first quarter, Adamawa recorded the 2nd highest number of total reported cases, with its highest number of reported cases occurring in February. Issued identified are multiple cases of inadequate accommodation for the PoCs in different communities, non-provision of shelter for new arrivals in the communities and nonpayment of rent by some of the PoCs who are living in some communities such as Sangere Bode Jambutu ward, Yola South,, Matakam, Nasarawo Mubi south LGA, Madina Dazalla, Yelwa Mubi North, Wuro Bulde, Nasarawo ward Mubi South , Saminaka, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA , Yelwa, Yelwa ward Mubi North and PW kofare Karewa ward Yola South.



Total number of reported cases relating to right to Shelter in Adamawa state



Total number of reported cases relating to right to Shelter in Borno state



BORNO

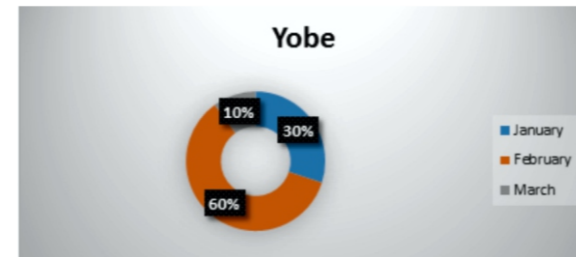
Borno State had the highest total number of cases related to right to shelter in first quarter of 2020 due to the high number of cases reported in March. There was no case recorded in January, the state recorded 4 cases in February with a 104% increase in March 2020. The extensive increase in the state may also be attributed to the deployment of Human Rights monitors in some liberated areas of the state.

Some of the cases reported included the alarming issues of lack of shelter in GSSSS Bama IDP Camp, as at February 2020, due to the accumulated influx of new arrivals from different locations. The statistics of new arrivals that required urgent and immediate intervention on shelter were 244 HH comprising of 725 individuals. The other locations reported to have new arrivals of the PoCs with immediate need for shelter are in Stadium camp, Mongonu, Pulka, Konduga, Damasak and Pulka.

YOBE

Yobe reported the lowest total number of cases relating to right to shelter during the first quarter. In January, the Human Right Monitors recorded 3 cases under this thematic area. In February, there was a marginal increase on the number of reported cases by 100% and a drastic decrease in March by with a 101%. The nature of issues affecting the PoCs right to shelter recorded in the state were mainly as a result of the activities of the insurgents in different locations which renders the PoCs homeless. One of the cases identified is the insurgent attack at communities of Jakana, Mainok in Konduga and Kaga LGAs, Yobe state, an estimated 35 persons that included 10 men, 15 women and 10 children arrived Kukereta, Self-settled camp. The new arrivals were managing with relatives and some in temporary shelter that was in bad shape.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to Shelter in Yobe state



Number of reported cases related to right to Food in the three States across January, February and March 2020.



RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in the community with others has the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement.

In line with the above, the table below indicates that the greater number of the PoCs could not afford/access adequate food in the month of February. There was a minimal difference of 40 % between January and March and slight decrease by 20% between February and March 2020.

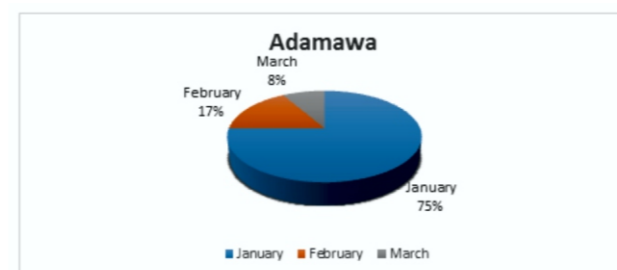
	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	9	2	1	12
Borno	1	8	11	20
Yobe	0	6	0	6
Total	10	16	12	38

ADAMAWA

In the first quarter of 2020, Adamawa State recorded 9 cases in January with a marginal decrease in the number of cases in February and reported only a case in March. There was no suggested cause to explain the significant decline in the cases reported by the monitors in February and March other than the quick interventions of the stakeholders and humanitarian partners in the state in attending to the need of the PoCs right to food as they arise.

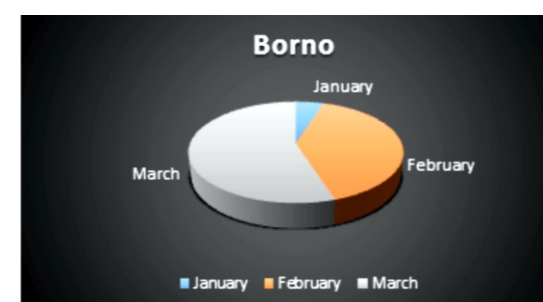
The nature of cases identified by the Monitors are multiple cases of IDPs and Refugees not having access to adequate food in the following locations; Festac Hotel, Yelwa ward Mubi North LGA, Wuro Yanka, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA, Doubeli, Doubeli Ward, Yola North LGA, Madina Dazala Yalwa Ward, Mubi North LGA, Kwanan Waya (Namtari Gurel), Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, Namtari Manga, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA and Wuro Hausa/Dandu, Adarawo Ward, Yola South LGA.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to Food in Adamawa state



camps such as the State Governor's distribution of food to the PoCs in Mongonu, DRC distribution of food in Arabic Village in Ngala, and INTERSOS/WFP intervention in Damasak,

Total number of reported cases relating to right to Food in Borno state



BORNO

Under this thematic area, Borno had the highest total number of reported cases. This was as a result of high number of cases reported in March. The table shows an increase of the cases from January to March 2020. It also indicated that the state recorded 1 case in January, 8 in February and 11 in March.

Within the three months, the issues reported are non provision of food by the stakeholders to some households in stadium Camp, MMC LGA, some arrivals inability to access food In Dalori Camp. Other issues identified were the involvement of the PoCs in survival sex, begging and stealing especially in Teachers Village Camp.

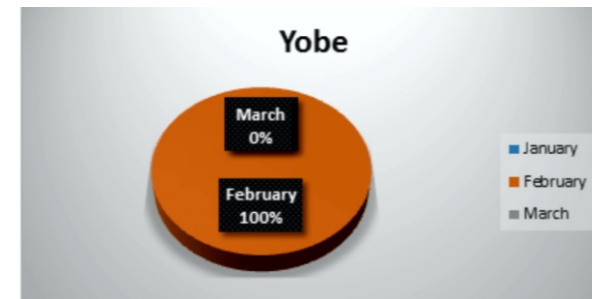
The issues affecting the PoCs right to adequate food were also ameliorated with the intervention of some Government and Humanitarian agencies in some

YOBE

In the First quarter, Yobe state recorded no case under this thematic area in January and march but reported 6 cases in February. Some of the issued identified were in cases of non-access to food by some households in Goniri community/Gujba LGA , Kukareta IDPs Camp/Damaturu LG, Gujba town/Gujba LGA, Mandunari, Ngurbuwa, Bereru, Goniri and Katarko/Gujba LGA.

The report also revealed some interventions by Yobe State Emergency management Agency, Action Against Hunger, WFP and COOPI.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to Food in Yobe state



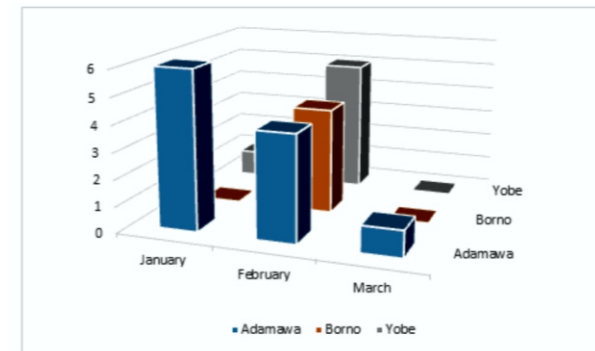
RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER & ENVIRONMENT

February 2020 recorded the highest number of cases related to right to safe drinking water and environment in the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. In January, seven cases were recorded and one case was also reported in March.

The nature of issues identified under this thematic area are lack of boreholes and alternative source of water, Poor sanitation, open defecation among others in some camps, host and returnees communities.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	6	4	1	11
Borno	0	4	0	4
Yobe	1	5	0	6
Total	7	13	1	21

Number of reported cases related to right to safe drinking water and environment in the three States across January, February and March 2020



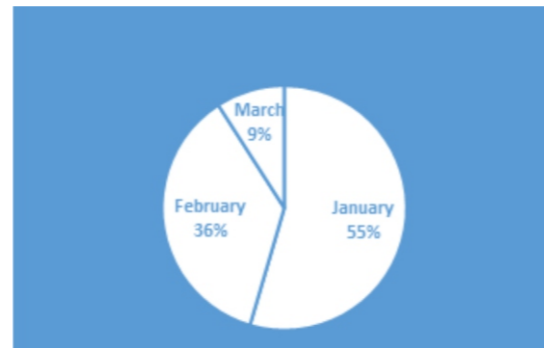
ADAMAWA

In the first quarter, Adamawa had the highest total number of cases affecting the PoCs right to safe drinking water. The state saw an extensive decrease of 40% between January and February. From February to March, there was a significant decrease on the number of reported cases in the state.

The issues identified in the state were unavailability of bore holes in the following locations; Samunaka, Yelwa Ward, Mubi North LGA, Wuro Yanka, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA, Samunaka, Yelwa Ward, Mubi North LGA, Angwan kara, Lamorde ward Mubi South LGA, Sengere Dutse Girei 1 ward. The effect of this is scarcity of water in these locations and this affects the PoCs right to access portable drinking water. Other issues recorded are the filling up of latrines in Wuro

Yanka, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA and Sanda Makama A , WARD which results in open defecation by the PoCs affecting clean and sustainable environment in the community.

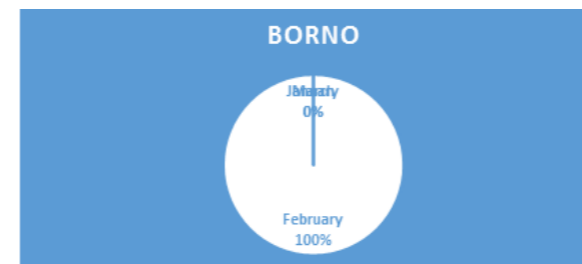
Total number of reported cases relating to right to safe drinking water and environment in Adamawa State



BORNO

Borno state recorded the lowest number of cases in the first quarter of 2020. The table shows that the state did not record any case in January and March but recorded four cases in February making it the case with the lowest number of cases. Some of the reported cases revolve around non availability of water in some of the location, open defecation as a result of the filling of toilet facilities that need dislodgement in the camps. Some of these locations where these issues were identified are International Secondary School (ISS)camp, Monguno (Water Board Camp) and Arabic camp, Ngala.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to safe drinking water and environment in Borno State

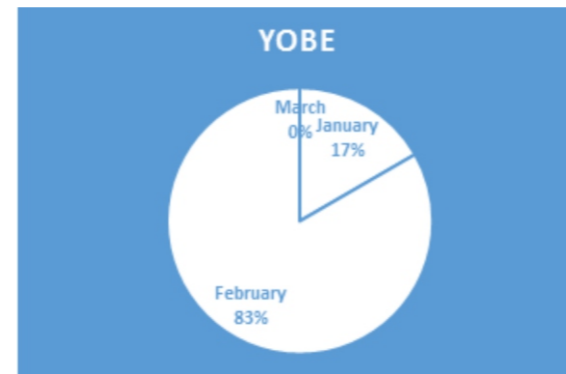


YOBE

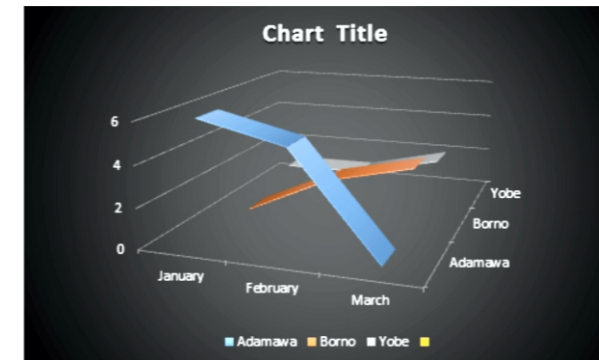
The figures represented on the table showed that the Human Right Monitors in yobe state recorded 1 incident relating to the PoCs right to safe drinking water and clean environment in January. There is a marginal increase on the reported cases by 80 % in February. Comparatively, Yobe showed same trend as Borno with no reported case in March 2020.

The cases reported were issues identified in Goniri community/Gujba LGA where 7,000 persons depended on 4 boreholes for source of water, thereby causing scarcity of water in the community. The Human Right Monitors made refferals which yielded the intervention of the CSDP organization through the reparaire of one [1] of the boreholes located in the community.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to safe drinking water and environment in Yobe State



Number of reported cases related to right to safe drinking water and environment in the three States across January, February and March 2020



RIGHT TO HEALTH

The report identified issues such as access to timely, acceptable and affordable health care services by the PoCs in the camps, host and returnees communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state within the first quarter of 2020. As stated in the table below, the highest total number of cases were recorded in February. There were minimal increase and decrease on the number of reported cases from February and January and February to March respectively.

	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	6	5	0	11
Borno	0	2	3	5
Yobe	1	1	2	4
Total	7	8	5	20

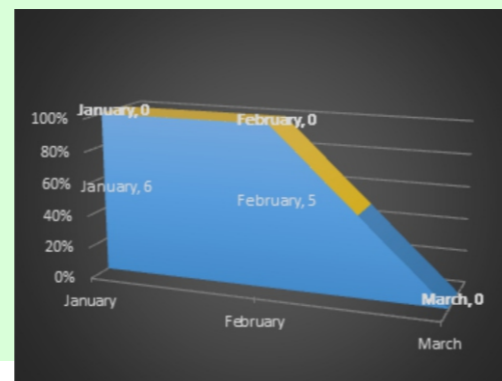
ADAMAWA

Feedback from the project states for the period under review reflects that Adamawa state has the highest total number of reported cases compared to other two project states in the area of protecting the PoCs right to health in the state. In this regard, the Human Right Monitors identified 6 cases in January, 5 in March and no case in February. The trend showed a gradual decrease from January to March which are the months that also recorded the highest number of cases within the period under review.

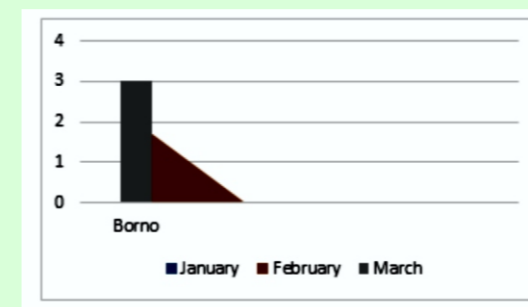
The nature cases identified were on some the PoCs who have various degrees of illnesses who could not access health facilities due to scarcity of fund to pay their medical bills, unavailability of some basic household kits like mosquito nets and blankets which exposes them to malaria and common cold respectively. The location covered by the monitors

within this period of review are Sanda makama A ward, Ngolumba, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA , Shagari Phase II, Bole Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, Yolde Pate, Bole –Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, Sabon Gari, Digil ward Mubi North LGA etc

Total number of reported cases relating to right to health in Adamawa State



Total number of reported cases relating to right to health in Adamawa State



YOBE

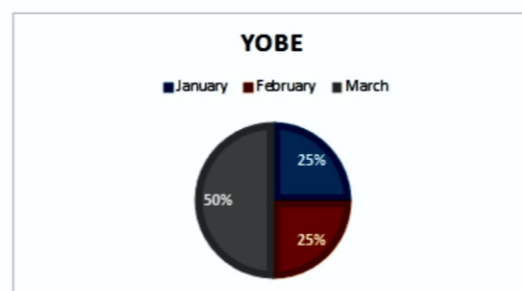
Yobe state had the lowest number of reported cases in the area of right to health in the first quarter of 2020. The state recorded single cases each in the months of January and February and 2 in March. These figures made it the lowest state with the total number of cases under this thematic area compared with Adamawa and Borno State.

The case reported in January affected returned Community of Goniri town in Gujba LG with a population of over 7,000 households faced the challenge of lack of health facilities. This hinders this population access to health facility. The only newly rehabilitated health care facility is faced with no drugs and only offer skeletal healthcare services and pregnant women do not have access to ante-natal services which affects their lives seriously and also raises the children mortality rate.

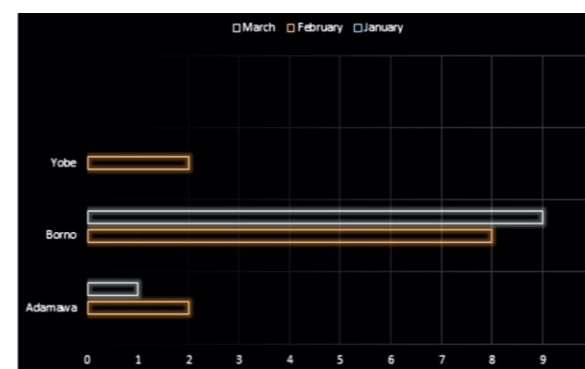
BORNO

In the first quarter of 2020, Borno state recorded five cases under the thematic area of ensuring the PoCs right to health. According to the table, there was no reported cases in January, two cases was reported in February and 3 in march. The reported cases centered around some of the new arrivals in different camps having various degrees of illnesses and measles outbreak in Fulatari, Water board and Ngurno camps in Monguno.

Total number of reported cases relating to right to health in Yobe State



Number of reported cases related to access to justice in the three States across January, February and March 2020



ACCESS TO JUSTICE

During the first quarter of 2020, the table showed that the monitors did not file any report on any issue jeopardizing the PoCs access to justice in January. In February, 12 cases were identified and there was a decrease on the number of identified cases to 46% in March. The reported cases revolve on the PoCs who could not post bail, those who are detained for bailable offences, cases of no legal representation, awaiting trial for over 2 years and lack of documentation.

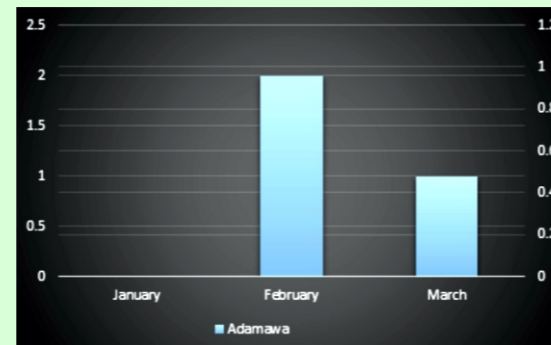
	January	February	March	Total
Adamawa	0	2	1	3
Borno	0	8	9	17
Yobe	0	2	0	2
Total	0	12	10	22

ADAMAWA

In the first quarter of 2020, Adamawa recorded 3 cases of issues affecting the PoCs equal access to justice. Similarly with Borno and Yobe. The state did not have any record of cases in this category in January. In the month of February, 2 cases were recorded and a case was reported in March.

The cases reported in the state were cases of about 19 refugees residing in PW Kofare, Karewa Ward Yola North who have not had any form of documentation. Also, a 25 year old IDP who is in Medium Security Custodian Centre, Ajiya ward Yola North, a native of Gamburu Ngala of Borno State who was arrested on the 14 December 2018 by members of the SARS on the charge of buying stolen handsets. He has been in the correctional center since 2018 on awaiting trial. He has not gone to court and also has no legal representation.

Total number of reported cases relating to access to justice in Adamawa State



BORNO

Borno had the highest total number of reported case in the first quarter of 2020. Although the state did not have any reported case in January, the table showed that the state recorded 8 and 9 cases in February and March respectively.

The nature of issues identified by the Monitors in the state are multiple cases of the PoCs not having enough evidence to substantiate their cases in the police station as well as the court and cases of denial of divorce initiated by parties to the marriage in Arabic Camp Ngala, GSSSS, Bama IDP Camp etc

Total number of reported cases relating to access to justice in Borno State

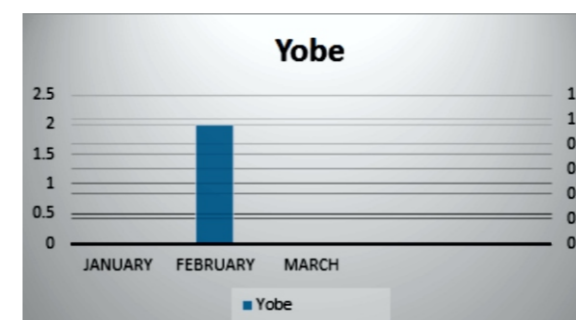


YOBE

Yobe state recorded the lowest total number of reported cases in the first quarter of 2020 reporting only two cases in February. There were no reported cases in January and March 2020 within the period under review.

One of the cases reported was that of an IDP who was arrested without any reason by Vigilante in Babbangida, headquarters of Tarmuwa LGA. The report had it that the vigilante came from Damaturu in a Hilux vehicle, went to the victim's shop, arrested him and drove back to Damaturu. The family and friends could not trace where he was taken to.

Total number of reported cases relating to access to justice in Yobe State

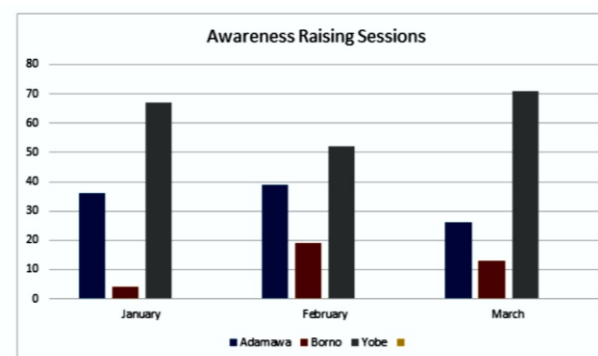


HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS RAISING SESSIONS

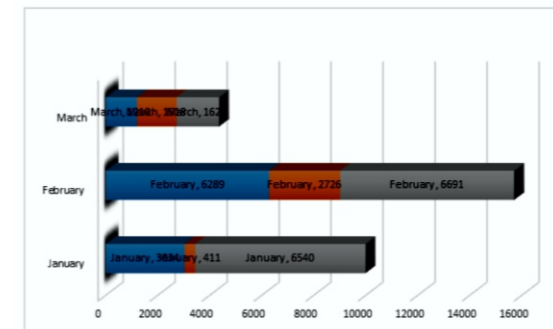
Awareness raising sessions by Human Rights Monitors across the three project States during the first quarter covered a wide range of human right issues. The first quarter report revealed the general pattern of proportionality between the number of human rights awareness-sessions carried out and the number of persons reached. The report shows that a rise in the number of awareness raising sessions leads to a rise in the number of people reached.

	January	People reached	February	People reached	March	People reached	Total sessions	Total NO of people reached
Adamawa	36	3034	39	6289	26	1210	101	10533
Borno	4	411	19	2726	13	1518	36	4655
Yobe	67	6540	52	6691	71	1629	190	14860
Total	107	9985	110	15706	110	4357	327	30048

Number of human right awareness raising sessions conducted and people reached in the three States across January, February and March 2020.



People Reached

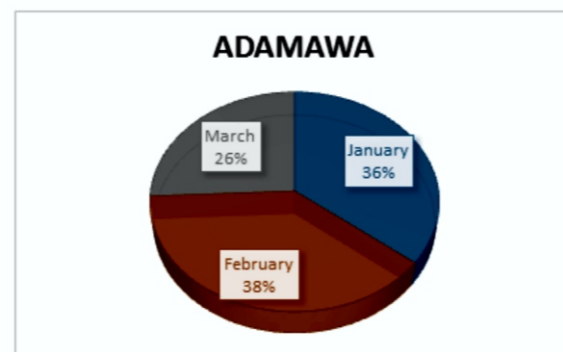


ADAMAWA

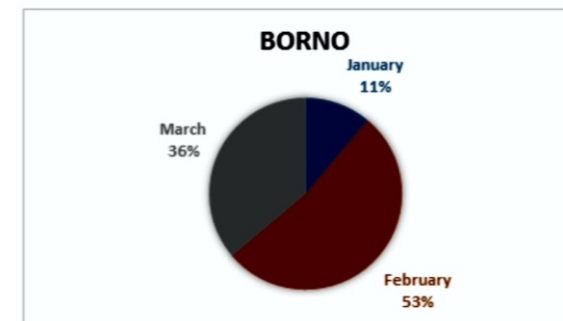
Adamawa recorded the high number of human rights awareness raising sessions conducted in the first quarter. It conducted 36 sessions in January reaching 3034 persons and 39 sessions in February reaching 6289 persons. This indicates that in Adamawa, there was no tangible correlation between the number of sessions held and the number of people reached. The number of people reached through awareness raising sessions could be subject to other factors such as the substance of sessions, the location of sessions, concerns of communities and willingness of community residents to participate in these sessions.

Some of the sessions conducted in the state centred on the following topics as it affects the human rights of the PoCs; Dangers of Child Marriage, Breaking the culture of silence of SGBV in the Community Peaceful Co-existing amongst all, Importance of Child Education and Educating the Girl Child, Fundamental Human Rights, Importance of skill acquisition and being self-Reliance, Food Hygiene etc.

The correlation between the total number of human right awareness raising sessions conducted and people reached in Adamawa State in the first quarter of 2020



The correlation between the total number of human right awareness raising sessions conducted and people reached in Borno State in the first quarter of 2020



BORNO

Borno recorded the lowest number of human rights awareness sessions held and number of people reached in the first quarter.

Unlike Adamawa, Borno demonstrated a direct link between the number of sessions held and the number of people reached. The less sessions held, the less people reached, and the more sessions held, the more people reached.

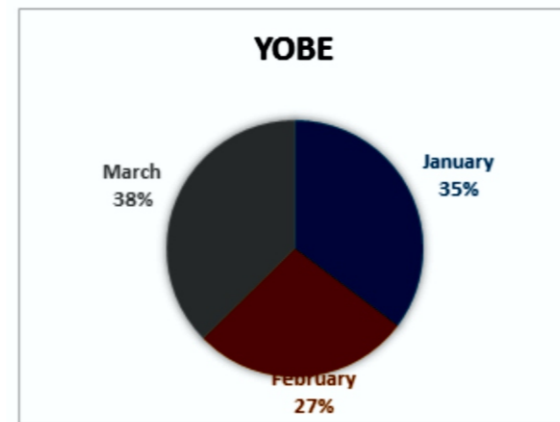
Some of the topical issues discussed during the awareness raisings in the state included but not limited to the following: Domestic Violence and other forms of Gender Based Violence, Focused Group Discussion (FGD) on Reasons for leaving their place of origin, mechanisms of reporting Cases of rights violation, Understanding basic Human Rights principles/standard, Safety and Security, dangers of Drug Abuse, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuses etc.

YOBE

In the first quarter, through human rights awareness raising sessions initiatives, Yobe reached the highest number of people, even though it did not conduct the highest number of awareness raising sessions.

Although the pattern in Yobe is a reflection of similar pattern in Borno, the correlation between the number of people reached and the number of awareness raising sessions engaged in, was less proportional than Borno. Some of the issues discussed by the monitors in the state during the awareness raising sessions included but not limited to the following: Cause and Effect of Lassa Fever, Ways of Preventing crimes amongst youths in the Community, Hand Washing: Ways of Preventing Diseases (COVID 19), the Danger of Bush Burning to Clear Farm Lands, danger of open defecation and importance of keeping the environment clean, importance of women attending ante/ post - Natal care, how to make good use of social amenity provided in the camps etc

The correlation between the total number of human right awareness raising sessions conducted and people reached in Yobe State in the first quarter of 2020

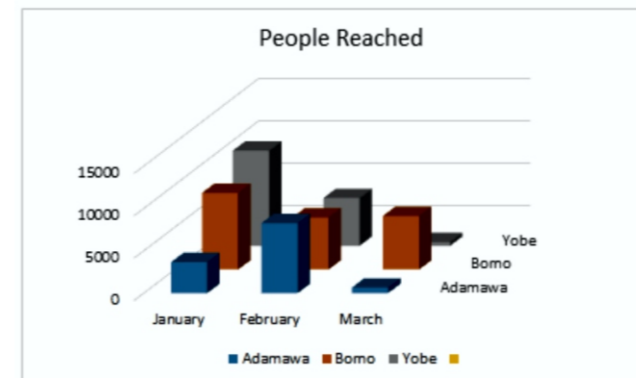
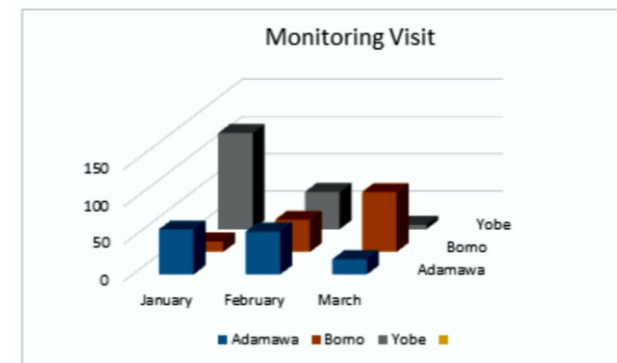


HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

In the first quarter, the most Human Right Monitoring visits took place in January closely followed by February and March. This indicated that there was a gradual decrease in the number of missions made to the sites, This may be influenced by the restriction orders made by the state governments and physical distancing measures to curb the outbreak of the novel Corona virus in the project states. The first quarter shows that the number of protection monitoring visits influenced the number of people reached,

	January Sessions held	People reached	February Sessions held	People reached	March Sessions held	People reached	Total visits	Total people
Adamawa	60	3628	57	8,241	20	635	137	12504
Borno	14	9029	43	6,134	80	6,312	137	21475
Yobe	129	11249	50	5,641	6	438	185	17328
Total	203	23906	150	20016	106	7385	459	51307

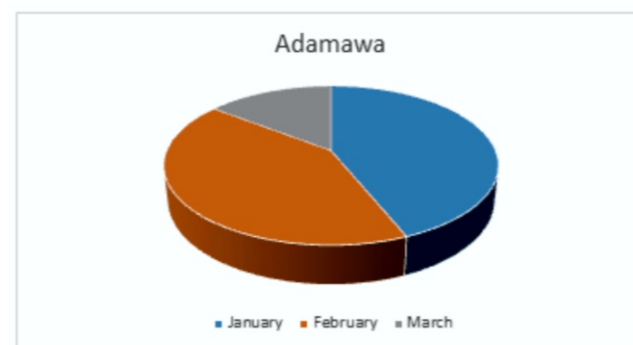
Number of human right monitoring visits made and people reached in the three States across January, February and March 2020.



ADAMAWA

In comparison to Borno and Adamawa engaged in same number of human rights monitoring visits, but reached a lowest number of people through the visits. The table demonstrated that there is no direct correlation between the number of visits made to the sites and the number of individuals reached. They number of people reached could be highly dependent on other external factors at the time and location of visit.

The correlation between the total number of human right monitoring visits and people reached in Adamawa State in the first quarter of 2020

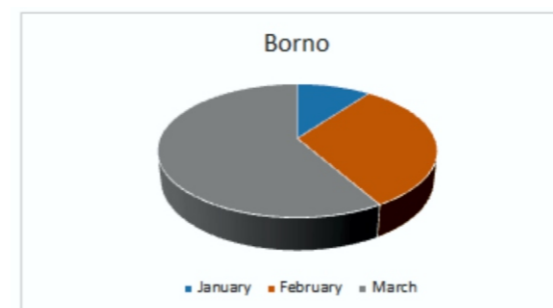


BORNO

Similarly, Borno state recorded the same number of monitoring visits with Adamawa but recorded the highest number of people reached in the first quarter of 2020. The state accounted for 42.2% of the total population reached in the first quarter.

Borno also demonstrated that there was no tangible correlation between the number of visits conducted and the number of people reached. The number of people reached through human right monitoring visits made in the state could be affected by other factors such as the wider location of coverage, having the highest number of monitors assigned in the state and time of visits

The correlation between the total number of human right monitoring visits and people reached in Borno State in the first quarter of 2020

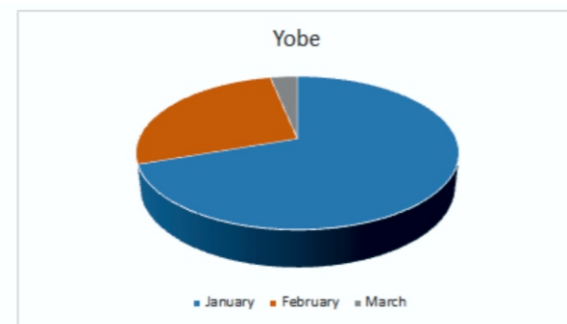


YOBE

With a total of 185 Human Rights-monitoring visits, the state recorded the highest total number of missions made to the sites. This however does not translate to reaching the highest number of people.

However, the relationship between the number of human right monitoring visits and the number of people reached, did not demonstrates a pattern of proportionality similar to that of Adamawa and Borno State.

The correlation between the total number of human right monitoring visits and people reached in Borno State in the first quarter of 2020

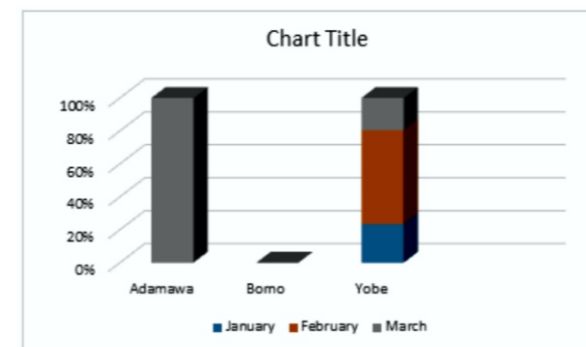


VISITS TO THE RETURNED COMMUNITIES

The table reveals that in the first quarter of 2020, only Adamawa and Yobe states had records of visitation to the returned communities.

	January Number of visits	February Number of visits	March Number of visits	Total visits	People reached	Total people
Adamawa	-	-	29	29	1144	1144
Borno	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yobe	12	29	10	51	406	6467
Total	12	29	39	80	1550	7611

Number of visits to the returned communities and people reached in the three States across January, February and March 2020



ADAMAWA

The human right monitors in Adamawa State could not visit the returned communities in January and February but visited in March. The table showed that they were able to make a total of 29 visits and reached 1144 persons.

The correlation between the total number of visits to the returned communities and people reached in Adamawa State in the first quarter of 2020.

BORNO

There is no record of visits to returned community during the first quarter in the state.

YOBE

Yobe is the only state that carried out visits to the returned communities within January, February and March 2020. The state recorded a total number of 51 visits to different returned communities within the target locations in the state and reached 6467 persons.

The table also showed that there is no direct link or correlation between the number of sessions conducted and the total number of persons reached. The number of individual reached may be affected by location and time of visits.

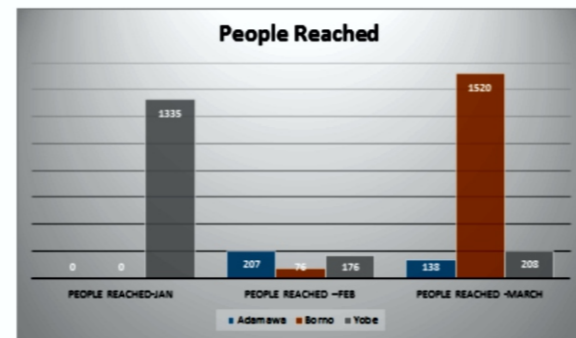
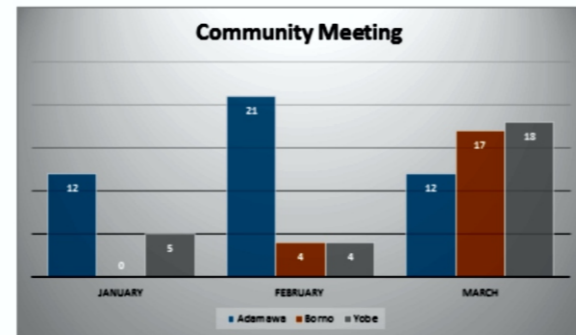
The correlation between the total number of visits to the returned communities and people reached in Yobe State in the first quarter of 2020

COMMUNITY MEETINGS AND CONSULTATION

In the first quarter, the most community / consultations meetings took place in March. The table showed that the monitors had a gradual increase in the number of engagement they had with the community members from January to March.

	January Number of meetings	People reached	February Number of meetings	People reached	March Number of meetings	People reached	Total visits	Total people
Adamawa	12	-	21	207	12	138	45	345
Borno	-	-	4	76	17	1520	21	1596
Yobe	5	1335	4	176	18	208	27	1719
Total	17	1335	29	459	47	1866	93	3660

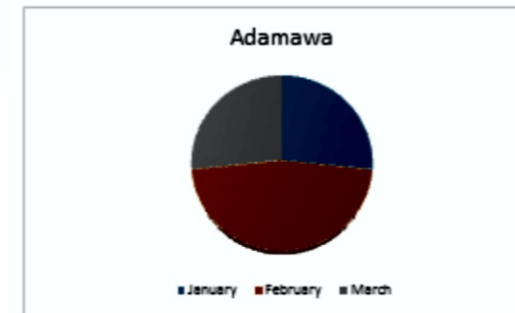
Number of community meetings/consultations and people reached in the three States across January, February and March 2020



ADAMAWA

Adamawa carried out 12 consultation meetings in January but there was no clear record of the total number of people reached in the month. The state had 21 meetings in February and 12 in March. There was no correlation between the number of meetings held and the total number of people reached. This could have been influenced by the issue discussed at a particular meeting and the target audience.

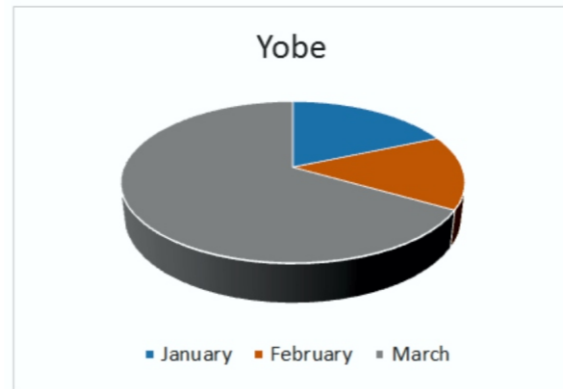
The correlation between the total number consultative meetings and people reached in Adamawa State in the first quarter of 2020



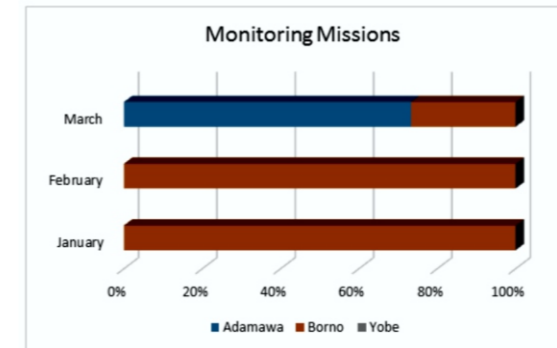
BORNO

Borno state had no record of consultative meetings and the number of people reached conducted in January 2020. The record of activities in February and March demonstrated a direct link between the number of meetings held and the number of people reached. The less sessions held the less people reached, and the more sessions held, the more people reached.

The correlation between the total number consultative meetings and people reached in Borno State in the first quarter of 2020

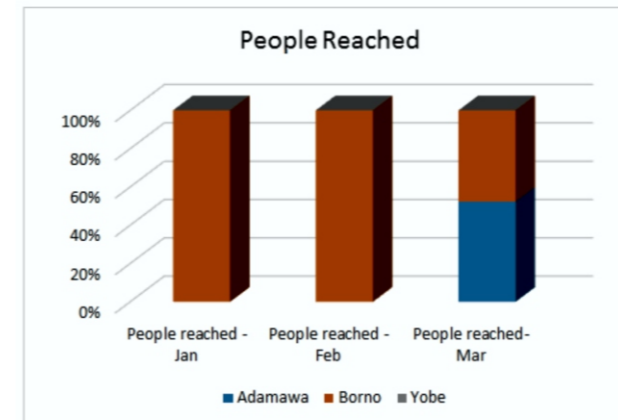


Number of community meetings/consultations and people reached in the three States across January, February and March 2020



DETENTION MONITORING MISSIONS

During the first quarter of 2020, the table revealed that the highest number of visits to the detention facilities were made in February with a total number of 20 visits in Borno state. The table also showed that it is only Borno state that was consistent in the visits within, January, February and March, 2020.



	January	People reached	February	People reached	March	People reached	Total visits	Total people
Adamawa	-	-	-	-	11	22	11	22
Borno	10	93	20	93	4	20	34	206
Yobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	93	20	93	15	42	45	228

ADAMAWA

In the first quarter of 2020, the monitors in Adamawa state reported to have visited the detention facilities in the state only in March. They made 11 visits and reached 11 POCs who were detained in the various facilities of Yolde Pate Police Station, Bazza Police Station Michika LGA, Garden City Police Station Lokwa Ward, Viniklang Police Station Girei, Girei 1 Police Station Girei, Karewa Police Station Yola North, Jimeta Police Station Ajiya Yola North, Gulak Divisional Police Station, New Medium Custodial Centre Mbamoi ward Yola South and Medium Security Custodial Centre.

The human right issues identified during the visits to these detention facilities were violation of the PoCs right to liberty and dignity of human person as most of the detainees had stayed for more than 24 hours in the facility without charging their cases to court.

BORNO

Borno was the only project state that conducted routine detention center visits throughout the three states of the first quarter of 2020. In January, they made 10 visits, 20 in February and 4 visits in March. This indicated that the state made the highest number of visits in February and maintained the same number of individuals reached in January. The figures on the table showed there is no proportionality of the number of visits made and the individual reached in the holding facilities.

The detention facilities visited by the Human Right Monitors in the State during the period under review are; Lamisula Police Station, GRA Police station, Monguno Police, Damasak Police Station, Gubio police station, PULK, 121 Battalion Detention, Dalori Camp 1 Police Out Post , Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Bama Police Station, Ngala Police Station, Bulumkutu Police Station, Baga Police Out Post, Marte Police outpost Bakassi Camp, Kukawa Division Police out post Teacher , Civil Defense office Teacher Village camp etc.

The nature of human rights issues identified during the visits were inability to charge the detainees whom have stayed over 24 hours in detention to court.

YOBE

No detention centers were visited in the first quarter.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This first quarter report highlighted some issues with potential impact on the enjoyment of human rights of the PoCs . These issues include and not limited to the following:

- Substantial influx of returnees to the IDP camps and the host communities in the location of coverage. These new returnees face a lot of challenges which if not handled well will aggravate to human right issues. Therefore, there is need for proper documentation on the actual number of households and individuals returned for effective monitoring of access to basic social services, food and nutrition, shelter, education etc.

- There were also release of detainees who were detained for over the period of 4 years from Usman Shehu rehabilitation center Bulumkutu to the camps and host communities, mainly in Borno and Yobe state.

It is recommended that there should be high level advocacy with the government for effective monitoring of those released and need for reintegration into the communities. There should also be diligent follow and integration to reduce tension within the communities.

- The absence of social amenities in communities affected by insurgents constitutes a major human security, and development challenge in the communities.

It is recommended that Government at all levels, civil society as well as development partners to be involved in the provision of basic social amenities such as water, health facilities, electricity and schools among others in these communities.

- There were clear challenges to access justice despite increase in reported cases of rape and other SGBV in the first quarter of 2020. Challenges such as lack of formal courts in liberated communities, lack of transportation to convey accused persons of SGBV to court in the city centers, etc.

It is therefore recommended that mobile courts should be established to fill the gap in accessing to justice. There should also be improved Synergy with all relevant stakeholders with the mandate of access to justice to speed up interventions both in the IDP Camps and the detention facilities.

- There was noticeable absence of some basic amenities in the liberated areas of Borno and Yobe states especially the security outfit(Police).


It is recommended that there should be concerted effort to re-establish more police outposts in all the LGAs in states to improve the right of access to justice by expediting actions on civil and criminal cases that take place in such areas.

- There were different reports relating to access to portable drinking water. Provision of Portable water is a necessity in various communities to reduce the burden of displacement on the populations of concern and improve their livelihood.

- The report of complete lack of Healthcare facilities in the Returnee Community of Goniri, Gujba LGA, of Yobe State limits access of the PoCs access to health.

It is recommended there should be urgent need for establishment of hospitals in these location to enhance their right to health. In other communities where there are hospitals, it is important to ensure adequate provision of drugs and other essentials needed in Healthcare facilities; and at subsidized rates in order to reduce the cost-burden.

- Feedback from monitors overtime shows that notwithstanding government policy on Free Education in line with the Universal Basic Education Scheme. Many POC were still couldn't access education because of levies and sundry charges in various schools.



Furthermore, the reported case of unavailability of school in Goniri community of Gujiba which made about 70% of the children to drop out of school also need urgent attention. Doing so will address some factors impeding access to education.

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

It is however recommended that government in the BAY States should also put mechanisms in place to address some of the crucial challenges facing the POCs to prevent the outbreak of the pandemic in camps, detention facilities, host and returned communities. It is recommended as a matter of urgent health issue to put in place functional health facilities and personnel in these locations in case of any eventualities.

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

Photo Gallery

