

FORWARD

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

Insurgency in the North East has existed for over a decade now and there are still violence by Non-State Armed Group (NSAG), and clashes between herders and farmers in the North East of Adamawa,

Borno and Yobe States. These crises have prompted massive destruction of public building, shelters, farmlands, properties, mass displacement of persons including loss of lives and livelihood.

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

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

The foregoing background gave birth to the renewal of the partnership between UNHCR and NHRC for the protection of population of concern through human rights monitoring for the 2021 project circle which is to improve on the previous project with the aim of preventing further human rights infringements of Population of Concern (PoC) as well as to facilitate their return while establishing practical sustainable solutions.

The 2021 project is therefore aimed at providing a comprehensive insight into human rights issues concerning the PoCs in order to

enable NHRC, UNHCR, government authorities; humanitarian actors etc. to address such concerns thereby reduce their vulnerabilities.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report is a wrap up of the human rights monitoring activities carried out across the epicenter of insurgency which are the project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe in the fourth quarter (October, November and December of 2021). The report highlights information of the protection monitoring activities carried out at different locations in the aforementioned states.

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

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

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

More awareness on how to live with the COVID 19 Pandemic became necessary as the POCs were continuously thought to observe the Covid 19 protocols, as well as get vaccinated in order to reduce the level of transmission. As the level of infections reduces, it is hoped that there will be corresponding effect in positive interventions.

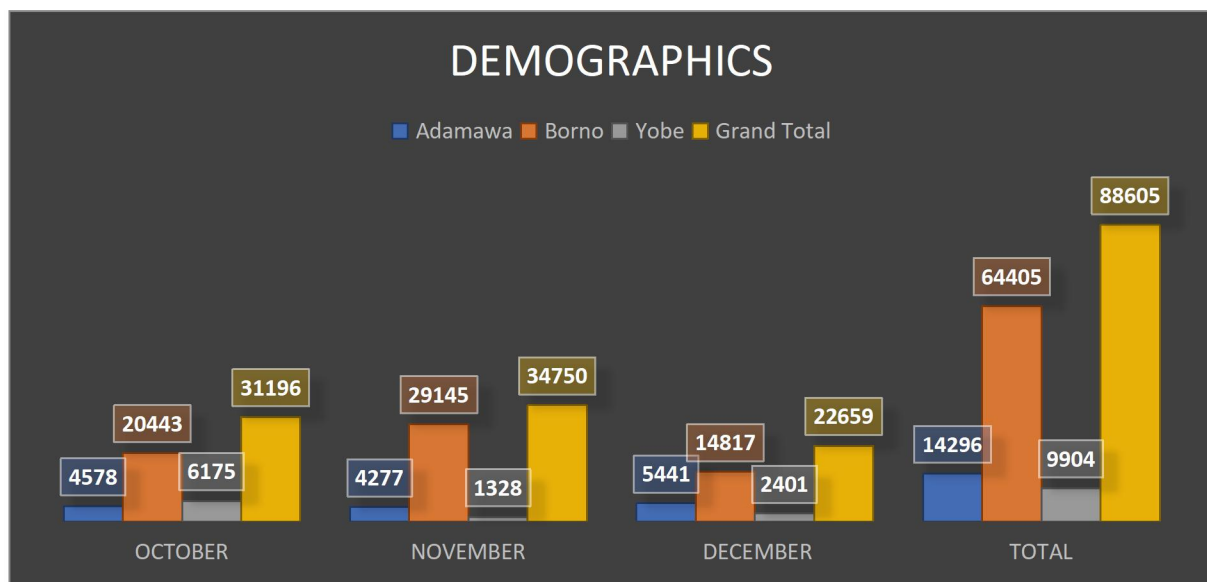
DEMOGRAPHICS

The report of human rights monitoring in the 4th quarter indicated that a total number of 84,437 persons were reached in the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe State.

In October, a grand total of **27,355** Persons of Concerns were reached, in November, a total of **34,750** persons were reached, and in December, a total of **22,332** persons were reached in various households, as reflected in the main report. (Eighty Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty Seven) Persons of Concern were reached within the quarter in the project states as represented in the table below:

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Adamawa	4578	4277	5441	14296
Borno	20443	29145	14817	64405
Yobe	6175	1328	2401	9904
Grand Total	31196	34750	22659	88605

Below is the pictorial representation



COMPARATIVE DISAGGREGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST QUARTER REPORT

A total number of 31,196 Persons of Concern was reached in October, with Adamawa recording a total number of 4,578, Borno 20,443 and Yobe 6,175.

In November, the total number of Persons of Concern reached in the project states was 34,750 with Adamawa recording 4,277, Borno 29,145, while in Yobe State 1,328.

And, in December, there was a total number of 22,659 Persons of Concern reached. Adamawa recorded 5,441, Borno 14,817, while Yobe recorded 2,401 numbers of persons.

A grand total of 88605 Men, women, adolescent boys and girls as well as children were therefore reached under various human rights thematic areas of intervention during the last quarter of 2021.

From the above analysis, the highest number of Persons of Concern reached during the last quarter was in November which has the total number of 34750 when compared to 31,196 and 22,659 recorded in October and December respectively.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED

The main focus of the Human Rights Monitoring Project is to provide protection by presence as well as assistance to Population of Concern. The project also attempts to establish a conducive situation for the implementation of durable solutions through human rights based initiatives.

In the course of the fourth quarter of 2021 project- implementation cycle, a wide range of human rights issues were identified monitored, and appropriate intervention and referral made based on facts of each case. These include Rights of Women, Rights of the Child, Access to Justice, Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Peculiar Rights of Vulnerable People such as Persons with Disabilities, the Elderly and the Mentally Sick.

Highlights of the monitoring activities are captured below.

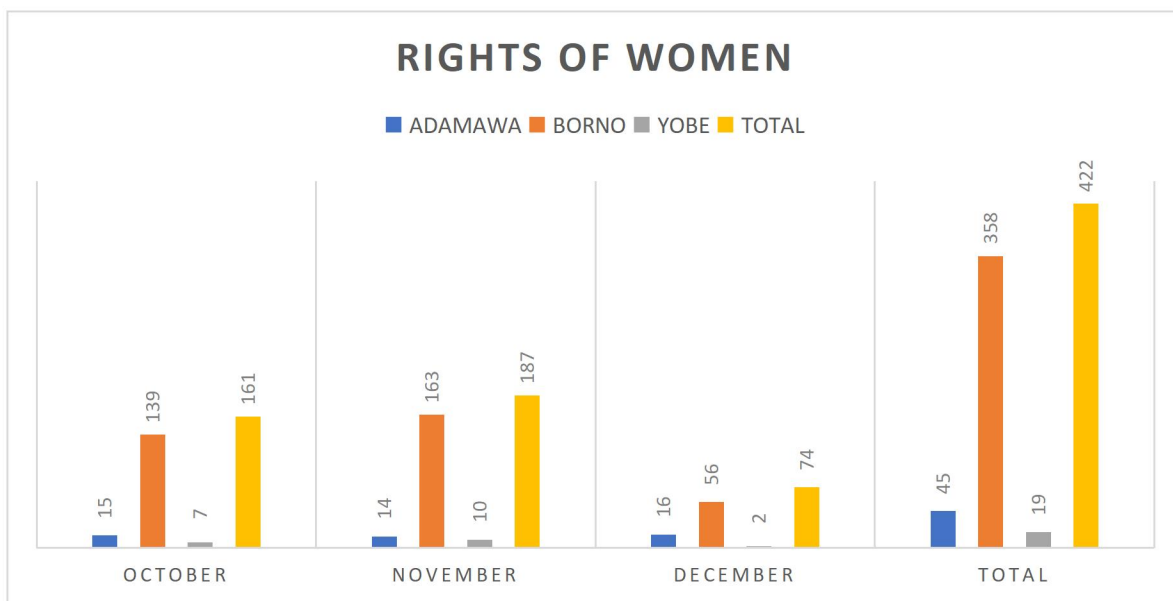
RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Some of the human rights issues affecting women which were identified, monitored and reported during the period across the three project states include; domestic violence, abandonment/neglect, discrimination, denial of resources, sexual assault, exploitation and harassment, divorce, forced marriage,

denial of sex, pregnancy out of wedlock, harassment, security threats against women, rape/sexual abuse etc

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	15	14	16	45
BORNO	139	163	56	358
YOBE	7	10	2	19
TOTAL	161	187	74	422

Below is the pictorial representation



The table above reflects a disaggregation of the Rights of Women Concerns as reported by monitors across the project states during the period under review.

A total of 422 cases were reported, 45 in Adamawa, 358 in Borno and 19 in Yobe state While Borno recorded the highest number of reported cases during the period (358), the least number was reported in Yobe (19).

The disparity in level of persons that were reached to access intervention from the three project states respectively seem to flow from the extent of coverage in each state. Whereas 13 Local

Government Areas are covered in Borno 4 are covered in Adamawa while only 2 are covered in Yobe state.

It will be observed that Borno State has a lot more local government areas to cover than the other two states. This correspondingly explains the fact that the highest number of human rights issues under the Rights of Women Thematic Area were identified and monitored in Borno; and the least in Yobe state where only 2 Local Government Areas are covered under the project.

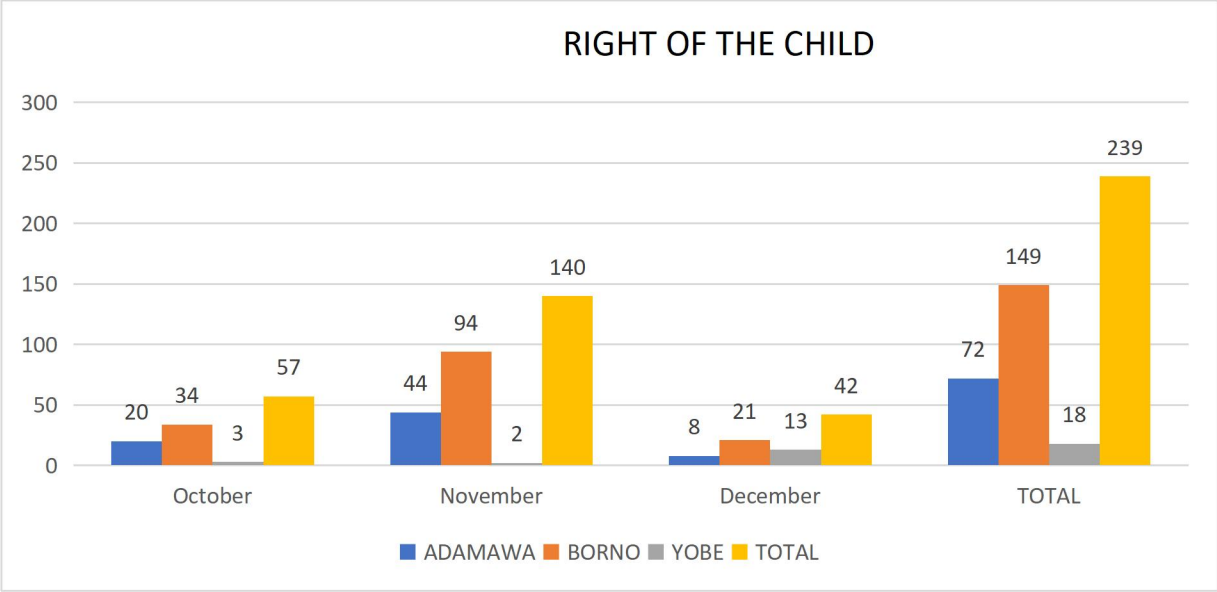
Therefore, the more areas of coverage, the increase in the number of persons that may be reached, and level of access to interventions.

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:

Issues bothering on rights of the child are critical human rights concerns which are taken seriously because of the vulnerability of the child. Cases identified under this thematic area during the last quarter of the project year include Child Begging and hawking which touches on Right to Education and Protection, Early or Forced Marriage, Forced Labor, Defilement, Unaccompanied child, with adverse consequences on Child Right to Survival and Development. Cases of Right to Parental Care and Maintenance were recorded as well.

STATES	October	November	December	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	20	44	8	72
BORNO	34	94	21	149
YOBE	3	2	13	18
TOTAL	57	140	42	239

Below is the pictorial representation



A total number of 239 cases were recorded under the thematic area in the fourth quarter. 72 Cases were reported in Adamawa, 149 in Borno and 18 in Yobe State as represented in the table above. Borno has the highest number of reported cases on rights of the child with Yobe recording the least case. This can be attributed to the number of areas of coverage by the states as highlighted earlier.

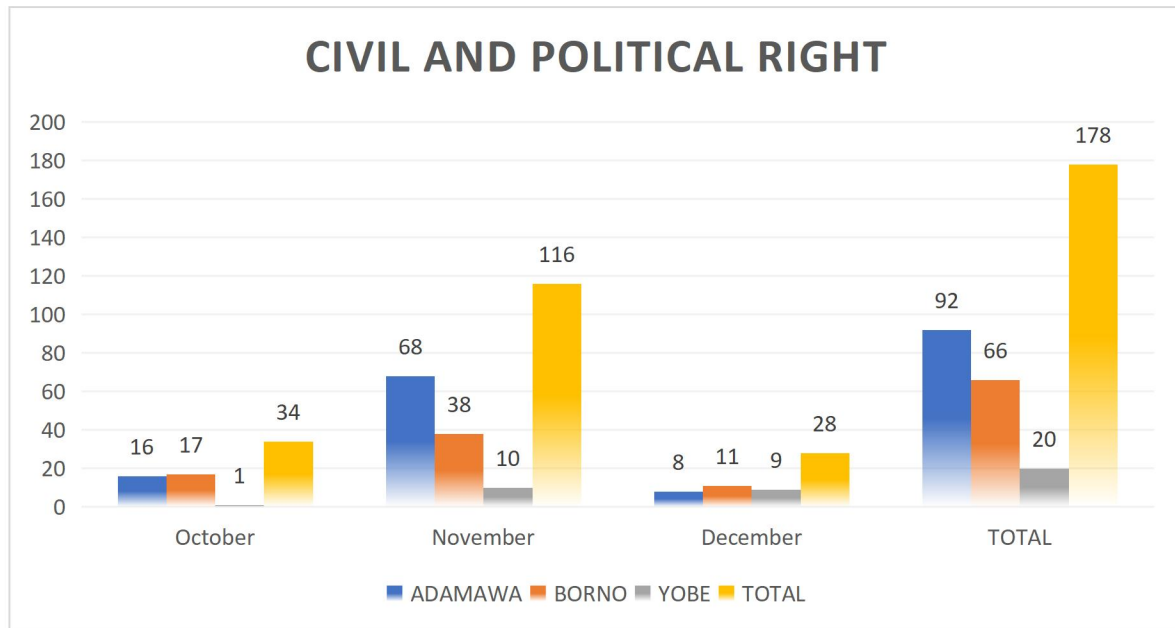
CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS

During the period under review, a total number of 178 cases of Civil and Political human rights were identified, monitored and reported across the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The reported cases were on, right to personal liberty, abduction, harassment, violence, threat to life, discrimination, destruction of property, security issues, tension within the community, and forceful eviction of PoCs by armed group among others. Details are captured in the main report.

State	October	November	December	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	16	68	8	92
BORNO	17	38	11	66

YOBE	1	10	9	20
TOTAL	34	116	28	178

Below is the pictorial representation



Out of the total of 178 cases across the three states reported, 34 was reported in October, 116 in November and 28 in December.

Adamawa had the highest number of reported cases of Civil and Political Rights with 92 cases reported in the fourth quarter, this is followed by Borno with 66 cases and the lowest in Yobe which recorded 20 cases as shown in the table above:

During the fourth quarter, there were reports of destruction of farm land by herdsmen in Yola south which resulted to loss of livelihood and causing food insecurity and tension in the communities.

There was also an incident of kidnapping at the Ngurore police station to divert the attention of security operatives; this resulted in the kidnap of a woman and her daughter in the community.

Similarly, HRM reported that an ICRC GUARD was abducted along Damboa to Biu high way on his way back from Maiduguri. Some Humanitarian organization suspended their activities as a result of

rumors that insurgent was coming out in their numbers with many trucks and motorcycles between Damboa to Biu highway.

Also, gunmen suspected to be members of ISWAP/Boko Haram stormed Pampo village, Gujba LG. in the night and snatched food items and vandalized some houses. Although no life was loss, resident of the village fled to bush for safety.

RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUP

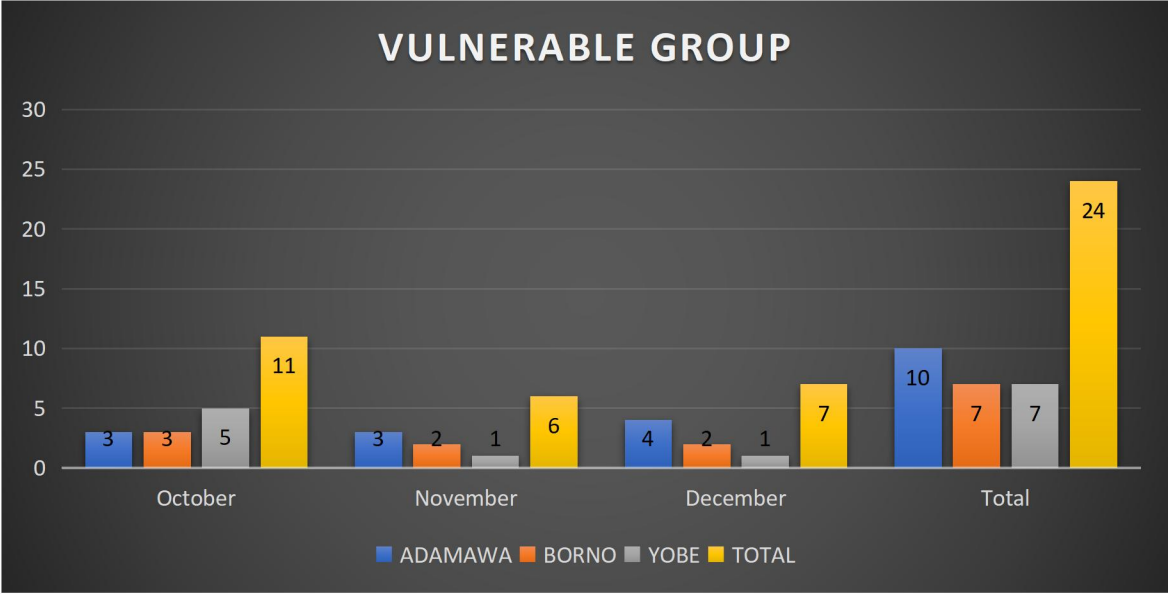
Under Rights of the vulnerable group, we have cases bothering on rights of Elderly, Rights to Health, Freedom from Discrimination, Rights to Dignity and Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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

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

STATE	October	November	December	Total
ADAMAWA	3	3	4	10
BORNO	3	2	2	7
YOBE	5	1	1	7
TOTAL	11	6	7	24

Below is the pictorial representation



A total number of 24 cases of rights of the vulnerable group were identified during the period under review. Monthly analysis of the table above indicates that in the month of October 11 cases were recorded across the three project states, 6 in November and 7 in December.

While the highest number of cases were recorded in October (11), the lowest cases were recorded in November (6). Similarly, Adamawa recorded the highest number of cases of rights of the vulnerable persons (10) while Borno and Yobe recorded 7 cases each.

ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

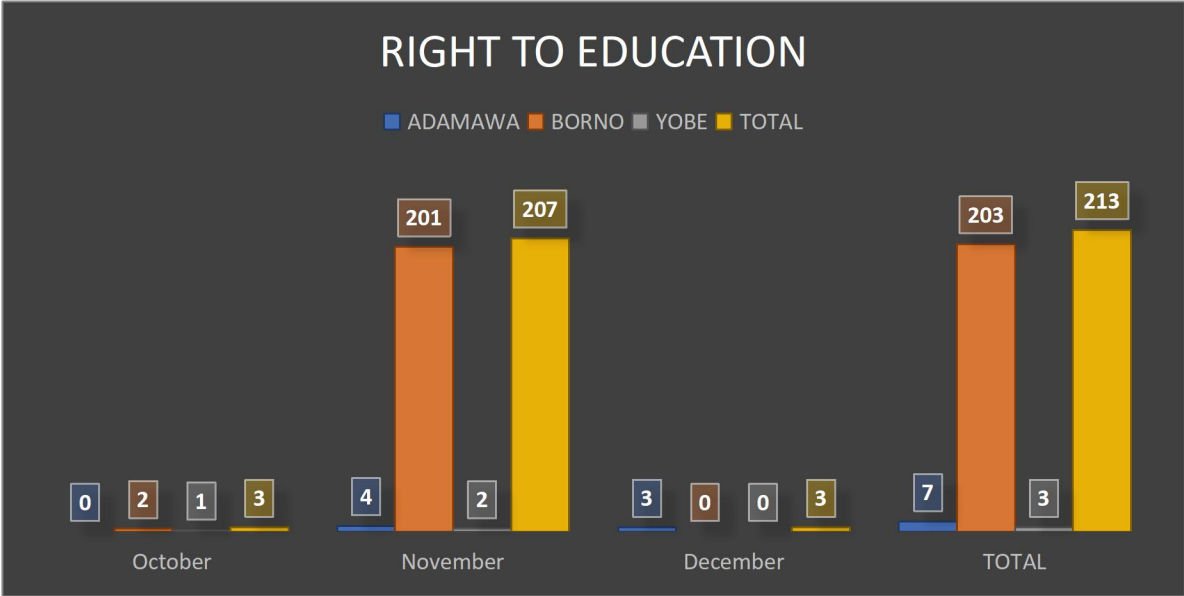
RIGHT TO EDUCATION

There were serious cases of lack of enjoyment of the rights to education in the fourth quarter, this bothers on the case of out of school children, as many parents were seen withdrawing their children from school and sending them to beg or hawk due to the withdrawal of world food programme cash transfer in the camp,

especially in Borno. This has resulted to hunger and other forms of hardship, thus about 200 children were seen roaming about in the camps, hawking and begging for alms. In Kukareta the case was different as Parents lamented that lack of teachers in the school has been a discouraging factor, the school has only 5 teachers for both the secondary and primary school

STATE	October	November	December	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	4	3	7
BORNO	2	201	0	203
YOBE	1	2	0	3
TOTAL	3	207	3	213

Below is the pictorial representation



The table above shows that in the fourth quarter, a total number of 213 cases of rights to education was reported with Borno recording the highest number of cases 201 in November. In October, only 3 cases were reported same also in December.

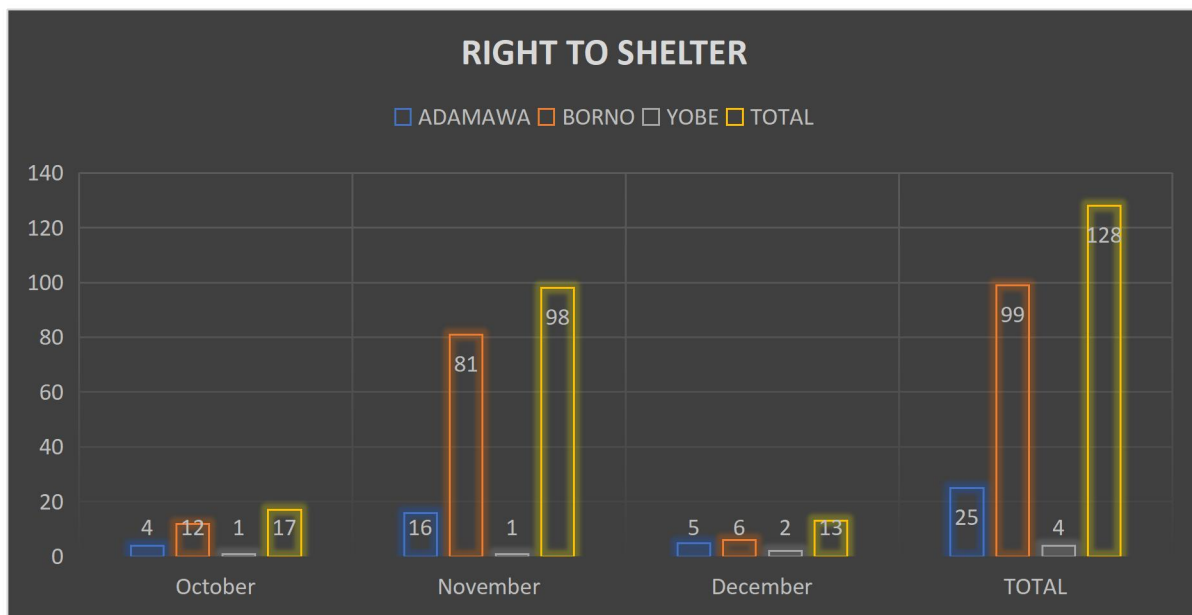
RIGHT TO SHELTER

The importance of shelter to the population of concern can never be over emphasized; it is a crucial humanitarian and Human Rights

imperative for them. The fourth quarter report indicated that a total of 128 cases of rights to shelter occurred. Monitors placed emphasis to monitor, document and report Human Rights Concerns pertaining to Housing need of displaced population in the project states.

STATES	October	November	December	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	4	16	5	25
BORNO	12	81	6	99
YOBE	1	1	2	4
TOTAL	17	98	13	128

Below is the pictorial representation



Accordingly, In October, a total of 17 cases were recorded, with Borno having the highest number 12, followed by Adamawa 4 and Yobe 1.

The highest numbers of cases of rights to shelter were recorded in November with 98 cases out of which Borno had 81, also being the state with the highest challenge of rights to shelter; Adamawa had 16, and Yobe only 1.

Similarly, in December, 13 cases were reported, again Borno had the highest with 6, Adamawa, 5 and Yobe 2,

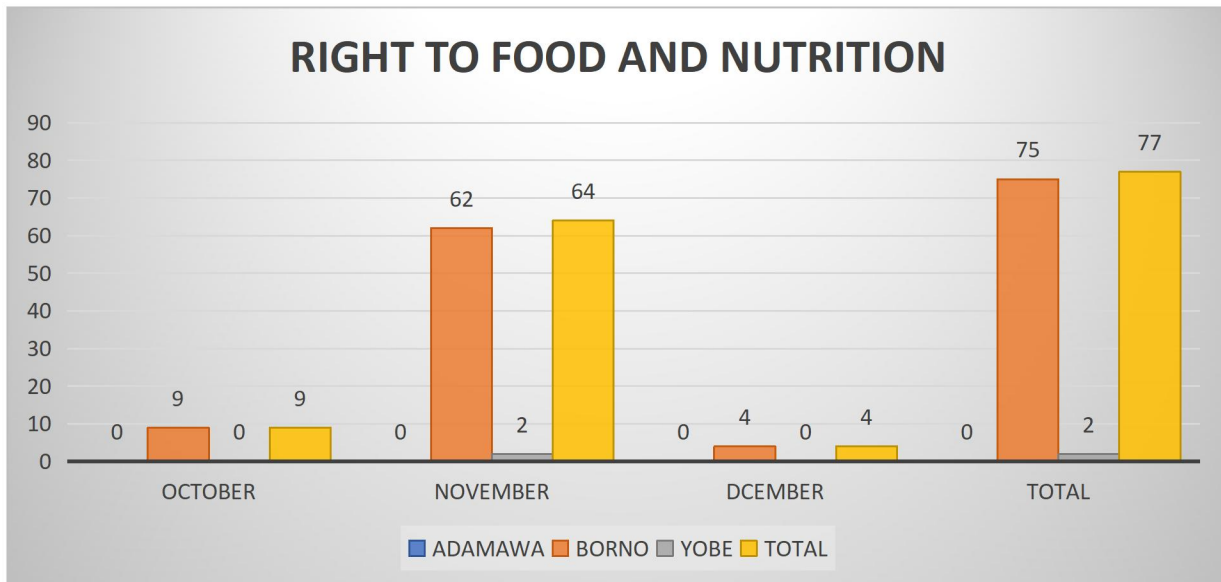
In all, Borno recorded a total of 99 cases being the highest number, Adamawa 25 and Yobe 4.

RIGHT TO FOOD

Right to food is essential rights especially for the population of concern, with the withdrawal of the cash transfer from Borno state, a lot of POCs were affected as they could barely get what to eat in the camps. This has resulted to severe hardship and hunger in the camps.

STATES	October	November	Dcember	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	0	0	0
BORNO	9	62	4	75
YOBE	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	9	64	4	77

Below is the pictorial representation



During the quarter under review, a total number of 77 cases of rights to food was reported across the three project states. In October, a total number of 9 cases were reported with Borno State recording all the cases. In November, a total of 64 cases were reported, again

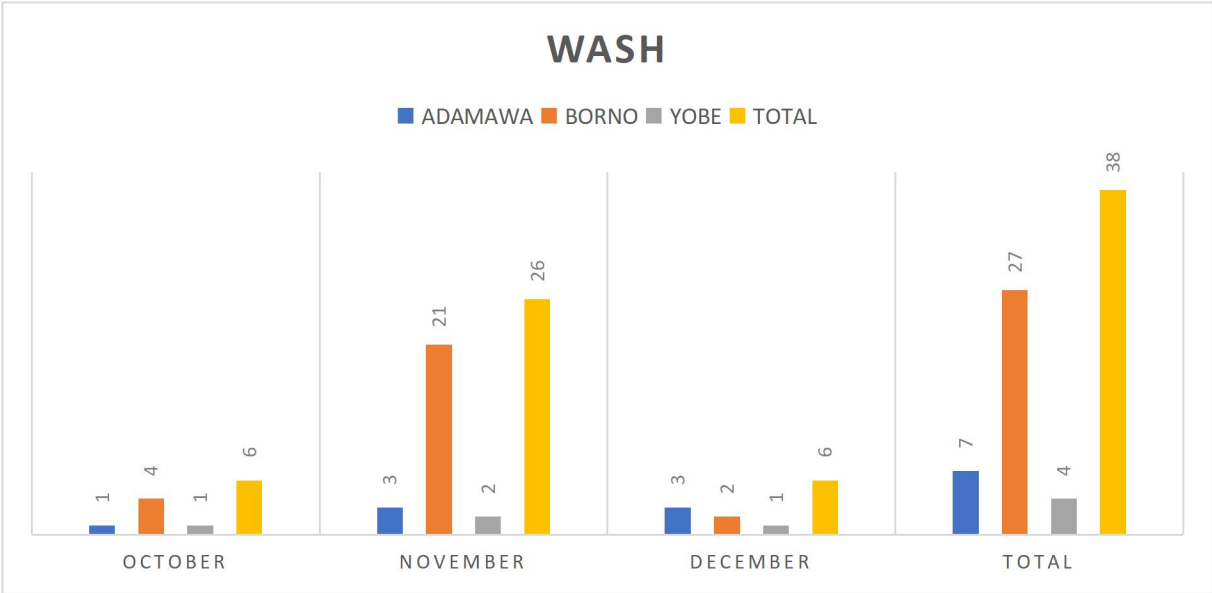
Borno recorded almost all the cases with a total of 62 reported cases, 2 in Yobe and none in Adamawa, a total of 4 cases were reported in December and all the four were reported in Borno. The analysis therefore shows that Borno recorded the highest number of cases on rights to food with 75 cases out of the 77 reported cases during the fourth quarter.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The need to have adequate supply of water cannot be over emphasized especially with the Covid 19 pandemic. This is very important for controlling the spread of the disease and other waterborne diseases like cholera in camps and host communities.

STATES	October	November	December	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	3	3	7
BORNO	4	21	2	27
YOBE	1	2	1	4
TOTAL	6	26	6	38

Below is the pictorial representation



A total of 38 cases were reported under WASH with Borno again recording the highest case with a total number of 27, followed by

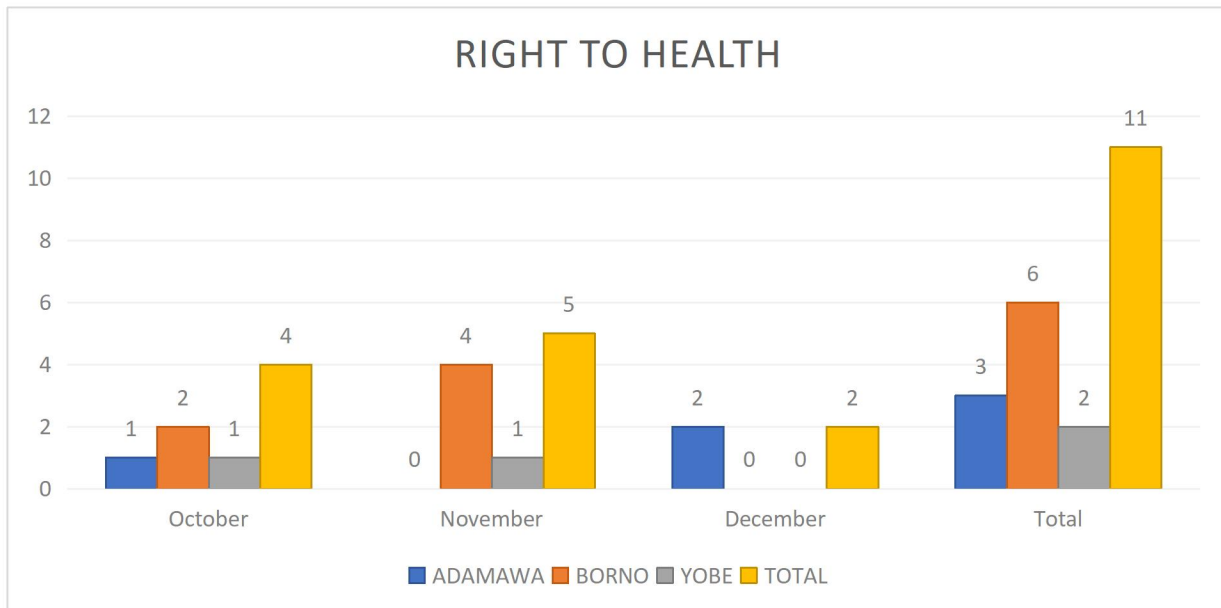
Adamwa 7 and Yobe 4. The highest number of cases was recorded in November 26, while 6 cases each were recorded in October and December.

RIGHT TO HEALTH

Health Concerns of IDPs and other vulnerable population is an important protection issue monitored by the Commission under the Protection Monitoring Project.

STATES	October	November	December	Total
ADAMAWA	1	0	2	3
BORNO	2	4	0	6
YOBE	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	4	5	2	11

Below is the pictorial representation



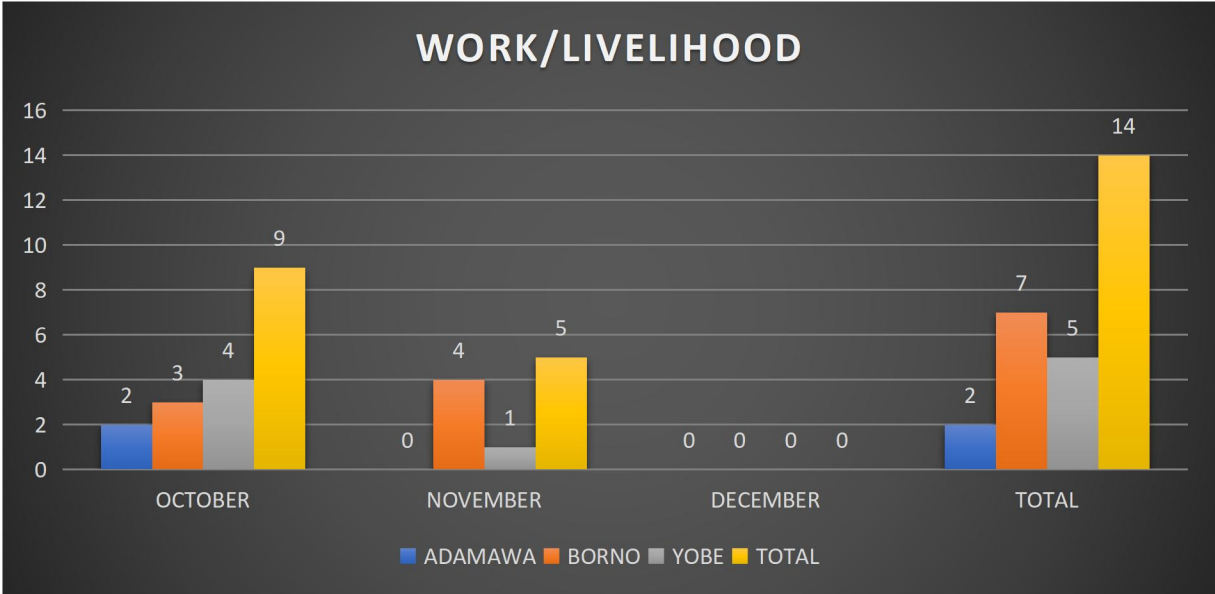
A total of 11 cases were reported in the fourth quarter, touching on Right to Health. There were 4, in October, 5 in November and 2 in December. the highest number of cases was reported in Borno in November while 4 and 3 were reported in October and November.

RIGHT TO WORK /LIVELIHOOD

One of the major challenges faced by the population of concern is lack of means of livelihood. This has over the years worsened their humanitarian needs; however, efforts are continuously been put in place by stakeholders to ensure that the POCs' demand for means of livelihood is reduced to the minimum.

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	2	0	0	2
BORNO	3	4	0	7
YOBE	4	1	0	5
TOTAL	9	5	0	14

Below is the pictorial representation



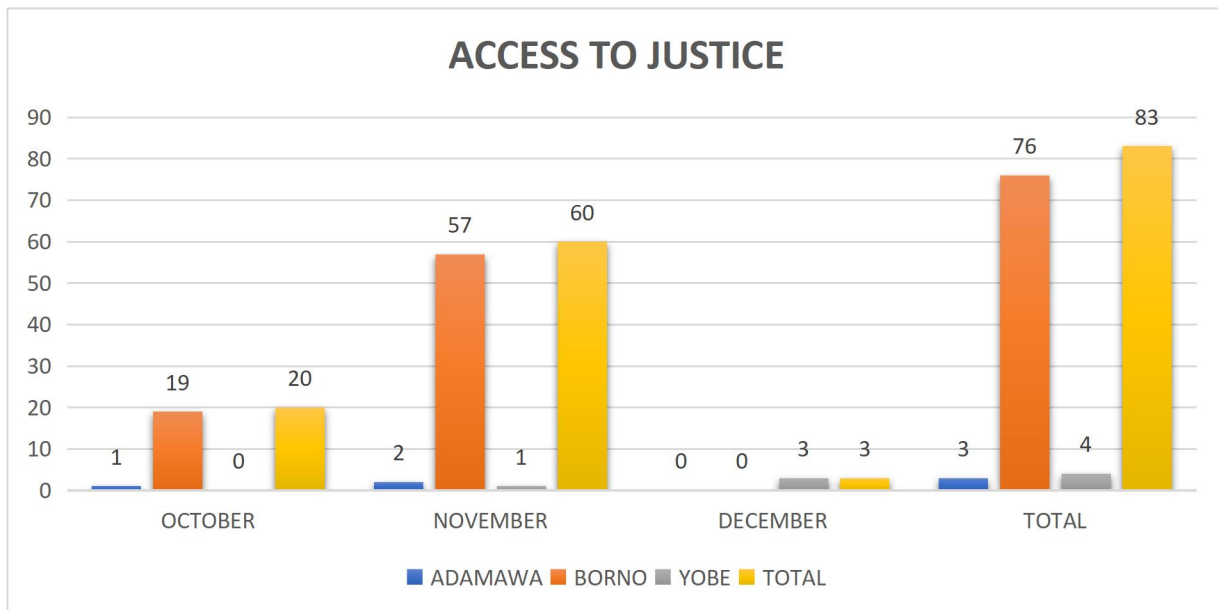
During the period under review, a total of 14 cases of rights to work and livelihood was recorded in only two months, October and November. There were no cases reported in December. A total of 9 cases were recorded in October, and 5 in November. Borno has the highest number of cases with 7 cases, while Adamawa and Yobe have 2 and 5 respectively.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Rights to access to justice have been a very disturbing issue to the POCs. Report has shown that some of them suffer avoidable injustices because they are denied adequate access to justice, e.g rights to fair hearing, illegal detention, arbitrary arrest etc.

STATES	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	2	0	3
BORNO	19	57	0	76
YOBE	0	1	3	4
TOTAL	20	60	3	83

Below is the pictorial representation



During the period under review, a total number of 83 cases of access to justice was recorded. 3 in Adamawa, 76 in Borno and 4 in Yobe. Similarly, 20 cases were recorded in October, 60 in November and 3 in December. Borno has the highest number of cases with 76 while the highest number was also recorded in November.

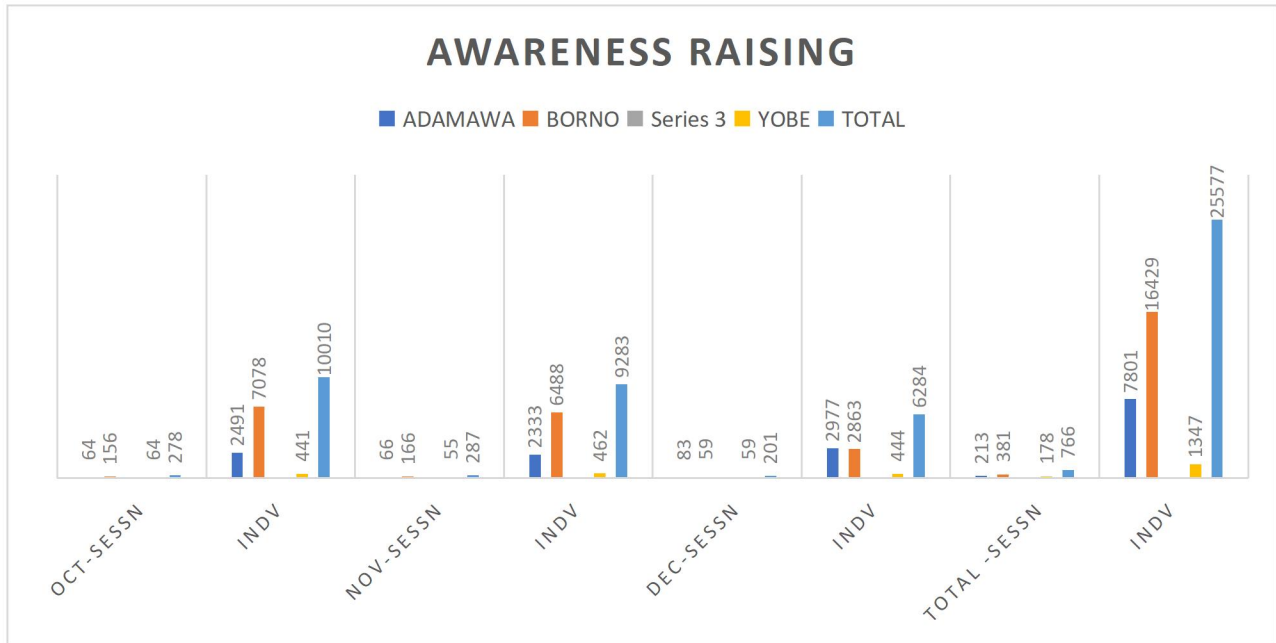
COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS - RAISING SESSIONS

Human rights education remains a necessity in our everyday live because it helps in curbing a lot of human rights violations which would have occurred without it. This means that the importance of such education cannot be over emphasized, that is why the NHRC has made it a pivotal aspect of its engagement with the population of concern. During awareness raising sessions, human rights monitors discuss issues like human rights principles, norms and values as well as the mandate of National Human Rights Commission. It also sensitizes Persons of Concern about Report-Channels when rights are violated in order to remedy same.

STATES	OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	SESSN	IND V	SESSN	IND V	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV
ADAMAWA	64	2491	66	2333	83	2977	213	7801
BORNO	156	7078	166	6488	59	2863	381	16429
YOBE	64	441	55	462	59	444	178	1347
TOTAL	278	10,010	287	9283	201	6284	766	25577

Below is the pictorial representation



As a vital component of the project various enlightenment sessions carried out within the quarter under consideration were 766 reaching 25577 individuals.

In October, a total of 278 sessions were carried out reaching 10,010 individuals, 287 sessions in November reaching 9,283 individuals and 201 sessions reaching 6,284 individuals in December

Similarly, Adamawa recorded 213 sessions reaching 7,801 persons, Borno recorded 381 sessions reaching 16,429 persons and Yobe recorded 178 sessions reaching 1,347 persons during the last quarter of 2021.

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

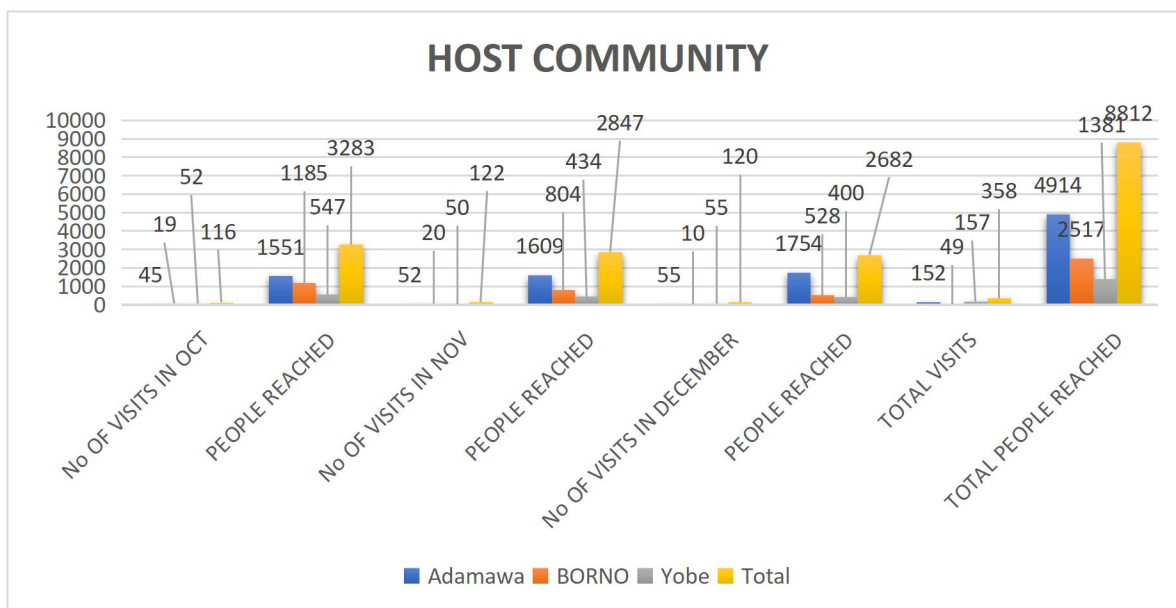
During the last quarter, three Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were conducted across the three project states, they are; Host Communities, Internally Displaced Persons Camps and Return Communities.

Host communities

Several sessions of visits were conducted to host communities reaching a number of individuals as seen in the table below.

STATE	OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV
ADAMAWA	45	1551	52	1609	55	1754	152	4914
BORNO	19	1185	20	804	10	528	49	2517
YOBE	52	547	50	434	55	400	157	1381
TOTAL	116	3283	122	2847	120	2682	358	8812

Below is the pictorial representation



A total of 358 visits were carried out in host communities reaching 8812 individuals. In October, 116, 122, and 120 visits were embarked upon in October, November and December respectively, while 3283 individuals were reached in October, 2847 in November and 2682 in December.

Similarly, 152 visits were conducted in Adamawa reaching 4914 individuals, 49 visits in Borno reaching 2517 individuals and 157 visits reaching 1381 individuals in Yobe state.

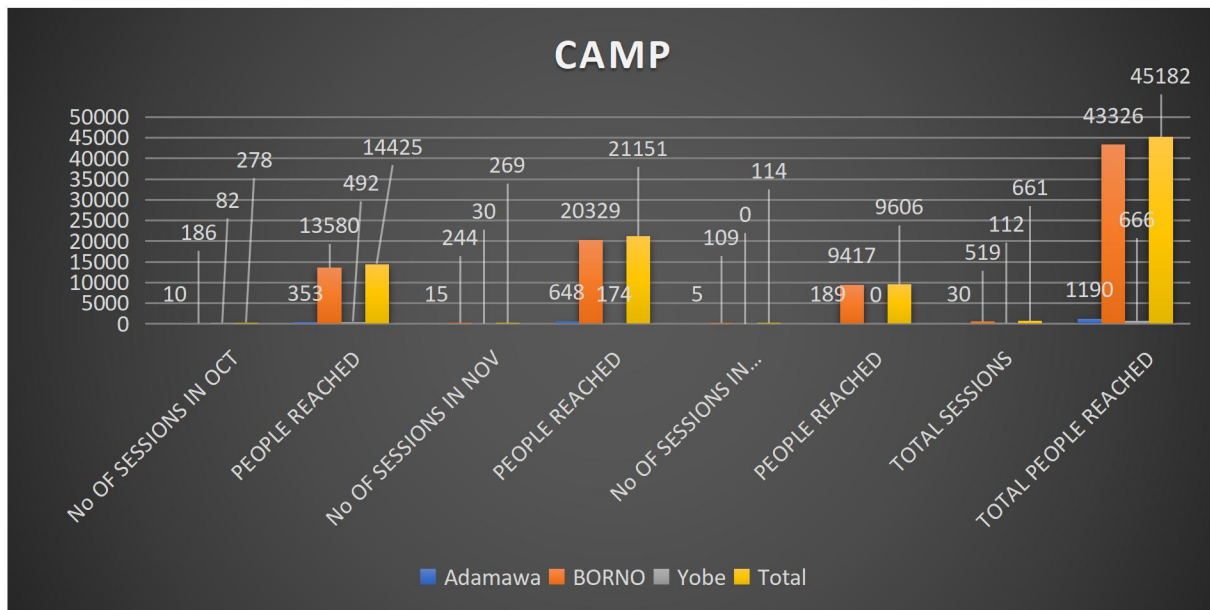
From this analysis, it shows that Yobe recorded the highest number of visits to host communities followed by Adamawa with 152 and Borno with only 49. This shows that despite the 13 local government areas covered in Borno, the number of host communities are smaller in Borno, meaning that there are more host communities in Adamawa which covers 4 local government area and Yobe which covers only 2 local government areas.

CAMP

VISIT TO CAMPS AND IDP SETTLEMENTS

STATES	OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV
ADAMAWA	10	353	15	648	5	189	30	1190
BORNO	186	13580	244	20329	109	9417	519	43326
YOBE	82	492	30	174	0	0	112	666
TOTAL	278	14425	269	21151	114	9606	661	45182

Below is the pictorial representation



As the above table shows, in October, 278 sessions of monitoring visits were carried out to IDP Camps reaching 14425 individuals. In

November, 269 sessions of visits were embarked on, reaching 21151 individuals while in December, 114 sessions of visits were carried out reaching 9606 persons of concern. In all, a grand total of 661 Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out across the Camps in the three project states aimed at evaluating the human rights situation of the Persons of Concern and their environment, while 45,182 persons were reached.

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

RETURNED COMMUNITIES

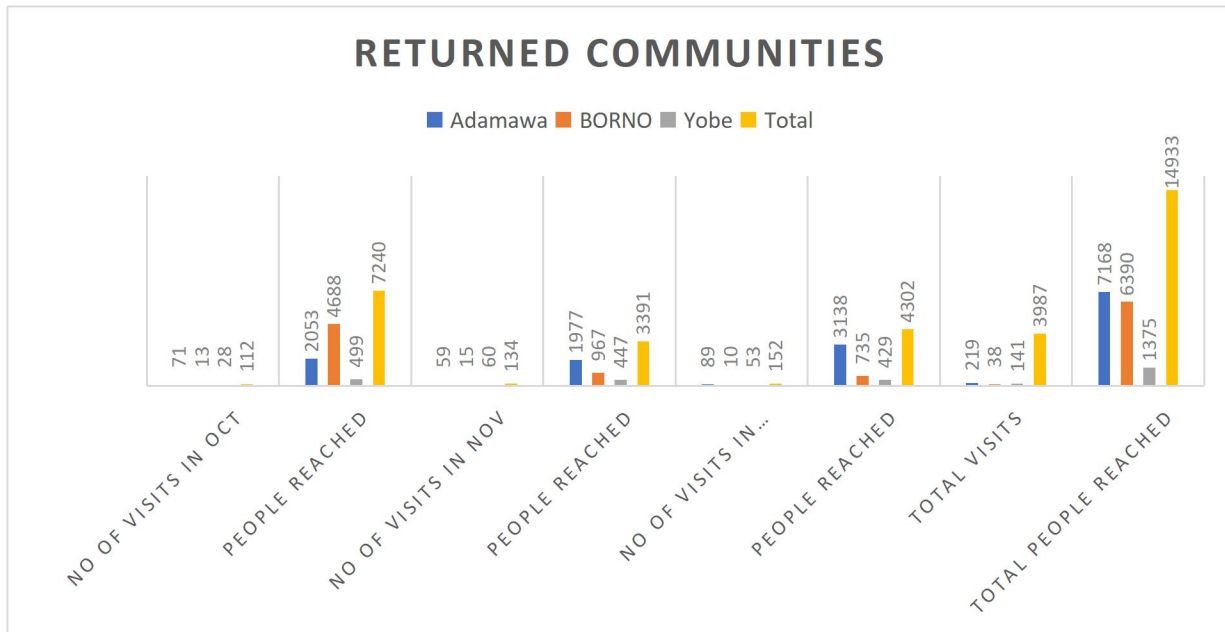
A total of 398 visits were embarked to return communities reaching 14933 individuals. 112 visits were conducted in October with 7240 individuals reached. Adamawa, Borno and Yobe conducted 71, 13 and 28 visits respectively reaching 2053 in Adamawa, 4688 in Borno and 499 individuals in Yobe in the month the of October. Similarly in November, 59 sessions were conducted in Adamawa reaching 1977 persons, 15 in Borno reaching 967 persons and 60 in Yobe reaching 447 persons respectively. Also in December, 89 sessions were conducted reaching 3138 persons in Adamawa, 10 in Borno reaching 735 persons and 53 in Yobe reaching 429 persons.

From the above analysis, the highest number of sessions was conducted in December with 152 visits and the highest number of persons reached was in October with 7240 individuals.

Adamawa had the highest number of visit 219 and highest number of individuals reached, followed by Yobe with 141 visits reaching 1375 individuals. This shows that unlike Adamawa and Yobe, Borno had less number of visits 38, this shows that despite the wider area of coverage, Borno had less return communities.

STATES	OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	SESSN	INDV	SSESN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV
ADAMAWA	71	2053	59	1977	89	3138	219	7168
BORNO	13	4688	15	967	10	735	38	6390
YOBE	28	499	60	447	53	429	141	1375
TOTAL	112	7240	134	3391	152	4302	3987	14933

Below is the pictorial representation



COMMUNITY MEETING AND CONSULTATION

Several community meetings and consultations were held to address issues of human rights concern among the POCs, these issues among other things include Mediation meeting with the ward heads, on solving conflicts between some IDPs and some members of the host communities, Meeting with the District Head and stakeholders on the way forward concerning incessant attacks and how to strengthen referral pathways to curb the attacks including other forms of violations, meeting to raise awareness about fraudulent people that defraud the POCs in the name of providing interventions etc.

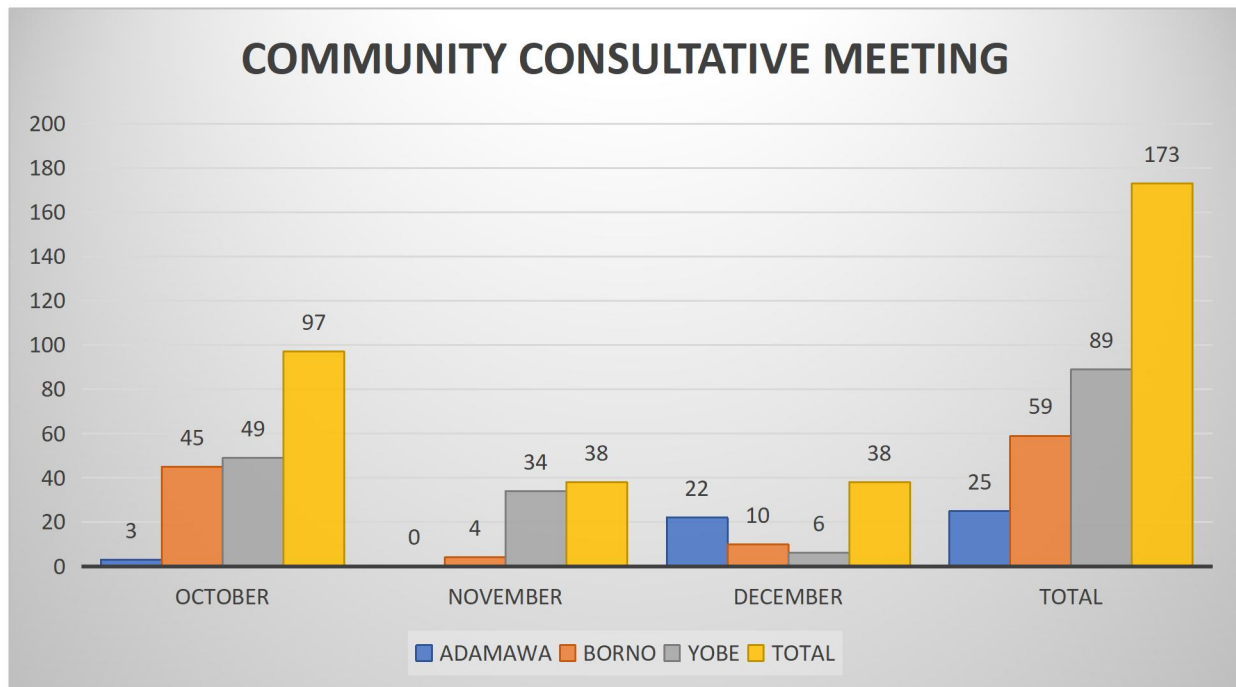
A total of 173 sessions of community outreach were conducted in the following manner: in October, a total of 97, 38 in November and

38 sessions were held in December. In all the sessions recorded, Adamawa was reported to have 25 sessions, Borno, 59 and Yobe 89. Detail information on community meeting and consultation can be found in the main report.

Below is the tabular representation

STATES	October	November	December	Total
ADAMAWA	3	0	22	25
BORNO	45	4	10	59
YOBE	49	34	6	89
TOTAL	97	38	38	173

Below is the pictorial representation



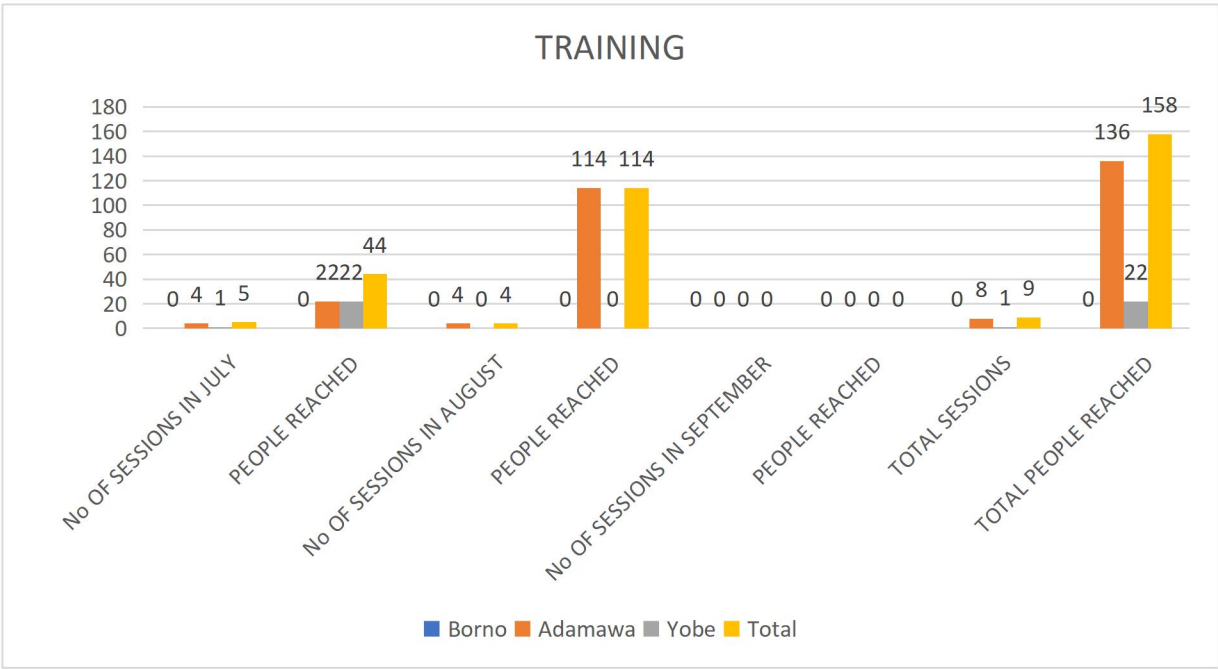
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Training and capacity building of the POCs is a very important activity of the project as this enhances their ability to develop their skills and fend for themselves. During the period under review, a total number of 158 persons were trained during 9 sessions of training. There were no trainings at all in Adamawa, however, Borno and

Yobe recorded the following; in October; Borno had four sessions of training reaching 22 persons, Yobe had only 1 but also reached 22 persons. The total of training and persons reached in October is therefore 5 and 44 respectively. In the month of November, only Borno trained 4 people and reached 114 persons. There were no trainings in Adamawa and Yobe in November. Similarly, there were no trainings in any of the project states in December; this may be attributed to the yuletide season.

STATES	OCT		NOV		DEC		TOTAL	
	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV	SESSN	INDV
ADAMAWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORNO	4	22	4	114	0	0	8	136
YOBE	1	22	0	0	0	0	1	22
TOTAL	5	44	4	114	0	0	9	158

Below is the pictorial representation



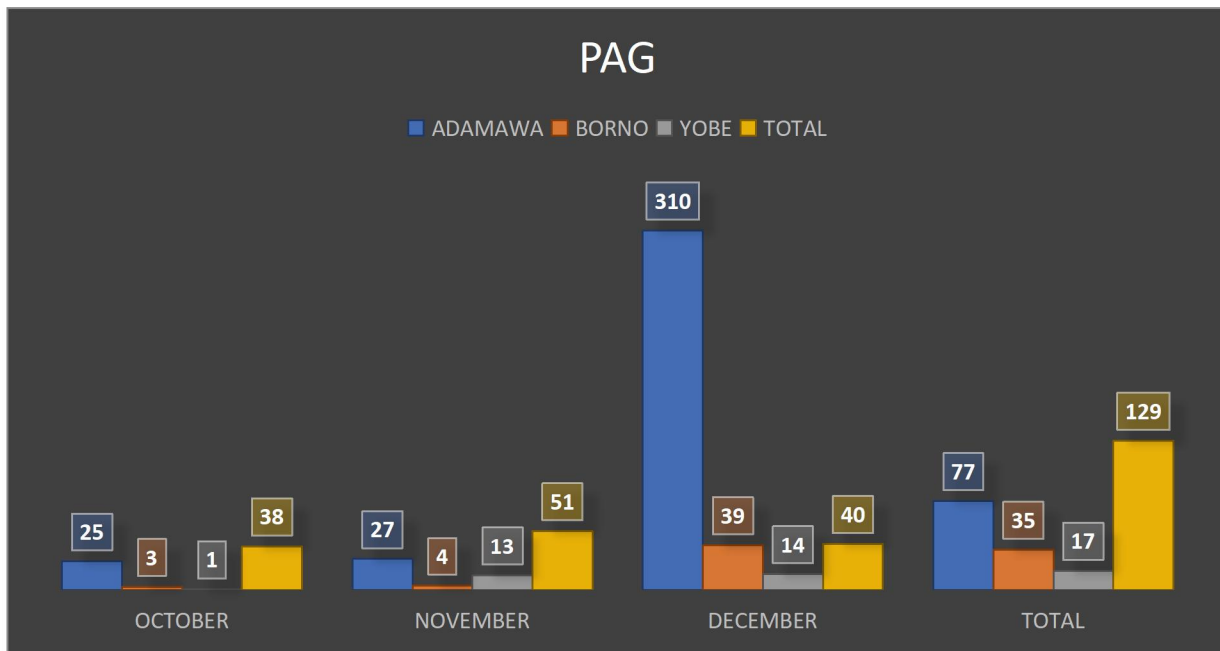
PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG)

A total of 129 protection action group meetings were held during the fourth quarter. 38 in October, 51 in November and 40 in

December. A total of 77 pag meetings were held in Adamawa, 35 in Borno and 17 in Yobe. While the highest number of meetings was held in November, Adamawa had the highest number of PAG meetings. The least number of meetings were held in October with Yobe also organizing the least number of meetings.

STATE	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	25	27	310	77
BORNO	3	4	39	35
YOBE	1	13	14	17
TOTAL	38	51	40	129

Below is the pictorial representation



DETENTION CENTRE MONITORING VISIT

Several visits were conducted to detention facilities during the period under review to ascertain the condition of facilities as well as that of the POCs in detention.

A total of 272 visits were conducted to different facilities during the fourth quarter. During the visits a total number of 498 inmates were met, 53 were POCs. There were 70 visits conducted in in Adamawa, reaching 21 persons; 186 visits reaching 475 persons in Borno, and 16

visits in Yobe reaching only 2 persons. The highest number of visits was recorded in Borno reaching the highest number of persons. It was observed that Borno had more access to visit detention facilities than other project states, besides, it also has more detention facilities.

87 visits were conducted in October reaching 149 inmates, 15 in Adamawa with 3 inmate, 72 in Borno with 233 inmates and 0 in Yobe.

In November, there were 117 visits, reaching 239 inmates. 30 visits in Adamawa with 14 inmates, 80 in Borno reaching 223 inmates and 7 in Yobe with 2 inmate.

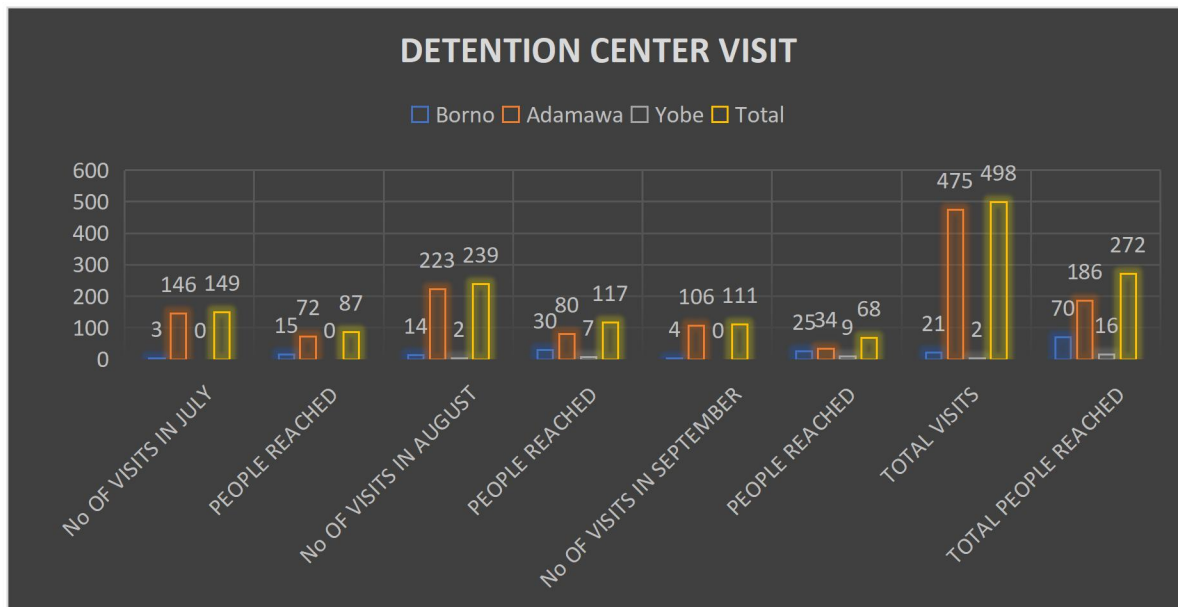
In December, there were 68 visits reaching 111 persons. 25 in Adamawa reaching 4 people, 34 in Borno reaching 106 people, and 9 in Yobe reaching no one.

The table below shows the number of visits made to detention facilities in the project states as well as the total number of inmate found at the time of visit

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

STATES	Oct		Nov		Dec		TOTAL	
	INMATES	Visits	INDV	visits	INDV	visits	INDV	Visits
ADAMAWA	3	15	14	30	4	25	21	70
BORNO	146	72	223	80	106	34	475	186
YOBE	0	0	2	7	0	9	2	16
TOTAL	149	87	239	117	111	68	498	272

Below is the pictorial representation



The following detention centers were visited

Adamawa State:

1. Betso police station, Mubi North,
2. Garden city police station.
3. New Market police post
4. MCSC
5. Police Command.
6. Police Divisional Office Mubi South
7. Police Station Mubi West,
8. Muvolgu Out Post
9. Gulak police station,
10. shuwa out post
11. Michika LG, Michika
12. Bazza
13. Outpost at Grata a bouder of Cameroon,
14. karewa police station, Yola North
15. Doubeli police station
16. Shagari police station, Yola South,
17. .wuro Hausa police station
18. wuro chekke police station
19. .shagari operation
20. farauta detention center.

21. Yolde Pate Police station,
22. Ngurore Police Station,
23. Namtari Police Station,
24. NDLEA Detention Center,
25. NSCDC Cell, Yola Town

A total number of 70 detentions – center- visits were conducted across the state in the 25 detention centers listed within the period under review

BORNO STATE

1. CID police station
2. Metro police station
3. Dandal police station
4. Ibrahim taiwon police station
5. Jere police station
6. Gra police station
7. Ngwange police station
8. Bulumkutu police station
9. Bulabuline police station
10. Lamisula police station

- 11 Damboa police division, damboa lga.
- 12 International school camp police outpost ngala.ngala ward.
- 13 Arabic village camp police outpost ngala ngala ward.
- 14 Gamboru police division
- 15 Cjtf pulka
- 16 121 battalion military detention facility
- 17 Monguno police station, monguno
- 18 Bama police station, shehuri ward, bama lga
- 19 Gwoza division police station
- 20 Damasak police station

21 Dikwa divisional police station

Prison

22 New prison maiduguri

23 Maxizimun prison

Camp outpost in maiduguri

24 Gwoza police station bakssi camp

25 Monguno police outpost bakssi camp

26 Guzamala police outpost bakassi camp

27 Kukawa police outpost teacher village camp

28 Baga outpost teacher village camp

29 Farm center camp police outpost

A total of 186 detention center visits were conducted in borno during the period under review

YOBE

1 NPF Area Command, Damaturu

2 NPF A Division, Damaturu

3 NPF B Division, Damaturu

4 NPF C Damaturu, Damaturu

5 NPF Buni Yadi

A total of 16 visits were conducted to 5 detention facilities in Yobe state during the fourth quarter.

FACILITIES IN THE DETENTION CENTRES				
	ADAMAWA	BORNO	YOBE	
Vocational	0	0	0	0
Recreational	0	0	0	0
Educational	0	0	0	0
Health	0	1	0	1
Source of Power	Generator	National	0	

	Lantern Inadequate	Grid; Generator and Lantern (Inadequate)		
Wash	Water Vendors, Borehole Inadequate	Borehole and Water Vendors (Inadequate)	0	

Most detention facilities visited fall below minimum international standards, there is an urgent need for improvement as this has an adverse effect on the efficient administration of the facilities creating additional injustice for the inmates

For instance, power supply was poor as many depended on generator which they struggle to fuel and maintain; operational vehicles were inadequate, water, sanitation and hygiene needs to be improved on, funds for day to day running of the facilities continue to be a challenge as seen in the main report.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 There were several cases of premarital relationships which led to unwanted pregnancies. Such pregnancies were usually denied by the men including military personnel who are alleged to be responsible. There is therefore a need for more sensitization on rights to reproductive health of women and other related SGBV matters. The Military officials alleged to have committed the offence of SGBV should be prosecuted accordingly.
- 2 It was also observed that a lot of marriages were breaking up due to the inability of the men to adequately provide for their families. Some of the men have even fled their locations due to hardship, leading them to neglect their

families, resulting to adverse consequences of neglect and abandonment. More provision for means of livelihood for the populations of concern is hereby recommended to assist the POCs to adequately cater for themselves.

- 3 Children have been saddled with the responsibility of being the breadwinners of their families as they are mostly subjected to hard labour and hawking. This has serious negative effect on their rights to education and development. It is recommended that parents of such children are given special livelihood/welfare packages for them to fend for themselves and their children. Humanitarian organizations like WFP who withdrew their services should provide similar services to the POCs.
- 4 There is a need for improvement in the security situation of the locations covered by the project. There are several reported cases of kidnapping, herders attack, banditry and unwholesome acts by hoodlums who still wreck havocs in communities.
- 5 Shelter is a serious challenge to the POCs; most of them are not able to pay their house rents which resulted to them being thrown out of their houses. Some makeshift tents erected by them are barely habitable. It is recommended for stakeholders to come to the aid of the POCs by providing decent accommodation for them.

6A great number of Boko Haram members have laid their arms and are willing to reunite with members of the communities who are very suspicious of them. Transitional

Justice is key here; people have to feel safe while leaving in their communities. It is hereby recommended that communities should be sensitized on how to receive and relate with them rather than become hostile and aggressive, making them to feel unsafe. This could make them regroup for more vicious acts.

7 The new wave of Omicron Covid-19 pandemic requires a fresh and deliberate efforts to awaken the stay safe consciousness of the POCs. This due to the general relaxation of observation of Covid-19 guidelines by the POCs. However, 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, 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. Non-pharmaceutical items like face masks, soap and water should be made available at no cost and at all times to serve as items used for preventing the deadly virus. For the health workers in such locations, regular supply of personal protective equipment should be made a priority to encourage them to treat persons that may fall victims of the disease.

8 Gaps in infrastructure still remain a concern in the custodial centres visited. Without doubt, this adversely effects efficient administration of the custodial facilities as well as justice. For instance, power supply was poor as many depended on generator which they

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