

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ADSUBEB	Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board
AUN	American University of Nigeria
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
CPCF	Charity Pearl Care Foundation
CSDP	Community and Social Development Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GSSSS	Government Science Senior Secondary School
HH	Household
HRMs	Human Rights Monitors
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMC	International Medical Corp
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAS	Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'adati wal-Jihad
JSS	Junior Secondary School
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial support
NBA	Nigeria Bar Association
NECA	North East Commodity Association
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NHGSFP	National Home Grown School Feeding Programme
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NSAG	Non State Armed Groups

PoC	Persons of Concern
PSN	Persons with Special Needs
ROHI	Restoration of Hope Initiative
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SMRs	Standard Minimum rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
SSS	Senior Secondary School
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programm

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third quarter 2021 reports show the scope of the Northeast Protection human rights monitoring activities carried out by Human Rights Monitors (HRMs) in the project states of Borno with **10** LGAs, Adamawa with **6** LGAs and Yobe (BAY States) with **2** LGAs respectively.

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

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

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

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

The year 2021 just like other years is still a challenging one, especially in the sense that it has not been that easy for the government at the federal, states and LGAs levels as well as the humanitarian actors. The Nigeria Armed Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies etc have fought gallantly and selflessly. However, the manifestation of challenges of insurgency still abound despite all efforts to contain the activities of insurgents in the North East. Although, it was reported that there is a gradual improvement in the security situation in Borno State and work in progress to ensure the safe return of IDPs to their ancestral homes.

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

Though Covid-19 Pandemic and associated measures to limit the spread were not at their peak during the third quarter 2021, however, the various Covid-19 protocols initiated by the Federal and State government are still in place in the various PoCs' formal and non-formal camps of the BAY States.

Major human rights concern highlighted in the third quarter of 2021 were cases of spousal abandonment/neglect; domestic violence and rape/defilement were reported to be on the increase in the months of July to September, 2021. Another key concern was the issue of rights to health. During the reporting period, it was documented that cholera and malaria were the most predominant ailments that affected all the BAY states with fatalities.

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

Consequently, the environment in the BAY states in recent times is experiencing incessant attack by Non State Armed Group (NSAG) which have drastically reduced humanitarian activities hence the need to deploy more security personnel. Every month within the reporting period was virtually recording attacks, kidnapping and abduction by NSAG as well as attacks on PoCs at different locations. Further information on series of attacks during the period under review is contained in the main report.

Interventions were carried out during the reporting period under review by all humanitarian actors operating within BAY states. However, despite various interventions carried out by humanitarian actors, it seems not to be adequate, as it was reported that PoCs are still desperate for more relief materials/ livelihood items , etc.

Key interventions carried out by government and other relevant humanitarian actors in the third quarter of 2021 in the BAY States included but not limited to registration of PoCs, supplies of relief materials, provision of shelters, food and non-food items and other interventions. In all the BAY states for instance, PoCs benefitted from agricultural input in communities, livelihood empowerment, shelter expansion, provision of NFI, food supplies etc. Nonetheless, the interventions by various stakeholders were grossly inadequate.

Worthy of mentioning which serves as a welcome development is an assessment conducted by Norwegian Refugee (NRC) at Gidan Madara, Mubi South LGA in Adamawa state with a view of establishing a Call Booth for the PoCs in order to ease their mobilization in case of any urgent intervention. The call center will also serve for personal purposes. The woman leader in the community will be in charge of the call center. The HRMs are following up the issues with NRC to ensure the immediate establishment of the call center as well as the possibilities, of NRC and other stakeholders ensuring that other locations benefitted from such services as soon as possible.

Capacity building sessions was also conducted by HRMs in collaboration with UNHCR, MDAs and other partners targeting military, law enforcement agencies as well as paramilitary in the BAY States. This is aimed at improving their level of compliance with human rights standards and to reduce cases of violation of the human rights of PoCs by mainstreaming human rights into their various operations.

Accordingly, the Commission also engaged with other relevant stakeholders in the criminal justice sector in BAY States in order to decriminalize petty offences such as hawking, loitering,

failure to pay debt, prostitution, disobedience to parent, etc for which PoCs are usually detained with the view of promoting the access to justice rights of the PoCs.

The Federal Government directives for the decongestion of all correctional and detention facilities across the country is still in force to avoid the spread of covid-19 in correctional and detention facilities. The human rights monitors visited the correctional and detention facilities often within the reporting period and as reflected in the main report, HRMs intervened in cases and ensured that the rights of PoC were protected as at the time of audit while some cases were duly referred for further action. The facilities in the correctional and detention centers are either not available or grossly inadequate.

However, efforts should also be geared towards ensuring that the correctional and detention centers are adequately provided with what it considered to be the basic element necessary to ensure the safe and humane housing of detainees/inmates.

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

In order to ensure that interventions are not adversely affected, governments and humanitarian actors at different levels have been working conscientiously trying to strike a fine balance between minimizing economic and social disruption, and respecting the culture of human rights.

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

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

REPRESENTATION OF DEMOGRAPHICS

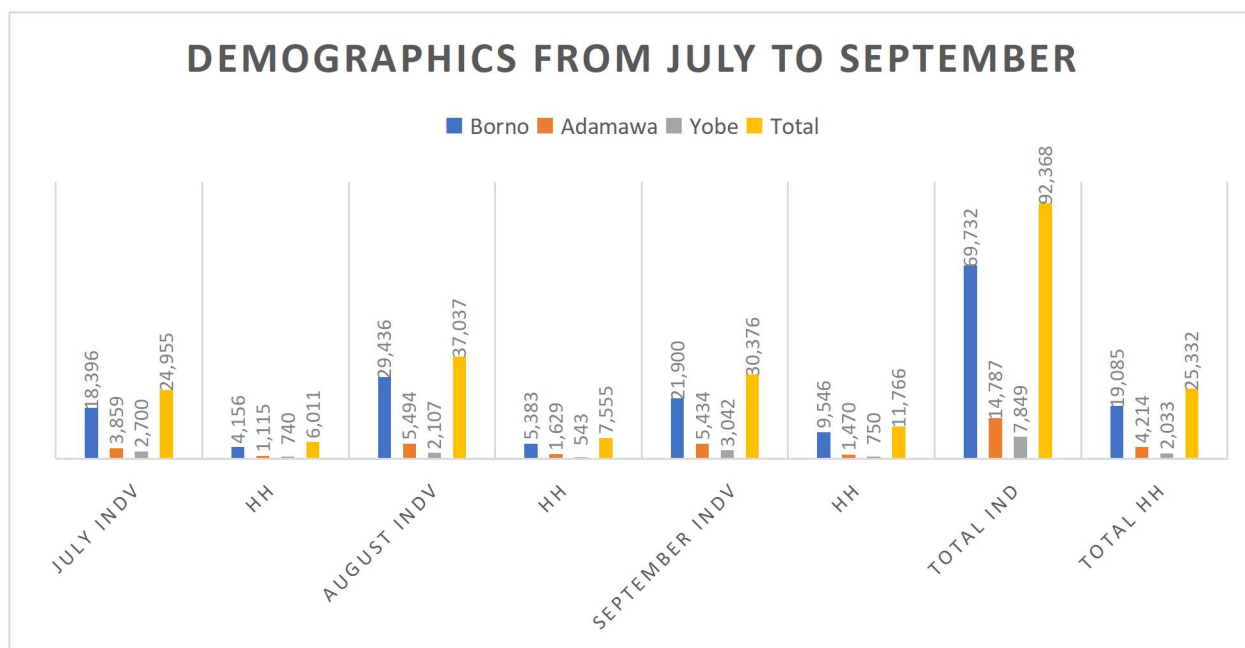
The demographics during the reporting period under review are segregated based on locations, age brackets of individuals and household (HH) of the Persons of Concern (PoC) reached in the various thematic areas of intervention within the project states.

States	July Individual	HH	August Individual	HH	September Individual	HH	Total Individual	Total HH
Borno	18,396	4,156	29,436	5,383	21,900	9,546	69,732	19,085
Adamawa	3,859	1,115	5,494	1,629	5,434	1,470	14,787	4,214
Yobe	2,700	740	2,107	543	3,042	750	7,849	2,033
Total	24,955	6,011	37,037	7,555	30,376	11,766	92,368	25,332

As represented on the table above, a total figure of **92,368** individuals and **25,332** household were reached from the months of July to September 2021, in the BAY States. Borno reported the highest number of individuals reached in the third quarter 2021 by recording **69,732** (representing **75.49%**), this is possibly due the large coverage areas. This is followed by Adamawa with **14,787**, (representing **16.01%**) and Yobe with **7,849**, (representing **8.50%**). There was a substantial increase of number of individuals reached from the months of July and August, 2021 while there was a slight decline of number of individuals reached from the months of August and September, 2021.

Borno and Adamwa States both had the highest number of individuals reached in the month of August, 2021, while Yobe States had its highest number of individuals reached in the month of September, 2021.

Find below, graphical representation of individuals reached in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.



HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED

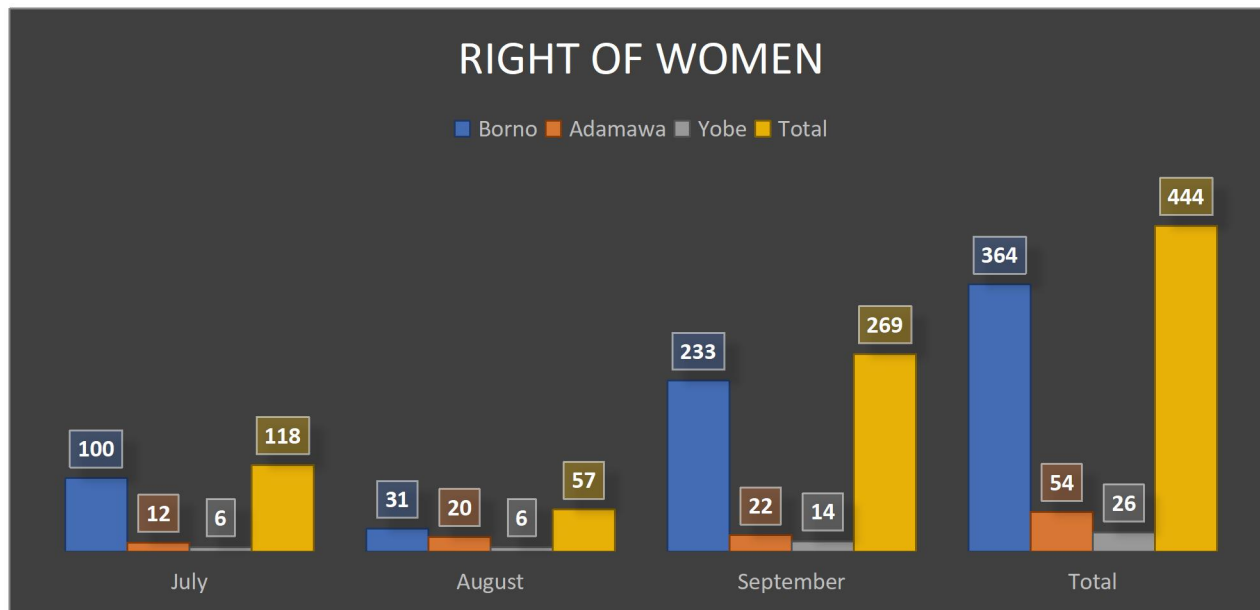
National Human Rights Commission has an essential role to play in monitoring and protecting the human rights of Persons of Concern. This is because these particular groups of people are vulnerable to violations/abuse of their human rights and may need a specific form of protection. In the third quarter 2021, a wide range of human rights issues were identified, monitored and appropriate intervention carried out by the Human Rights Monitors based on the facts of each case. These human rights concerns were also used as the basis for evidence-based advocacy, awareness raising and sensitization; as well as for referral pathways of cases of protection violations. The focuses under this thematic area are; The Rights of Women, The Rights of the Child, Access to Justice, Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Rights of the Vulnerable Groups. Highlights of the various thematic areas are provided below:

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Human Rights concern monitored and reported on the Rights of Women during the third quarter of 2021 across the BAY states include but not limited to; domestic/physical violence; abandonment/neglect; sexual harassment; stigmatization; discrimination and molestation. Others identified include sexual abuse; rape; forced marriage; denial of resources and pregnancy out of wedlock. These violations/abuses are against the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which is an international bill of rights for women to which Nigeria is a signatory.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	100	31	233	364
Adamawa	12	20	22	54
Yobe	06	06	14	26
Total	118	57	269	444

Number of reported cases related to Right of Women in the BAY States from the months of July, to September, 2021.



The table above and the graphical illustration reflect the number of cases under The Rights of Women as reported by the Human Rights Monitors in the BAY States, from the months of July, to September 2021.

Under the above thematic area, a total figure of **444** cases was reported from the months of July, to September 2021, in the BAY States. Borno shows the highest number of reported cases, documenting **364** (representing **81.98%**). Adamawa state with **54**, (representing **12.16%**) and Yobe state **26**, (representing **5.86%**) cases respectively. The differences in the recorded figures are due to the number of areas of coverage within the Local Government Areas (LGAs) by the BAY States. However, the states sometimes go beyond their normal coverage areas.

Noticeably, there was a huge decline in the number of cases reported in the months of July and August, 2021 while a sharp increase was recorded in the months of August and September, 2021 respectively.

The BAY States all had their highest number of reported cases on the rights of the women in the month of September 2021.

Feedback from HRMs shows that cases of spousal abandonment and neglect were reported to be on the increase from the months of July, to September 2021 across the BAY States.

The main pattern reported in Borno State from the months of July to September 2021, were cases of physical violence to wives by their husbands as well as spousal abandonment/ neglect, denial of resources, and survival for sex.

Such cases were reported at virtually all the camps at Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward MMC; GSSSS Bama IDP camp, Shehuri ward, Bama LGA; Teachers Village IDP Camp MMC LGA etc. Of importance was cases of sex-for-survival reported at Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward MMC LGA where women sneaked out of the camp during night hours and engaged in 'sex for survival' and return back to the camp early in the morning. This was attributed to their inability to feed

for themselves due to lack of livelihood, reduction of food quantity at the camps as well as the high rate of food stuffs in the market.

For instance, in July 2021 identified at Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward Yola South; Shagari Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA and Doubeli Culvert -Doubeli Ward -Yola North in Adamawa State, were reported cases of abandonment and domestic violence perpetrated by husbands. The women were left to cater for their children where their husband's destination was not known. Cases of domestic violence was also on the increase due inability of the husbands to provide for the family. Similar cases were also reported in other locations in Adamawa State.

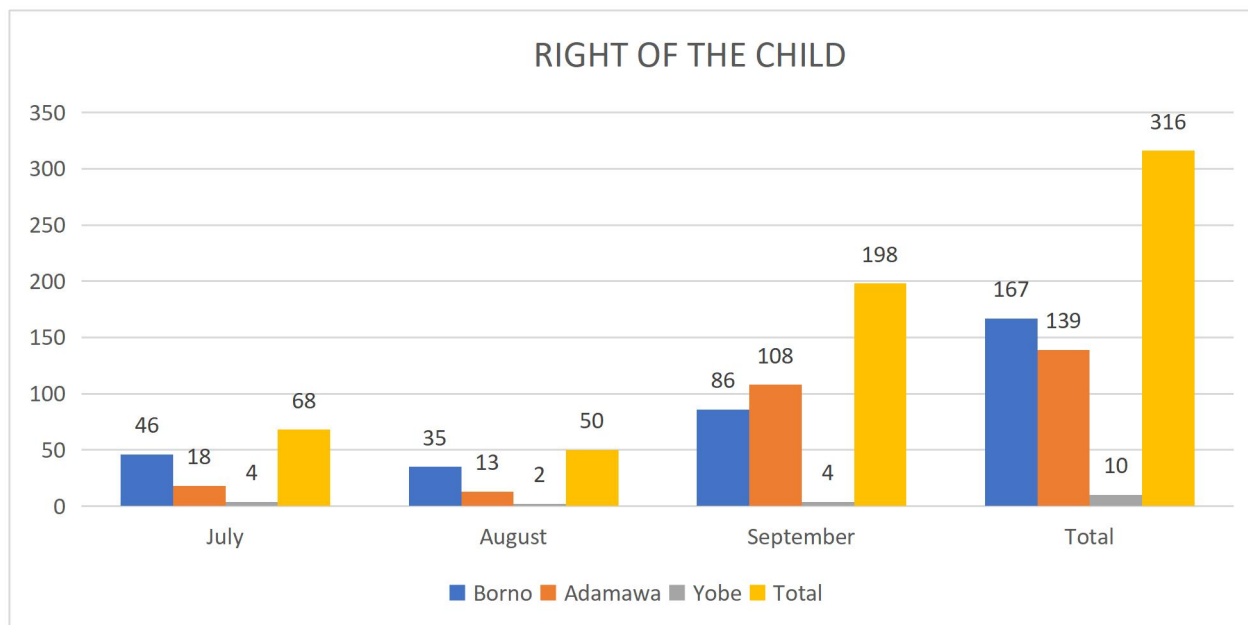
Similarly, the months of July, August and September 2021 reported cases of domestic violence and threat to life in Kautilowa village, Goniri returned Community, Gujba LGA; Dadingel returned community and in other locations of Yobe State.

RIGHT OF THE CHILD

The common child protection issues that emerged during the reporting period revolved around child marriage, lack of parental care, defilement, child labour, hawking, unaccompanied child, child headed household, force marriage, lack of right to survival and development amongst others. These violations/abuses are against the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which states the international human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of children of which Nigeria is a signatory.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	46	35	86	167
Adamawa	18	13	108	139
Yobe	04	02	04	10
Total	68	50	198	316

Number of reported cases related to Right of the Child in the BAY states from the months of July to September, 2021.



The total number of reported child protection cases experienced consistent pattern in the third quarter of 2021. A total figure of **316** cases were reported from the months of July to September 2021, in the BAY States. Borno shows the highest number of cases, recording **167** (representing **52.85%**). Adamawa with **139**, (representing **43.99%**) and Yobe with **10**, (representing **3.16%**) cases respectively. The differences in the recorded figures are due to the number of Local Government Areas covered by the various BAY States and the nature of reported cases. However, the HRMs sometimes go beyond their normal coverage areas.

Distinctly, there was decline in reported cases in the months of July and August, 2021 while a sharp increase was recorded in the months of August and September, 2021 respectively.

Borno and Adamawa States substantially reported the highest cases of the rights of the child in the month of September, 2021, while Yobe state recorded its highest number both in the months of July and September, 2021.

Reported cases of hawking, forced marriages, attempted rape and sexual exploitation were predominately reported across the months of July, August, and September 2021 in Borno State. Of importance was a case identified at Monguno LGA, GGSS IDPS Camp Central ward, where a 16 years old girl was impregnated by one of the personnel of Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF). The man took the girl to a quack doctor to abort the foetus and after being injected the girl started bleeding profusely and was rushed to a near-by hospital for further treatment. The matter is still under investigation by the Nigeria Police Force (NPF).

Equally other cases of forced marriages were reported at GSSS Bama IDP camp, Shehuri ward, Bama LGA; Dalori 1 IDP camp Federal Training Centre Ward Konduga LGA, just to mention a few. HRMs intervened against the girls marrying against their will, the matters were resolved in favour of the girls.

Largely, cases of child abuse such as hawking, child labour, out of school children, child abandonment and forced marriage was in the increase in Adamawa State during the reporting period. Children were seen engaging in hawking and child labour because they were sent away from school due lack of uniforms as identified at Opposite Liberty hotel, Kolere, Kolere Ward, Mubi North LGA and Hostel E & D, Gude Ward, Mubi South LGA. Also identified at Kofare PW Karewa ward Yola South LGA, where a father proposed to force his 13 years old daughter

into marriage with a 56 years old man. The HRM intervened in the matter and the marriage was terminated.

In Yobe State, cases of hawking, unwanted child birth, unaccompanied child and forced marriage was predominant recorded under this thematic area. It was reported that the children were sent to hawk and engage in child labour on the instruction of their parent to assist in income earning. A case of disownment of an IDP girl due unwanted child birth by her biological father was reported at Gujba LGA. However, with the intervention of the HRMs the 16 years old girl has been reunited with her parent

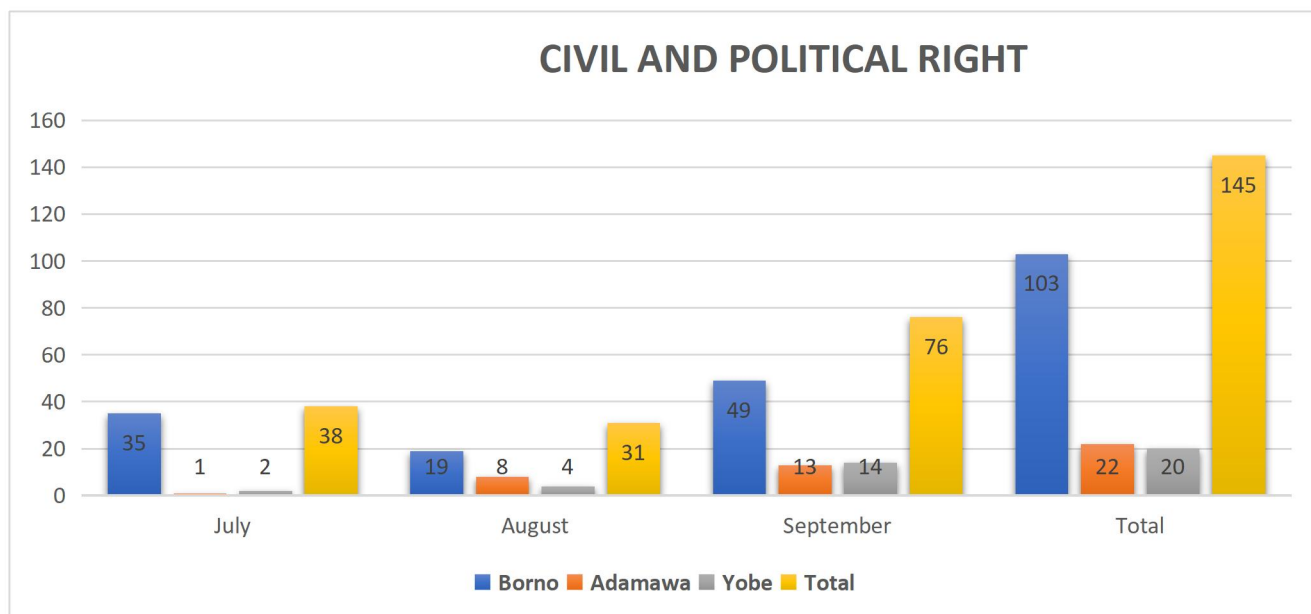
There was a robust awareness raising and sensitization activities on child defilement and forced marriage by HRMs. The prioritization of the Child Rights Act 2003 is also of essence which needed to be domesticated and implemented by the Government of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States respectively to prohibit early/forced child marriage and other related offences.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

In the third quarter 2021, focal civil and political human rights issues identified included: physical violence, rights to life, right to dignity of the human person, exploitation, abduction, rights to dignity of the human person, freedom of movement, theft, presence of landmines/IEDs, abduction, tensions within Community amongst others.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	35	19	49	103
Adamawa	01	08	13	22
Yobe	02	04	14	20
Total	38	31	76	145

Number of reported cases related to Civil and Political Rights in the BAY State from the months of July to September, 2021.



The total figure of human rights issues under Civil and Political Rights reported from the months of July to September 2021, in the BAY States was **145**. Borno State shows the highest number of cases, reporting **103**, (representing **71.04%**). Adamawa State reported **22**, representing **15.17%** and Yobe State with **20**, representing **13.79%**.

There was a slight decline in reported cases in the months of July and August, 2021 while a significant increase was recorded in the months of August and September, 2021 respectively.

Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States reported their highest civil and political cases in the month of September, 2021.

The total number of persons affected by reported cases of human rights issues from the months of July and August indicated marginal decrease while from the months of August and September 2021, there was substantial increase.

In Borno it was reported that five vehicles conveying firewood from the bush to Bama town by PoCs were set ablaze by Non State Armed Group (NSAG) which caused great tension in the community. It was also reported that unconfirmed number of PoCs were killed by NSAG during the process of attack. Further human rights issues identified were unprofessional conduct and constant harassment of PoCs by some military officers and CJTF personnel attached to various locations where PoCs resides.

For instance, In Adamawa State in Wuro Patuji Gude Ward Mubi South LGA there was tension in the community as there was an attempted kidnap of a man which was prevented by members of the community. The kidnappers started shooting sporadically scaring people away and during the process many were injured. Also identified at locations such as WuroPatuji Gude Ward Mubi South LGA; Bulabili Michika 2 Ward Michika LGA and Sabon Gari Community Madagali Ward Madagali LGA where some PoCs were assaulted and brutalized by military personnel which led to injuries to victims over civil matters.

Similarly, over the months of July, August and September, 2021, Yobe State was also not left out of various human rights incidences such as attacks, kidnapping etc by NSAG under this thematic area, which has left various degrees of psychological trauma to PoCs. It was reported that a 19 years old girl who was abducted in March, 2021 by NSAG at Buni Yadi Town, Gujba LGA has been rescued. However, the parent of the girl is yet to be traced. Presently she is with a caregiver under Orphans and Women Association of Buni Yadi town. It was also reported that there was a clash between herdsmen and farmers around college of Agriculture self-settled camp, Gujba. The clash came as a result when herdsmen were seen grazing on the farm belonging to PoCs. However, the issue was brought under control immediately by the 'vigilante' (local community Guard) group.

Equally, an incident was reported where NSAG attacked Babangida town, of Tarmuwa LGA, for the second time in a week. The NSAG came in 5 Hilux vehicles and attacked the Military base of Babbangida, though it was repelled by the military. It was also reported that the NSAG came with a mission to recruits youths in the community. The community was left in tension and fear, while other escaped to the bush and nearby villages for safety.

An incident where a military plane on surveillance dropped a boom/air strike on Buhari village of Yunusari LGA was also reported by the HRMs. The reason for the attack by the military was as a result of the surveillance report that NSAG were seen moving in group on motorbikes. The airstrike resulted to loss of lives and injuries to many people. A total number of 22 children, 17 men and 7 women were evacuated with various degrees of injuries who are now admitted at

the General hospital Geidam, while 15 people deaths was recorded. The action of the military has forced people to flee the area to Gaidam leaving their homes and farms for safety.

Identified were incidences of attacks by NSAG at Ngirbuwa Returned Community and at vigilante formation along railway line at Buniyadi, Gujba LGA. Insurgents stormed the community and started shooting sporadically and took away two tractors and burnt one tractor belonging to North East Commodity Association (NECA) that was on lease to farmers for the farming season.

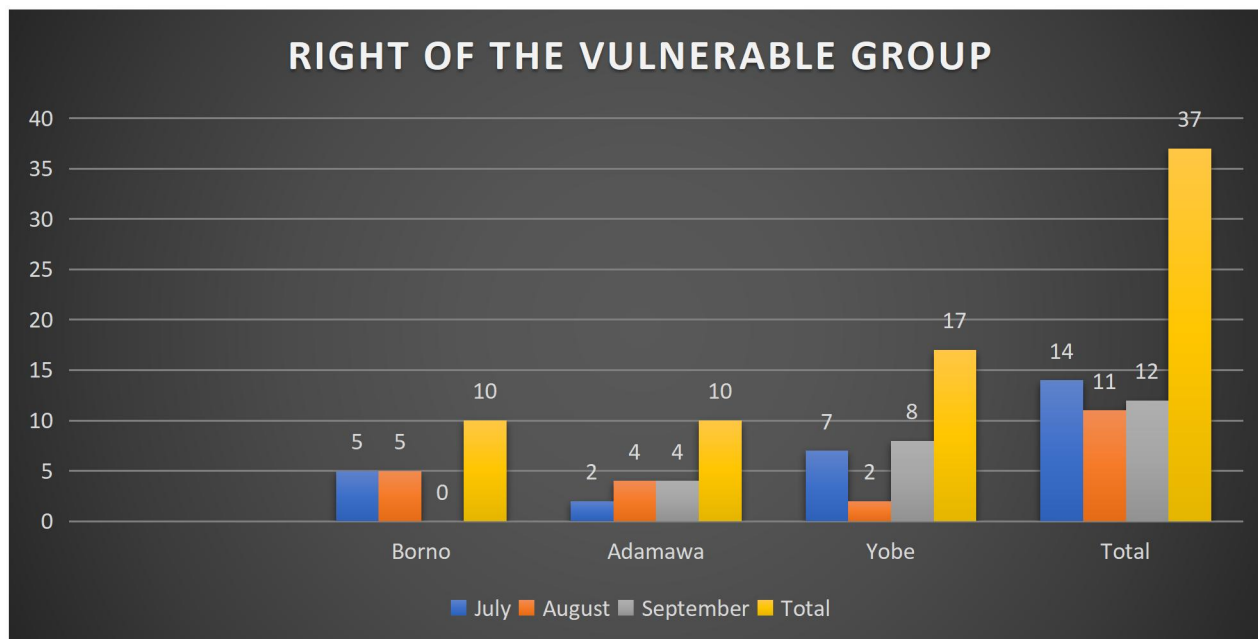
Further attacks by NSAG and other human rights violations/abuses reported by the human rights monitors under Civil and Political Rights are documented in detailed in the main report.

RIGHTS OF THE VULNERABLE GROUPS

In the third quarter of 2021, common issue relating to the rights of the vulnerable groups included the Rights of the Elderly, Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), persons in need of family reunification, persons with terminally illness and persons with disabilities. Other categories mentioned include widows and widowers without means of livelihoods. Feedback from the field shows that issues around the vulnerable groups needs urgent and special intervention.

Number of reported cases related to Right of the Vulnerable Groups in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	05	05	0	10
Adamawa	02	04	04	10
Yobe	07	02	08	17
Total	14	11	12	37



A total of **37** cases pertaining to human rights violations of vulnerable population were recorded by monitors during the period under consideration.

Total States analysis showed that Borno and Adamawa recorded **10** each representing **27.03%**, while Yobe reported **17**, representing **45.94%**) being the highest number of human rights issues in relation to rights of the vulnerable groups within the period under review.

Monthly analysis of the table above shows that the month of July, 2021 recorded a total of **14** being the highest number of human rights issues in relation to rights of the vulnerable groups representing **37.84%** followed by the month of September, 2021 with **12** representing **32.43%** while **11** representing **29.73%** was recorded against the month of August, 2021 being the month with the least cases relating to right of the vulnerable groups.

In Borno State at Dalori 1 IDP camp Federal Training Centre Ward Konduga LGA, 4 disabled persons visited the NHRC protection desk and alleged that they were often marginalized during food and NFI distribution. The human rights monitors followed up with partners to ensure that they are subsequently included in the distribution process. There is need to increase the distribution of items to adequately accommodate more persons especially people with disabilities. Field report indicated that at Pulka Ward Gwoza LG Camp 'C', a blind man of 73 years old found out that someone came into his shelter and took away all his food items.

In the same vein, in Adamawa State for instance, it was discovered that at Modire, Bole Yolde-Pate Ward, Yola South LGA, two elderly persons (One Male, and One Female) ages 66 and 68 with infirmities were unable to take care of themselves in terms of feeding, clothing and health care. They depend solely on support from members of the community for their survival.

Also, a man of 71 years old at Tashan Gyela, Nasarawo Ward Mubi South LGA is suffering from high blood pressure. The man has been without any form of health care or care due to lack of money and lack of accessibility of free medication. While at Sangere Bode, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, two blind men were identified and have resorted to begging as a coping mechanism, because they have no one to cater for them and no further assistance is forthcoming.

In Yobe State during the period under review, the predominantly cases are basically around lack of shelter, old age, inability to take care of themselves. A case of a single and elderly IDP woman age 78 years old was identified at Garin ItaceGujba LGA. She lamented of lack of shelter and other basic necessities of life. Presently she is living alone in an uncompleted building.

A 70 years old man who is a refugee from Jammaina in Chad Republic relocated to Maisandari Damaturu LGA, was reported to have health challenge as a result of an unknown sickness and also faced with other challenges of life due to his old age and cannot afford to take himself to the hospital.

Similarly, 72 years old IDP/Returnee who is from Buni-Yadi of Gujba LGA in Yobe State and relocated to Damaturu from Alkaleri town of Bauchi State was identified. He has been in displacement as from 2012 after insurgent attacked their community. The man because of his critical health issues, he was handed over to the Social Welfare Office for intervention.

All these vulnerable groups have not benefited in any form of assistance such as in NFIs, food, livelihood, shelter etc. There is need for all relevant stakeholders to prioritize care for the elderly and people with disabilities by ensuring that all necessary amenities/items are made available promptly. Facts and details of the cases are contained in the main report.

ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

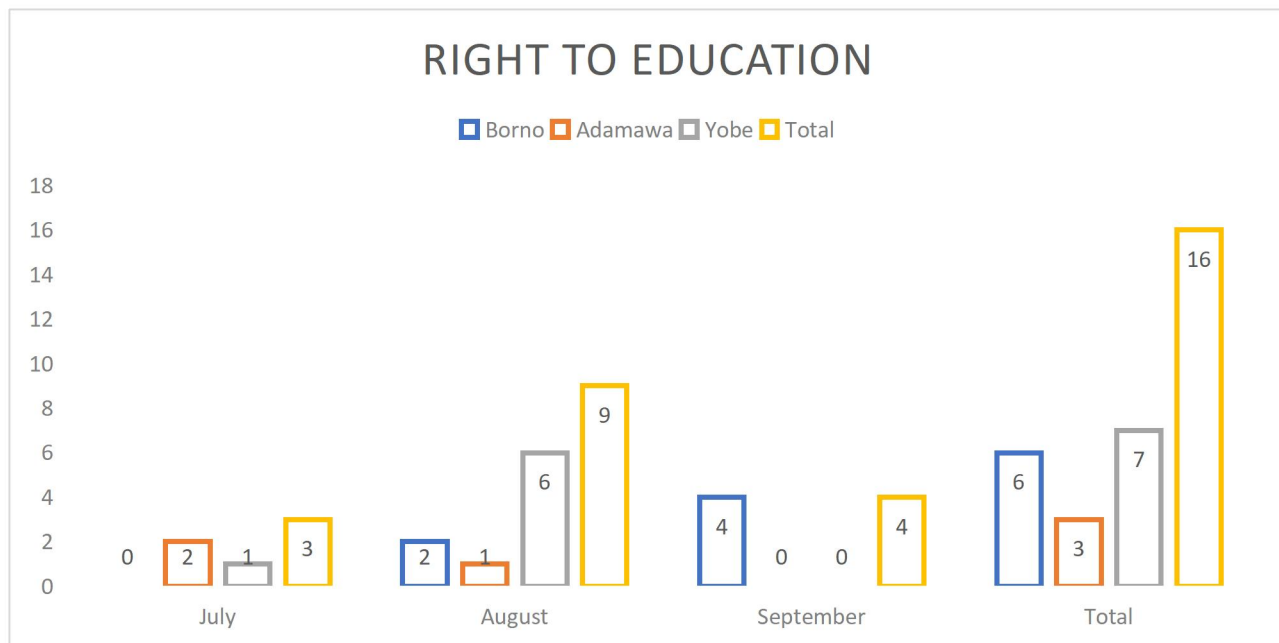
Human rights issues identified and reported by human rights monitors under Economic, Social and Cultural rights in the 3rd quarter 2021 across the BAY states were: Rights to Education, Shelter, Food, Non-Food Items, WASH, Health, and Work/Livelihood.

RIGHTS TO EDUCATION

The table below indicated that a total of **16** cases were identified across the BAY States in relation to rights of education. The education deprivation in the BAY states is driven by various factors, including economic barriers and socio-cultural norm and practices that discourage attendance in formal education especially for girls. As indicated in the table below, some months did not record any case of violation on the rights to education this was due to the school on mid-term break and due other logistic concerns.

Number of reported cases related to Right to Education in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	0	02	4	06
Adamawa	02	01	0	03
Yobe	01	06	0	07
Total	03	09	04	16



States analysis showed that Yobe state reported a total of **7**, representing **43.75%** cases recording the highest number of reported cases under the rights to education. Borno State reported **6**, representing **37.50%** while Adamawa state had a total of **3**, representing **18.75%** cases.

Monthly analysis showed that August, 2021 recorded the highest number of human rights issues affecting access to education, with a total of **9**, representing **56.25%** followed by the month of

September, with **4**, representing **25%** and the month of July, 2021 reported the least with **3**, representing **18.75%**.

During routine awareness raising in IDP camps, HRMs were able to identify out of school children in Borno State at Stadium Camp Maisandari Ward MMC LGA. The out of school children and their parents complained largely of lack of sufficient schools as well as lack of teachers in some locations. HRMs further discovered at Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward where some parents did not allow their wards to attend school due to ignorance and lack of funds to enrol them in school. With the intervention of the HRMs the children have been enrolled to ROHI temporary learning center in the camp.

It was reported in Adamawa State that a community located at Runde Baru, Jambutu Ward Yola North LGA, lacks government/public school in the area. The community is said to be one of the largest communities in Jambutu Ward and has a total population of more than 200 children of school age. The only existing schools in the area are private schools which parents complained that they cannot afford to send their wards to the private school due to lack of funds. The HRMs had a meeting with the community leaders with a view of making a formal complaint to Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board (ADSUBEB) for their intervention.

At Barki Dlaka Moda Dlaka ward Michika LGA, in Adamawa State, children between the ages of 12 -17 were not attending school. It was reported that the children were going to the farm to assist their parents in farming. The parents complained of their inability to hire labourers in their farms hence the use of their children in assisting them to farm. The farm proceeds after harvesting, serves as a source of means of livelihood for their families they said. In a similar manner, issues relating to the right of education were also identified in other locations as documented in the main report.

Correspondingly, it was reported in Yobe State that at Kukareta IDPs camp children were playing around the school premises due to lack of teachers, while other children in the self-camp and those of the host community were engaging in farming and other child labour activities. Conversely, human rights monitors took up the issue of lack of teachers with UNICEF and other relevant stakeholders. Further referrals were also made to one of the humanitarian actors (Plan International) for their intervention. Implementation process has since commenced in order to improve the educational system at the identified locations as well as in other locations in Yobe State.

The head Teacher at Katarko primary school in Yobe State commended the government on the home grown school feeding program introduced to pupils as it has greatly improved in the enrolment and number of attendance of children in the area. However, he quickly pointed out that the stoppage of the program for some period of time has reversed the situation backward as the pupils' attendance has dropped. He therefore solicited for government to sustain the program as it encourages children to attend school.

Similarly, the village head of Fulatari, Buni Yadi ward, Gujba LGA, in Yobe State has forwarded a complaint to the necessary authority on the inability of pupils to access senior secondary school (SSS). It was reported that pupils that have completed junior school educational level could not advance further to the senior class. There is need for the government to ensure that the pupils' education is not disrupted by ending at Junior School but extended to the Senior Secondary School by building additional class rooms at various locations at Buni Yadi town where there are no SSS schools.

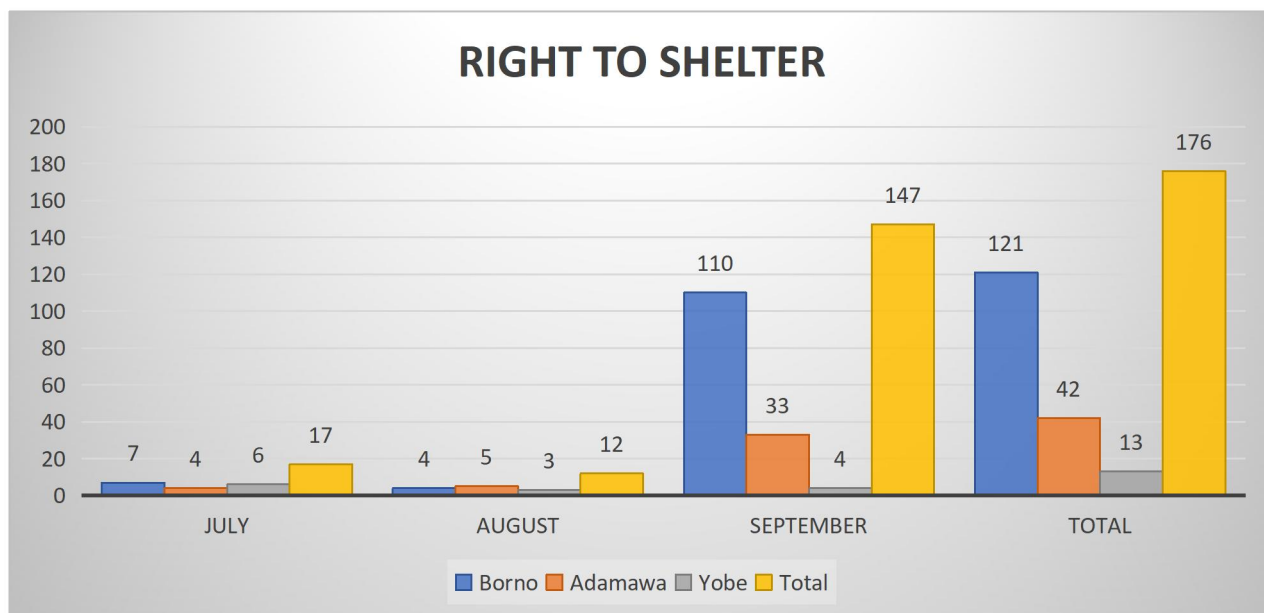
The lack of adequate support from government, parents and community leaders have proved a huge challenge to access to education in the BAY States. However, advocacy visit was conducted by the human rights monitors to the Commissioner of Education, Primary Health Care and other relevant agencies with the view of ensuring school are constructed across all locations in the IDPs camps as well as ensuring sufficient teachers and adequate provision of learning materials. Every child is entitled to have a qualitative and sound education for a more promising prospect. Basic education is fundamental to a child's growth and development.

RIGHTS TO SHELTER

Common issues of concern in relation to access to shelter included threat to eviction due inability to pay house rent or giving quit notice without giving them reasonable period to look for alternative. Others include need for expansion of shelters due overcrowding, new arrivals, dilapidated buildings, destroyed shelters due rain storm/wind and burnt shelters. It was identified by the HRMs that the shelters the PoCs are occupying are in a deplorable condition. In the reporting period cases pertaining to shelter were referred to other humanitarian actors who render related services while some were managed by the HRMs.

Number of reported cases related to Right to Shelter in the BAY States from the months of July, to September, 2021.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	07	04	110	121
Adamawa	04	05	33	42
Yobe	06	03	04	13
Total	17	12	147	176



The table above indicated that a total of **176** cases pertaining to rights to shelter were recorded by monitors during the period under consideration.

State analysis of the total numbers of human rights issues reported affecting rights to shelter as indicated in the table above reflected that Borno reported **121**, representing **68.75%**, recording

the highest during the period under review, Adamawa **42**, representing **23.86%**, while Yobe reported **13** representing **7.39%**, being the lowest.

Monthly assessment indicated that September 2021 recorded the highest total number of persons affected by matters relating to access to shelter, representing **83.52%**, followed by the month of July 2021 representing **9.66%**. August 2021 recorded the least representing **6.82%**. There was a sharp increase difference of **135** between the months of August and September 2021, while a minimal difference of **5** of human rights issues reported between the month of July and August 2021.

The major concern in Borno state located at GSSSS Bama IDP camp Shehuri ward, Bama LGA is the issue where some vulnerable groups complained of lack of shelters. Many household shelters have also been damaged by the rain at Pulka Ward Gwoza LGA Weghe extension camp 'B'. In addition, reported at Bakassi Camp Maisandari Ward MMC LGA, over 213 (One Hundred and Thirteen) UNHCR and 20 (Twenty) IOM shelters comprising of various household at Guzamala Zone had been partially damaged by rain.

Identified in Adamawa state at Nasarawo borehole, Nasarawo ward Yola North LGA, some households were threatened to be evicted from their apartment by their caretaker. The identified households were unable to pay their rent due to sudden increment of the rent by the caretaker without the knowledge of the landlord. With the intervention of the HRMs, the caretaker reversed the payment to the old rent since the increment is without the consent of the Land lord. Referrals were made by the HRMs for further assistance by humanitarian actors. In Sabon Pegi, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA, 2 HH of 17 individuals (7 Male and 10 Females) is in dire need of expanded shelters due to overcrowding. The affected households do not have the capacity to pay for extra shelters.

Equally in Yobe state, heavy rainfall has destroyed many shelters at Usmanti villages of Maisandari ward, Damaturu LGA. The flood also affected Likdir village returned community, Gujba LGA where approximately 91 people were affected. 107 (One hundred and seven) mud rooms and 10 (Ten) shops constructed by PoCs were destroyed and 192 (One hundred and Ninety-Two) bags of grains in their reserves were lost due the heavy rainfall.

The same pattern of collapsed and destruction of shelters by heavy rainfall was reported at Agriculture Gujba LGA and Kadauri community, Goniri, Gujba LGA. Vulnerable groups comprising of children and women were stranded in these locations and subsequently moved into one of the class rooms in the community primary school. They are thereby solicited for emergency intervention of shelters and necessary materials

PoCs are thereby appealing to the relevant stakeholders for the construction of new shelters and repair of old ones to alleviate their suffering and enable them live a more humane and dignified live. Further highlights of human rights concern under this thematic area are detailed in the main report.

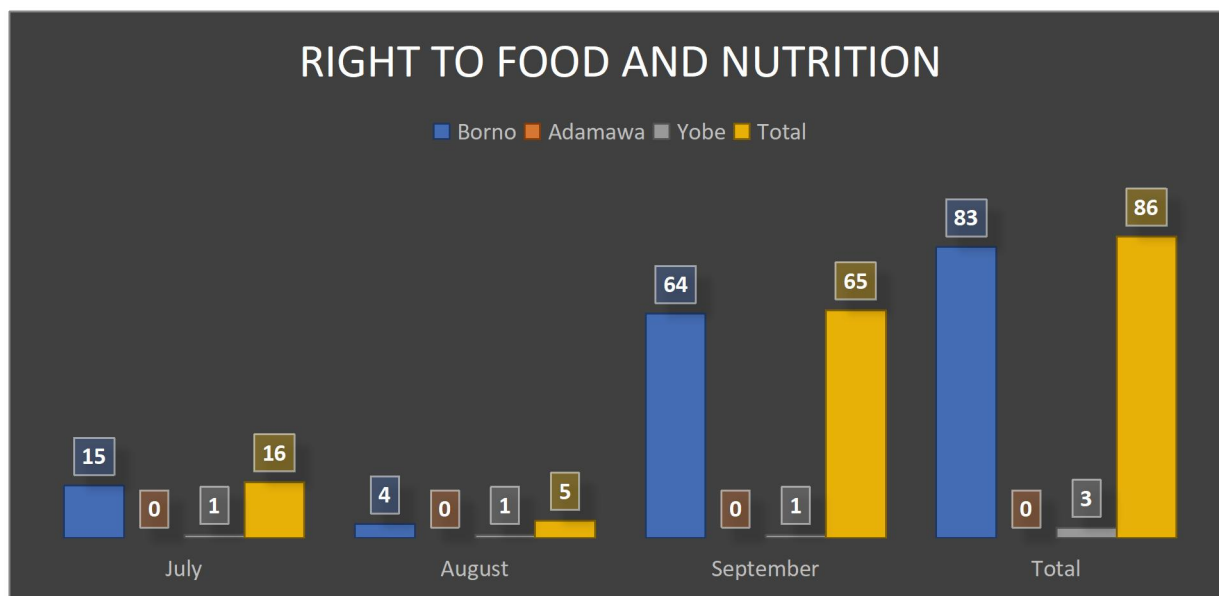
RIGHTS TO FOOD AND NUTRITION

Issues raised under the rights to food and nutrition were mainly on denial of food supply for a period of three to five months, food shortage; inability to access food distribution due lack of enrolment of PoCs; inability to access their farmlands as a result of incessant attack by NSAG and PoCs selling food distributed to them in exchange of other commodity which were not provided for. Find below the analyses of reported cases under the right to food and nutrition

while the main report captures much more details of the concern and interventions carried out by the HRMs.

Number of reported cases related to Right to Food and Nutrition in the three BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	15	04	64	83
Adamawa	0	0	0	0
Yobe	01	01	01	03
Total	16	05	65	86



During the third quarter 2021 the total number of reported cases of rights to food in the BAY States was **86** as identified by the human rights monitors. Some of the identified cases were referred while others were managed the HRMs.

Borno State having the highest number of persons affected by rights to food recorded **83**, representing **96.51%**, Adamawa state recorded nil during this period while, Yobe state recorded the least with **3**, representing **3.49%**.

The month of September, recorded the highest number of cases on rights to food with a total of **65**, representing **75.58%**. This is followed by the month of July with **16**, representing **18.61%** while August recorded the least with a total of **5**, representing **5.81%**. A sharp increase and difference of **60** was noticeable between the months of August and September 2021, while a decline and difference of **11** was reported between the months of July and August 2021.

In Borno State for instance at Monguno lga Kunburi host community Kunburi Ward it was reported that approximately 450 households are faced with lack of food supply for the past three months. Similarly, at Stadium camp Maisandari Ward MMC LGA; GSSSS Bama IDP Camp, and in other locations, it was reported that PoCs have not been supplied with food items for a period of three months while a number of them were not issued with SIM card meant for food

distribution. This has caused untold hardship most especially amongst the vulnerable group in these and other locations reported by the HRMs as captured in the main report.

However, HRMs witnessed the distribution of food items in Borno State at Arabic Village Camp Ngala Ngala Ward by World Food Programm (WFP). The food items distributed was however grossly inadequate as reported by the HRMs. The PoCs complained that the food items given to households/individual cannot sustain them to the next distribution period as they are not sure how soon the next distribution of food items will be. The PoCs are soliciting for an increment in the voucher given to them due to the hike in prices of commodities in the markets.

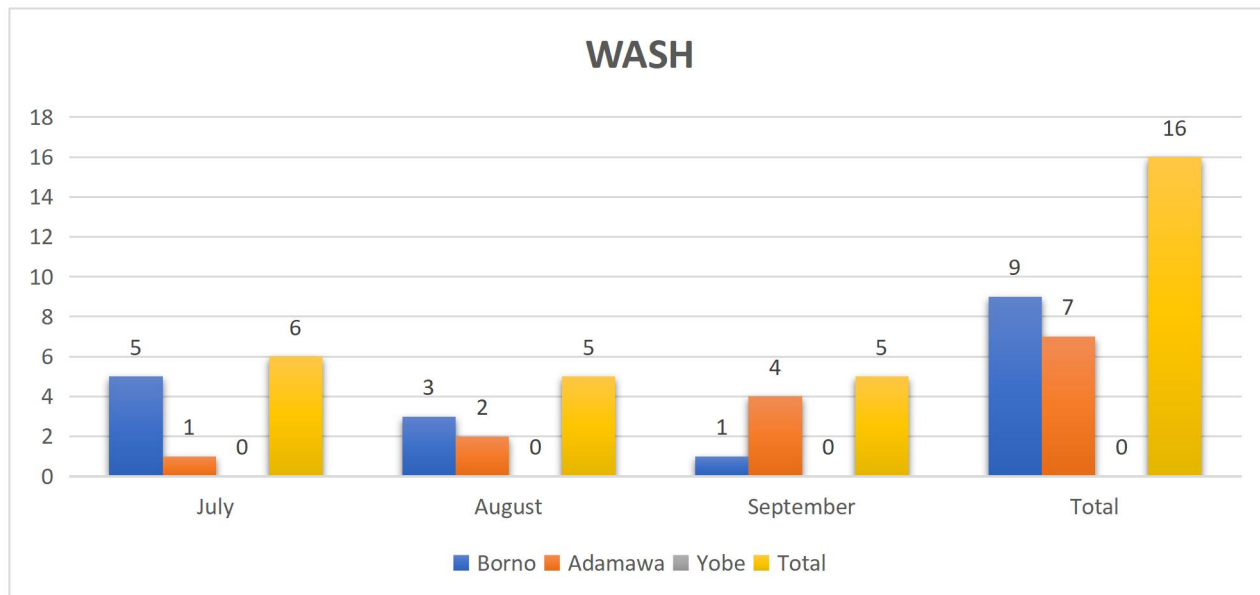
Human Rights monitors in Yobe State solicited for the intervention of humanitarian actors at Goniri Returned Community, Gujba LGA, where 77 HHs who were the beneficiaries of Community and Social Development Programme (CSDP) and who sold their farm proceed in 2020 in order to generate the 10% requirement to acquire their own shelter, are now in dire need of food supply.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water, Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is one of the critical protection concerns still affecting the PoCs despite intervention from different humanitarian actors. Such protection issues include but not limited to open defecation which could constitute serious health hazard to families and the entire community, severe shortage of water; lack of portable drinking water, bad environmental sanitation, and unhygienic latrines/damaged latrines which is exposing the PoCs at risks to cholera and other infectious diseases. All these protection concern could affect the health and wellbeing of PoCs adversely. The protection issues identified cut across the period under review.

Number of reported cases related to Right to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	05	03	01	09
Adamawa	01	02	04	07
Yobe	0	0	0	0
Total	06	05	05	16



The sum total of **16** cases pertaining to lack of access to toilet facilities, water supply and hygiene were recorded by HRMs during the period under review.

State analysis of the total numbers of human rights issues reported affecting WASH as indicated in the table above reflected that Borno state reported the highest number of cases with **9**, representing **56.25%**. This was followed by Adamawa state with **7**, representing **43.75%**; while there was no reported case of WASH from Yobe State during the period under review.

Monthly assessment indicated that the month of July 2021 recorded **6**, representing **37.5%** as the highest month with number of persons affected by cases relating to WASH while the months of August and September, 2021 recorded the least at **5**, each representing **31.25%**. There was a minimal difference of **1** between the months of July and that of August 2021.

In Borno State at Arabic Village Camp Ngala, Ngala Ward and Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward, MMC LGA, HRMs discovered that more than 15 blocks of latrines have been destroyed beyond use in the camp. Presently at these locations PoCs practice open defecation due damaged toilet facilities. However, the case was forwarded to the necessary authorities by HRMs and it is receiving attention. Another disturbing issue was at Bakassi Camp Maisandari Ward MMC LGA which indicated that some of the WASH volunteers employed by International Medical Corp (IMC) to clean the latrines used to divert toilets disinfectant (IZAL and JIK) meant to sanitized the latrines are either being sold out by the WASH volunteers or for their personal use thereby living the latrines in unhygienic condition. The HRMs reported the issue to the authority concern and the matter was treated with dispatch.

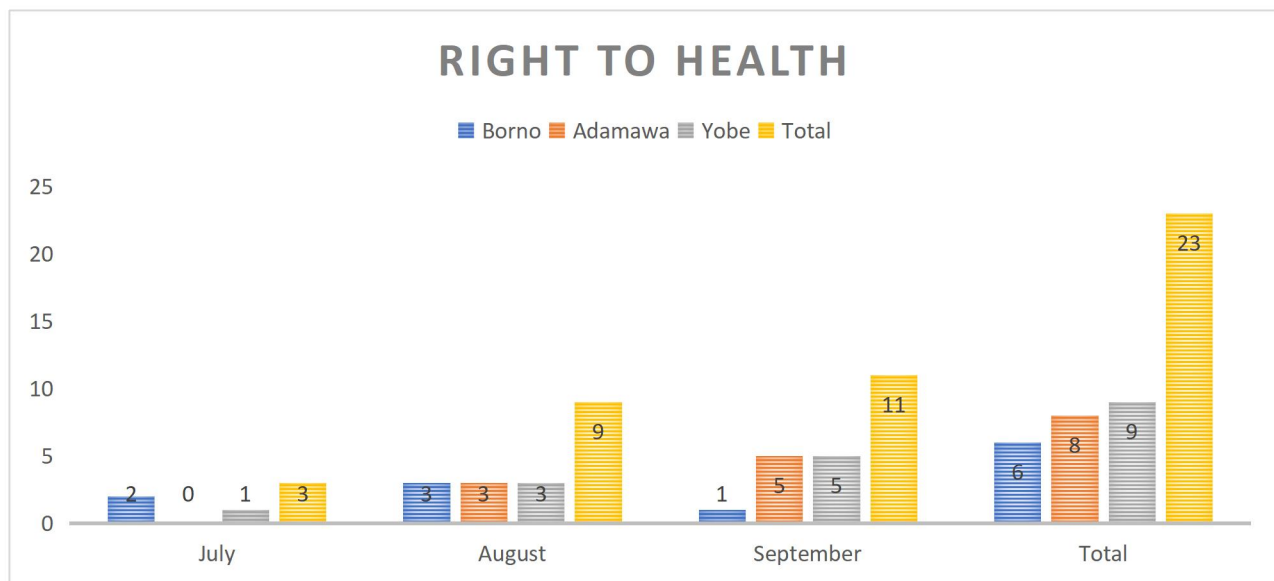
A case was reported in Adamawa State, at Kille, Tumbara Ngabili Ward, Michika LGA, where a community with 100 household lacks potable drinking water. The only source of drinking water is an old well that was dug over 50 years ago. The case was referred to International Rescue Committee (IRC) WASH unit and Ministry of Water Resources for urgent intervention. Also documented was a case identified at Ngarjeke, Yelwa Ward Mubi North, where the PoCs are facing acute scarcity of water in the location. It was reported that water vendors feel reluctant in taking water to the location due to the difficult terrain and long distance of the location. Similarly, in other locations PoCs have to walk long distance to search and fetch water.

RIGHTS TO HEALTH

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

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	02	03	01	06
Adamawa	0	03	05	08
Yobe	01	03	05	09
Total	03	09	11	23

Number of reported cases related to Right to Health in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.



Under this thematic area, the total number of reported cases related to rights to health across the three States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States respectively is **23**.

Giving the table above, State analyses revealed that Yobe State recorded the highest number of issues relating to right to health with 9, representing **39.13%**, followed by Adamawa with 8 representing **34.78%**, while the least State was Borno with 6 representing **26.09%** accordingly.

Monthly analysis of data showed a gradual increasing reporting pattern from the months of July to September, 2021. The least reported cases was in the month of July, 2021 with 3, representing **13.04%**, followed by August with 9 representing **39.13%**, while September 2021, which recorded the highest, reported 11 representing **47.83%**.

In Borno State, at Bakassi Camp Maisandari Ward MMC LGA and at other identified locations, HRMs reported that PoCs were unable to access malaria medication in all the primary health clinics. Their inability to purchase the medication had generated to huge challenge. The officers in charge of the clinics explained to HRMs that they had already informed their respective offices on the lack of anti-malaria medication in the camps and that feedback is being awaited. An outbreak of cholera was also reported at Pulka ward Gowza LGA, host Community while in other locations the primary health care centres are overstretched with

various health issues. Majority of the primary health centers lack medications, adequate/qualified personnel, equipment etc.

Reported and In dire need of medication was a nine years old girl suffering from severe eye problems in Adamawa State at Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA. The case was immediately referred to Charity Pearl Care Foundation (CPCF) where the girl was examined and given some medication by an ophthalmologist. The Whobazhi Primary Health Center which was constructed by the community identified at Whobazhi Tsukuma Tilijo Ward, Michika LGA, was reported to lack basic medical facilities and medications as well. This makes it difficult for PoCs in the community to receive basic health care services.

One of the health challenges identified in Yobe State was the destruction of the health facility at at Katarko returned community by insurgent. Report further stated that any time the health facility is supplied with medication, the insurgents normally attack the health facility and cater away all supplies and completely destroy the facility. For this reason, PoCs have to travel to Damaturu for medical purposes. Subsequently because of the insecure nature of the location, government and humanitarian partners that supplies medication have now pull out from the location since the facility has been destroyed severally.

In Yobe State it was reported that malaria and cholera outbreak at Kukareta IDPs camp and at Kasaisa self-settled camp, Gambir ward, Damaturu LGA had claimed three lives while others lives are been threatened. This became a major health challenge in Yobe State. The increase was adduced to exposure to mosquito's bites due non-availability of sufficient sleeping net as well as owing to unhygienic/poor environment. Most of the PoCs sleeps in the open and unprotected environment. It was also discovered that most of them were unable to access adequate malaria and cholera medication in good time. Equally, it was reported that the number of affected PoCs with cholera outbreak and their inability to access health care as well as the dead toll is yet to be ascertained at Ngalda town Fika LGA.

The human rights monitors interfaced with the community gate keepers and further advised that such health issues amongst others should be reported to the hospital timely for urgent intervention. Principally, the duty bearers are to ensure that adequate primary health facilities are provided and equipped with sufficient and necessary medication to mitigate health concern in the various communities. Worthy of note is that HRMs referred some cases while others were managed by them.

It is pertinent that the PoCs are supported with adequate Food and NFIs to assist in improving their health and well-being.

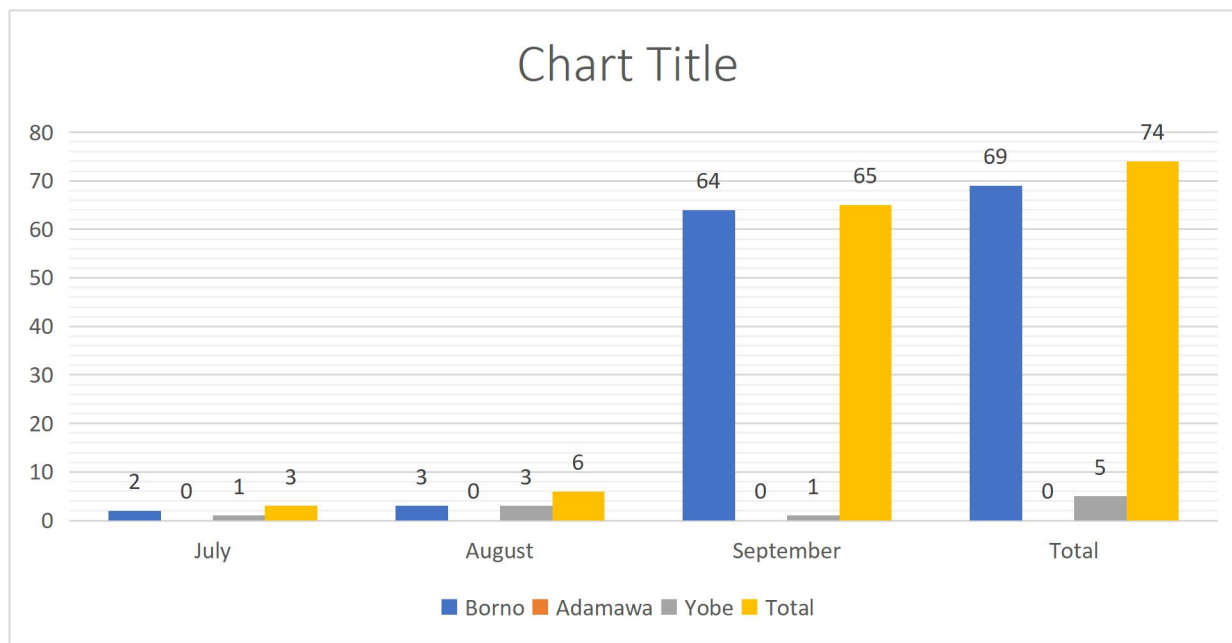
NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

The incapability of PoCs to access mosquito nets, blankets, washing soap, mats/mattresses, dignity kits, domestic materials and a host of others were the predominant cases of NFIs in Borno and Yobe States during the reporting period under consideration. These have considerably affected mostly the right to health and other human rights concerns, which could increase the risks of death, illness and wellness.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	02	03	64	69
Adamawa	0	0	0	0

Yobe	01	03	01	05
Total	03	06	65	74

Number of reported cases related to Right to Non-Food items in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.



The total number of recorded cases reported by human rights monitors across the States of Borno, and Yobe during the period under review was **74**

State assessment indicated that Borno recorded the highest number of NFIs issues of **69**, representing **93.24%**, followed by Yobe with **5** representing **6.76%** while Adamawa did not report any case under this thematic area.

Monthly analysis of data showed consistent increasing reporting pattern of numbers of cases from the months of July and August, 2021, while a high increase was reported from the months of August and September, 2021. **3** cases representing **4.05%** was reported in July 2021, being the lowest while **6**, representing **8.11%** in August, 2021. The highest number of NFI was reported in the month of September 2021, with a total of **65** representing **87.84%**.

In Borno state, at Pulka Ward, Gwoza LG, Transit Camp PoCs as well as several other locations, it was reported that for the past three months they have not been given non-food items in the camps hence they have to sell off some of their food items for them to purchase detergent, soap, charcoal etc.

HRMs witnessed the distributions of NFIs comprising of 2,000 blankets to 1,000 household at Damboa Returned Community, Damboa Central Ward, Low Cost Camp. Additional 8 beneficiaries benefited from the distribution of blankets in the same location whose names were not initially on the distribution list. This was as a result of previous referrals made by the HRMs. At Arabic village Camp Ngala, Ngala Ward, GISCOR distributed 2000 pieces of blanket to 1000 households involving mainly the vulnerable PoCs at all camps. Equally, at Damboa Returned Community, Damboa Central Ward, GH Camp, HRMs witnessed the distribution of hygiene kits such as kettles, gallons and detergents by IMC wash unit to 4,000 (Four Thousand) households

comprising of 6,039 (Six Thousand and Thirty-Nine) individuals. All these interventions took place in Borno State.

In Yobe State at Kasaisa self-settled camp, Damaturu, HRMs witnessed the distribution of mosquito nets to 500 households by Ministry of Health, Damaturu and Primary Health Care Board. The beneficiaries were mainly the vulnerable groups (women, children and the elderly). This was prompted as a result of previous referrals made by HRMs after an outbreak of malaria parasite in the area was discovered.

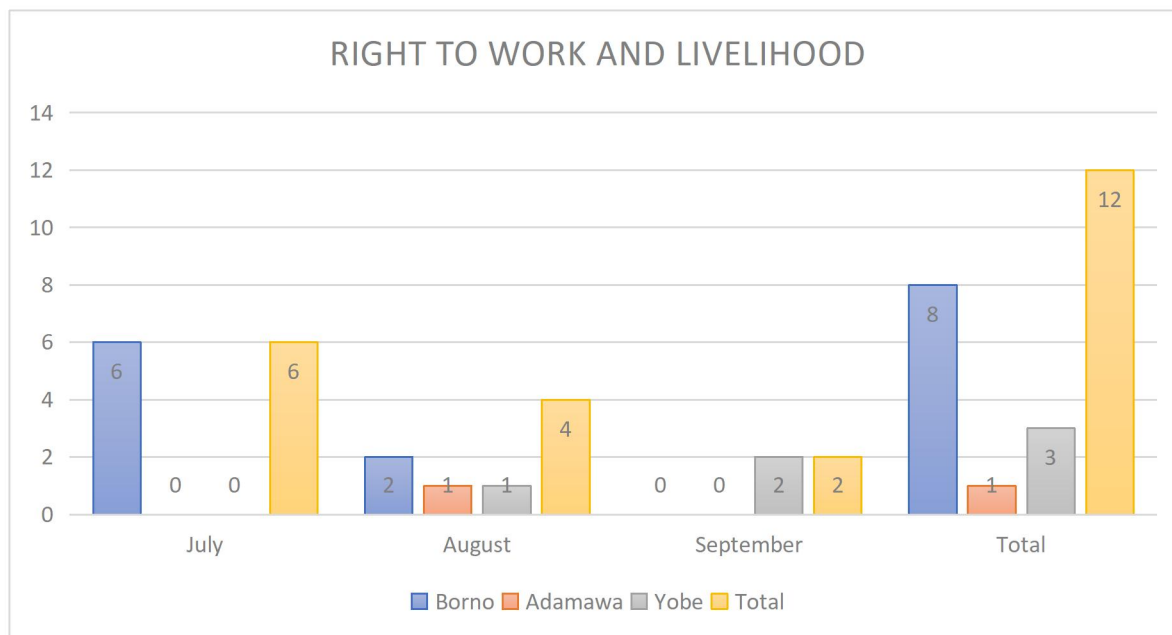
Generally, it was reported that most of the distributions of NFI in few locations were grossly inadequate while majority of the locations did not witness any distribution of NFIs. Advocacy to government and other relevant stakeholders for their intervention to provide more NFIs is of utmost importance.

RIGHTS TO WORK/LIVELIHOOD

The need to provide skill acquisition programs as one of the livelihood options by the Government and relevant humanitarian actors cannot be overemphasized. It has been discovered that most of the reported cases of abandonment/neglect of families, dissolution/divorce and idleness amongst PoCs were merely as a result of lack of work/livelihood empowerment. The PoCs will be able to carry on with their lives, have a sustainable income and reduce dependence from Government, humanitarian actors and the society, provided they are engaged in livelihood options. More details are captured in the monthly main reports.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	06	02	0	08
Adamawa	0	01	0	01
Yobe	0	01	02	03
Total	06	04	02	12

Number of reported cases related to Right to Work/Livelihood in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.



A total sum of **12** reported cases of work/livelihood was identified during the period under review and it cut across the months of July, August and September, 2021 respectively.

State analysis indicated in the above table that Borno State recorded **8**, representing **66.67%** as the highest state that reported human rights issues under the right to livelihood. Yobe State reported **3**, representing **25%**. This is followed by Adamawa State with only **1**, representing **8.33%** recording the least of reported cases under this thematic area.

Monthly breakdown of data showed declining reporting pattern of cases from the months of August and September 2021. The month of July 2021 reported the highest number of cases with **6**, representing **50%**. A total of **4**, representing **33.33%** was recorded in August, 2021 while the month of September, 2021 reported the lowest, of **2**, representing **16.67%**.

During the reporting period, at various locations, issues of livelihood support program have been a growing concern in Borno State. For instance, at Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward MMC LGA, it was discovered that so far it was only UNHCR and American University of Nigeria (AUN) that have rendered livelihood support programs in the location which was reported to be grossly insufficient to meet the needs of PoCs in the Camp. In most of the locations, it was revealed that the PoCs are not self-reliant which had led to various degrees of human rights violation such as physical assault, engaging in 'sex for survival' and other forms of protection issues. Equally identified at GSSSS Bama IDP camp Shehuri ward, Bama LGA is the lack of livelihood acquisition center.

On the other hand, at Monguno LGA host community Monguno central ward, HRMs witnessed the distribution of treated seeds such as 10kg of maize, 10kg of beans and 15kg of fertilizers to farmers by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The distribution targeted 2000 beneficiaries from five different communities. In addition, supported by UNHCR and AUN at Bakassi Camp, Maisandari Ward MMC LGA is the engagement of 54 PoCs into different areas of skill acquisition program in areas of Fishing, Tailoring, and Computer.

In Adamawa State, at Sabon Pegi, Ngurore Ward, Yola South LGA, employment opportunity was offered to a woman to serve as a cleaner at an hospital though her husband refused to grant her permission. Conversely, with the intervention of the HRMs the case was amicably resolved

and the woman was allowed to take up the job opportunity in order to improve her household income for sustainability.

Correspondingly in Yobe State the intervention request was reported and a need assessment of PoCs was conducted by Save the Children at Host community in Furi, Maisandari ward where more than 400 HHs will be targeted to benefit from various livelihood support programme to enable them to be self-reliant.

The intervention request by HRMs was responded to by FAO, who provided token/card to a total number of 1200 people mostly women in Kukareta IDPs camp. The PoCs are to benefit further from the livelihood program of FAO. In the same manner, NEMA responded to the intervention request of the HRMs by providing agricultural inputs to about 800 HHs in Damaturu. Items provided includes seedling, watering machine for irrigation, spraying machine, chemicals and fertilizer. The programme was designed targeting the entire LGAs of the state. Though the starter package came in after the raining season, consequently it will go a long way in assisting farmers in preparation for their planting period as well as reducing the burden of having to buy those items by themselves.

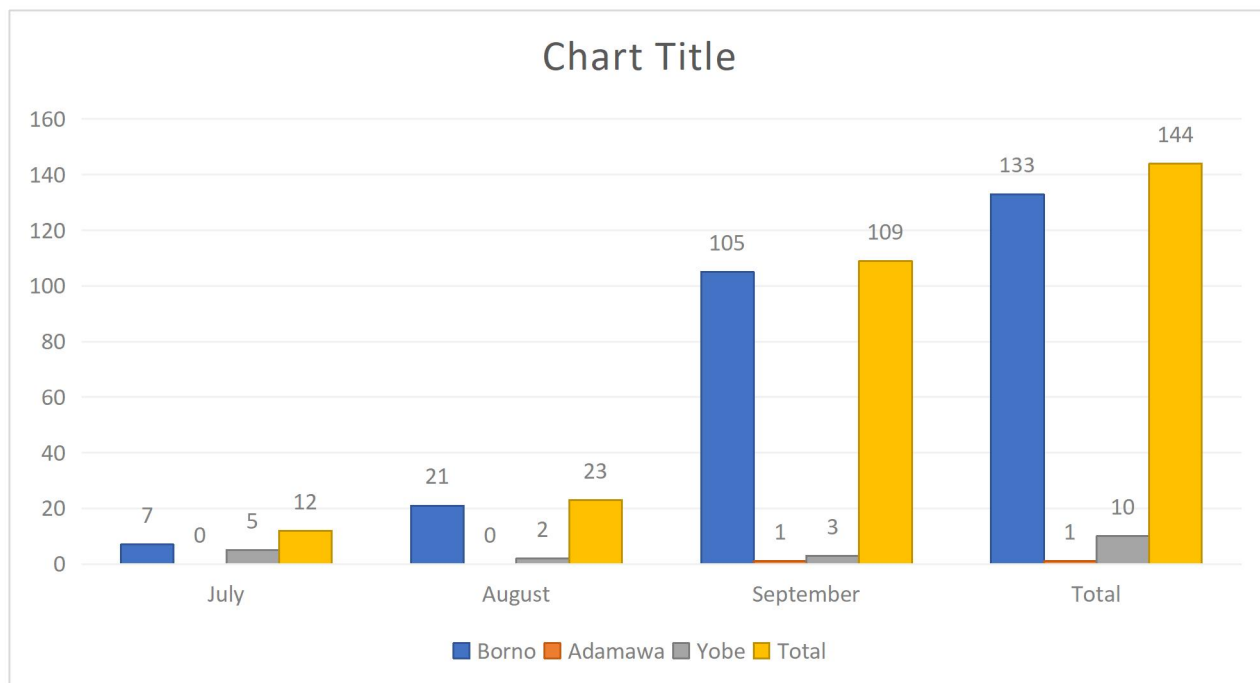
There is need for government and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that the starter packages are released timely for effective usage. HRMs also sensitized the PoCs on effective utilization of the starter packages during the dry season period.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

During the third quarter, 2021, cases of Access to Justice in the BAY States in the year under consideration were predominantly cases bordering on Court cases involving, documentation, dissolution of marriages, extortion, destruction of farmland, Unlawful/arbitrary Detention, prolong detention, etc. Human right monitors referred most of the cases due to the nature of those cases while some were managed by them. Some of the cases managed were through the different method of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). Updates were also reported by the human rights monitors through constant monitoring, to reflect how interventions were subsequently managed.

States	July	August	September	Total
Borno	07	21	105	133
Adamawa	0	0	01	01
Yobe	05	02	03	10
Total	12	23	109	144

Number of reported cases related to right to Access to Justice in the BAY states from the months of July to September, 2021.



A total of **144** cases of Access to Justice were reported within the 3rd quarter 2021. There was a steady and high recording case under this thematic area.

State analysis as showed in the table above indicated that Borno State reported the highest with **133** cases, representing **92.36%**. Yobe State reported **10** cases, representing **6.94%**, while Adamawa recorded the least at **1**, representing **0.70%**.

In the month of July 2021, the number of cases recorded was **12**, representing **8.33%**. August 2021 with **23** representing **15.97%**, while September, recorded **109** representing **75.70%**. Comparatively, there was a steady increase of reported cases from the months of July to September, 2021 respectively. Report revealed that from the months of July and August 2021, there was a marginal increase of reported cases while there was a sharp increase of reported cases from the month of August and September, 2021 respectively.

In Borno State so many cases of dissolution of marriages was reported largely at GSSSS Bama IDP camp, Shehuri ward, Bama LGA. For instance, a 30 years old woman alleged that her husband has been in military detention in Maiduguri for over four years without hope of his release, thereby seeking for dissolution of her marriage. In the same location, a request for the dissolution of marriage by a 20 years old lady was reported. The lady has been neglected by her husband for 4 years and 3 months now and the husband is currently married and residing at another camp at Mura IDP Camp in Cameroon.

Also, cases of prolong detention was reported at Gwoza LGA, Gwoza wakane ward, GSSSS Camp where a 21-year-old woman is seeking for divorce because her husband is still in detention at Giwa Barracks for more than 5 years. On the other hand at Teacher village camp Bolori a 50 years old woman reported that her four children were arrested by Chadian soldiers and detained for more than three years now and no information of their where about.

Request for urgent intervention in Adamawa State is the dire need of a Police outpost station to expedite arrest and prosecution of perpetrators and guarantee access to justice in areas located at Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA; Malkohi Camp, Malkohi village;

Rumde Shamaki, Rumde Killa and in other neighboring villages. The population of PoCs at this particular LGA is estimated to be over 40,000.

Field report also revealed that in Yobe State at Goniri returned community, there was destruction of 12 farmlands by herders, thereby depriving them of their source of livelihood. At Damakasu ward, Damaturu LGA, four youths while working on their farms were arrested by security personnel claiming that the youth have exceeded the scheduled period for farming around the outskirts of the town. The HRMs intervened and they were released unconditionally and however warned to keep within the restricted timing for farming within the area.

The absence of courts, magistrates and judges in locations such as at Bama, Gwoza LGAs etc. is an impediment to justice. However, Human rights monitors referred some cases to Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) for legal action, while some cases which were not technical in nature, were managed by the HRMs. The main report captures specific details of each of these referred and managed cases.

SECURITY INCIDENTS IN THE BAY STATES

In the third quarter 2021 and in its insurgency, NSAG has committed widespread of human rights violations across the BAY states. The three States shared related security concerns which include and not limited to suicide bombings, massacres, burning down of entire villages, attacks on place of worship and schools, slaughter of people in different locations of PoCs settlements/camps, cruel and degrading treatment, extortions, robberies and looting cattle and livestock rustling, arms smuggling, extrajudicial executions, abductions on a massive scale, forced displacement, dispossession of civilians valuables, child recruitment, grave violations of the rights of women and girls such as slavery and sexual violence. Others include, forced marriages, forced pregnancy, dealing and abusive use of illicit substances and other atrocious crimes. This proposes that the three BAY states are still under constant attack by Non-State Armed groups

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

BORN STATE:

- In the early morning hours of 14 July 2021 there was sporadic military artillery shelling along the southern axis of Bama, aimed at repelling a possible attack by suspected insurgents. This series of shelling caused panic amongst the PoCs;
- There was panic and tension in Dalori camp and the surrounding communities due to sighting of Non State Armed Group (NSAG) at night on the 19 July 2021. Nigerian military responded immediately and repelled the attack.
- On 8 August 2021, at 12noon, as a result of the gunshot along the outskirts of Kaffa bridge at Damboa Central area, soldiers and civilians were running for their lives.

- It was reported that on 17 August 2021 during the hours of 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Boko Haram attacked Mairari village which is 25 kilometers away from Monguno to Gajiram Maiduguri road. During the attack, 4 persons were shot, three died and one person was injured and taken to Maiduguri general hospital. Food stuffs and properties belonging to the villagers were catered away by the insurgents. The military were able to retrieve some of the stolen goods after engaging the insurgents in a fight.
- On 1 September 2021, not fewer than ten vehicles used for conveying firewood from the bush to Bama town were set ablaze by the insurgents. The incident happened as a result of the raiding of a particular hide-out by the military, known and operated by the insurgents. It is widely believed that the market is where the insurgents use to exchange goods and services with some unscrupulous members of the community. During the process of raiding the area, the insurgents were attacking people who went into the bush in search of firewood. It was revealed that unconfirmed numbers of persons were believed to be killed while others were abducted by the armed group.
- At the early hours, on 26 September 2021, it was revealed that there were casualties of civilians that sustained injuries while an air fighter jet was engaging insurgents in a fight along kwata Daban Masara village in Kukawa LGA. It was reported that the casualties of injured people was as a result of the insurgent who were running to seek refuge amongst the civilians along the axis.

ADAMAWA STATE:

- Gunmen suspected to be members of an armed group named 'JAS' attacked Dabna community in Hong LGA on 7 July 2021, killing yet to be ascertained number of people. Eighteen (18) corpses were later discovered in the bushes by the military and local vigilante (guard).
- Over 7 houses were robbed by dreaded group called 'Shilla Boys'. This group is made up of teenager's boys, between the ages of (Fifteen) 15 and (Eighteen) 18 years. In some cases kids of under (Ten) 10 years are co-opted into the group. The attack took place at Doubeli Tasha on 26 July, 2021. They came in their numbers collecting handset, money and other valuable from people.
- Herdsmen destroyed farmlands of 5 IDPs at Malkohi Village, Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA on 1 August 2021, resulting into loss of livelihoods, food insecurity and tension in the community.
- The armed group known as 'JAS' attacked Kuda Community in Gulak Ward of Madagali LGA on 11 August 2021, at about 8:30 p.m. No life was lost but the insurgents took away Five (5) cows. A Fifteen (15) years old boy was also discovered to be missing after the attack and his whereabouts is unknown. This has resulted into tension in the community.
- On 3 September 2021 at about 8:30 p.m., some armed men attempted to kidnap a man at Wuro Patuji, Gude Ward Mubi South LGA. The attempted kidnapping was aborted by members of the community. However, the kidnappers were sporadically shooting in the air to scare people as they find their way to escape. This incident resulted in tensions in the community. The case was reported to the Police who arrived swiftly on receiving the distress call.

- There was tension in Sabon Gari particularly in Wuro Harde environs in Digil Ward, Mubi North LGA of Adamawa State on 20 September 2021 as two rival secret groups clashed over a disagreement between each other. This resulted in the killing of over Six (6) persons. The Primary School in Wuro Harde was temporary shut by the authorities on the same day to avoid putting the lives of school pupils in danger. It took the intervention of security operatives who were immediately mobilized to bring the situation under control and restore peace and order in the community.

YOBE STATE:

- On 17 July, 2021 at Ngirbuwa returned community, it was reported that NSAG came on motorcycles in their numbers in the night and gathered all the community members and identify only two persons who are serving as vigilante (local guard) and shut them in the presence of the community members. Report also revealed that the NSAG also planted IEDs on all the routes leading to the village after their departure, thereby trapping residents of the area and making the area inaccessible.
- On 25 July 2021, at the military check point located at Ngamdu border to Damaturu, a man was apprehended who disguised as one of Police personnel. He was found with Two Hundred and Twenty (220) rounds of live ammunitions, One (1) hand grenade, a Police name tag, cap and different bandage of ranks. The alleged suspect was arrested and taken to Maiduguri – Borno State for further investigation
- On 25 August 2021, at about 6 p.m., NSAG attempted to infiltrate Babbangida, the headquarters of Tarmuwa LGA. The situation led to fear and tension, whereby the PoCs ran for safety and slept in the bush, while others ran to nearby villages.
- NSAG on 31 August 2021, were attacking motorist along Damaturu-Gujba-Biu road, and during the process abducted two people. According to the relatives of the abductees the kidnappers are demanding for ransom for their release.
- On 15 September, 2021, at about 10 a.m. a military jet on surveillance dropped a boom on Buhari village of Yunusari LGA. Many people were alleged to have died and others sustained various degrees of injuries. A total number of Twenty-Two (22) children, Seventeen (17) men and Seven (7) women were evacuated with different degrees of injuries while Fifteen (15) persons were confirmed dead. Those with injuries are presently receiving medical attention at the General hospital, Geidam. The incident has forced people to flee their homes and farms to other locations for safety.
- NSAG on 26 September 2021 came in with more than 5 Hilux vehicles and attacked the Military base of Babbangida, town, the headquarters of Tarmuwa LGA, for the second time during the week. However, the attack was repealed by the military.

COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION PROVIDE

HRMs held various forms of community based interventions across the BAY States. This is to ensure that the rights of PoCs are well protected. The human Rights monitoring activities was through awareness raising sessions, sensitization, human rights monitoring missions, community outreach visit, meetings and consultations, visit to returned communities, host communities,

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

Human rights monitors in the BAY states went to camps/IDPs settlement; returned and host communities and discussed topical issues on human rights awareness raising such as; tips on fire prevention measures, safety and security measures; the right of persons with disabilities; the right of freedom from discrimination in the community; the danger of early pregnancy of the girl child; Covid-19 pandemic especially on the preventive measures and the importance of getting vaccinated against the disease.

Others include, the importance of the girl child education; general human rights education on specific issues such as sexual gender based violence (SGBV), the rights of the child, the need for peaceful coexistence, awareness on fundamental human rights, sensitization on the danger of child/forced marriage, breaking the culture of silence of SGBV, the importance of understanding tenancy agreements and rights; tips on health issues, keeping a healthy environment, amongst others.

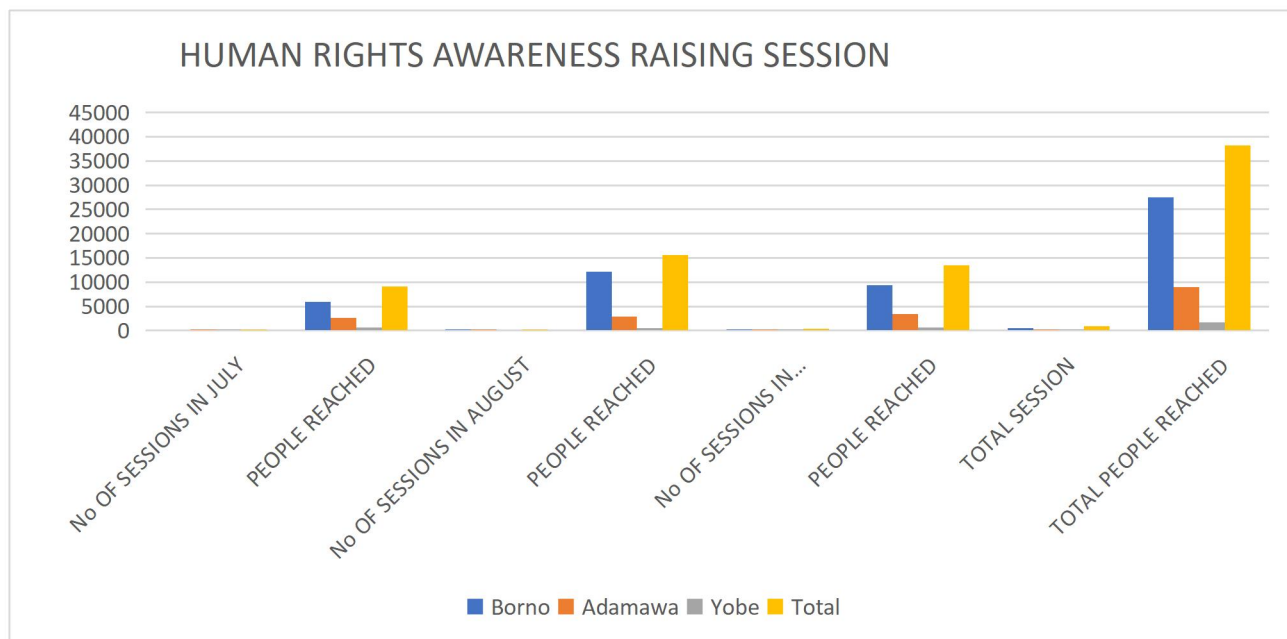
Emergencies meeting were also conducted with relevant law enforcement agencies, MDAs and humanitarian partners on ways of ensuring effective referral pathways.

Different kinds of sensitization and awareness raising sessions were held for different categories of people (boys, girls, men and women) and in attendance were also MDAs and humanitarian actors during the community based interventions provided by the HRMs.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS RAISING SESSIONS

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	150	5937	127	12207	186	9341	463	27485
Adamawa	63	2612	70	2830	90	3483	223	8925
Yobe	73	597	26	530	80	628	179	1755
Total	286	9,146	223	15,567	356	13452	865	38,165

Number of Human Rights Awareness Raising Sessions and People Reached in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021.



The table above indicated that within the reporting period, a grand total of **865** sessions were conducted during the period under consideration. This brings to a grand total of **38,165** people reached from the months of July to September 2021 respectively. Breakdown of the State analyses were: **463** sessions were conducted in Borno state, with a total number of **27,485** people reached. Adamawa state conducted **223** sessions reaching a total number of **8,925** people. Yobe state conducted **179** sessions reaching a total number of **1,755** people respectively.

Monthly evaluation of data indicated that there was unstable pattern of sessions conducted as well as people reached from the months of July to September 2021. The month of July 2021 recorded **286** sessions, reaching **9,146** individuals. The month of August 2021, recorded **223** sessions reaching **15,567** individuals. Subsequently the month of September 2021, recorded **356** sessions reaching **13,452** individuals. The demographics of PoCs reached across the BAY states represent boys, girls, men and women.

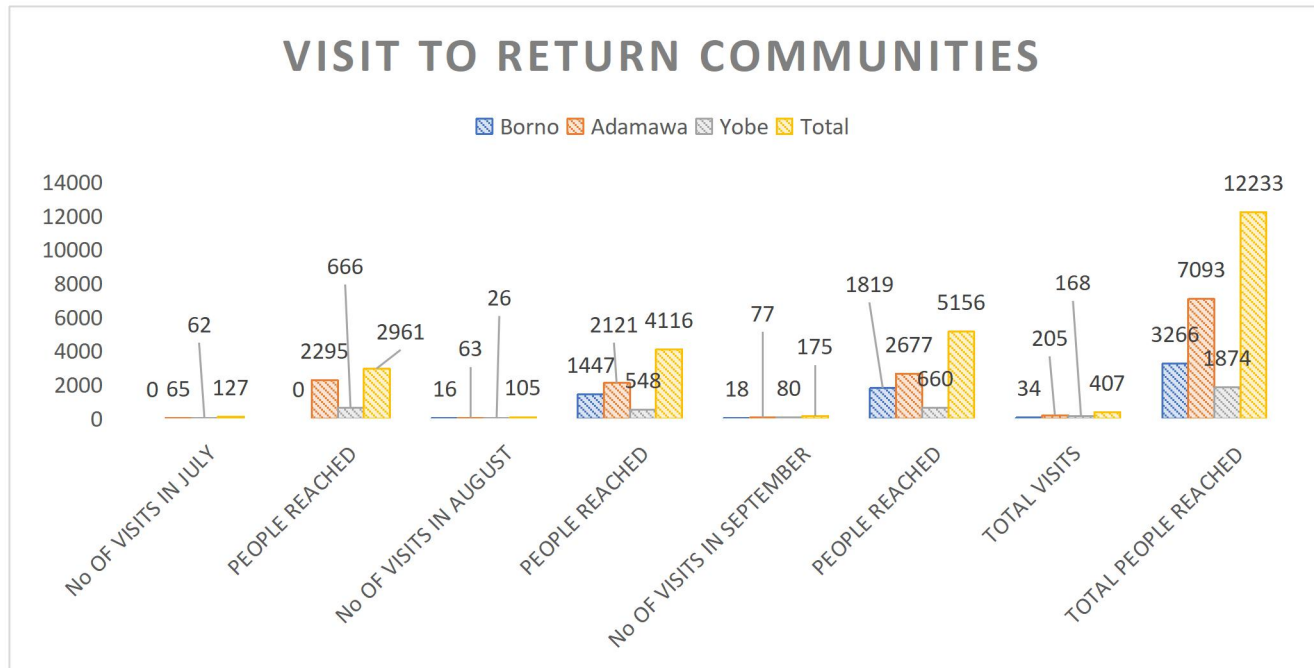
HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out to PoCs in the various locations in the third quarter of 2021 within the BAY states. Find below the analyses

VISIT TO THE RETURNED COMMUNITIES

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	0	0	16	1447	18	1819	34	3266
Adamawa	65	2295	63	2121	77	2677	205	7093
Yobe	62	666	26	548	80	660	168	1874
Total	127	2961	105	4116	175	5156	407	12233

Number of reported visits to returned communities in the BAY States from the months of July, to September, 2021.



From the table above, a total of **407** visits of human rights monitoring sites took place during the third quarter 2021 reaching **12,233** individuals.

Assessment of states visits indicated that Borno state reported **34** visits reaching **3,266** individuals. Adamawa state conducted **205** visits reaching **7,093** individuals. Yobe state recorded **168** sessions reaching **1,874** individuals.

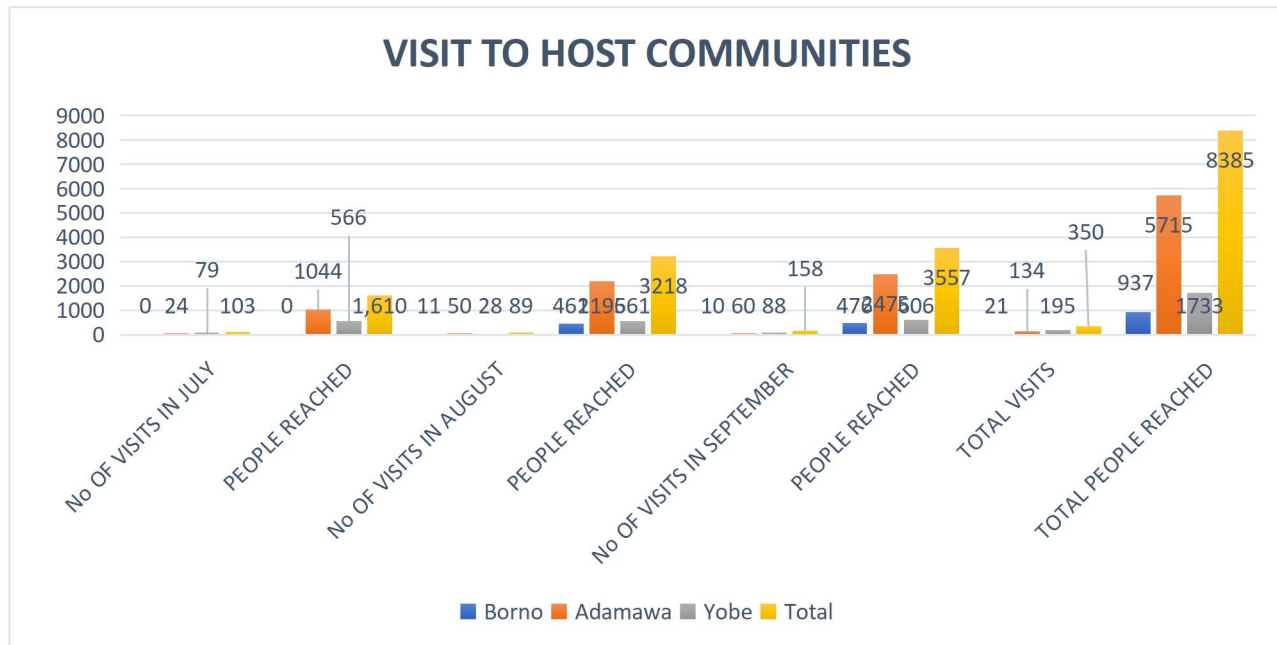
Monthly analysis of monitoring sites visits in the third quarter, 2021 to returned communities indicated that the month of September, 2021 recorded the highest visit of **175**, reaching **5,156** individuals. The total number of visits in the month of July 2021 was **127** reaching a total of **2,961** individuals. The month of August 2021 recorded the least visits of **105** however, reaching a larger number of **4,116** individuals. The PoCs reached in the project states comprises of boys, girls, men and women

VISIT TO THE HOST COMMUNITIES

Human Rights monitors carried out visits to Persons of Concern in the host communities in the third quarter of 2021 across the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	0	0	11	461	10	476	21	937
Adamawa	24	1044	50	2196	60	2475	134	5715
Yobe	79	566	28	561	88	606	195	1733
Total	103	1,610	89	3218	158	3557	350	8385

Number of reported visits to Host Communities in the BAY States from the months of July to September, 2021



The total number of sessions conducted to host communities in the months of July, August, and September, 2021 was **350** reaching the sum total number of **8,385** people.

State's analysis indicated that Borno state carried out **21** sessions reaching a population of **937**. Adamawa state embarked on **134** sessions and reaching a total number of **5,715** people while Yobe state carried out **195** sessions reaching **1,733** people. Breakdown of sessions held indicated that Yobe State recorded the highest followed by Adamawa. However, Adamawa state recorded the highest number of individuals reached, followed by Yobe states respectively. Borno state had the least sessions of visits as well as that of individual reached during the period under review. However, the gap was covered up during visits to various camps. These visits were aimed at identifying the human rights issues of the Persons of Concern in different locations.

Monthly analysis indicated that September, 2021 had the highest sessions of visit of **158** and reaching the highest total number of **3,557** individuals. Notably, July 2021 recorded **103** sessions reaching a total number of **1,610** individuals, while August 2021 had the least session of visits comparably with other months reaching a considerably number of **3,218** individuals accordingly. The PoCs reached included boys, girls, men and women.

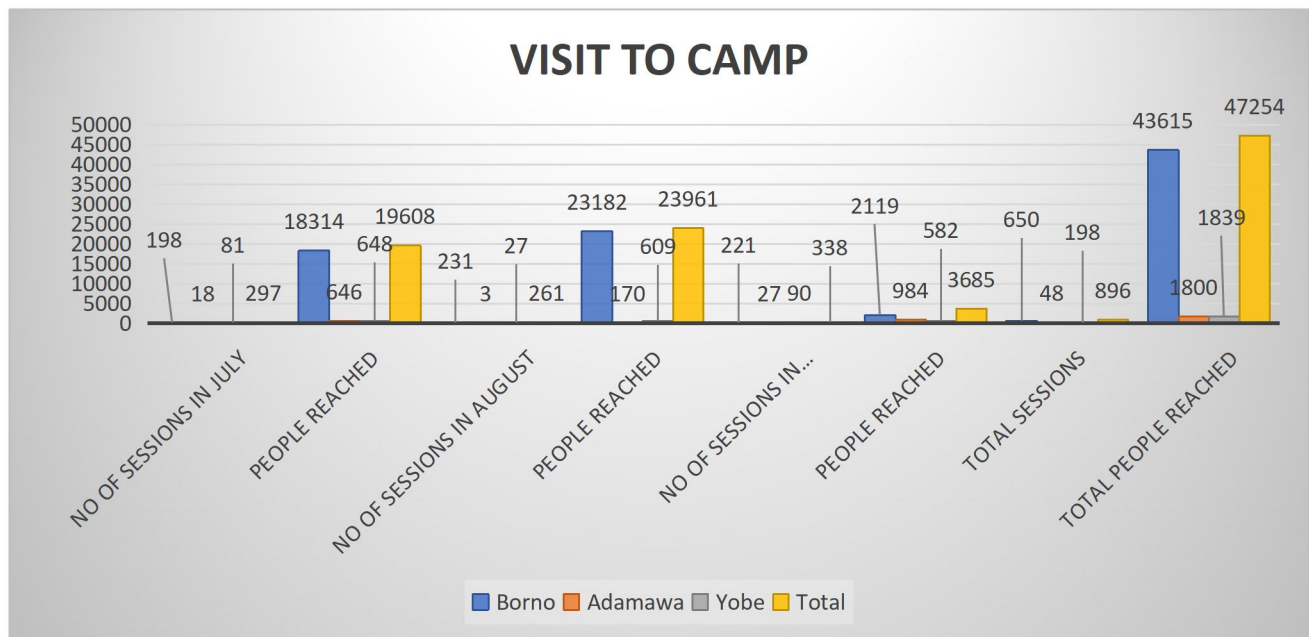
VISIT TO CAMPS

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

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	198	18314	231	23182	221	2119	650	43615

Adamawa	18	646	03	170	27	984	48	1800
Yobe	81	648	27	609	90	582	198	1839
Total	297	19608	261	23961	338	3685	896	47254

Number of reported Visits to Camps in the BAY State from the months of July to September 2021



A total of **896** visits to camps reaching a grand total number of **47,254** people were reported during the third quarter 2021 across the BAY States.

State by state analysis indicates that in Borno state, **650** sessions of visits were conducted reaching a huge increase and total number of **43,615** people. Adamawa state recorded **48** visits to camps reaching a total number of **1,800** persons while Yobe conducted **198** visits reaching a total number of **1,839** people. Borno constantly over the years has been maintaining the highest number of visits to camps as well as the highest number of people reached. This is due to the huge numbers of camps located in various locations of the state.

In the month of July 2021, a total of **297** sessions were held reaching a total number of **19,608** people as compared to August with **261** sessions reaching a total number of **23,961** people. In the month of September, 2021, a total number of **338** sessions were held reaching a total number of **3,685** people.

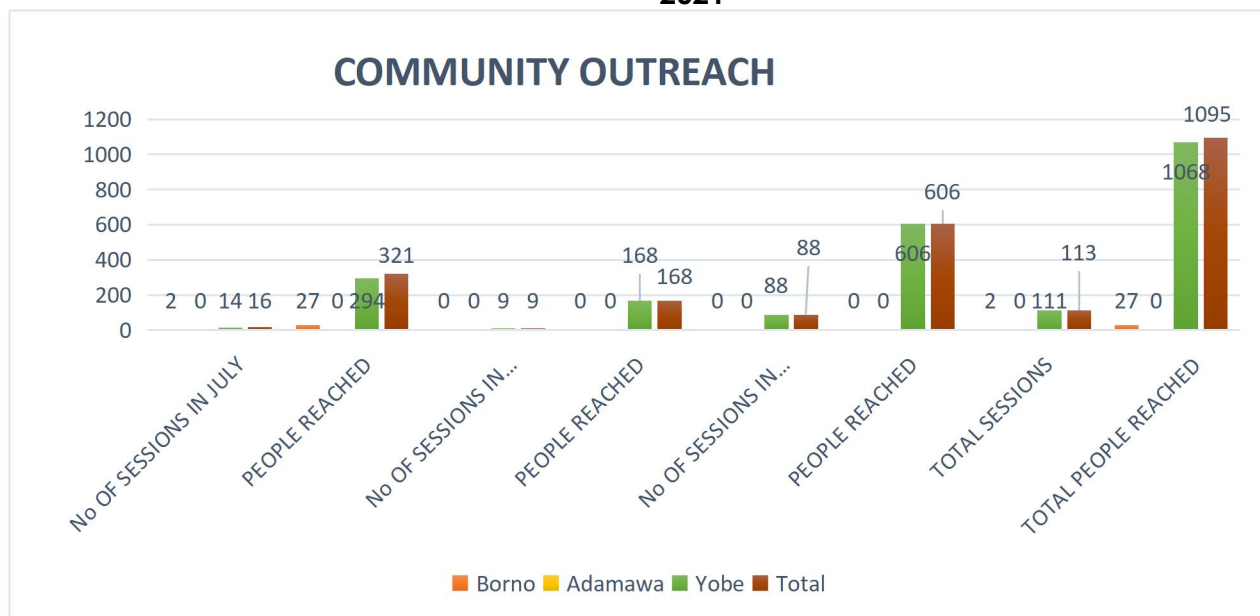
The month of September 2021, recorded the highest number of session of visits conducted while the month of August 2021 recording the least number of visits. Nevertheless, the month of August, 2021 recorded the highest number of people reached while the month of September 2021 recorded the least number of people reached. Comparably, there was a huge decline of number of persons reached in the month of September 2021.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

During the period under review, the total number of session of visits and the total number of people reached did not show a stable pattern of reporting from the months of July to September, 2021. Community outreach across the states of Borno and Yobe covered a wide range of issues such as protection issues, security, socio-economic and political matters. These issues were tailored to address specific shortcomings and concerns reported during the period under review within each locality with mitigating measures.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	02	27	0	0	0	0	02	27
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	14	294	09	168	88	606	111	1068
Total	16	321	09	168	88	606	113	1095

Number of Community outreach held in the BAY states from the months of July to September 2021



The table above reflects the disaggregation of Community outreach meetings held during the third quarter 2021. A total of **113** visits reaching a total number of **1,095** people were reported all in the BAY States.

State by State analysis indicated that human right monitors in Yobe State conducted the highest community outreach meetings with **111** visits reaching a total number of **1,068** people. Borno State embarked on the least visit of **2** reaching the total number **27** people while Adamawa did not record any community outreach during the third quarter 2021.

The monthly analysis indicated that there was unsteady pattern of reporting during the community outreach held by the human right monitors within the reporting period. The month of September 2021, recorded the highest number of people, reaching **606**, conducting **88** visits.

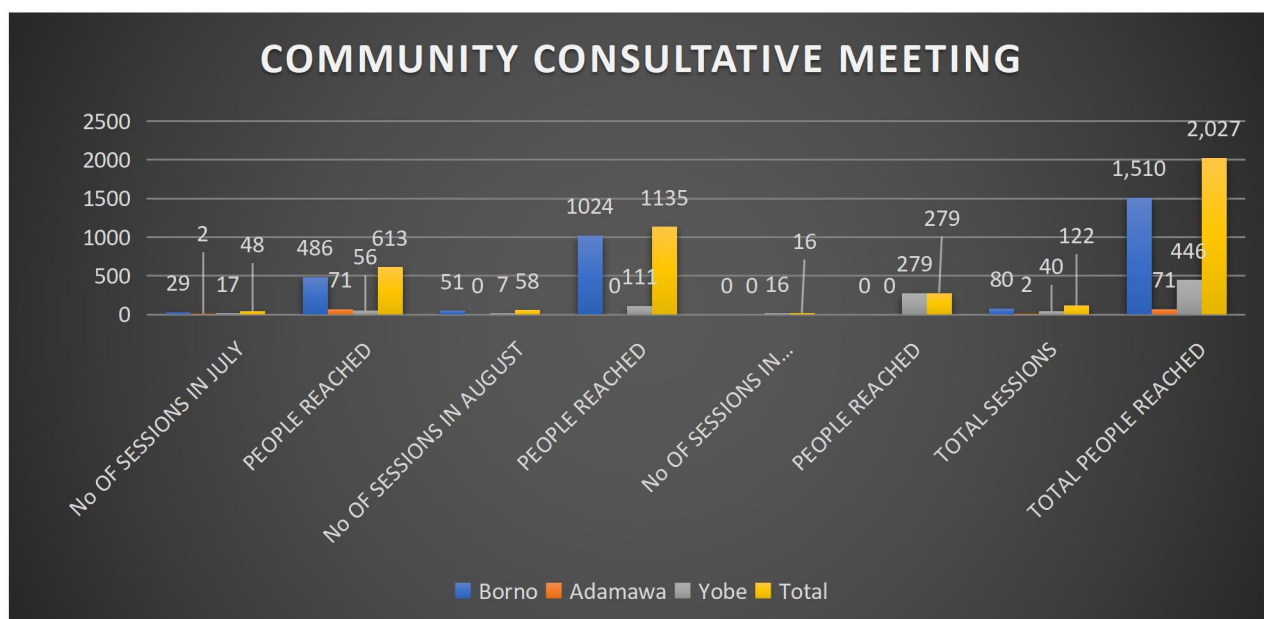
In July, 2021, people reached were **321** with **16** visits, while August 2021 recorded the least of **168** people with **9** visits.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

During the period under review, under community consultative meeting, the number of people reached did not increase steadily with the number of session of visits. Community consultative meetings across the three States covered a wide range of focus group meetings on issues such as security, socio-economic, political and other specific topic of interest. The community consultative meetings are crucial in the sense that various human rights issues prevalent in the various communities are identified by members of the communities. These consultative community meetings are held with the leaders and other groups of people in the communities and the meeting is conducted across all the LGAs of the BAY States.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	29	486	51	1024	0	0	80	1,510
Adamawa	02	71	0	0	0	0	02	71
Yobe	17	56	07	111	16	279	40	446
Total	48	613	58	1135	16	279	122	2,027

Number of Community Consultative meetings held in the BAY states from the months of July to September 2021



The table above reflects the disaggregation of Community meetings held from the months of July to September, 2021. A total of **122** visits reaching **2,027** people of community and consultation meetings took place during the third quarter 2021.

State by State analysis indicated that human right monitors in Borno State conducted the highest community and consultation meetings reaching a total number of **1,510** people with **80** visits. This is followed by Yobe State, with **40** visits reaching **446** people. Adamawa state recorded the least, of **2** visits reaching **71** people accordingly.

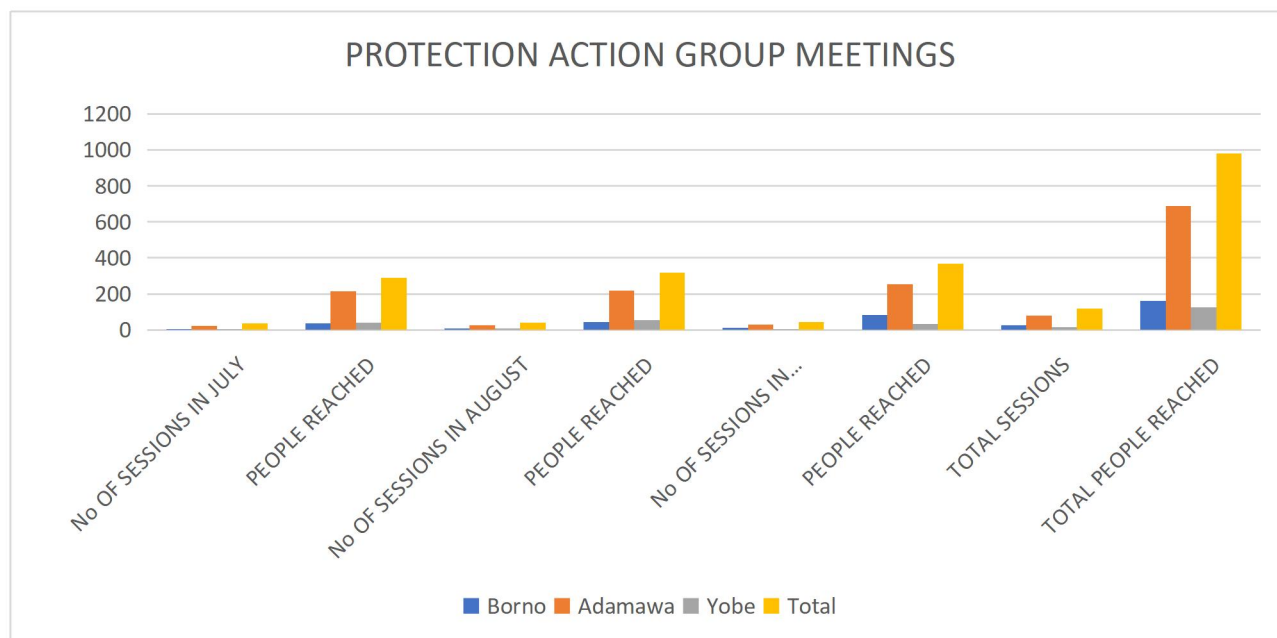
The monthly analysis indicated that the month of August 2021 recorded the highest number of people, reaching **1,135** conducting **58** visits. In July 2021, people reached were **613** with **48** visits, while September, 2021 recorded the least of **279** people with **16** visits.

PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG) MEETING

The protection monitoring project has improved the connectivity between the human rights monitors and the community-based protection action group (PAG). The PAG members are selected members, who liaise with the human rights monitors and other humanitarian actors on behalf of their communities. This connectivity has been able to identified human rights issues that needed humanitarian assistance as well as improved the protection responses of the project with other humanitarian actors. The reporting pattern of figures during the period under review was progressive.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	05	36	09	44	11	83	25	163
Adamawa	24	215	25	220	29	254	78	689
Yobe	06	40	07	55	04	32	17	127
Total	35	291	41	319	44	369	120	979

Number of Protection Action Group meeting held in the BAY states from the months of July to September 2021



As the table illustrates above, the total number of meetings conducted by human rights monitors with PAG member in the three States during the third quarter 2021 was **120** visits reaching a total number of **979** people.

In terms of state-by-state PAG activities, Adamawa State recorded the highest number of **689** people with **78** sessions. Borno state reached the total number of **163** people, recording **25** visits. Yobe state reaching the least total number of **127** people and conducted **17** visits.

Comparatively, all the sum total of the months shows progressive pattern of reporting. For instance, the month of July recorded **291** people and conducted **35** sessions. August, 2021 recorded **319** people with **41** visits while the month of September, 2021 recorded **369** people conducting **44** sessions.

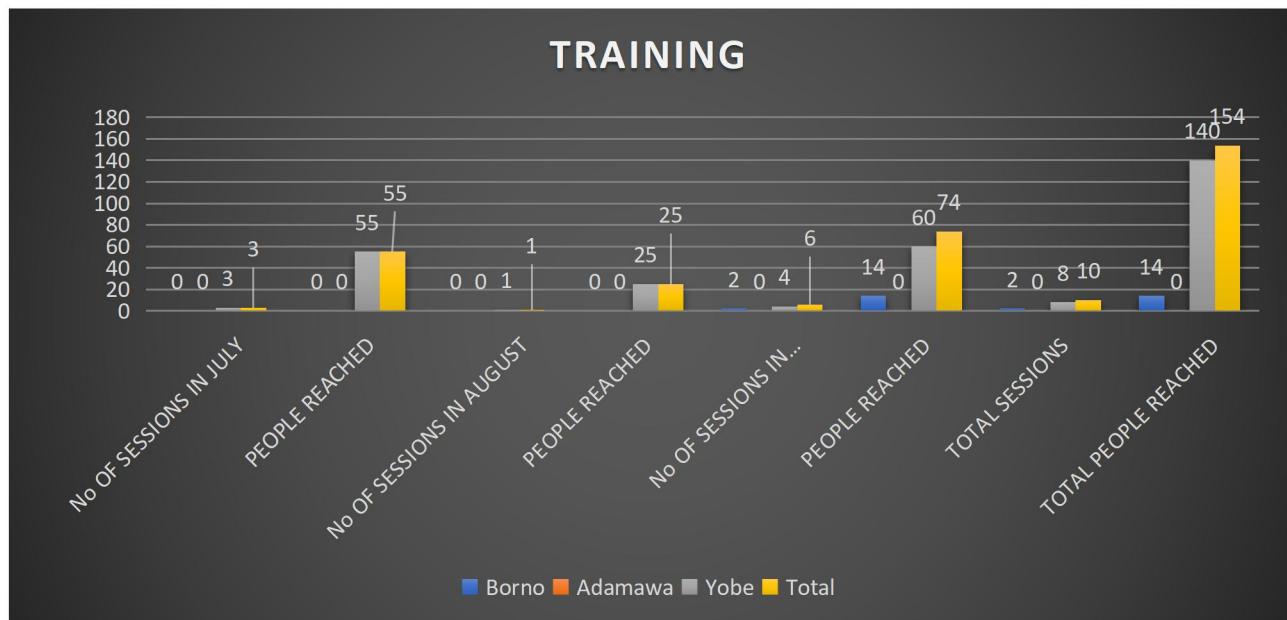
The month of September, 2021 recorded the highest number of people reached as well as the highest number of session visits.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Different training and capacity building was conducted in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), humanitarian partners and MDA's on topical issues and on skills acquisition training in carpentry, tailoring, beads making and soap making. This skill acquisition program will enable them get back to their normal life and have livelihood options. Training was also conducted with the military, Nigeria Police Force, Immigration, Nigerian Custom Services as well as Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp NSDC. In like manner, paramilitary training was carried out during the period under review.

States	July (Sessions Held)	People Reached	August (Sessions Held)	People Reached	September (Sessions Held)	People Reached	Total (Sessions Held)	Total No, of People Reached
Borno	0	0	0	0	2	14	2	14
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	03	55	01	25	4	60	8	140
Total	03	55	01	25	6	74	10	154

Numbers of Trainings held in the BAY states from the months of July to September 2021



The total number of trainings conducted by the human rights monitors in the three States during the third quarter 2021 was **10**, reaching a total number of **154** persons.

In terms of state-by-state capacity building, Yobe State recorded the highest number of **140** people with **8** sessions of visits. This is followed by Borno states reaching the total number of **14** people, recording **2** sessions of visits. No training was conducted during the period under review by Adamawa State as illustrated above.

Relatively, the month of September, 2021 recorded the highest number of persons, with **74** people and conducting **6** visits. This is followed by the month of July 2021, reaching out to **55** people and having **3** sessions of visits. The month of August 2021 reached out to **25** people with only **1** session of visit.

Comparatively, the month of September, 2021 recorded the highest number of people reached as well the highest number of sessions conducted, while the month of August 2021 recorded the lowest number of people reached and the lowest number of visits during the period under review.

DETENTION FACILITIES

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

Feedback from HRMs shows that in the third quarter 2021, visits to detention facilities were conducted within the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The protection issues identified through the visits within the BAY states include but not limited to unlawful arrest and prolong detention, theft, fighting, stolen property, rape cases, sexual exploitation, lack of observation of curfew hours, use of illicit substance and other civil offences.

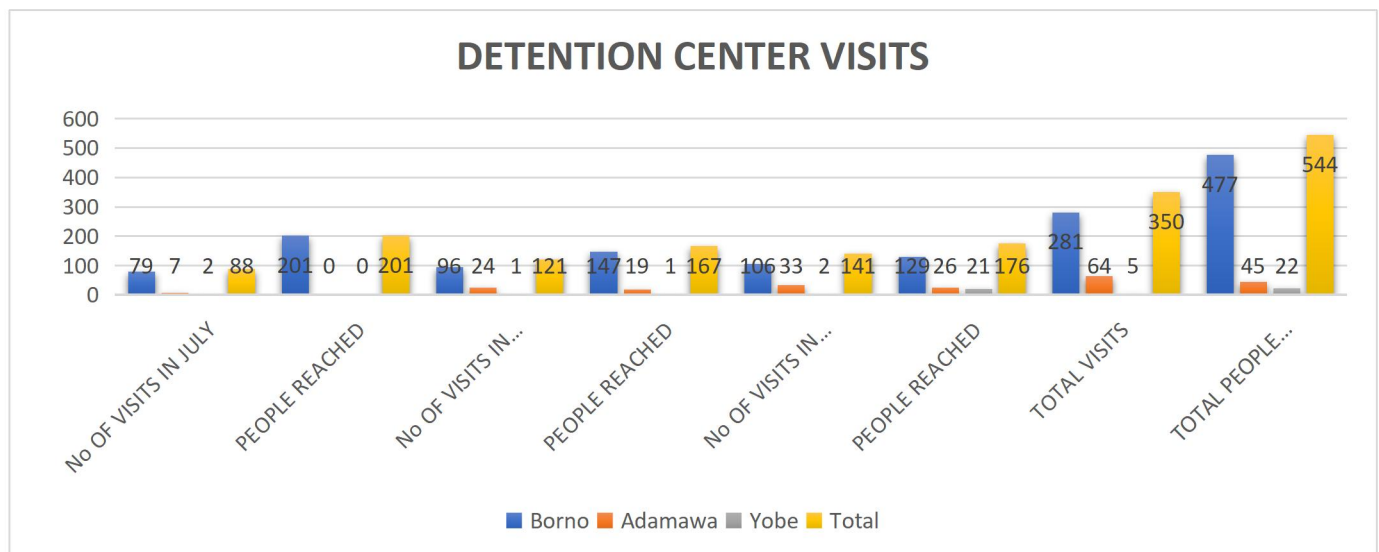
The human rights monitors visited the detention facilities often within the reporting period as reflected in the main report and intervened in cases in ensuring that the rights of PoC and other

detainees were protected as at the time of the audit. Referrals were also made by the HRMs where cases could not be managed by them.

The table below shows the number of detainees identified in the detention facilities as well as the number of visits conducted on monthly basis during the third quarter 2021. The monthly main report throws more light on the names of the detention facilities visited as well as further detailed information on these facilities. It is important to note that intervention carried out in detention facilities were not basically on persons of concern but also other detainees identified in the detention facilities. However, the table below indicated mainly persons of concern in the detention formations in the three project states.

Number of detainees identified and visits conducted in detentions facilities in the BAY States from the months of July to September 2021

States	July Number of Visits	Detainees	August Number of Visits	Detainees	September Number of Visits	Detainees	Total Visits	Total Number of Detainees
Borno	79	201	96	147	106	129	281	477
Adamawa	07	0	24	19	33	26	64	45
Yobe	02	0	01	01	02	21	05	22
Total	88	201	121	167	141	176	350	544



A total number of **544** detainees were identified and conducting **350** visits to detention facilities during the period under review in the BAY states by the HRMs. There was progressive increase of number of visits to detention facilities by human rights monitors from the month of July to September, 2021.

Borno state identified **477** detainees and conducted **281** visits. Adamawa state identified **45** detainees and conducted **64** visits while Yobe State identified **22** detainees and carried out **5** visits.

Monthly analysis revealed that in the month of July 2021, **201** detainees were identified with **88** visits. August 2021 had **167** detainees conducting **121** visits while in the month of September 2021, **176** detainees were identified with **141** visits.

Born State documented its highest number of visits to detention facilities in the month of September, 2021 reporting **106**. This is followed by Adamawa state with **33** visits and Yobe with **2** visits both in the month of July and September, 2021 respectively.

The month of July 2021 recorded the highest number of detainees, with **201**, followed by the month of September, 2021 with **176** detainees while the month of August recorded the least detainees of **167**.

The detainees were seen in detention facilities during the period for various offences and some of whom were released upon the intervention of human right monitors while other awaits court proceedings.

FACILITIES IN THE DETENTION CENTRES

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

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

In Adamawa for instance, the vocational facilities identified in the correctional centres were tailoring, laundry and cap knitting, while football playing is the only source of recreation in the correctional centre. HRMs also reported that religion teaching is the only type of educational facilities available in the correctional centres, while in other detentions facilities, educational facilities were not available.

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

Subsequently, inadequate water supplies and largely unhygienic environment were some findings of monitors during the visits. For instance, in Adamawa state at the Nigerian Correctional Centre, Mubi in the month of July, 2021, the use of pit toilet is still in use and the detention facilities were found to be unhygienic.

It was also observed that the correctional centre was overcrowded, social distancing was not observed and the detainees were not with face mask neither was there any washing of hands at point of entry. Generally, the personnel in all the detention facilities are not in compliance with any of the pharmaceutical measures of Covid 19.

Most of the structures of the detention facilities were observed to be dilapidated and dehumanized for detainees as well as for the officers in the detention facilities. Hence the need to carryout renovation of the detention facilities on regular basis with utmost urgency

In all the detention formations, it was also observed by human rights monitors the need to purchase additional operational (patrol) vehicle while those in use should be repaired for

effective and efficient policing. In addition, the detention facilities lack modern working tools and most of the office furniture and equipment were obsolete and need to be replaced.

Monitors discovered that suspects were detained beyond the prescribed hours by law. Some detention facilities were found to be congested this could be largely due the gradual increase in number of crimes committed by individuals, as well as due the small physical space of the detention facilities as observed by the monitors. In most of the detention facilities, females are usually kept behind the counter due lack of cell for female detainees.

CONCLUSION

In the third quarter 2021, it was revealed that the security-related incidents have directly affected PoCs and cut people off from their main means of livelihoods while humanitarian actors continue to work under an increasingly volatile operational environment, which have adversely impacted negatively on humanitarian programmes, planning and activities. It has also become more difficult to reach people-in need, particularly those outside garrison towns.

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

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR) should be incorporated into our laws, policies and practices, in order to have effective and efficient correctional and detention facilities across the country.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The following highlights of comments and corresponding recommendations based on the role/responsibility of relevant stakeholders are centered on the protection issues identified by the human rights monitors in the third quarter 2021. These are enumerated for better implementation.

To the Government

1. Every child is entitled to have a qualitative and sound education for a more promising prospect. Education should be a priority to children in humanitarian situations for them to have timely and sustained access to quality education services. This will also support the government in achieving SDG 4 by 2030 through improved planning and by addressing some of the systemic barriers that hinder the implementation of an effective education strategy;
2. Government should ensure the sustainability of the National homegrown school feeding program (NHGSFP) which act as an incentive for families to enroll and keep children in school as well as tackle poverty, improve the health and education of children and other vulnerable groups;

3. The need to improve the enrollment rate for out of school children by waiving associated fees for displaced children;
4. There is need for government and humanitarian actors to increase the supplies of food, shelter, NFIs and other interventions at various levels to alleviate the plight of the PoCs;
5. More secondary schools should be established in all the locations to ensure child development which will empower them to become successful individuals in life as well as develop the society at large;
6. The State Government and relevant stakeholders to establish special Humanitarian support mechanism to the elderly and other vulnerable groups;
7. Deploy environmental officer for frequent inspection of IDPs camps/settlements to improve and maintain hygiene environment;
8. Strategic mechanism should be put in place by the Government to tackle the issues of extreme poverty within PoCs. This will keep the minds of the youth and other individuals away from criminality;
9. Government should ensure that PoCs are included in the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) by identifying persons who are eligible for the assistance in order to enable them access primary health care at various health institutions at avoidable fee;
10. Detention facilities across the project states should be provided with adequate basic necessities such as health, water, electricity facilities etc. This is to conform to the minimum standard stipulated by the UN; and
11. Adequate funding of the security agencies in the BAY states for effective and efficient services.

To the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs)

1. Supporting advocacy for domestication of Kampala Convention (KC) in the North East States. This will enable the PoCs resume their normal life;
2. Increased sensitization and awareness raising on the need for PoCs to acquire livelihood options to improve their living condition and avoid dependence on government and humanitarian actors for interventions;
3. Construction of more latrines with doors, locks and lighting. There is also the need to repair damaged latrines and to segregate gender latrines in camps, host communities etc. to mitigate the risk of harassment and rape. This can be carried out by both government and humanitarian actors;
4. Humanitarian actors with the mandate of shelter should scale up efforts to ensure that damaged shelters are replaced while additional shelters are built to ease the accommodation problem for the PoCs;
5. Interventions at all levels to the vulnerable groups should be prioritized by all. This will improve the physical and mental health of these category of people;

6. Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions should be designed to address the psychological, social and emotional/mental effects of conflict, on PoCs. This will give them ability to recover quickly from severe events, especially if there is a supportive environment;
7. The need to strengthen intervention mechanism for efficient and effective response to SGBV cases;
8. Humanitarian actors should explore the process of using local actors to access difficult locations for interventions; and
9. There is need for urgent lifesaving assistance especially, protection, food and nutrition, emergency shelter, housing, land and property, Health, and WASH. There should be provision of non-food items especially blankets and alternative source of energy to reduce the risk involved in accessing firewood. This can be in collaboration with the government.

To the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

1. Continuous awareness raising and sensitization to PoCs on emerging issues for immediate intervention by relevant stakeholders;
2. Follow-up of referrals by HRMS to ensure effective interventions by relevant stakeholders;
3. Training and retraining of military, law enforcement agencies, MDAs, paramilitary, community leaders, PAGs etc to ensure human rights of PoCs are promoted and protected;
4. Mainstreaming human rights at different levels in the BAY states;
5. Improvement on effective reporting process on protection issues in the BAY states;

To the Security Agencies

1. Law enforcement officers should fast track investigation on issues affecting PoCs to enable the victim access support timely;
2. Provision of additional security personnel for farmers while farming to prevent cases of kidnapping, abduction and destruction of farm proceeds by NSAG; and
3. Ensuring that suspects in detention facilities are either charge to court in good time or they should be release.
4. There should be intensive effort to establish additional police outposts in LGAs of the BAY States that do not have sufficient outposts to accelerate actions on civil and criminal cases;

To NDLEA

1. Awareness raising and sensitization of PoCs on the danger of psychoactive and other dangerous drugs in IDP camps, host communities, returned communities etc.

To the Judiciary

1. For speedy dispensation of Justice for all offenders, establishment of formal court possibly in LGAs in locations where there is no presence of court;
2. Courts in all locations of the BAY States should ensure that cases brought before it, is promptly, yet fairly and transparently dealt with especially SGBV cases;
3. Regular visits to detention facilities to review cases as well as ensuring detainees are not made to stay other than the necessary stipulated period as prescribed by law; and
4. Ensuring the implementation of the ACJA law in the various states in order to deploy the use of custodial measure

To Other MDAs

1. Joint efforts to ensure that PoCs have a better and fulfilling life by protecting their vulnerability.