FIRST QUARTER REPORT, 2021

FORWARD

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

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

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

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

PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

The asymmetric nature of the conflict has continued to exacerbate the general security situation in North-eastern Nigeria due to incessant attacks by the Non-State Armed

Groups (NSAG) on military and civilian targets and counter attacks by government forces, has adversely impacted the humanitarian and human rights of the people of the area. Humanitarian access has also been seriously affected with restricted movement of humanitarian actors within the affected areas and the growing number of inaccessible areas, leaving behind populations in need. JAS attacks on civil population have become more predatory, forcing many more civilians into displacement.

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

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

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

Second, displacements have not only increased in scale, but also in complexity. With regards to scale, while in January 2019 displacements in the three BAY states were estimated at 1,758,277 people (DTM 26), by the end of July, 1,815,174 were displaced (DTM 28) in the three BAY states. This represents an increase of more than 3%. Borno

remains the epicentre of the crisis, accounting for more than 73% of all evaluated states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe). As of 16 July 2019, the 6 states were accommodating a total of 2,018,613 IDPs (398,236 Households) – in January, IDPs in the 6 states were 1,948,349 people (382,296 Households). In terms of complexity, more than 88% of assessed IDPs were displaced since 2014 and 2015; and 11.9% are new IDPs displaced in 20162018. This shows not only the protracted-nature of the crisis, but also the sheer lack of prospects for durable solutions. In addition, according to July statistics, only 19.8% of assessed IDPs have been displaced one time. The remaining 80.2% (1,618,847 IDPs) have been displaced two times. Furthermore, 21.22% (428,410 IDPs) of assessed IDPs have been displaced 3 times. This is a portrayal of the scale of suffering and exacerbation of vulnerabilities, including loss of resources and opportunities for livelihoods. Insurgency remains the predominant cause of displacement (accounting to more than 92.6% of all displacements) the remaining 9% is caused by communal clashes (7%) and 2% by natural causes. The two most affected LGAs by displacements are MMC and Jere, accounting for more than 26% of total displacements.

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

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

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

includes almost all Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno State, the epicenter of the crisis.

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Inspire of sustained collaborative initiative of the Commission and her partners to carry out interventions aimed at mitigating the impact of displacement resulting from the Insurgency, humanitarian issues and human rights concerns continue to plague various populations across the project states. In line with the project focus, the human rights and humanitarian concerns were addressed through Human Rights Monitoring and Intervention Activities;

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

The report pertains to information on the demographics of the population of concern reached in the three states respectively, summary of human rights issues identified as well as corresponding interventions or referral, and a breakdown of issues highlighted under each of the thematic areas monitored. The Human Rights Thematic Areas under which reports were recorded by monitors include Rights of Women (Sexual and Gender based violence, rape/sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, physical violence, forced/early marriage, domestic violence/neglect, harassment, security threat against women/girls, etc.); right of the child (child labour, Lack of parental care and maintenance, hawking, child marriage, unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, child labour, etc); -, Civil and Political Rights, Vulnerable Groups, Access to Justice, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Furthermore, the quarterly report reflects human rights community-based interventions, human rights monitoring mission visits conducted within the period, to host and return communities, IDP Camps /Settlements as well as detention facilities across the three project states. The report also captures related interventions such as Community

Outreach Sessions or Consultations, Training, Protection Action Group Meeting and so on.

DEMOGRAPHICS

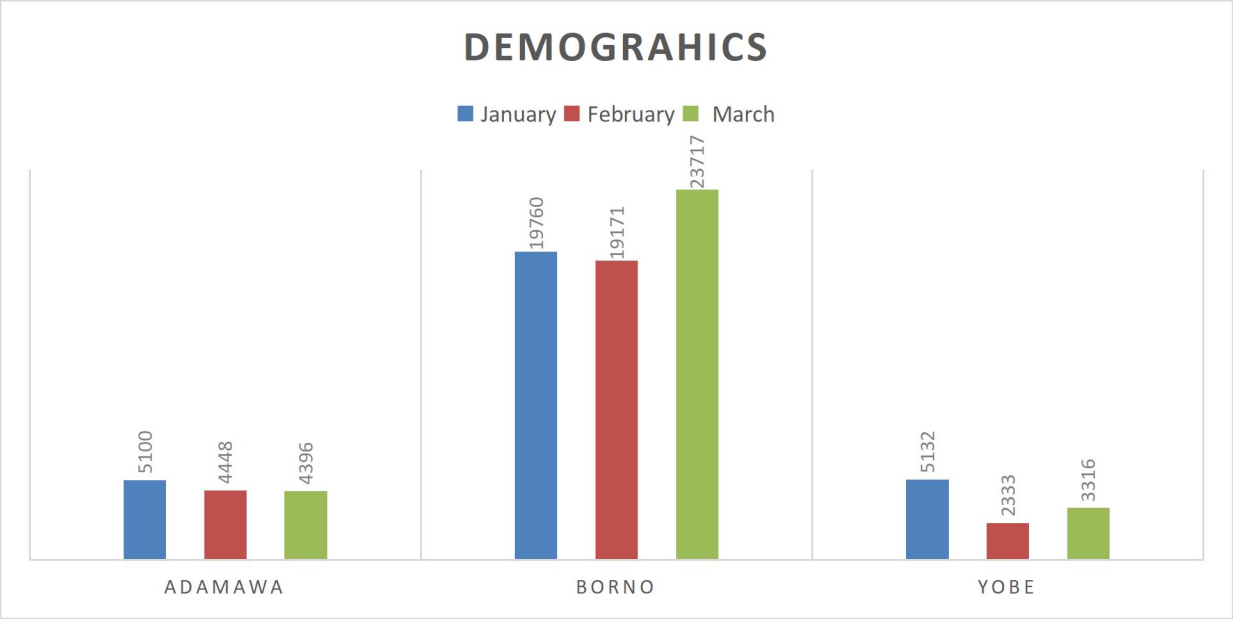
In January a grand total of **29,992** Persons of Concerns were reached during the reporting period. In February, a total of **25,952** persons were reached by various interventions under the project. And in March, as reflected in the main report, a total number of 31,429 individuals were reached in the three project states .A grand total of **87,373** Persons in various households were reached within the quarter.

(Eighty Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy Three) Persons of Concern were reached within the quarter in the project states as represented on the below table:

Tabular Representation of Demographics

STATE	January	February	March	TOTAL
Adamawa	**5100**	**4448**	4396	13944
Borno	**19760**	**19171**	23717	62648
Yobe	**5132**	**2333**	3316	10781
Grand Total	**29,992**	**25952**	31429	87373

Below is the graphical representation



The monthly report of each of the states contains this demography disaggregated according to age, gender and specific location in the months under consideration respectively i.e. January, February, and March 2021.

COMPARATIVE DISAGGREGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST QUARTER REPORT

A total figure of **29,992** Persons of Concerns was reached during the month of January i.e, **5100** in Adamawa, **19760** in Borno and **5132** in Yobe State.

The individuals reached in the project states during February reporting period indicates that in Adamawa **4448**, Persons of Concerns were reached, in Borno **19171**, while in Yobe State **2333** was reached summing up to a total of **25952** individuals reached in the month across the states within the month. And, in March, Adamawa had **4396**, Borno 23717 while Yobe recorded 3316 which sums up to a total of **31429** individuals reached in the three project states within the month.

A grand total of **87373** Men, women, adolescent boys and girls as well as children were therefore reached under various human rights thematic areas of intervention during the first quarter, 2021.

It is observed that the level of intervention-reach in March was much higher (31429) than the number of people that were accessed for intervention in January (**29,992**) and February (**25952**). The progressive relaxations of COVID 19 Lockdown measures in the course of time seem to explain figures. It appears that as the lockdown measures are relaxed over time,

people are able to move around and intervention level progressively increases thus enhancing Implementation and Access to Interventions.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED

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

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

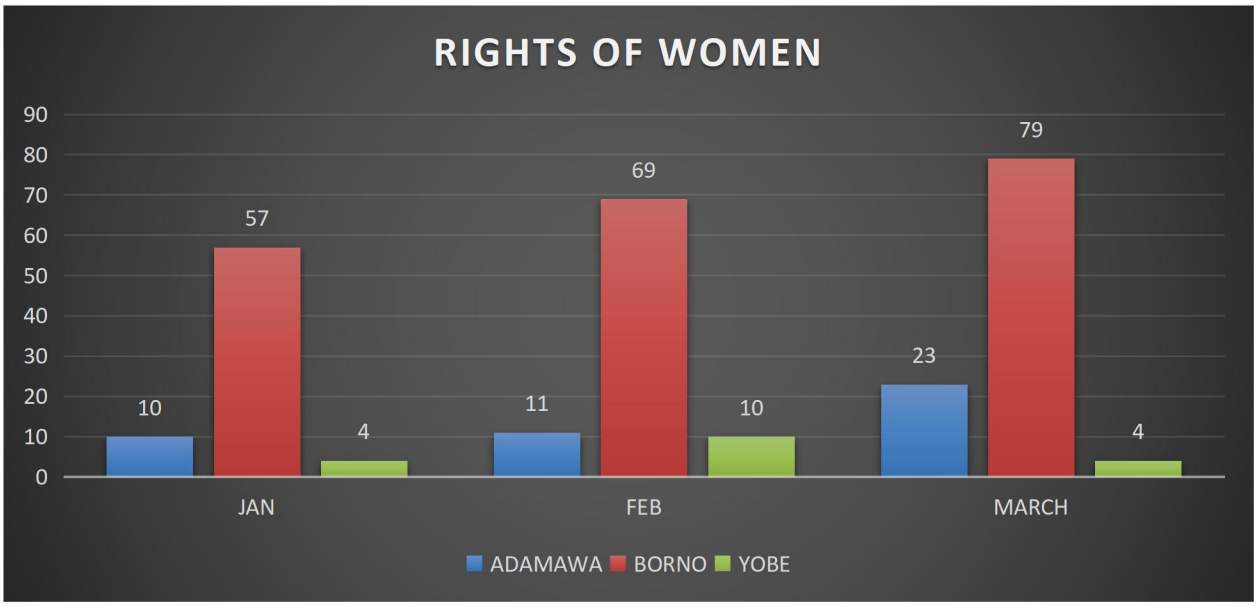
While the main reports contain details, highlights of the monitoring activities are captured below.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN:

Some of the human rights issues affecting women identified, monitored and reported during the period across the three project states include domestic violence, abandonment/neglect, discrimination, denial of resources, sexual exploitation, harassment, divorce, force marriage, denial of sex, pregnancy out of wedlock, harassment, security threats against women, rape/sexual abuse,

STATE	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	**10**	11	23	**44**
BORNO	**57**	69	79	**205**
YOBE	**04**	10	**4**	**18**
TOTAL	**71**	**90**	**106**	**267**

Below is the graphical representation



The table above reflects a disaggregation of the Rights of Women Concerns as reported by monitors across the project states in the first quarter of the year.

A total of 44 cases were reported in Adamawa, 205 in Borno and 18 in Yobe state While Borno recorded the highest number of reported cases during the period (205), the least number was reported in Yobe (18)

The disparity in level of persons that were reached to access intervention from the three project states respectively seem to flow from the extent of coverage in each state. Whereas 13 Local Government Areas are covered in Borno 4 are covered in Adamawa while 2 are covered in Yobe state. It will be observed that Borno State has a lot more local government areas to cover than the other two states. This correspondingly explains the fact that the highest number of human rights issues under the Rights of Women Thematic Area were identified and monitored in Borno; and the least in Yobe state where only 2 Local Government Areas are covered under the project.

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

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:

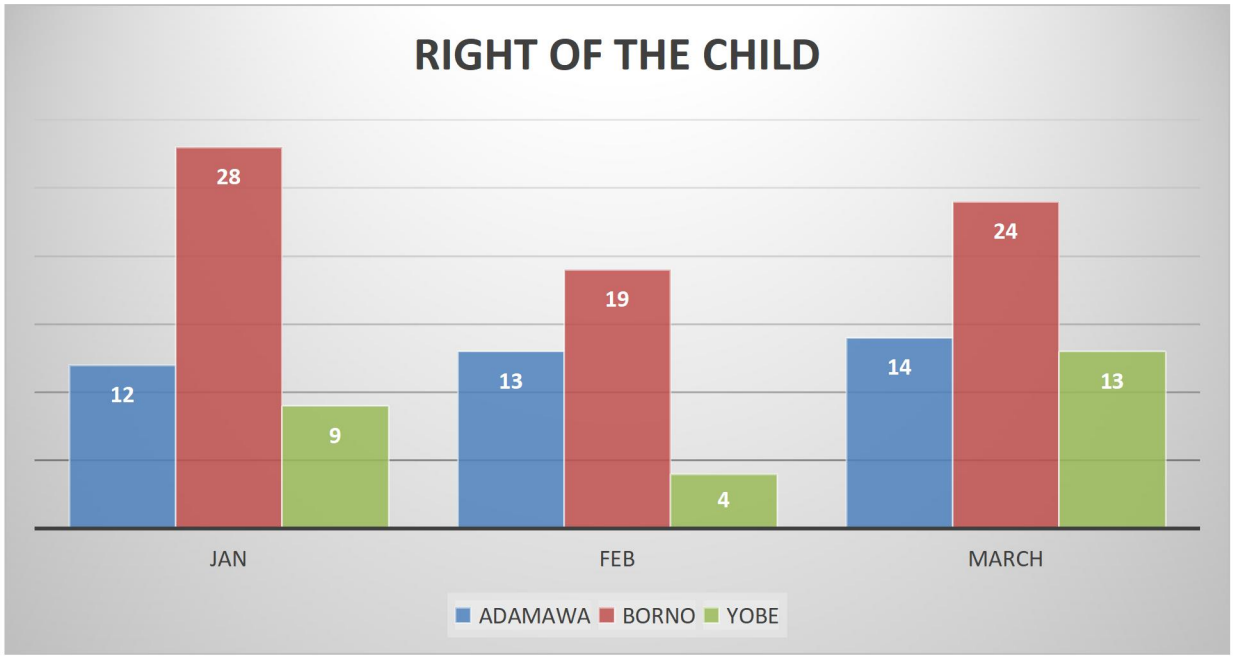
Child Protection concerns are critical humanitarian and human rights imperatives. Cases identified under this thematic area during the first quarter of the project year include Child Begging and hawking which touches on Right to Education and Protection, Defilement, Early or Forced Marriage, Forced Labor, Unaccompanied Minors with

adverse consequences on Child Right to Survival and Development. Cases of Right to Parental Care and Maintenance were recorded as well.

39 Cases relating to Rights of the Child was recorded and reported by monitors in Adamawa State during the second quarter, 71 in Borno and 26 in Yobe State. A grand total of 136 cases relating to Child Rights were therefore identified and monitored across the three project states within the first quarter of Project-Implementation as represented in the table:

STATES	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MARCH**	**TOTAL**
ADAMAWA	**12**	13	14	**39**
BORNO	28	19	24	**71**
YOBE	9	4	13	**26**
TOTAL	49	36	51	**136**

Below is the graphical representation



As the table indicates, the highest number of cases pertaining to Rights of the Child during the first quarter was recorded in March (51) while the least was in February (36).

It will also be observed that Borno state recorded the highest number of cases in relation to rights of the child (71) followed by Adamawa (39) and Yobe State (26). This reinforces the need for much more awareness creation and advocacy for passage and enforcement of the Child Rights Law in Yobe State.

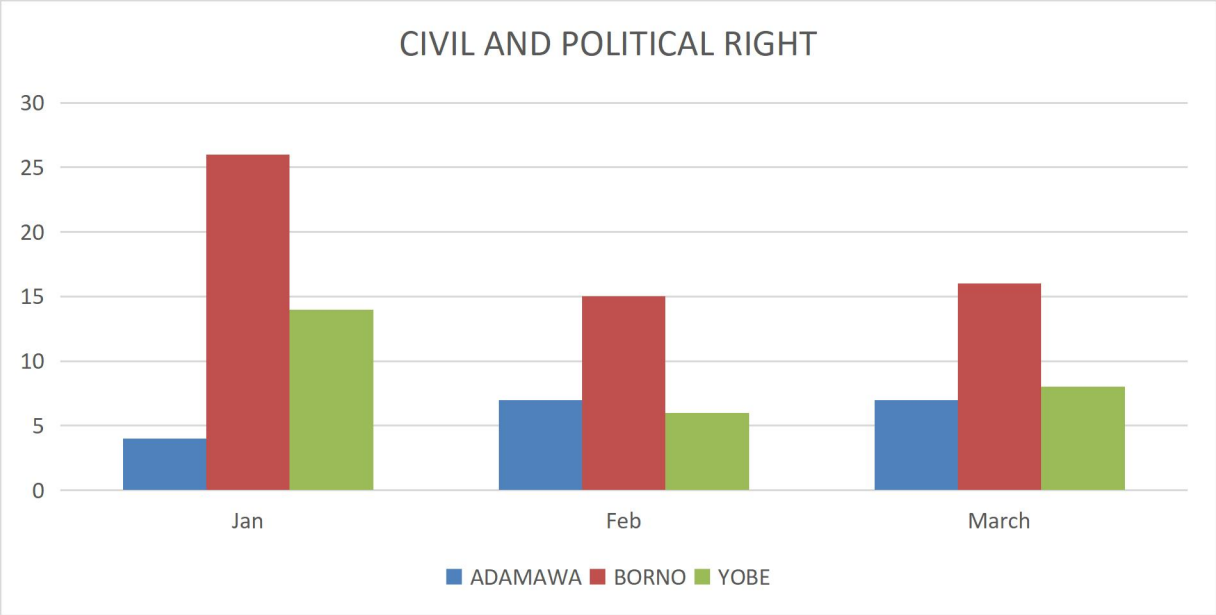
CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS

During the first quarter, a total number of 73 Civil and Political human rights issues were identified, monitored and reported across the three project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The reported cases were on threat to live , right to personal liberty, abduction, harassment,, violence, threat to life, discrimination, destruction of property, security issues , tension within the community, forced recruitment by armed group, and forceful eviction of PoCs by armed group among others . Details are reflected in the main report.

Out of the reported 73 cases across the three states, 14 was reported in January, 28 in February and 31 in March as shown in the table below:

State	**Jan**	**Feb**	**March**	**TOTAL**
ADAMAWA	4	7	7	18
BORNO	26	15	16	57
YOBE	14	6	8	28
TOTAL	14	28	31	73

Below is the graphical representation



From the table above, one sees that the highest number of Civil and Political Rights issues were recorded in Borno State (57) while the least number was identified in Yobe (18). 28 cases were however reported from Yobe State

Besides routine Civil and Political Rights concerns about Right to Dignity of the human person and freedom from torture inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, Unlawful Arrest and Detention affecting right to freedom of movement and liberty of persons, the issues of fear of Attack and indeed actual attack causing tension in community were reported within the period .For instance, feedback from the field indicates that the IDPs in Adamawa State live in perpetual fear due fear of attack. Tension in Sangere Bode Ward, Yola South LGA over criminal activities of robbers who waylay and snatch motorcycle and commercial tricycle from their operators resulting in the death of an IDP a tricycle operator was reported.

In Damboa LGA of Borno State**,** insurgents reportedly invaded Kalari village garden which is about two km away from Damboa Central and destroyed farm fruits and generators used in watering the products of about seven gardens.

Similarly, the returned community of Goniri, Gujba LGA of Yobe State discovered a threat letter to attack the community in a mosque with a serious warning to people not to flee the community and failure to obey the said instruction would attract consequences. The letter came two weeks after last attacked on the town of Goniri and has created confusion and tensions in the community.

The state of affairs has adverse consequences on realization of many other human rights necessitating effective security intervention to stem the tide across the project states.

RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

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

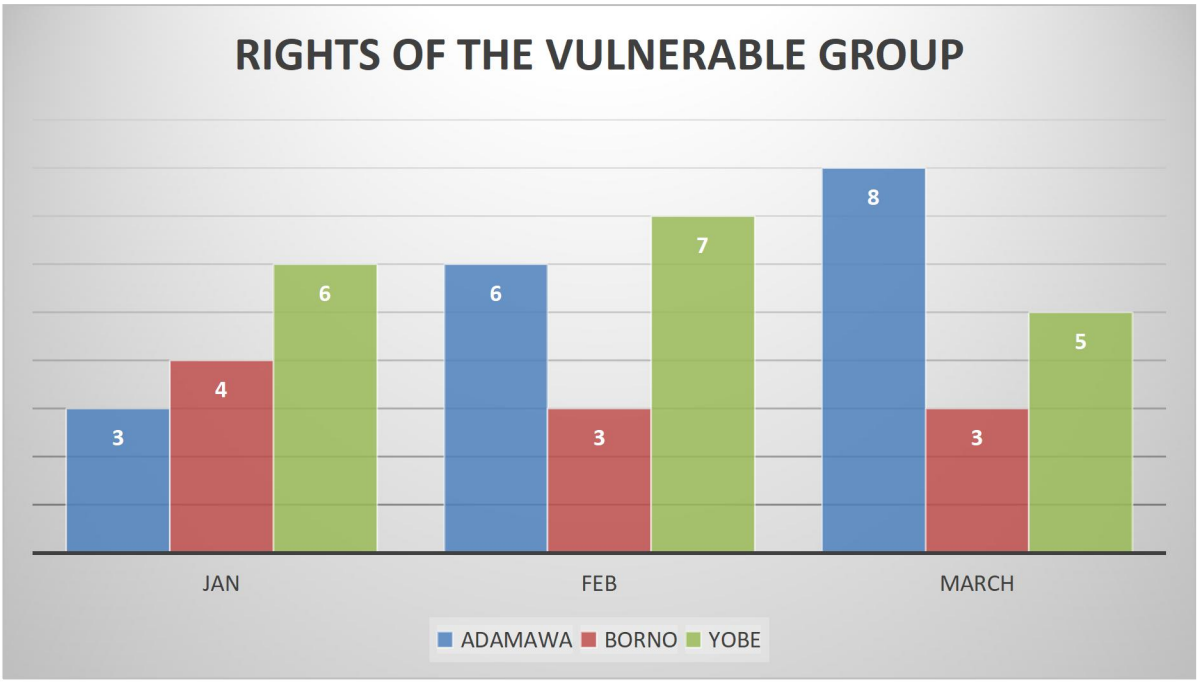
The human right issues identified in the quarter comprises of mental health of people with disability, rights of lactating mother, right of the elderly, discrimination against Persons with Disability and right to health concerns, need for increased psychosocial support for this vulnerable population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

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

Monthly analysis of the table below indicates that in the month of January 13 cases were recorded across the three project states, 16 in February and 16 in March. A total of 45 cases pertaining to human rights of this category of POCs were recorded by monitors during the quarter across the project states. .

STATE	Jan	Feb	March	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	3	6	8	17
BORNO	4	3	3	10
YOBE	6	7	5	18
TOTAL	13	16	16	45

Below is the graphical representation



The above table shows that during the quarter, Yobe State recorded 18 cases under this thematic area, 10 cases were identified and monitored in Borno while 17 cases were reported from Adamawa. The highest number of cases was therefore recorded in Yobe while the least was reported from Borno State

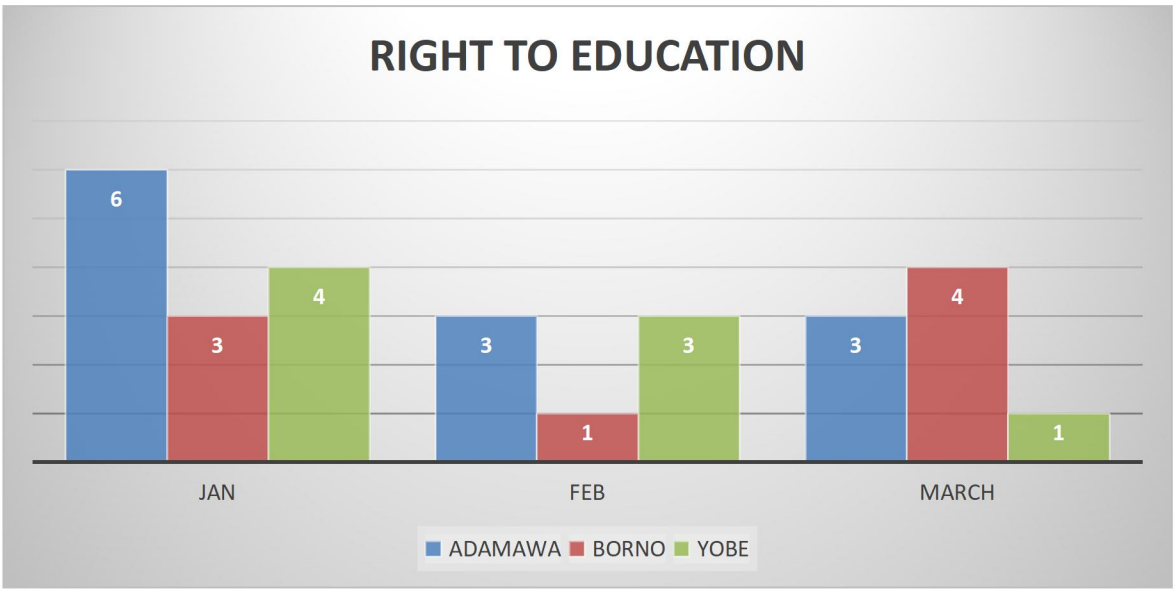
ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

As indicated on the table below, a total of 13 Cases were reported across the three project states in January, 7 in February and 8 in March. A grand total of 28 cases were therefore reported during the first quarter in relation to Right to Education.

STATE	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	6	3	3	12
BORNO	3	1	4	8
YOBE	4	3	1	8
TOTAL	13	7	8	28

Below is the graphical representation



State by state analysis shows that 12 cases were captured in Adamawa, 8 cases were reported from Borno and Yobe respectively.

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

RIGHT TO SHELTER

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

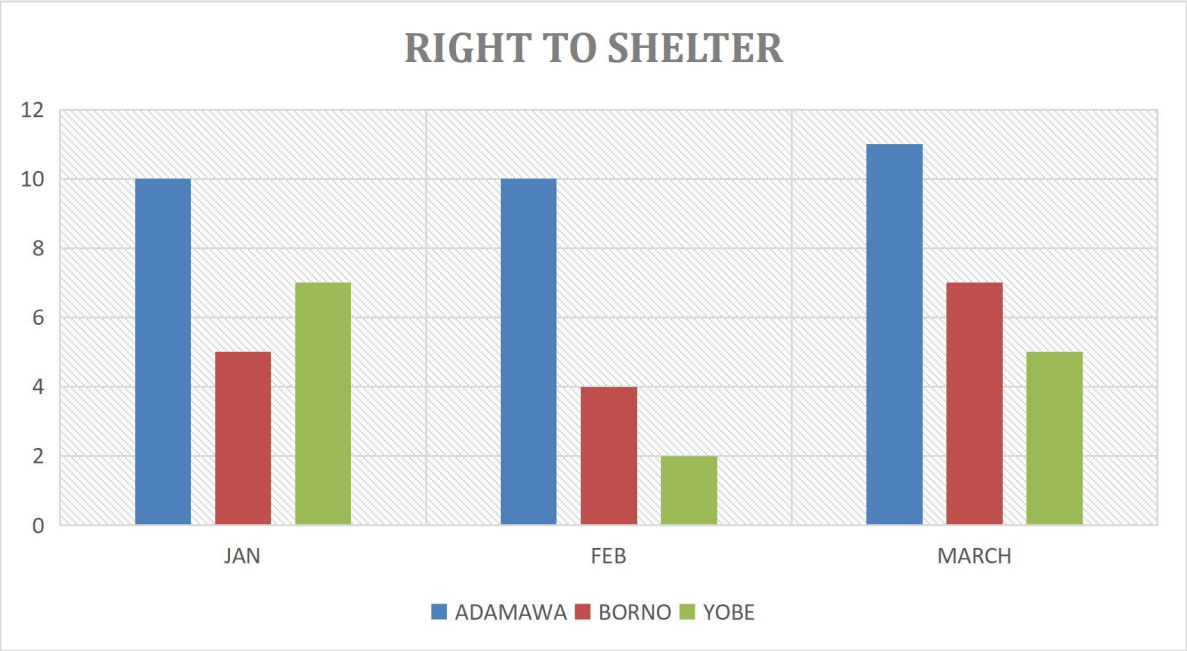
Accordingly, In January 2021, 22 cases were recorded in the project states. In February, 16 cases were reported while in March, 23 cases were monitored across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States

As indicated by the table below, a total number of 61 human rights cases touching on right to Shelter was recorded by monitors in the first quarter.

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL

ADAMAWA	10	10	11	31
BORNO	5	4	7	16
YOBE	7	2	5	14
TOTAL	22	16	23	61

Below is the graphical representation



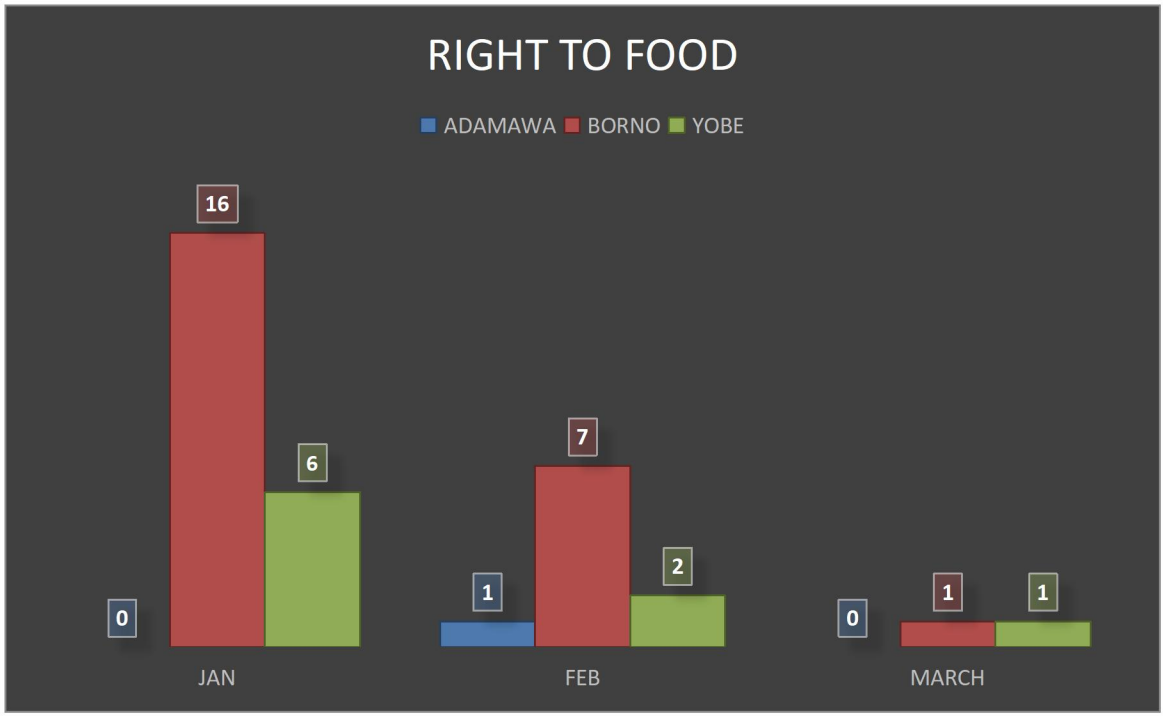
State by state analysis of the quarter report under Right to Shelter thematic area shows that 31cases were reported from Adamawa in first quarter,16 in Borno and 14 in Yobe state. It can be seen that Adamawa state reported the highest number while the least was recorded in Yobe

RIGHT TO FOOD

During the quarter under review, some cases on right to food were reported. In January, 22 cases were reported across the three states,10 cases were reported in February and in March, 2 cases were reported. A total of 34 cases were therefore reported. The table below represents feedback on Right to Food from the states during the quarter:

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
BORNO	**16**	**7**	**1**	**24**
YOBE	**6**	**2**	**1**	**9**
TOTAL	**22**	**10**	**2**	**34**

Below is the graphical representation



State by state analysis of the cases shows that , Borno recorded 24 while Only one case was recorded from Adamawa state and 9 in Yobe under the thematic area of right to food.

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

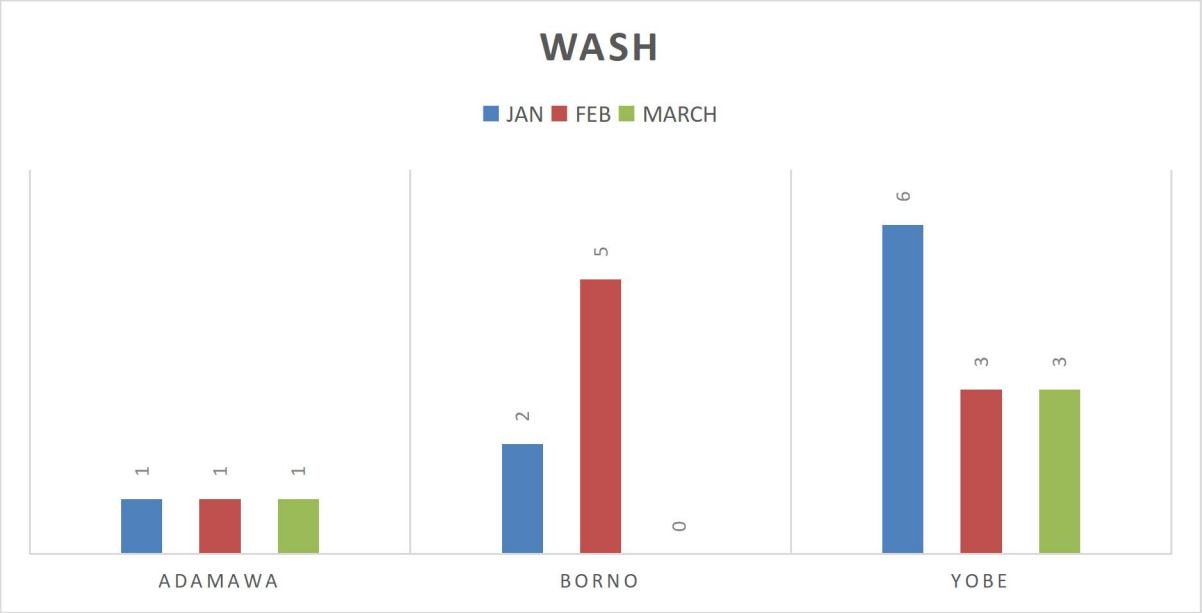
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Notwithstanding past efforts to close gaps in WASH across the project states, the challenge of poor state of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene persists in different locations of the states, with dire consequences in this COVID 19 era

As reflected on the table below, 9 cases were recorded. In January and February respectively, while 4 cases were recorded in March in the project states. A total of 22 cases were therefore reported by monitors across the three states during the first quarter.

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	1	1	3
BORNO	2	5	0	7
YOBE	6	3	3	12
TOTAL	9	9	4	22

Below is the graphical representation



State by state disaggregation shows that 3 cases were reported from Adamawa during the quarter. 7 were from Borno and 12 from Yobe state. A total of 22 cases were therefore recorded in the quarter,

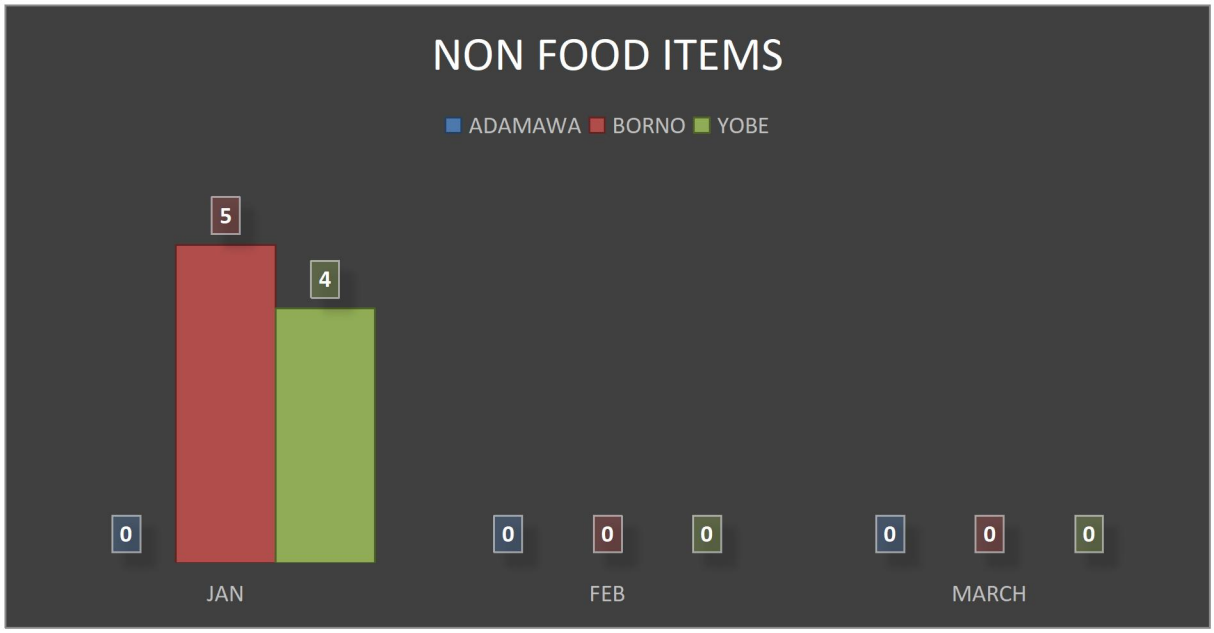
NON FOOD ITEMS:

Support to Persons of Concern entails provision of Non Food Items to enable their sustenance and realization of some human rights.

A total of 9 cases relating to Non Food Items were identified and recorded during the first quarter, 5 from Borno and 4 from Yobe state. None was reported from Adamawa State. The Nine identified and reported cases were in the month of January as the below table represents:

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	0	0	0
BORNO	5	0	0	5
YOBE	4	0	0	4
TOTAL	9	0	0	9

Below is the graphical representation

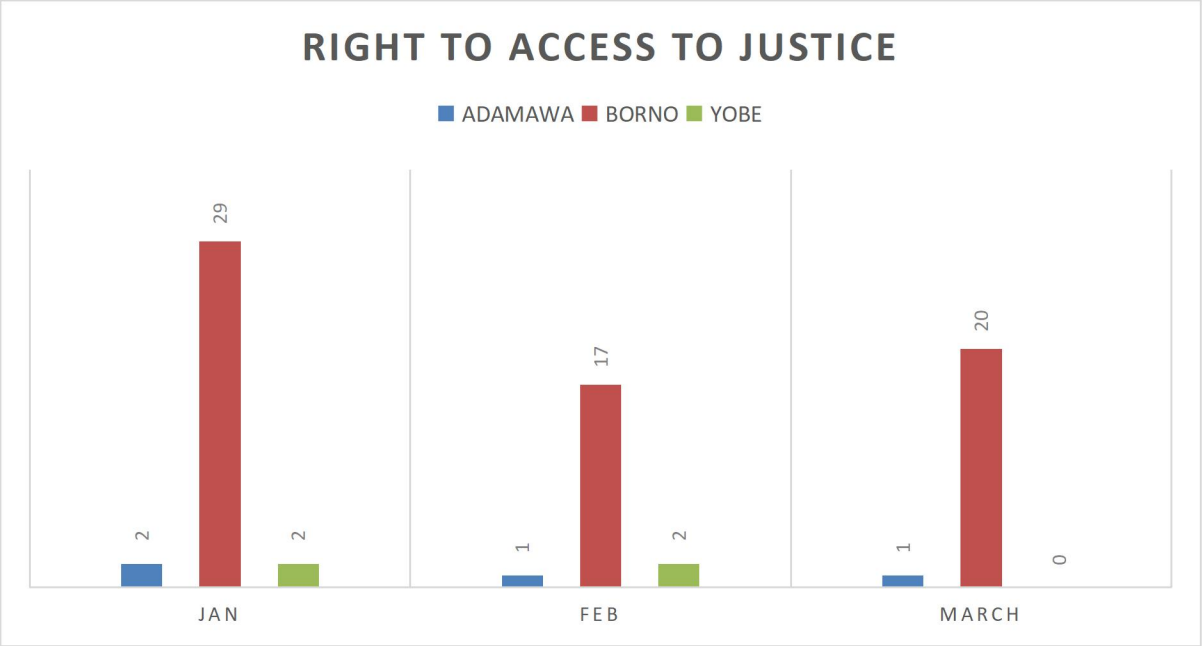


As the table shows, 5 cases were recorded in Borno and 4 in Yobe in the month of January. None was capture in Adamawa. And no further cases were captured in February and March.from all the project states.

RIGHT OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

STATE	Jan	Feb	March	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	2	1	1	22
BORNO	29	17	20	66
YOBE	2	2	0	4
TOTAL	33	20	21	74

Below is the graphical representation



A total number of 74 cases were documented within the quarter under review. While 22 cases were reported in Adamawa, 4 cases were recorded in Yobe state and 66 in Borno. It therefore shows that Borno reported most of the cases while the least was yobe (4). The main report provides specifics of the documented cases.

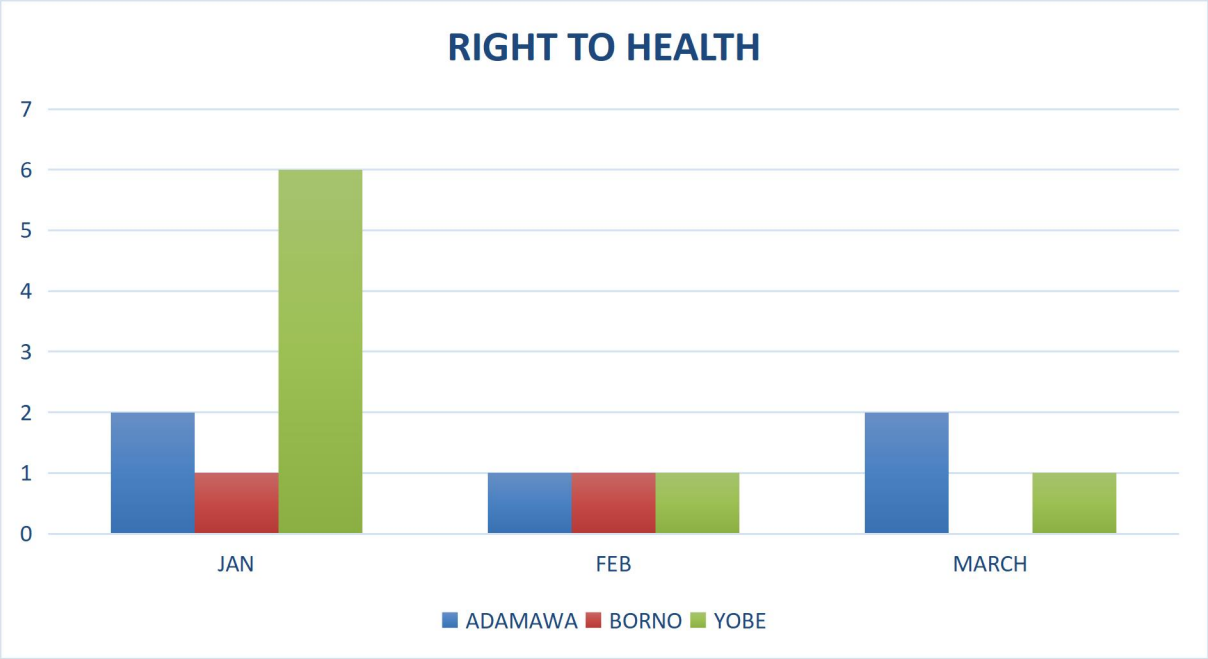
RIGHT TO HEALTH

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

In the First quarter , a total of 15 cases touching on Right to Health was identified and monitored across the three project states- 9 in January , 3 in February and March respectively . A total of 15 cases was therefore reported under this Thematic area as the table below indicates:

STATES	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MARCH**	**TOTAL**
ADAMAWA	2	1	2	5
BORNO	1	1	0	2
YOBE	6	1	1	8
TOTAL	9	3	3	15

Below is the graphical representation



State by State disaggregation of the Complaints shows that 5 cases were reported in Adamawa in the quarter, 2 from Borno and 8 in Yobe which therefore records the highest number of reported right to health cases in the quarter.

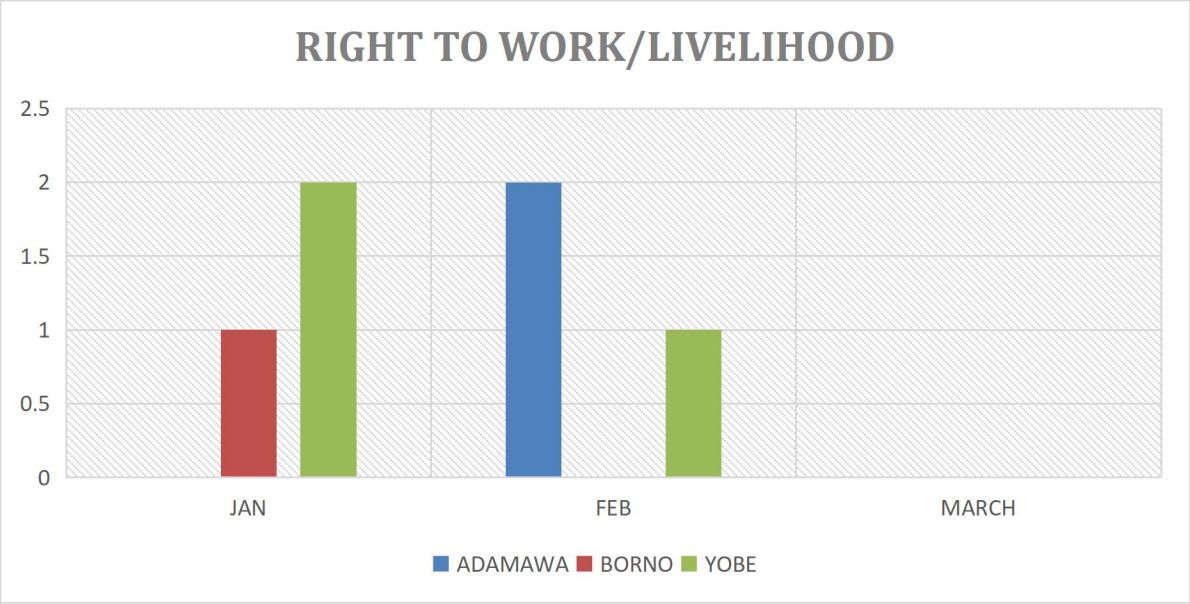
RIGHT TO WORK /LIVELIHOOD

Lose of work or means of livelihood is a major consequence of displacement with adverse impact on individuals, households and communities. This affects other human rights in various ways. Initiatives to enhance work and livelihood for Persons of Concern and their families are therefore monitored.

A total of six cases were indentified and recorded during the quarter- 3 in January and February respectively, none was recorded in March as the table below shows:

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	2	0	2
BORNO	1	0	0	1
YOBE	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	3	3	0	6

Below is the graphical representation



Disaggregation according to states shows 2 cases were reported in Adamawa during the quarter, one was recorder in Borno while 3 cases were identified in Yobe State.

COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTIONS

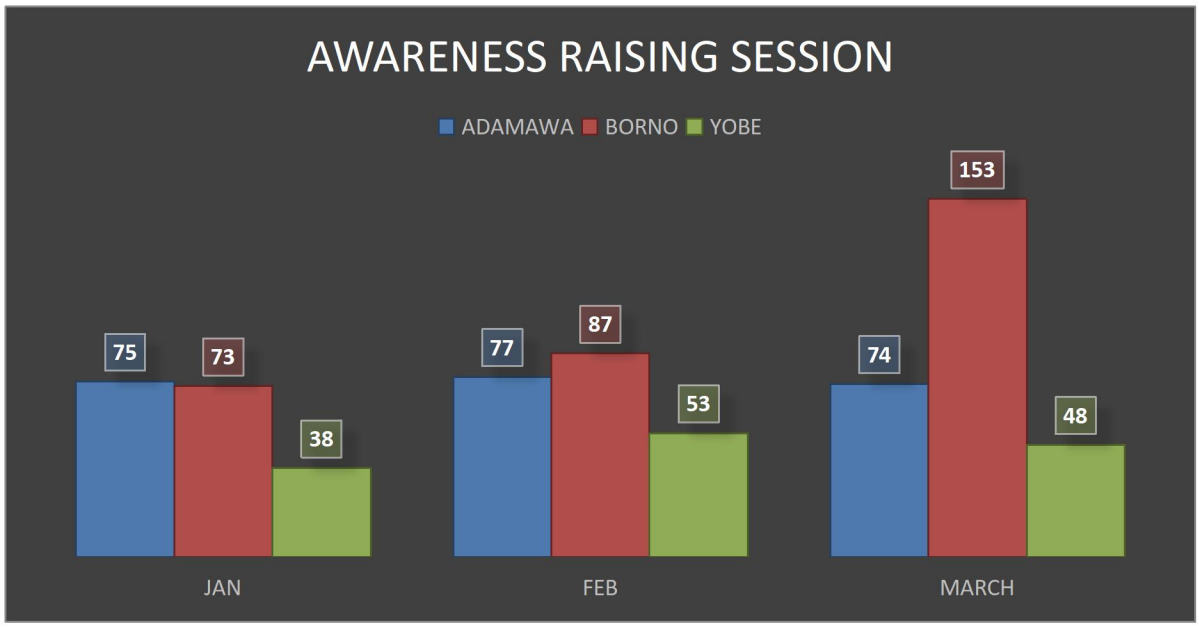
HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS - RAISING SESSIONS

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

Therefore, the Human Rights Monitoring Project carries out various enlightenment activities as component of the project. Within the quarter under consideration, 678 human rights awareness sessions were carried out across the three project states .In January. 186 sessions were conducted. In February, 217 sessions were carried out while in March 275 Awareness Raising sessions on human rights were embarked on. A total of 678 Human Rights Awareness activities or sessions were therefore implemented within the period across the project –implementing states as illustrated in the below table:

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	75	77	74	226
BORNO	73	87	153	313
YOBE	38	53	48	139
TOTAL	186	217	275	678

Below is the graphical representation



Analysis of state by state disaggregation of the activities indicates that Adamawa carried out 226 Awareness -Creation activities, Borno embarked on 313 sessions while Yobe carried out 139 sessions. According to this break down, Yobe State carried out the least number of Awareness raising activities during the quarter, followed by Adamawa State. Borno carried out the highest number of Awareness Raising session within the quarter.

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING SITES VISITED

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

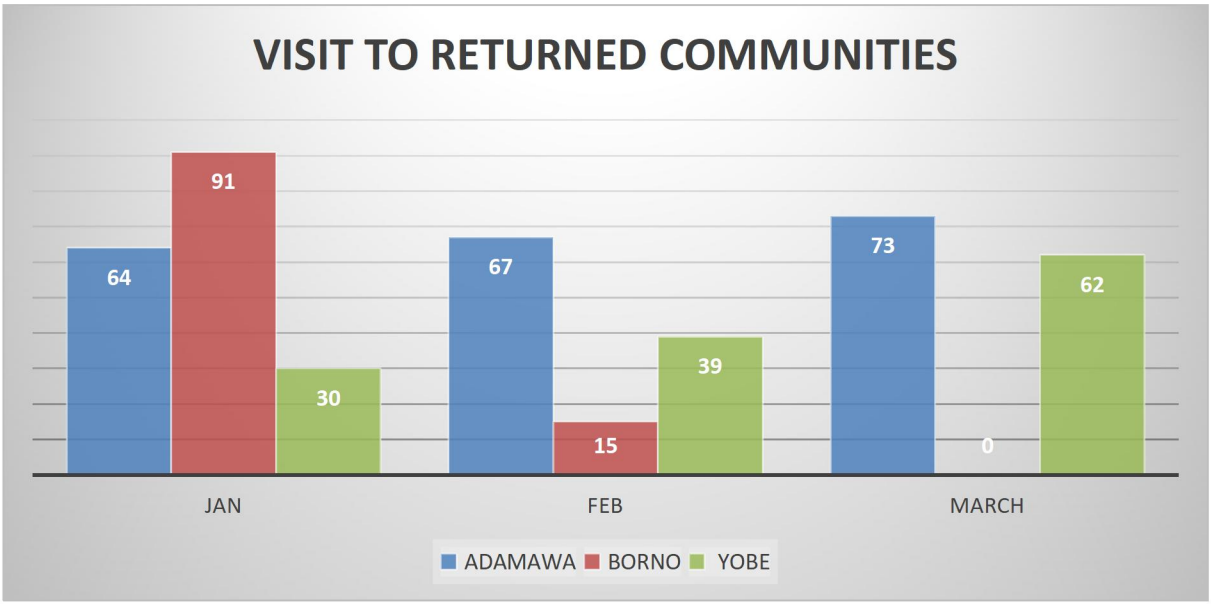
VISIT TO RETURN COMMUNITIES

A total of 441 Monitoring Visits were embarked on to Return Communities during the reporting quarter across the project states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. 185

visits were carried out in January, 121 visits were embarked on in February, and in March, 135 visits to Return Communities visits were carried out. Persons of Concern reached during these monitoring visit includes households and individuals covering men , women , boys ,girls and children of various age brackets as the main report shows. The Table below illustrates the number of visits carried out under the quarter per month

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	64	67	73	204
BORNO	91	15	0	106
YOBE	30	39	62	131
TOTAL	185	121	135	441

Below is the graphical representation



State by state analysis indicates that In Adamawa state, 204 Monitoring visits to Return Communities were carried out. In Borno State, 106 of such visits were implemented while in Yobe state 131 Monitoring Visit to Return Communities was embarked on.

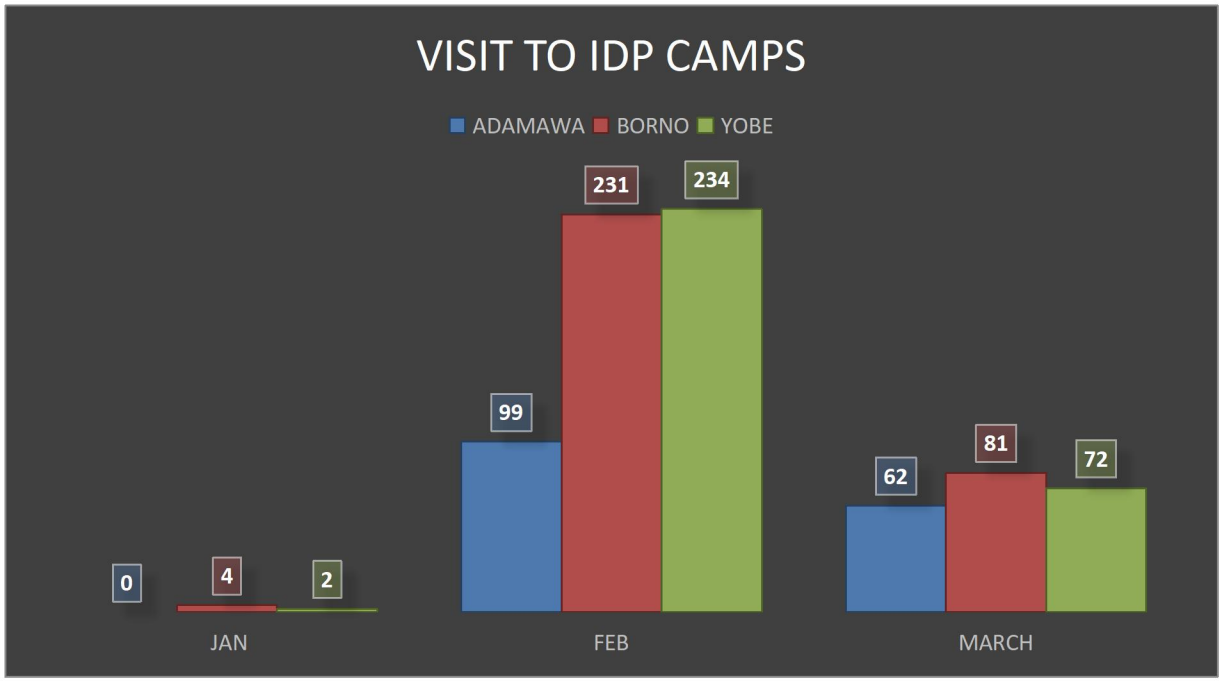
The table further shows that the highest numbers of visit to return communities were recorded in Adamawa state (204) followed by Yobe (131). Borno had the least number of such monitoring visits (106). As the main report reflects, Borno however appears peculiar as many of the returnees live in host communities and IDP Camps.

VISIT TO CAMPS AND IDP SETTLEMENTS

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL

ADAMAWA	**0**	**99**	**62**	**161**
BORNO	**4**	**231**	**81**	**316**
YOBE	**2**	**234**	**72**	**308**
TOTAL	**6**	**564**	**215**	**785**

Below is the graphical representation



As the above table shows, in January, 161 monitoring visits were carried out to IDP Camps. In February, 316 visits were embarked on while in March, 308 visits were carried out. In all, a grand total of 785 Human Rights Monitoring Site Visits were carried out across the three project states aimed at evaluating the human rights situation of the Persons of Concern and their environment.

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

VISIT TO HOST COMMUNITIES

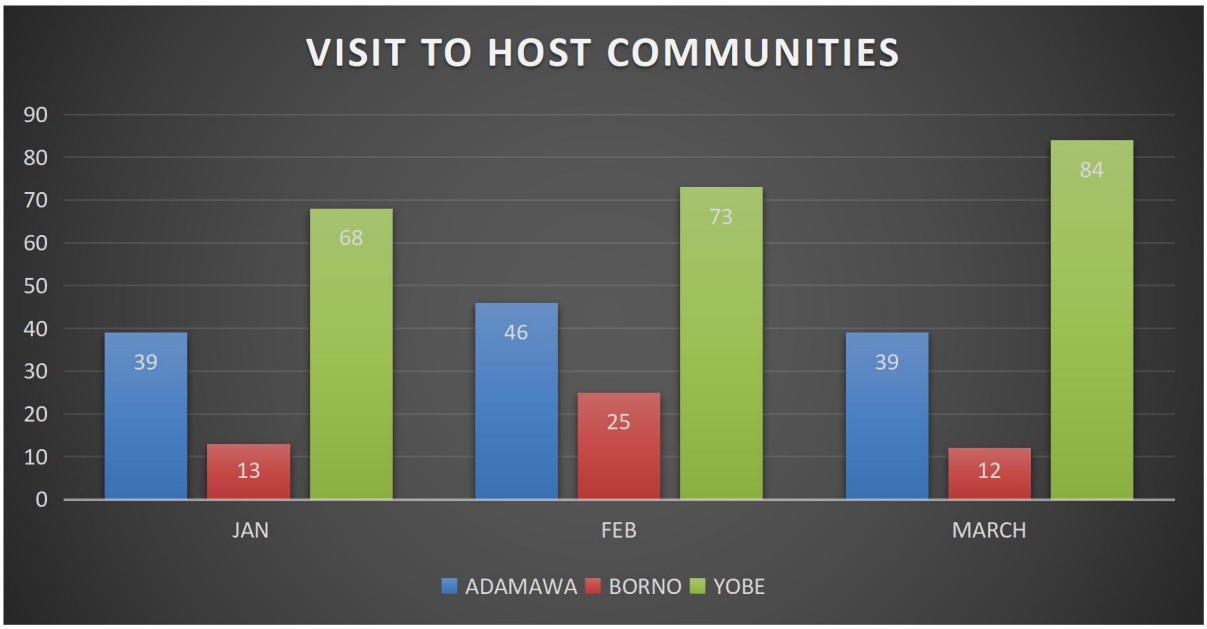
Analysis shows that much more Human Rights Monitoring Visits to Host Communities were carried out in March (135), and the least was in January (120)

. The table below illustrates this:

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	**39**	**46**	**39**	**124**
BORNO	**13**	**25**	**12**	**50**

YOBE	**68**	**73**	**84**	**225**
TOTAL	**120**	**144**	**135**	**399**

Below is the graphical representation



State by state disaggregation illustrates that132 Monitoring Visits were carried out in Adamawa within the quarter, 124. In Borno, 50 visits were embarked on while in Yobe 225 visits were carried out While Yobe recorded the highest number of Human Rights Monitoring site visits, Borno recorded the least (50).

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

COMMUNITY MEETING AND CONSULTATIONS

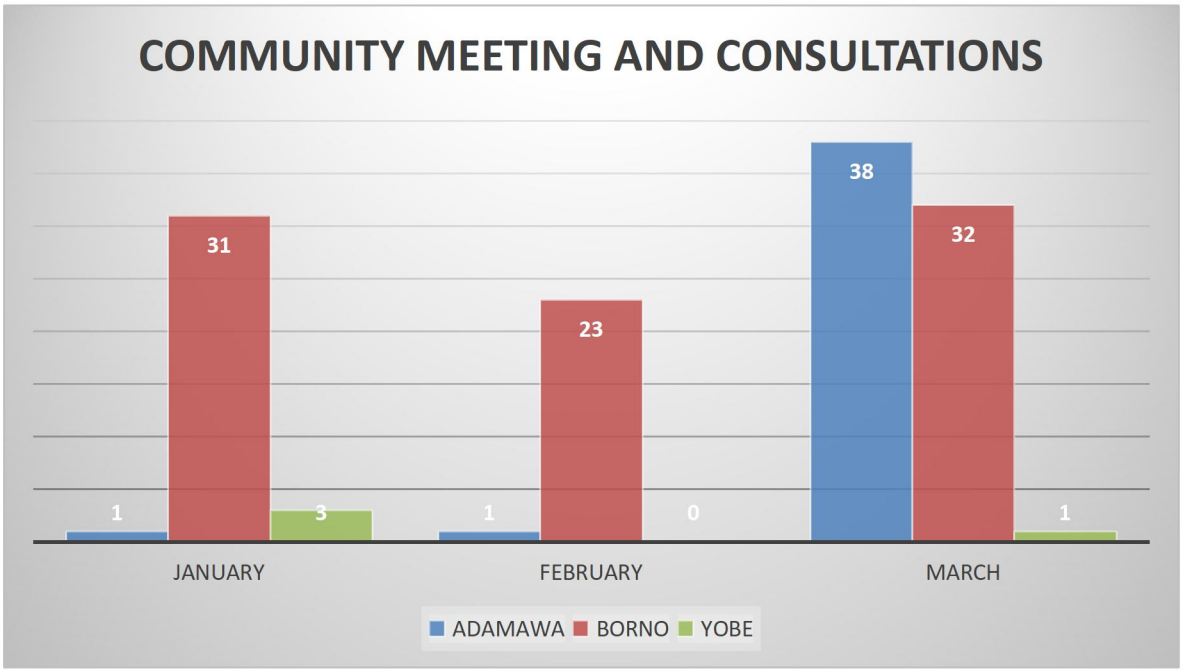
During the quarter under review, a total of **130** Community Meetings and Consultations were held across the three project States involving different stakeholders. The focus of the meeting and consultations include the reality of Corona Virus Epidemic, Strengthening the Referral Pathway for Human Rights Intervention, Reporting SGBV cases, among others.

In January, 35 Community Meetings and Consultations were held. In February 24 of such engagements took place and in March 71 meetings and consultations were undertaken.

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

STATES	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	1	1	38	40
BORNO	31	23	32	86
YOBE	3	0	1	4
TOTAL	35	24	71	130

Below is the graphical representation



State by state disaggregation further indicates that 40 Meetings and Community Consultations were held in Adamawa, 86 in Borno and 4 in Yobe state during the period under review**.**

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

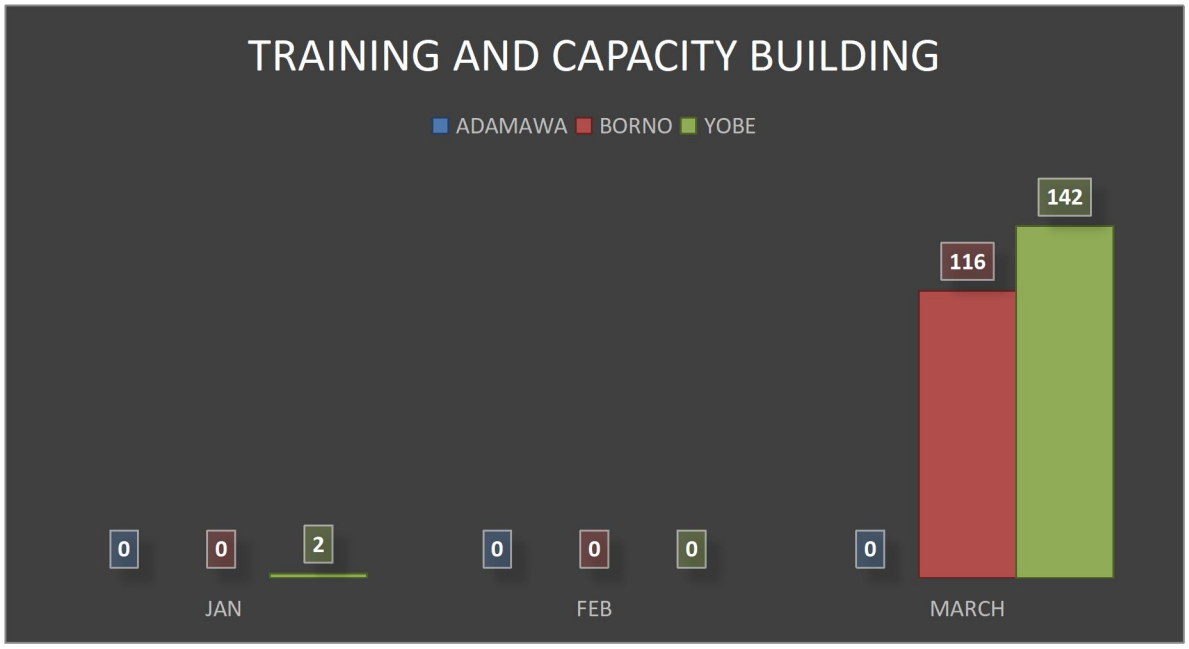
The main report provides much more information

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

-No Training / Capacity Building session was held in Adamawa within the period. Borno State held 116 Training and Capacity Building Sessions. Yobe recorded 144 sessions. A total of 260 sessions were therefore held in the first quarter- As shown on the table , the highest number of sessions was held in March (258)

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	0	0	0
BORNO	0	0	116	116
YOBE	2	0	142	144
TOTAL	2	0	258	260

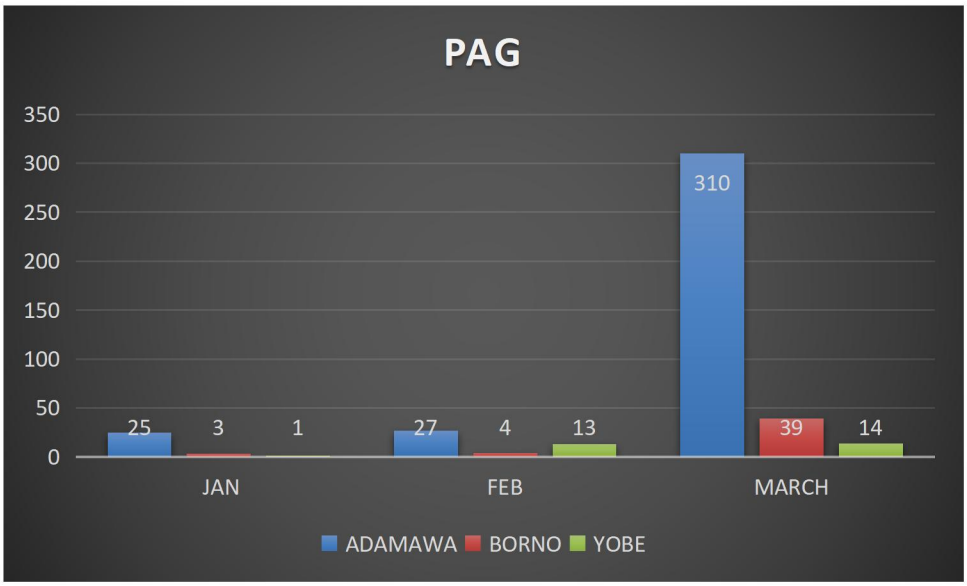
Below is the graphical representation



PROTECTION ACTION GROUP (PAG) MEETING

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	25	27	310	362
BORNO	3	4	39	46
YOBE	1	13	14	28
TOTAL	29	44	363	436

Below is the graphical representation



A total of 436 Protection Action Group Meetings were held during the first quarter- 29 in January, 44 in February and 363 in March. State by state analysis shows that 362 PAG meetings were held in Adamawa, 46 in Borno and 28 in Yobe. Accordingly, much more PAG meetings were held in Adamawa than the two other states. The least number of meetings were held in Yobe as the table shows

DETENTION CENTRE MONITORING VISIT

During the First Quarter, visits to detention facilities were conducted under the project. Feedback shows that many of the detention centres were thinly populated or empty, such as in Adamawa and Yobe. This may be linked to the Presidential Directive to decongest detention facilities. In relation to COVID 19.

The following detention centers were visited

Adamawa:

1. Betso police station, Mubi North,
2. . Garden city police station.
3. New Market police post
4. .MCSC
5. Police Command.
6. Police Divisional Office Mubi South
7. Police Station Mubi West ,
8. Muvolgu Out Post
9. Gulak police station,
10. shuwa out post (
11. Michika LG, Michika

12. Bazza
13. Outpost at Grata a bouder of Cameroon,
14. karewa police station, Yola North
15. Doubeli police station
16. Shagari police station, Yola South,
17. .wuro Hausa police station
18. wuro chekke police station
19. .shagari operation
20. farauta detention center.
21. Yolde Pate Police station,
22. Ngurore Police Station,
23. Namtari Police Station,
24. NDLEA Detention Center,
25. NSCDC Cell,Yola Town

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

BORNO STATE

1. CID POLICE STATION
2. METRO POLICE STATION
3. DANDAL POLICE STATION
4. IBRAHIM TAIWON POLICE STATION
5. JERE POLICE STATION
6. GRA POLICE STATION
7. NGWANGE POLICE STATION
8. BULUMKUTU POLICE STATION
9. BULABULINE POLICE STATION
10. LAMISULA POLICE STATION

CAMP OUTPOST IN MAIDUGURI

GWOZA POLICE STATION BAKSSI CAMP
MONGUNO POLICE OUTPOST BAKSSI CAMP
GUZAMALA POLICE OUTPOST BAKASSI CAMP
KUKAWA POLICE OUTPOST TEACHER VILLAGE CAMP
BAGA OUTPOST TEACHER VILLAGE CAMP
FARM CENTER CAMP POLICE OUTPOST

11. DAMBOA POLICE DIVISION, DAMBOA LGA.
12. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CAMP POLICE OUTPOST NGALA.NGALA WARD.

13. ARABIC VILLAGE CAMP POLICE OUTPOST NGALA NGALA WARD.
14. GAMBORU POLICE DIVISION
15. CJTF PULKA
16. 121 BATTALION MILITARY DETENTION FACILITY
17. MONGUNO POLICE STATION, MONGUNO
18. BAMA POLICE STATION, SHEHURI WARD, BAMA LGA
19. GWOZA DIVISION POLICE STATION
20. DAMASAK POLICE STATION
21. DIKWA DIVISIONAL POLICE STATION

PRISON
NEW PRISON MAIDUGURI
MAXIZIMUN PRISON

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

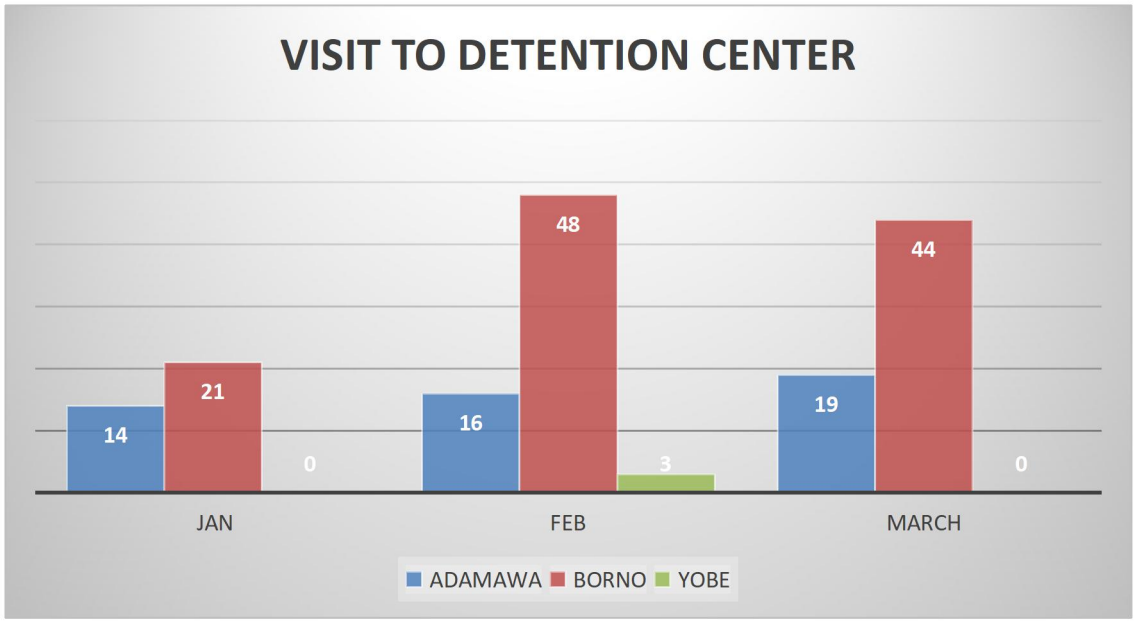
The table below shows the number of visits carried out per month to various detention facilities during the quarter. .

YOBE STATE

NUMBER OF VISIT TO DETENTION CENTERS

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	14	16	19	49
BORNO	21	48	44	113
YOBE	0	3	0	3
TOTAL	35	67	63	165

Below is the graphical representation



A total of 165 visits to Detention facilities were carried out in the project states.

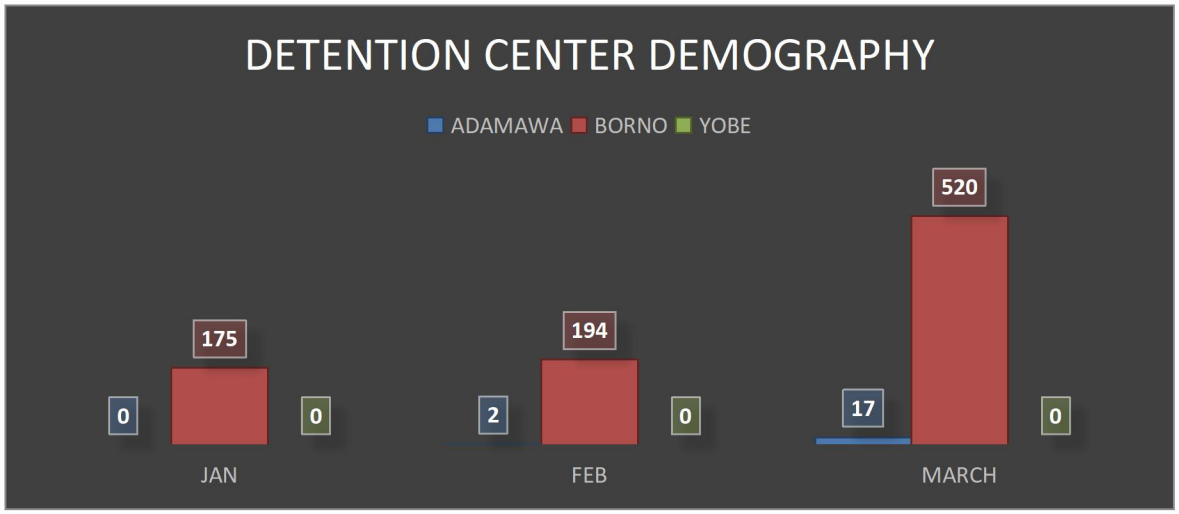
In January, 35 visits were recorded. In February, 67 visits were embarked on while in Marc 63 -visit to detention centers were carried out.

State by state disaggregation shows that Borno state embarked on much more visit to detention centers during the quarter (113) followed by Adamawa.(49) Yobe state carried out the least number of visit (3)

DTENTION CENTER DEMOGRAPHY

STATES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	TOTAL
ADAMAWA	0	2	17	`19
BORNO	175	194	520	889
YOBE	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	175	196	537	908

Below is the graphical representation



During the visits, a total of 175 persons were seen in detention in the month of January, 196 in February and 537 persons in March. The highest number of detainees was recorded in Borno (889) while the least was in Yobe (0) where no person was reportedly seen in the detention facilities visited. 19 detainees (PoCs) were seen in Adamawa State during the quarter; of which 15 were PoCs. In Borno, 116 were PoCs

A total number of 908 detainees were seen in detention facilities across the project states during the period for various offences, some of whom were released upon intervention of monitors. Out of this number, 116 were PoCs in Borno State,

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

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

Gaps in infrastructure still remain a concern in the custodial centres visited. Without doubt, this adversely effects efficient administration of the custodial facilities as well as justice. For instance, power supply was poor as many depended on generator which they struggle to fuel and maintain; operational vehicles were inadequate, water, sanitation and hygiene needs to be improved on, funds for day to day running of the facilities continue to be a challenge and so on as the main report indicates.

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

a. The issue of abandonment of family by the bread winner has been identified as a major outcome of displacement in various communities in project states as many men are no longer able to fend for their families. This impacts negatively on women and children, increases the burden of the humanitarian situation and less able to realize human rights.
   It is therefore recommended that government and development partners scale up livelihood to support initiatives for Women to enable them fill the gaps in supporting their families to afford basic necessities

b. The incidence of domestic violence necessitates much more massive awareness creation consequences of domestic Violence and it effect on children. MDAs and partners are urged to enhance sensitization about domestic violence and SGBV in general. For instance , in Baluma Tsukuma Tilijo ward Michika LGA of Adamawa State, a 33 years old mother of 4 children; a boy and 3 girls was beaten and cut with cutlers on the head by her husband 38 years old in the course of domestic conflict.

   Even though the incident was reported to Bazza police station while the woman was taken to the Primary Health Care clinic at Tsukuma Tilijo for treatment; the Police complained of not having vehicle to facilitate arrest of the perpetrator, and requested N1000(One Thousand Naira transport money from the woman before they could carry out the arrest. This also underscores the poor-working condition of the Police in the community. and dire need for government to improve their working conditions such as provision of vehicles to aid discharge of Policing functions.

c. Indifference towards attending ante natal o post natal sessions were identified. And this possess a common challenge in reproductive health and rights. Feedback shows that many women across the project states start ante natal clinics in their 6th month of pregnancy or so with detrimental consequences to the mother and unborn baby.

It is therefore recommended that Ministry of Health and Primary Health Care Development Agency scale up sensitization on ante-natal care and maternal health.

High incidence of Child abuse has been reported in project states. Enactment of Child Rights Law is imperative. The Adamawa state House of Assembly for instance should adopt and implement Child Rights Law without further delay in order to prevent child labour, child marriage, forced marriage and other child related violations. Culture of the people is a great setback, and implicated in these infractions More sensitization is imperative and needs to be intensified to mitigate the scourge.

d. Government and Partners with mandate on child protection are also called upon to improve support to orphans and their caregivers with food, clothing and livelihood programmes. Children without birth registrations were identified. During the reporting period Sensitization on birth registration by relevant stakeholder (UNICEF, NHRC, PHC, ICRC, Ministry of Information, NOA etc) should be intensified.

e. The absence of Mobile Court to dispense justice in various parts of the project states have been identified and reported, for example in Bama LGA. Unless there are mechanisms to remedy or redress violations, self -help may become the other of the day and impunity will thrive.

   Government is therefore called upon to establish or strengthen required structures to facilitate access to justice in project locations and indeed every part of the country. Particularly, there is need for the rebuilding of legal structures in the return communities

f. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene continue to be of concern. For instance , in **Gubio IDP Camp Borno,** lack of steady water supply was reported in the zone causing fight and friction while fetching water

   Advocacy to relevant MDAs and development partners such as and SEMA is desirable in order to ensure additional water points. Also Government and concerned actors should make more fruitful efforts on providing food items and NFI's to POCs timely

g. . Reported conflict among IDPs in camps, Host and Returned Communities makes continuous Awareness Creation on peaceful coexistence and alternative dispute resolution by partners and MDAs desirable.

h. Kidnapping, Tension and Harassment continue to plague various project locations of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Scale up of security is therefore desirable and necessary

i. The fate of mentally ill displaced persons has been reported amidst seeming neglect and absence of Mental Health Facilities.

   It is recommended that Mental Health be integrated in Healthcare Support for the POCs. Government at all levels especially ministry of health should take practical steps in the care, treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally challenged persons across project states.

j. Paying more attention to the elderly will reduce the burden of displacement on that population as their plight will be heightened in the absence of deliberate effort and attention. In Adamawa state for instance, three vulnerable elderly persons age 63, 65 and 74 with old age infirmities and unable to take care of themselves in terms of beddings, clothing and Medicare were identified. Similar cases were also reported in Borno and Yobe states.

   Government, Development Actors and partner Civil Society Organizations are enjoined to scale up initiatives that target the elderly in order to cushion the effect of displacement.

k. Education is one of the adversely affected human rights in various project locations as the main report shows. For instance , in Moda Dlaka Ward Michika LGA, Adamawa State , GDJSS Dlaka was reported to have a student population of 1070 but only 4 classes without chairs and desks This makes teaching and learning difficult and infringes on right to education.

   Adamawa State Universal Basic Education Board is hereby called upon to construct more classes in the school to serve the large population in the LGA. Relevant state agencies in other locations are also enjoined to scale up intervention to improve education

l. Inadequacy of shelter is one of the identified and lingering humanitarian concerns which also affects many human rights negatively. Many Households are in dire need of expanded shelters due to overcrowding. In this connection many vulnerable households are under consideration for IOM 2021 shelter intervention. Government is however called upon to also prioritize shelter need in various Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives.

m. Among others, the Protection Action Group in Yobe State reported of borehole breakdown in Goniri, (Mandinari and Jalori Retun Communities. As a result, the communities are facing difficulty of getting water for both human and animal consumption. It is recommended that government agencies and Development partners working in the area of WASH come to the urgent assistance of these

communities to ease their suffering and prevent outbreak of cholera and other water related diseases.

n. Reported attacks and violent crimes were reported in each of the project states during the quarter under review. . More proactive measures by government to save lives and properties of the people. Is therefore recommended

o. Findings from the visits to detention centers in the quarter reveal that facilities are available in some cases but grossly inadequate. WASH in most of the facilities was poor and the environment deplorable. Electricity Supply was poor as almost all the facilities relied on generator for light, but handicapped to fuel the generators. Lack of Operational Vehicles was also recoded as many of the vehicles were nonfunctional or in a rickety state.

   For instance, In Gwoza Division police station, Bulabulin Gwoza Wakane Ward, there was no bore hole as at time of visit. The Police made do with water vendors. They neither had electricity nor toilet facility nor had furniture. In fact, the Divisional Police Officer (DPO) seeks the intervention of NHRC to forward their challenges to the Government or NGOs and help them to address their needs. .

   It is therefore recommended that budgetary provisions for the Police and similar custodial institutions be improved to enable them cope with their respective functions including crime prevention, detection and prosecution.

p. Other observations during Detention Center visit includes absence of proper cells .For instance, In International School Camp Police Outpost Ngala., Borno State, there was no proper cell where detainees were held upon arrest . So, they end up being held in open space which makes them exposed to harsh weather conditions as well as possibility of insect or reptile bites. This scenario was also observed in Arabic Village Ngala.

   The essence of properly enclosed space where arrested PoCs can be detained without being exposed to risks need not be over emphasized.

q. Similarly, in Gamboru Police Division, the police complained of lack of proper accommodation for them as their facility which was burnt down by insurgents has not been renovated

   Government needs to urgently carry out repairs in all security structures affected by Insurgency as well as ensure conducive environment for discharge of police functions.

r. The absence of Court in Bama has remained a serious handicap towards Access to Justice as Police face challenges in charging and prosecuting suspects. . In this connection, the Police complained t of inadequate logistics for routine patrol and convey of suspects to the court in Maiduguri for prosecution. Feedback from the Police during the routine Police visit reveals that unavailability of a court in Ngala incapacitates Justice Delivery in some cases because there is a limit to

how long they can detain individuals alleged to have committed crimes. Accordingly,, in the absence of functional court system in the community, they let go of suspects rather than keep them

Establishment of Mobile Court in Bama and similarly affected areas (such as Ngala) is therefore a necessity in order to enhance Justice Administration.

Improved Police Funding is also imperative.