**BRIFING ON NIGERIA FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, LIST OF ISSUES IN ABSENCE OF THE SECOND PERIODIC REPORT ,126th SESSION (1 to 26 July 2019)**

**Submitted by:**

International Alliance for peace and development



<https://iapd.international/en/>

The IAPDA seeks to promote for peace and sustainable development all over the world. The IAPDA works to counter hatred, violence and extremism and to work side by side with the UN mechanism and other affective institutions all over the world. The IAPDA follows its vision by networking in order to mobilize efforts, cooperation and integration. IAPD goals are Promote respecting human rights and strengthening communication with international mechanisms to protect human rights and Support UN, international and regional bodies in achieving sustainable development goals 2030.

**Summary**

In the context of the International Alliance for Peace and Development concern on human rights issues and renounce the violations of human rights in all countries and raise the values of tolerance and peace, this submission focus on violence and terrorism acts done by terrorist groups ( boko haram ) in Nigeria and Abuses in conflict with boko haram by Nigeria .

The Nigerian state is aware of the importance of human rights and incorporated it in chapter four of her constitution 1999 as amended. fundamental Human Rights the following are the enshrined therein in the constitution; (A) Article 33-Right to Life, (B) Article 34- Right to Dignity of Human Person (C) Article 35 Right to Personal Liberty (D) Article 36 and 37 Right to Private and Family Life (E) Article 38 Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion (F) Article 39- Right to Freedom of Expression and the Press Association (H) Article 41- Right to Freedom of Movement (I) Article 42 Right to Freedom of Discrimination.[[1]](#footnote-1)

## Nigeria also ratify International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on June 1993, but there are abuses to this covenant and there are acts contravened with Nigeria’s constitution.

**Conflict with Boko Haram**

**Back ground**

The terrorist group Boko Haram remains as a threat to national security and human rights in Nigeria. Nigeria's militant Islamist group Boko Haram - which has caused havoc in Africa's most populous country through a wave of bombings, assassinations and abductions - is fighting to overthrow the government and create an Islamic state.

Boko Haram regards the Nigerian state as being run by non-believers, regardless of whether the president is Muslim or not - and it has extended its military campaign by targeting neighboring states.

The terrorist group Boko Haram remains as a threat to national security and human rights in Nigeria. Boko Haram’s goal is to overthrow the Nigerian government and install an Islamic caliphate. Its activities are largely responsible for Nigeria’s great number of IDPs and it has received international attention for abducting hundreds of schoolgirls and forcing them into sex slavery. In 2015, Boko Haram lost all of its territory, but many of the children abducted still remain missing. While the group is no longer as powerful as it once was, there is always a chance for resurgence

**Violations by boko haram**

Boko Haram had violated these rights with impurity in total disregard to the Nigerian constitution and, the international Peoples and Human Rights of the United Nations. In kidnapping of Nigerians and Foreigners, rapping of innocent girls and women, wanton destruction of lives and property, etc. Boko Haram as a non-state actor do not listen or adhere to any international law and order. Book haram do war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide. These are breaches of international humanitarian law and represent the most heinous and serious of human rights violations

* Boko Haram carried out at least 65 attacks causing 411 civilian deaths, and abducted at least 73 people. Sixteen women, including 10 policewomen, were abducted in June when Boko Haram ambushed an army-escorted convoy on the Maiduguri-Damboa road. In July, Boko Haram ambushed a team of oil prospectors in a village in Magumeri. Three oil workers were abducted and at least 40 other people were killed, including soldiers and members of the Civilian Joint Task Force. On 6 May2017, 82 Chibok schoolgirls, abducted in 2014, were released by Boko Haram fighters in an exchange deal; 113 girls remained in captivity. In November, six farmers in Dimge village in Mafa were abducted and beheaded.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Boko Haram engaged in widespread sexual violence against women and girls. Those who escaped or that security services or vigilante groups rescued faced ostracism by their communities and had difficulty obtaining appropriate medical and psychosocial treatment and care.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* Children under age 18 participated in Boko Haram attacks. The group paid, forcibly conscripted, or otherwise coerced young boys and girls to serve in its ranks and perpetrate attacks and raids, plant improvised explosive devices, serve as spies, and carry out suicide bombings. According to UNICEF 83 children were used as “human bombs” from January to August 2017. 55 were girls, most of whom were under age 15. Twenty-seven were boys, and one was a baby strapped to a girl. Boko Haram used children to conduct suicide attacks in the country, Cameroon, and Chad.
* 18 December 2018 Boko Haram jihadists killed one soldier and injured another in an attack on a military base in Nigeria's northeast Borno state, the latest attack in the region[[4]](#footnote-4)

**Abuses in conflict with boko haram**

* Units of the NA’s Third, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions, the NPF, and the DSS carried out operations against the terrorist groups Boko Haram and ISISWA in the Northeast. Some military forces allegedly killed suspected members of the groups and engaged in retaliatory tactics against civilians believed to have harbored or be associated with the groups. Security forces also committed mass arrests of men and boys for suspected collaboration with or tacit support of the insurgents. between 2013 and 2014, the military committed more than 1,200 extrajudicial killings in the course of operations against Boko Haram.
* On March 8, the army convened a BOI to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed by the army during campaigns against the insurgency in the Northeast, including in its detention centers. On May 18, the BOI presented its findings to the chief of army staff. While the full report was not publicly available, the board briefed the press on some of the report’s conclusions and recommendations. The board documented conditions at military detention facilities, including the center at Giwa Barracks, and found instances of overcrowded cells and unsanitary conditions. The BOI concluded that these detention conditions, and delays in trials of alleged Boko Haram members, sometimes resulted in deaths in custody. The BOI also found that the denial of access to legal representation is a violation of human rights. The board, however, reportedly found no evidence of arbitrary arrests or extrajudicial executions of detainees. The board also stated it was “unable to substantiate” any of the allegations against senior officers, claiming a lack of documents or other forensic evidence. The BOI reportedly did not find any individual member of the NA at fault for any human rights violation in military detention facilities.
* in June 2016 unidentified elements of the military executed more than 100 unarmed men in two villages in the Marte area of Borno State. But there were no public reports of investigations or prosecutions related to these incident
* In 18 June 2017 the number of people killed in an accident military bombing at a Nigerian camp for displaced people has increased to 70. The mistaken attack came after a military plane targeted an area crowded with people fleeing Boko Haram militants.[[5]](#footnote-5)

Regarding the Nigerian Air force would have bombed in January 2017 a camp of internally displaced persons killing at least 167 persons, A team of six senior officers of the Nigerian Air Force has arrived in the northeastern Borno state to begin investigating how a military jet could drop two bombs on a camp for displaced civilians. In a surprising move, Nigeria's Air Force quickly confirmed the bombing and called it a mistake.[[6]](#footnote-6) But till now don’t launch the final report about this attack.

An investigation found that the air force saw people massing in the area on satellite footage, assumed they were Boko Haram Islamist militants and launched the assault[[7]](#footnote-7) Rann is in Nigeria’s Borno state, the heart of an eight-year-old insurgency by Boko Haram fighters who have killed thousands in their bid to carve out an Islamist caliphate

But till now the tragic incident was not reported to the Accident investigation Bureau(AIB) which is saddled with responsibility of investigating aircraft accidents in Nigeria. And victims and the families of those died in attack where not compensated as promised by NAF authorities .[[8]](#footnote-8)

**Civilian Joint Task Force** (CJTF)

The Military Joint Task Force constituted by the Nigerian government to curtail the Boko Haram insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria

Although the government prohibited the recruitment and use of child soldiers, but found that in 2016, elements of the NA used children in support roles as messengers, porters, and guards. the military coordinated closely on the ground with the CJTF, which used children in support roles, and in some isolated cases directed children associated with the CJTF in support roles during joint operations. The CJTF recruited and used 175 children in support roles in 2016. During the year at least 23 children were confirmed to have been used as of September, although the CJTF reportedly ceased recruiting children. The children were used to staff checkpoints, conduct patrols, spy, and apprehend suspected insurgents.

The Borno State government provided financial and in-kind resources to some CJTF members. According to government officials, community members in the Northeast, and some international NGOs, only CJTF members who had been part of the Borno State Youth Empowerment Program--a state-sponsored training and employment program whose participants underwent vetting to establish they were more than age 18--received any kind of support

some CJTF members also restrict movement in and out of IDP camps to those willing to pay bribes or do sexual favors, CJTF members intimidate civilians, employ punitive justice measures to settle personal scores, trade drugs, and have been implicated in the commission of extortion and theft, including the diversion of humanitarian aid[[9]](#footnote-9)

Recommendations

-prosecutions or other accountability measures for any member of the Armed Forces of Nigeria or other government entity.

- Nigeria should make investigation on the accident done in 17 January2017 by aircraft of Nigeria to the Accident investigation Bureau(AIB)

- call for UN to prevent terrorism in all world and in Nigeria .

- imposes sanctions on groups supported boko haram.

- Nigeria’s government should provide measures of reparation granted to victims.

1. ARC journal of social science and humanities , [file:///C:/Users/DELL/Downloads/Boko\_Haram\_and\_Human\_Rights\_Violation\_in.pdf](file:///C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\Boko_Haram_and_Human_Rights_Violation_in.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Amnesty international , <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/nigeria/report-nigeria/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/277277.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. TIMES LIVE , <https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/africa/2018-12-18-nigerian-soldier-killed-in-latest-boko-haram-attack/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. New York Times , 18 June 2017 , <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/18/world/africa/nigeria-camp-airstrike-death-toll.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. VOA news, <https://www.voanews.com/a/nigeria-idp-camp-bombing-death-toll-adjusted/3689824.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. REUTERS, July 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security/nigerian-refugee-camp-hit-by-air-strike-was-not-marked-on-maps-military-idUSKBN1A61HW> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Pressreader ,21 January 2019

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9. Center of civilians in conflict, June 2019 <https://civiliansinconflict.org/blog/cjtf/?fbclid=IwAR0dpY7iEaTy0RLW43wofkp5MKtpB943veezRPoPkZMw0026KHhWAn6U4Mg> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)