Baseline Survey report of the project

“UNITED IN SECURITY: A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO CIVILIAN PROTECTION IN NIGERIA”

In Adamawa and Benue States, Nigeria

Conducted by

IMPACTOMETRICS INTERNATIONAL

For

SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND

June 2022
**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSc</td>
<td>Bachelor of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FJDP</td>
<td>Foundation for Justice, Development and Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGDs</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HND</td>
<td>Higher National Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDPC</td>
<td>Justice Development and Peace Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPF</td>
<td>Nigeria Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAGs</td>
<td>Non-State Armed Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>Search for Common Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFCG</td>
<td>Search for Common Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KII</td>
<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMEL</td>
<td>Design Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>National Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF</td>
<td>Nigeria Security Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OND</td>
<td>Ordinary National Diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Message Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToC</td>
<td>Theory of Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSCDC</td>
<td>National Security &amp; Civil Defence Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLWD</td>
<td>People Living with Disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACBAN</td>
<td>Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOA</td>
<td>National Orientation Agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Tables

Table 1: Project Specific indicators and activities 11
Table 2: Distribution of Survey Respondents 17
Table 3: Population of project’s focal communities according to 2006 and 2021 Census Projection 21
Table 4: CSOs engaged in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies working on Human Rights in Adamawa State 28
Table 5: CSOs engaged in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies working on Human Rights in Benue state. 29
Table 6: Baseline Indicator Summary Table 32
Table 7: Media mapping report summary (Benue State) 35
Table 8: Media Mapping Report Summary (Adamawa State) 40
List of Figures

Figure 1: Process framework for conducting baseline for project United in Security: A Collaborative Approach to Civilian Protection in Nigeria
Figure 2 Distribution of respondents by LGA
Figure 3: Gender of respondents
Figure 4: Religion of respondents
Figure 5: Occupation of respondents
Figure 6: frequency of interactions between key government actors, civil society, and police to address human rights and accountability issues.
Figure 7: Coalitions or platforms that facilitate communication and coordination have contributed to addressing human rights issues experienced in the Community/LGAs/States
Figure 8: Community members’ trust in the Nigerian police force
Figure 9: Attitude of the Police regarding human rights issues
Figure 10: Nigerian Police Forces’ response to human rights issues
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report presents the baseline findings of the “United in Security: A Collaborative Approach to Civilian Protection in Nigeria”. The project is being implemented by Search for Common Ground, in co-collaboration with its partners Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) and Foundation for Justice, Development and Peace (FJDP) in Adamawa and Benue States. The project seeks primarily to promote collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement and advocacy processes to reduce human rights abuses by police forces in Benue and Adamawa State. This goal is supported by the following two specific objectives; (i) To strengthen the capacity of target CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy; and (ii) To foster collaboration around increased accountability between target police actors, government authorities, CSOs, and local communities.

Scope and Methodology

The baseline study collected data in 3 LGAs each in Adamawa and Benue states, namely Fufure, Girei, and Yola North LGAs (Adamawa) and Benue State-Otukpo, Makurdi, and Guma LGAs. The study was conducted between April and June 1st, 2022. The baseline survey employed two basic approaches - mixed-research methodology (quantitative and qualitative) to obtain data from community members in the target locations of project implementation and desk review to ascertain several local organizations working in the human rights sectors as well as radio stations in both states. The quantitative data was gathered utilizing a pre-designed semi-structured questionnaire addressing the study's core themes, this was customized for electronic collection using kobo collect, which was focused on the project outcome level indicators. To address qualitative outcome indicators, qualitative data was collected at the community level. Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were done for this, and information was gathered using the research team's guiding questionnaires as approved by the Search team.

A total of 401 respondents (235 in Benue and 166 in Adamawa; 246 men and 155 women) took part in the survey. In Benue, there were 28 Key Informant Interviews and 6 Focus Group Discussions, while in Adamawa, there were 29 Key Informant Interviews and 6 Focus Group Discussions across the three LGAs. Secondary data was gathered through a desk study of pertinent project materials, such as the project proposal and online publications. The study also involved mapping of existing reporting channels for human rights abuses, assessing the gaps, skills, and needs of these systems to be strengthened by project activities, map and identify target civil society organizations (CSOs), media actors and other stakeholders working collaboratively to ensure protection of human rights, as well as conduct a gender needs assessment for human rights approach to project implementation.

Key findings

Adamawa and Benue States have recorded a number of cases relating to human rights violations. The abuses include child abuse, rape, and domestic violence with such referred to institutions and organizations, such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Nigerian Army and the Civil Defence Corps for necessary response or justice. More worrisome is the abuses registered by these security agencies on individuals who experience brutalities, degradation of civilians, unlawful arrest,
detention of citizens beyond a reasonable time and other forms of violation resulting in the absence of trust between civilians and security agencies.

The survey revealed the following: **Objective 1 indicator regarding citizens who report improved collaboration between police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights in the target states:** Findings revealed an average baseline value of 17.96% (Adamawa 22.9%, Benue 16.2%) thus implying a widespread stance from all the communities and respondents that levels of collaboration between Police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights are low. This can be attributed to the attitude of the police in violations of human rights, especially torture, extra-judicial killings, extortion, and other forms of abuses by the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) which are now quite common. The NPF has been accused of violations such as brutalities, degradation of civilians, unlawful arrest, detention of citizens beyond a reasonable time and other forms of violations. In addition, one CSO interviewed stated thus “another challenge we faced again was the issue of the security agents themselves because sometimes you want to carry out an investigation that involves the security agents and they will be very hostile to you, not willing to talk to you, they will start frustrating your efforts and even threatening to arrest you and all of that”.

**Objective 2 regarding the percentage of target CSO, media, and community stakeholders who report that coalitions and platforms have contributed to facilitating communication and coordination among them when engaging on accountability & human rights issues:** From the CSOs, media and other related stakeholders reached during this baseline assessment, there is low level of coalition and platforms that facilitate communication and coordination among these stakeholders and actors. Only 24% of the respondents from the six LGAs surveyed agreed that coalitions and platforms have contributed to facilitating communication when engaging on accountability and human rights issues. The absence of communication and coordination between these platforms could be attributed to challenges such as mutual suspicion as stated by one of the CSOs - “I think the issue of mutual suspicion is first and foremost, the security agencies are suspecting the people of maybe sabotage, the people are suspecting the security systems of being overzealous and not co-operative. When they come to the table, they don’t come with an open mind, everybody is coming with some suspicion in their mind, so at the end of it all their dealings will not go as smooth as they are supposed to go”. In addition, another respondent cited finance and reluctance on the part of stakeholders, he responded thus “basically it is finance and that leads to unwillingness from the people in question. They don’t really want to be involved”.

Since the project is targeting these CSOs, media actors and relevant stakeholders to form a coalition for collaboration, this can be adequately measured at the end of the project.

Lastly, the study regarding **percentage of key government, civil society, and police stakeholders who report regular interaction to address human rights and accountability issues** revealed an average baseline value of 24.2% (Adamawa 37.3%, Benue 14.9%), indicating that the rate and frequency of interactions among key government, civil society and police stakeholders is low. A majority of the respondents are of the opinion that government actors are hesitant to interact with other actors to address human rights issues because they do not see these cases as being very important and, in some cases, they tend to look at the direction or body language of the government or their political interests to avoid going against the government's interest.
On Radio and TV Stations Preferences in Benue, findings revealed that community members have listened to human rights related programs on FRCN Harvest FM 103.7, Radio Benue 95.0, and Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia in the past. Majority of the discussants from Guma LGA suggested the programmes be aired in the evenings or in the daytime on Sundays as most community members are farmers and would not be close to the radio outside those times. Community members in Otukpo and Makurdi preferred the programmes to be aired immediately before or after the main station news. In addition, respondents from Guma LGA stated that they get stronger radio signals from radio stations in the neighboring Nasarawa state; as such, they prefer to listen to Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia. In Benue, community members suggested that programs should be aired in English and local languages (Tiv and Idoma) to ensure both community members and security agencies are fully enlightened.

In Adamawa, findings revealed that radio is the most common communication channel used by community members to source information on security, safety, and other human rights-related issues across the target LGAs. Community members, especially the youths in Adamawa State, also rely on social media—Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter—as sources of information. But community members in Fufore LGA prefer information disseminated through community, religious, and traditional leaders as community members in those areas take information coming from traditional institutions very seriously, while some community members suggested the use of social media platforms (like Meta (Facebook) and Twitter) to reach out to community members. Community members revealed they would prefer the information be passed in the most commonly understood languages (Hausa, Fulfulde, and English) so everyone can comprehend and be well enlightened.

**Recommendations**

The study outlined a set of strategic recommendations for Search to consider in the implementation of the project, these include:

1. Search should through their activity conduct training to strengthen the existing coalition among all human rights actors and CSOs to advocate for priority to be given in courts for the prosecution of human right abuses and killings with stiff penalties in the states.
2. There’s a need for Search and other development partners to strengthen the capacity of the relevant government ministries, agencies, and parastatals and security agencies through training to understand their roles better and how to effectively respond to and address human rights abuses.
3. Civil society organizations should advocate to the government, with the help of development partners, for more resources to be allocated to hiring, employing, and training employees to monitor human rights violations. This is a long-term strategy for ensuring that the workforce is planned, developed, and supported.
4. Search should organize training sessions for the staff of government agencies, CSOs, Radio stations and other media outlets on human rights abuse mapping, monitoring, and reporting across the states.
5. Search should design and implement activities that would promote the development of an effective National Referral Mechanism (NRM) that can protect the rights of marginalized groups.

6. Search should conduct sensitization workshops to promote community-driven actions towards the promotion and protection of human rights and seeking justice for the abused.

7. Create sustainable safe spaces within existing and accessible referral points within communities to help the abused speak up.

8. In order to foster productive collaboration for coordinated action, Search should collaborate with coalitions of CSOs such as the Benue NGO Network (BENGONET) and National Association of NGOs (NANGO) in Adamawa state, to bring together all the relevant actors, including security agencies, National Human Rights Commission, the media, and community stakeholders for discussions and action.

9. There is a need to strengthen and improve collaboration among all stakeholders through training and partnerships in order to increase accountability among the police actors, government authorities, civil society organizations, and local communities.

10. Findings revealed that radio and television are the most used communication channels by community members to source information on happenings, human rights, security and safety, and other related issues across Adamawa and Benue, but a few demographic groups, like youths, also rely on social media like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter. Therefore, these channels should be considered for reaching out to community members.
SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

The escalation of violence in Northeast and Middle Belt Nigeria necessitated the deployment of a heightened security presence across the region. However, while security forces deployed to these areas have a mandate to maintain peace, their officers have been implicated in widespread human rights abuses against civilians consequently eroding public confidence in the security sector and alienating security forces from the citizens they are charged to protect, thus thwarting the effectiveness of their mandate1.

To address these challenges, Search for Common Ground, in co-collaboration with its partners, Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) and Foundation for Justice, Development and Peace (FJDP) is implementing a 24-month project to promote collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement and advocacy processes to reduce human rights abuses by police forces in Benue and Adamawa States.

This baseline study measured existing project indicators and assessed the context to help the project team refine its understanding of the context of the environment, and the human rights situation in target communities, Local Government Areas (LGAs), and states for informed project strategy.

The study also involved mapping of existing reporting channels for human rights abuses, assessing the gaps, skills, and needs of these systems to be strengthened by project activities, map and identify target civil society organizations (CSOs), media actors and other stakeholders working collaboratively to ensure protection of human rights, as well as conduct a gender needs assessment for human rights approach to project implementation.

Findings from the desk research and field work revealed a number of human rights abuses in the two States. In Adamawa State, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) reported that between 2021 to April 2022, the State recorded 247 human rights violation cases. The abuses reported include child abuse, rape, and domestic violence. It also revealed that some of the cases have been referred to other institutions and organizations, such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Nigerian Army, and the Civil Defense Corps2. The same can be said of Benue State, except that there is little or no documentation of such cases in the State due to the political nature of such cases in recent times.

Perennial conflicts between cattle herders and crop farmers in the State forced the government to enact the Open Grazing Prohibition and Ranches Establishment Law in 2017, commonly called the anti-open-grazing law. Its aim was to prevent clashes between farmers and herders, halt destruction of farms and the environment, prevent the spread of diseases caused by animals and create an enduring environment for large scale crop production3. In spite of this law, the conflicts have persisted and a recent claim by Local Government Chairmen and leaders of socio-cultural organizations in the state alleged that about 1,773 residents of the state have been killed by suspected Fulani herdsmen from 2018 and 20214. In addition, All Farmers Association of Nigeria

---

1 Adopted from the study terms of reference. (https://jobs.lever.co/sfrcg/1a43f5fb-31c4-4985-bd3f-e6efb48d1d74)
2 Adamawa records 247 human rights violations in 16 months retrieved 18/06/2022
3 What's triggered new conflict between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria
4 In addition, All Farmers Association of Nigeria
(AFAN), Benue State chapter, asserted that 40 percent of farmers had been displaced in the state since the crisis escalated in 2018. With the increase in security personnel and outfits in the state, there has been an increase in human rights abuses as evident in a report by the Vanguard newspaper in April, 2022 where Hunters and Forest Service, (HGN) shaved a young lady's hair with a pair of scissors allegedly because she dyed her hair. While the Government of Benue State distanced itself from the security outfit, many of such cases occur and are undocumented mostly either because the victims are afraid of the security agencies or are unaware of the right actions to take.

The human rights country reports of 2021 indict Nigeria for many violations of human rights abuses. These abuses include, among a very long list; arbitrary arrests, unlawful and arbitrary killings by both government and non-state actors; forced disappearances by the government, terrorists, and criminal groups; arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, serious restrictions on free expression and the media, including violence or threats against journalists and the existence of criminal libel laws; and serious restrictions on internet freedom, among others.

The report also emphasized that, while security agencies such as the Department of State Services, Police, and Military report to civilian authorities, they frequently act outside of civilian control. The report named the Nigerian police as one of the main culprits for arbitrary arrests, detention, and torture. The growing number of recorded cases of police brutality, human rights violations, and abuse of power in astronomical terms has contributed largely to the increasing incidence of citizens' resort to self-help and other informal methods of airing grievances, as displayed during the recent #EndSARS protest in 2021.

As a result of these abuses experienced by community members in these two states, Search for Common Ground (Search) with the support of funding from The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Affairs within the United States Department of State is implementing a 24-month project in Adamawa and Borno State to strengthen the capacity of target CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy; as well as to foster collaboration around increased accountability between target police actors, government authorities, CSOs, and local communities. The project will be working with security actors - specifically police, media actors, and other critical stakeholders to achieve these objectives.

This report provides the comprehensive findings of the baseline assessment. It is organized into nine sections as follows:

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Project Description

Section 3: Study Purpose and Objectives

Section 4: Methodological approach

---

4 cited from the project proposal and call for application Terms of Reference (ToR)
5 SPECIAL REPORT: How killings in Benue take toll on Nigeria’s food security.
6 Benue Hunters Group leaders arrested for cutting lady’s dyed hair - Vanguard News
7 U.S Department of State, 2021 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Nigeria
Section 5: Respondent’s Background/Socio-demographic

Section 6: Main Finding

Section 7: Conclusion

Section 8: Recommendations
SECTION TWO: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1: OVERVIEW

Project United in Security: A Collaborative Approach to Civilian Protection in Nigeria is designed to promote collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement and advocacy processes to reduce human rights abuse by police forces in Benue and Adamawa State. The project pursues two specific objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of target CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy.
- Foster collaboration around increased accountability between target security forces, government authorities, civil society actors, and local communities.

In addition, the program seeks to promote collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement and advocacy processes to reduce human rights abuse by police forces in Benue and Adamawa States. This integrated intervention design is to ensure that stakeholders and the community from a broad social demographic spectrum—particularly the average man in the community, widely considered to be the most vulnerable to human rights abuses and killings in Adamawa and Benue states—are central to the project interventions. The intervention is similarly designed and targeted to 6 local government areas, three in each of Adamawa and Benue states.

To accomplish its goals, the project has two major specific objectives and nine activity strands, focused on addressing abusive practices of the Police which have eroded public confidence in the security sector, alienated security forces from the citizens they are charged to protect, and thwarted the effectiveness of their mandate.

PROJECT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Table 1: Project Specific indicators and activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Objective 1: To strengthen the capacity of target CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy | - Capacity-building training on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting  
- Common Ground Journalism Trainings  
- Civil Society Coalition Building Workshops  
- Strengthening of Virtual Human Rights Monitoring and Advocacy Platforms |
| Objective 2: To foster collaboration around increased accountability between target police actors, government authorities, CSOs, and local communities | - Conflict Sensitivity and Human Rights Awareness Training for Security Actors  
- Community Security Architecture Dialogues |
2.2 PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE (ToC)

For a desired change, the underlying logic of the project is Search will deliver an integrated, multi-stakeholder dimensional engagement approach to promote collaborative engagement and advocacy processes thereby reducing human rights abuse by police forces in Adamawa and Benue States.

The five logic strings are outlined below:

I. Strengthen the capacity of CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy.

II. Organize workshops and training on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting to increase knowledge and skills of target CSOs and media actors in human rights monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy.

III. Strengthened communication and coordination between target CSO, media, and community stakeholders through workshops thereby Strengthening of Human Rights Monitoring Platforms.

IV. Foster collaboration around increased accountability between target police actors, government authorities, CSOs, and local communities.

SECTION THREE: BASELINE STUDY PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

3.I OVERVIEW

The purpose of the baseline study is to both quantitatively and qualitatively ascertain the prevailing situation of the main elements of the project in target communities including the overall level of social and economic risks and vulnerability of community members to human rights abuses by the Police across gender and age groups; identify key stakeholders, CSOs and existing human rights mechanisms and other initiatives, if any, by community structures and other actors. The baseline study is also expected to review the project’s key indicators alongside the integrity of the theory of change model, with a view to updating the indicator framework, where appropriate, and providing an effective basis upon which to monitor project performance.

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASELINE

The main objective of this baseline is to map out the current state of human rights abuses in the states, establish the existing situation and composition of the human rights agencies and government institutions in the states saddled with the responsibilities of protecting human rights, monitoring, including the policy and legal environment which provides mandate and legitimacy to their work. It will, as well, offer an evidence-based quantitative and qualitative framework, by which the government and stakeholders can make informed and strategic decisions. Other objectives include:

I. Assess the current context - conflict dynamics and human rights situation as well as interventions done so far and gaps in these to refine understanding and inform the project strategy and implementation.

II. Map and identify CSOs, media actors, and other key stakeholders, including security forces (police) role in human rights situation in LGAs and State levels.

III. Identify the needs of these actors and their platforms to support monitoring and reporting of human rights issues in the LGAs and State levels. This will include mapping existing reporting channels for rights abuses and effectiveness of the systems and structures in place as well as their level of collaboration.

IV. Facilitate a gender needs assessment to be embedded in the baseline to tailor our gender streamlining to project activities and approach. This includes assessing gender, age, and social inclusion dynamics in project target locations, as relevant to proposed intervention.

V. Inform Search on the relevance of the proposed approaches and target location based on the above conflict dynamics assessments, risk analysis of current situation and future settings; and recommend adaptations to proposed approaches to mitigate these conflicts as required.
3.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The study was conducted in two states - Adamawa and Benue States; this was done in 3 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in each state (Adamawa State - Fufore, Girei, and Yola North LGAs and in Benue State - Otukpo, Makurdi, and Guma LGAs).

3.4 EVALUATION ETHICS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

3.4.1 Ethical consideration

The following ethical considerations guided the entire data collection process:

- The anonymity of study participants was ensured throughout the data collection process and the enrolment of respondents was voluntary and based on informed consent.
- Deliberate and conscious measures were taken to ensure, promote and preserve gender equality, sensitivity, and responsiveness throughout the study process. All respondent consultation was conducted in gender disaggregated groups.
- Cultural norms were recognized and respected throughout. To this end, given the religious and cultural inclinations of the target areas, besides gender disaggregated consultations, precautions were taken to ensure that data collectors were dressed appropriately to the prevailing culture. Furthermore, most data collectors were bilingually conversant in the major local dialects in the study areas (Adamawa and Benue) and in the few who were not bilingual and for who replacements could not be sourced, reconstituted pairs of data collectors were done to ensure coverage of the major dialects.
- During enumerators’ training, the principles of respectful consultation and “do no harm” were emphasized; and similarly, for participatory interview techniques for engaging children.
- At all times, prior to the commencement of interviews, participants were informed of the ultimate benefits that the study would have for them. They were also informed about their right to withdraw their consent from the study at any time whilst being clear that refusal to participate, will not impact on their suitability to receive ongoing or future project support from Search.
- Further, before the consultation, consent was proactively sought verbally from all respondents after being informed of the study process and objectives.

3.4.2 Gender and Conflict Sensitivity considerations

- To ensure that evaluation staff are accorded the best possible community support during field data gathering, the study team liaised with Search and its local partner to conduct pre-community mobilization including initial introduction to key entry points and gatekeepers. Additionally, during the selection of respondents, the team worked closely with Search community mobilisers and community authority figures to ensure open, transparent, and gender responsive targeting of respondents.
Given the prevailing sensitivities around conflict, violence and extremism, survey and interview instruments were carefully framed and administered to avoid inflammatory questions and to carefully negotiate very sensitive issues.

Cognizant of the fact that the presence of an external evaluation team could raise both tensions and expectations amongst the community respondents, prior to community entry and data gathering, courtesy visits were conducted in liaison with Search field staff and the local partner to key community leaders and village authority figures to inform them of the research, its objectives, respondent groups, targeting criteria and implications. This ensured smooth engagements with the project stakeholders at the community.  

3.4.3 Quality Assurance Strategy

A multi-level data quality assurance strategy was implemented including:

- Survey tools were developed in strict compliance to the requirements of the ToR and harmonized to the key indicator areas in the Project Monitoring Framework.
- To ensure that the specific themes of interest to Search are sufficiently captured in the study tools, draft tools were shared with Search project persons for review and approval before deployment for data collection.
- Enumerators were recruited locally and trained on the study tool administration process, child safeguarding, gender, and conflict sensitivity. Following the training, field testing was conducted to allow enumerators to get familiarized with the data collection tools, approach and context of deployment. Feedback from field testing was used to review the tools for quality and user-friendliness.
- Questionnaires were designed and coded onto Kobo-collect software and programmed in such a way that skip patterns are designed in and data errors easily flagged up for enumerators attention before deployment. Additionally, logic and range checks were programmed into the data collection command, so that unlikely entries were easily flagged to the notice of enumerators at the time of survey.
- Further, field data supervisors monitored data collection activities including enumerator/interviewer performance via spot observation of interviews with participants. Through this, supervisors were able to ensure that question prompts were appropriately asked
- The Lead Consultant also provided an additional layer of quality control, by randomly visiting field interview teams to observe interviews and review data collection strategy.
- A data manager was also on ground who coordinated the implementation of daily data quality control, including monitoring checks on the data sets that are automatically uploaded from the field, conducting daily scans of uploaded data sets for possible errors or large outliers, and checking important skip patterns, range checks and interviewer comments.
SECTION FOUR: METHODOLOGY

4.1 OVERVIEW

The baseline survey primarily employs two basic approaches: mixed methodology—quantitative and qualitative— and desk review to obtain various sorts of data from respondents and previous studies. The quantitative data was gathered utilizing a pre-designed semi-structured discussion guide addressing the study's core themes, as well as the kobo collect, which was focused on the project outcome level indicators. To address qualitative outcome indicators, qualitative data was collected at the community level. Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were done for this, and information was gathered using the research team's guiding questionnaires.

4.1.1 Baseline process overview

Data has been triangulated with the latest available secondary data to get the community perspectives. The study was implemented in six sequenced stages. Several methods and tools were utilized for collecting data during the study. They are as thus:

I. Systematic documentary and secondary data reviews: The study mapped all relevant actors to be engaged, reviewed relevant project documents during the evaluation. The documents reviewed were instrumental in the design of research agenda and tools for the evaluation.

II. Design, review and adapt the data collection tools: Questionnaires were designed, reviewed, and deployed on kobo collect, while Interview and FGD guides were designed, and paper printed to help guide research assistants in conducting interviews and probing for answers.

III. Training of research assistants: The training of research assistants was aimed at enlightening them on the objective of the study and the research ethical consideration. They were trained to understand and interpret questions in local languages to avoid misinterpretation, instructed on how to properly fill out the questionnaires, techniques to secure participation, interviewing techniques, how to handle difficult situations, probing of respondents to secure more information.

IV. Pre-test: The tools designed for the survey were pilot tested in the field and changes were incorporated into the tools based on errors detected in the pre-testing.

V. Stakeholders’ engagement (Data collection) through interviews using surveys tools, telephone interviews, Key informant, Observation and Focus Group Discussion techniques.

VI. Data cleaning, analysis and synthesis including the development and finalization of draft baseline report.
In summary, a total of 401 surveys were conducted with a 100.3% success rate against the targeted 400. The excess is due to mop up excess. All the 12 out of the 12 targeted FGDs were conducted and 57 KIIIs (28 from Benue and 29 from Adamawa) were also conducted across the two states.

Table 2: Distribution of Survey Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questionnaires</th>
<th>Benue</th>
<th>Adamawa</th>
<th>Yola North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administered Questionnaires</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaires Total</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KII</th>
<th>Otukpo</th>
<th>Guma</th>
<th>Makurdi</th>
<th>Fufure</th>
<th>Girei</th>
<th>Yola North</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Leaders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security actors – local and state.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Practitioners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict community structures members</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local Government Representatives (Ward councilors, LGA chairpersons, relevant actors).</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study adopted an integrated analytical process. Firstly, quantitative data was transferred from Kobo and collated in Excel for cleaning; following which the data was transferred to the social statistics analysis software SPSS, where elements related to the key indicators of interest were analyzed at univariate and bi-variate levels to reflect simple percentages and then synthesized for triangulation with other data sources. All quantitative analytical tests were subject to a 95 percent Confidence Interval (CI) and 5 percent margin of error and a non-response and refusal rate of 10% to yield a final sample size. The sample size determined was distributed according to the population of each project Local Government Area.

### 4.2 LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES

The field team encountered some few challenges, some of which include:

I. Most of the respondents for the FGDs and Questionnaires are farmers according to the job they do and because it is a farming season, some of the respondents were impatient mid-way through the survey.

II. Some communities (such as Torkula, Anwase and Anter in Guma LGA) were not safe for the researchers to visit due to security challenges, as such, displaced persons from those communities were interviewed at the Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps.

III. Some interviews had to be rescheduled by some government officials thus extending the data collection a day beyond the planned days.

IV. Respondents grumbled about the length of the questions, claiming that they took up too much of their time and suggested we reduce the questions next time.

On the part of the qualitative data, the interview notes and manuscripts from the various consultations were first transcribed and translated, then categorized before being analyzed by traditional ethnographic approaches - categorization and summarization of responses. Summaries were compared to identify common trends and these were triangulated with findings from survey and desk review to synthesize study perspectives.
SECTION FIVE: CONTEXT ANALYSIS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

5.1 OVERVIEW OF CONTEXT ANALYSIS

ADAMAWA STATE

Adamawa is a state in northeastern Nigeria, with its capital at Yola. It lies between 8°N and 11°N and longitude 11.5° and 13.5°E. It was formed in 1991 from part of Gongola State. It is one of the thirty-six (36) States which constitute the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The state has a land mass of 36,917 km² and its vegetation is largely covered by short-grass savanna and is drained westward by the Benue River and its tributaries, including the Gongola, Taraba, and Pai rivers.

The State which was once very peaceful has recently experienced increased insecurity threats, human rights abuses and violence driven by security agencies, including attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and clashes with Government Forces (GF), and inter-communal clashes. While security forces have a mandate to maintain peace, their officers have been implicated in widespread human rights abuses against civilians. These abusive practices have eroded public confidence in the security sector, alienated security forces from the citizens they are charged to protect and thwarted the effectiveness of their mandate.

According to a report by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), between 2021 and April 2022, Adamawa State recorded 247 human rights violation cases. The abuses reported include child abuse, rape, domestic violence, and unnatural causes. The Commission said it has resolved 75% of the cases, while 25% are pending. It also revealed that some of the cases have been referred to other institutions and organizations, such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the Nigerian Army, and the Civil Defense Corps. This highlights a need for support through enlightenment, to enable the community members to gain access to justice/services, legal documentation, freedom of movement, prevention, and response to human rights abuses in any form.

Abductions, kidnapping, and attacks on civilian targets by Boko Haram and unknown gunmen have persisted. At least 1,200 people died and nearly 200,000 were displaced in the northeast in 2018. In June of the same year, at least 84 people were killed in double suicide bomb attacks attributed to Boko Haram at a mosque in Mubi, Adamawa State. From the desk review findings, the prevalent conflicts in Adamawa are climate change, communal conflict, and the insurgency (Boko haram). This finding is also validated by the Cadre Harmonize report in April 2022 which estimated that over 4.1 million people across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states are projected to face alarming food insecurity levels. The rising awareness of human rights and cases of police brutality, and (some) reporting of human rights violations, and the culture of silence due to threats to life or bodily harm is partially breaking but the attitude of the security agencies remains unchanged. There are

---

8 Learn About Adamawa State, Nigeria | People, Local Government and Business Opportunities in Adamawa.
9 https://www.britannica.com/place/Adamawa-state-Nigeria
10 Adamawa records 247 human rights violations in 16 months retrieved 18/06/2022
12 World Report 2019: Nigeria | Human Rights Watch
13 Nigeria Situation Report for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States No.19 (as of 1 April 2022)
existing mechanisms that bring together government, CSOs, NGOs and other key actors and activists. However, working together remains challenging. Key agencies do not engage in sector meetings where strategizing and joint working could take place due to lack of funding; there hasn't been consistent coordination/working groups.

Capacity and commitment gaps, pursuit of personal benefit among Police and other security personnel have been identified as the main drivers of human rights abuses.

BENUE STATE

Benue State is located in the north-central geopolitical zone of Nigeria. It was created from the defunct Benue-Plateau State in 1976 with Makurdi LGA as the Headquarter. The state occupies a land mass of 32,518sq km and lies within the lower river Benue in the middle belt region of Nigeria. Its geographic coordinates are longitude 7° 47’ and 10° 0’ East. Latitude 6° 25’ and 8° 8’ North; and shares boundaries with five other states namely: Nasarawa to the North, Taraba to the East, Cross-River to the South, Enugu to the South-West and Kogi to the west. The state also shares a common boundary with the Republic of Cameroon in the South-East.\(^\text{14}\)

The state has been plagued by conflicts between farmers and herders. Perennial conflicts between cattle herders and crop farmers in Benue State forced the government of that state to enact the Open Grazing Prohibition and Ranches Establishment Law, 2017, commonly called the anti-open-grazing law. Its aim was to prevent clashes between farmers and herders, halt destruction of farms and the environment, prevent the spread of diseases caused by animals and create an enduring environment for large scale crop production\(^\text{15}\). In spite of this law, the conflicts have persisted and a recent claim by government chairmen in the state alleged that about 1,773 residents of the state have been killed by suspected Fulani herdsmen from 2018 and 2021\(^\text{16}\). In addition, All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN), Benue State chapter, asserted that 40 percent of farmers had been displaced in the state since the crisis escalated in 2018.\(^\text{17}\)

In response to these killings and abuses, the government had deployed security agencies and inaugurated military operations such as the Ayem A’ Kpatuma, or Cat Race (\textit{a military spike operation to end herdsmen incursions in Benue state}) amongst others, thus leading to an increase in security personnel deployed to the region. In addition to the efforts of the government to curb the killings and tensions, CSOs and religious actors have been working with herder/farmer communities at the local levels to reach local peace agreements to coexist, strengthen local security architectures and community vigilante groups however not much has been achieved so far.

\(^{14}\) https://www.cometonigeria.com/region/north-central-nigeria/benue-state/#:\~text=Benue%20State%20was%20created%20on,State%20with%20its%20present%20boundaries.


\(^{16}\) https://dailypost.ng/2021/11/16/herdsmen-killed-1773-benue-residents-in-3-years-council-chairmen/

POPULATION

According to population estimates deduced from the data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics, the population of the target project locations is highlighted below\cite{citypopulation}.

Table 3: Population of project’s focal communities according to 2006 and 2021 Census Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>LGA of Intervention</th>
<th>2006 Census</th>
<th>2021 Projection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benue State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Otukpo</td>
<td>266,411</td>
<td>401,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guma</td>
<td>194,164</td>
<td>292,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Makurdi</td>
<td>300,377</td>
<td>452,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fufore</td>
<td>209,460</td>
<td>315,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Girei</td>
<td>129,855</td>
<td>195,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Yola North</td>
<td>199,674</td>
<td>300,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,956,885</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

To ensure the results of the survey has a holistic view, respondents from all the six target LGAs in Adamawa and Benue State were reached. The response from each of the LGAs is represented below:

In Benue state, Guma had 59 respondents, Makurdi 93 respondents and Otukpo had 83 respondents. In Adamawa state, Fufore had 63 respondents, Girei 42 respondents and Yola North had 61 respondents from the survey.

\[\text{https://www.citypopulation.de/php/Nigeria-admin.php?adm1id=NGA007}\]
5.3 DEMOGRAPHY OF RESPONDENTS

5.3.1 Gender of respondents

The figure below illustrates the distribution of survey respondents according to their gender. Of the respondents, 61% were men, while 39% were women. Additionally, there was a slight male dominance (246) to female (155) in the baseline sample despite a consciousness to accomplish equal gender sampling. This is because the survey team had more access to male respondents than females, especially in some of the communities in Adamawa State due to religious constraints on women not easily found moving around the communities as men do.

5.3.2 Age distribution of respondents

In the survey, there seems to be a fair spread of age of the respondents. Results show that 26.7% of the respondents were between the ages of 18 - 25 years, 17.2% of the respondents were between the ages of 26 - 29 years, 23.7% of the respondents were between the ages of 30 - 35 years, 17.0% of the respondents were between the ages of 36 - 45 years, 9.5% of the respondents were between the ages of 46 - 55 years, while 6.0% of the respondents were 56 years and above. Considering the active major victims of human rights abuses, the distribution of the baseline survey respondents mirrors that the targeting of 26 -29 years, 30 - 35 years, 36 - 45 years, and 46 - 55 years and mostly youths is quite appropriate and reflective of the sociodemographic dynamics belying human rights abuses, marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, IDPs, refugees, and ex-combatants bear the biggest burden as primary victims of human rights violations. Women and young women are often victims of displacement, kidnapping, sexual slavery, enforced disappearance, trafficking of persons and SGBV, perpetrated by violent extremist groups as well as security forces19.

---

5.3.3 Displacement status of respondents

From the survey results, displacement status of respondents from both Adamawa and Benue states indicates that 63% of the respondents are host community members, 22% are returnees and 15% are Internally displaced persons (IDPs). The displacement status should inform the need for balancing project responsiveness vis-à-vis the three displacement striations.

5.3.4 Ethnicity/ Religion

Major languages of Adamawa State are Bachama/Bata (Bwatiye), Mom Jango, Bura-Pabir, Fulfulde, Huba (Kilba), Lunguda, Mumuye and Samba Daka. Most other languages in Adamawa State are extremely small and endangered minority languages, due to the influence of Hausa and Fulfulde. While in Benue, the major languages in the 3 LGAs (Guma, Makurdi to Otukpo) are Tiv, Wapan and Idoma.

The distribution of the respondents based on their religions shows 69.3% of the total respondents were Christians, 30.2% of the respondents were Muslims, while 0.5% of the respondents were traditional worshippers. The disparity in the percentage of respondents of the Christian faith (69.3%) to the Muslim faith (30.2%) is a proportionate reflection of the population demographic in Guma, Makurdi, Otukpo and Yola North and South LGAs and should not in any way be interpreted as being administered to only a particular faith.

![Distribution of Respondents by Religion](image)

*Figure 4: Religion of respondents*

The ethnic and religious striations in the context of planned project activities should be distributed. This is because perceptions of bias amongst project beneficiaries around access to or level of participation in project interventions based on ethnic or religious differences (whether imagined), can increase social tensions, agitations, and violent contestations particularly in a context where vestiges of historical legacies of ethnic bias and perceptions of injustice endure amongst some of the prevailing ethnic groups. It is important that Search consciously ensures a balanced coverage of project actions in order not to inadvertently accentuate prevailing social tensions in the communities.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**
From the survey, findings reveal in this study that 27.2% of the respondents are farmers, while traders and vendors constitute 24.7% of the respondents. Students represented 18.5% of the respondents, artisans 7.2%, sedentary herders 0.2%, transhumant herders 0.2%, 0.2% traditional rulers, 2.7% security agents, 7.5% were government officials and 11.5% were engaged in other professions. The socio-economic profiling findings indicate that amongst the employed, most respondents were predominantly self-employed (farmers) engaged in subsistence farming and small business owners in the communities.

![Occupation of Respondents](image)

**Figure 5: Occupation of respondents**

**LENGTH OF STAY OF RESPONDENTS IN COMMUNITIES**

Findings from the survey indicates 6.5% of the respondents had been in the communities for less than a year, 25.9% had been in the communities for less than 3 years, 9.0% of the respondents had lived in the communities for less than 5 years, while 58.6% of the respondents have lived in the communities for more than 5 years. The results indicate that the majority of the respondents have been in the community for a while. The implication of this on findings is that the respondents are no strangers to the communities and validates the findings to be a common experience of the residents of human rights abuses.

**SECTION SIX: MAIN FINDINGS**

**Project objective 1: Percentage of citizens who report improved collaboration between police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights in the target states.**

Findings from the study revealed that 19% (9% in Adamawa and 10% in Benue) of the respondents from the two states reported increased collaboration between the police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights issues in the target states, 15% (7% in Adamawa and 8% in Benue) of the respondents stated that it had decreased, while 66% (25% in Adamawa and 41% in Benue) of the respondents report that collaboration between police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights in the target states have remained the same in the past one year.
“In Benue here, I will like to say the collaboration is just average, not too low and not too high either I’ll rather say that this average.” CSO staff/KII Respondent

“In the state here, I know that ministry of justice has this citizen’s complaint box, a desk in the ministry of justice where citizens can complain about violations and I know that the police have the gender unit where issues of gender-based violence can be reported, I know organizations like lawyers alert have interactive forums where they interact with the security systems and citizens and others like that.” Human Rights Activist/KII Respondent

![Figure 6: frequency of interactions between key government actors, civil society, and police to address human rights and accountability issues.](image)

Furthermore, the study revealed that the improvement in collaborations between the police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights in the target states has been plagued by tussles for superiority and insufficient communication as some parties are not fully aware of their roles in addressing human rights issues.

“I don’t think its much and there is the problem of cooperation because the actors usually tend to want to usurp the other person and the idea of showing superiority by reason of their various positions, so its not easy to have a collaboration because most times when human rights issues are discussed its usually a jaw-jaw thing, nobody is willing to accept that he or she is not superior, especially among the security forces” NAWOJ Member/KII Respondent

In addition, the study identified that CSOs considered financing and the regulatory environment as their major limitation to collaboration, political will power and nonexistent collaborative structures were the most mentioned reasons for community people. The jurisdiction of control for the LGA authorities was the most pressing concern “as the local government does not pay them, they [police] are often unresponsive to their request for support, while for us we are sometimes limited by donor regulations [Leahy vetting] and the financing as collaboration with the police often involves an expenditure on our side” CSO staff/KII Respondent

**Baseline Indicator Value:** The findings revealed that 17.96% (females: 12.9% and males: 21.1%) of citizens in the target states report that there is collaboration between police, local government, and civil society actors in addressing human rights.
This baseline report clearly shows that there is work to be done by the government and all stakeholders to improve relationships between the police, security agencies and the communities in which they work, and to repair the damage of decades of abuse.

**Objective 1- outcome indicator: Percentage of target CSO, media, and community stakeholders who report that coalitions and platforms have contributed to facilitating communication and coordination among them when engaging on accountability & human rights issues.**

In the areas surveyed, findings revealed that 21% (24.8% men and 17.4% women) of the respondents said they are aware of coalitions and platforms that have contributed to facilitating communication and coordination when engaging on accountability and human rights issues. 52% of respondents said they were unaware of any coalitions or platforms in the states, and 25% said they couldn't confirm whether these coalitions and platforms had any impact on accountability and human rights issues.

![Figure 7: Coalitions or platforms that facilitate communication and coordination have contributed to addressing human rights issues experienced in the Community/LGAs/States](image)

On the current level of engagement by actors to improve upholding human rights through reportage, legal redress, and sensitization, 46.1% of the respondents reported a low level of engagement between CSOs, the media, and community stakeholders. 49.9% of the respondents reported an average level of engagement, while 4.0% of the respondents reported a high level of engagement among CSOs, the media, and community stakeholders.

The formation and strengthening of the coalition among human rights groups and activities can lead to the advancement of human rights, social justice, and sustainable peace. Groups that pool their resources and work together are generally more powerful and more able to advance their interests, than those who do not. Findings from the survey indicated that while community people are of the opinion that there are coalitions or platforms existing in the states, with Adamawa indicating 25.9% and Benue 18.3%, these percentages are grossly inadequate. As such, the platforms
have not been able to facilitate communication and coordination to contribute to addressing human rights issues experienced in the communities.

**Baseline Indicator Value:** Findings revealed that few of the surveyed CSOs, media, and community stakeholders report that coalitions and platforms have aided in communication and coordination when working on accountability and human rights issues.

**Objective 2 outcome: Percentage of Police Actors who report applying learning from the conflict sensitivity and human rights training in their interactions with citizens.**

Findings from the survey revealed that out of 93 police officers (72 Men and 21 women) that were asked whether they have attended human rights training in the past, only 2 men representing 2.1%, have attended a training on human rights and conflict sensitivity, while 97.9% have not attended any training on human rights. The 2.1% of the respondents who have attended a training on human rights and conflict sensitivity indicated that they are applying the learning from the conflict sensitivity and human rights training in their interactions with citizens and in many instances have made their work better. This finding has again brought to light the lack of continuous training and validation of the existing Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies in the country. It is imperative to note that ethical policing that respects and protects civil rights requires proper training and retraining, which is only possible with adequate funding and improves the working and living conditions of the police. Some of the discussants revealed that the over-centralized structure of the police and other security agencies does not help them connect with the communities as they should.

It is important to note that, this human rights and conflict sensitivity training that the policemen attested to that they have attended in the past are not training conducted by Search for Common Ground. So it is important Search is planning to train police actors on conflict sensitivity approach and human rights based approach to their engagement with the citizens.

**Baseline Indicator Value:** According to the findings, 2.1% (0% are women and 2.1% are men) of police actors, all those that have attended the training, report that they are applying what they have learned from conflict sensitivity and human rights training in their interactions with citizens.

**Objective 2 -outcome: Percentage of key government, civil society, and police stakeholders who report regular interaction to address human rights and accountability issues.**

According to the survey findings, when asked if there are regular interactions between key government actors, civil society actors, and police to address human rights and accountability issues in their communities, 24.2% of respondents agree, 29.4% disagree, and the majority of respondents, 46.4%, state that they do not know of any interaction among key government, civil society, and police. The vast majority of respondents say they are unaware of any interaction between key actors in government, civil society, and law enforcement. This could be attributed to little awareness of the existence of such platforms as a result of inconsistent meetings, informal coalitions, and insufficient finance to fund the coalition activities.

“I can say yes there are informal collaborations, so I am not aware of any organized platform… again, these platforms are funded by the CSOs themselves as such they don’t meet regularly” - Civil Society Activist/KII Respondent

The study finds that the government, civil society, and police stakeholders in Adamawa and Benue interact to address human rights and accountability issues through referral pathways and occasional meetings, as indicated by 37.3% and 14.9% response rates, respectively. The higher percentage in Adamawa may be related to the increased presence of humanitarian and development organizations.
in the northeast as a result of the insurgency. Increased regular interaction, cooperation, and accountability from local communities with the police, government authorities, and CSOs is required to effectively combat human rights abuses and address accountability concerns among actors and stakeholders. Due to a lack of confidence and extensive corruption in the government and security services, this has been low.

"There is a problem of mutual suspicion, lack of accountability, and inadequate communication." The relationships between citizens and security services are not defined, which is important for collaboration. A civil society activist/KII/Makurdi

**Baseline Indicator Value:** According to the findings, 24.2% (Women:18.7% Men:27.6%) of key government, civil society, and police stakeholders have regular interaction to address human rights and accountability issues.

**Objective 2 - Output: Number of CSOs that engage in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies.**

According to the findings, there are 19 civil society organizations working on human rights in Adamawa and Benue. Amongst them are community-based organizations and international non-governmental organizations. Community leaders and other actors, on the other hand, are widely believed to have yet to aggressively participate in advocacy in this area. Majority of the respondents were unanimous in their response on the importance of community leaders, police, civil society organizations, and human rights organizations working together to address the myriad of intersecting issues surrounding human rights violations, socio-political disillusionment, violent behavior, and cultures and ideologies that inspire and justify it among security agencies. The following are some of the CSOs in the two states:

**Table 4: CSOs engaged in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies working on Human Rights in Adamawa State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Name of organization working on human rights related activities in Adamawa</th>
<th>Address of the organization</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)</td>
<td>No. 5 Gashaka Street, Catholic Secretariat Jimeta Adamawa State, Yola</td>
<td>07033280824 <a href="mailto:jdpc@gmail.com">jdpc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Every Girl Initiative</td>
<td>office address: flat 1, Mazi Fabian Okenu Estate, Jimeta Yola</td>
<td>08134380882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hope Rising for the less Privileged and Vulnerable Foundation</td>
<td>Amanda shopping complex, Yola town</td>
<td>Zainab Bashir 08038459510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nigeria Association of Women Journalists (NAWOJ)</td>
<td>NUJ Secretariat Press Centre Gate A, Jimeta Yola</td>
<td>Dakaron Y Dire 08034488031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Centre For Public Education and Mobilization for Development in Nigeria (CEPAD)</td>
<td>No 35 Galadima Aminu Way, Jimeta, Yola, Adamawa State</td>
<td>Charity Samuel Programs Coordinator 234-8038554746 <a href="mailto:centreforpubliceducation@yahoo.com">centreforpubliceducation@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Editor Guild of Editors</td>
<td>Weekly Scope Office, Jimeta Yola</td>
<td>Willie Zalwalar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria</td>
<td>Number 5 Hospital Road, state low cost opposite urban planning and development authority, Jimeta Yola, Adamawa state</td>
<td>Rev, Samuel Goro 08032252341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>United States Institute of Peace (USIP)</td>
<td>Number 5 Hospital Road, state low cost opposite urban planning and development authority, Jimeta Yola, Adamawa state</td>
<td>Ephraim Emah 08164908337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Grassroots Researchers Association (Working on Transitional Justice on an EU Sponsored program)</td>
<td>No. 35A Gimba Road, State Low-cost, Jimeta Yola, Adamawa State</td>
<td>Bello Ibrahim 08064052770 Munirat Jibril 08065691192 <a href="mailto:l.bello@grassrootresearcchers.org">l.bello@grassrootresearcchers.org</a> <a href="mailto:Munirat@yiat.org">Munirat@yiat.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Youth Initiative Against Terrorism</td>
<td>No. 35A Gimba Road, State Low-cost, Jimeta Yola, Adamawa State</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Munirat@yiat.org">Munirat@yiat.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: CSOs engaged in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies working on Human Rights in Benue state.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Foundation for Justice Development and Peace</td>
<td>No 2, Ahmadu Commassie Way, Wadata, Demekpe Makurdi, Benue State.</td>
<td>0908 033 3375 <a href="mailto:info@fjdp.org">info@fjdp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lawyers Alert</td>
<td>Number 6, Ahmadu bello way, Old GRA, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria</td>
<td>(Office) +234 - 902202090 <a href="mailto:info@lawyersalertng.org">info@lawyersalertng.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Elohim Development Foundation</td>
<td>Number 4 Gondo Aluor Street, Opposite Makurdi Local Government Secretariat, Makurdi.</td>
<td>(MD) 0703 133 2714 <a href="mailto:elohimyouths2@yahoo.com">elohimyouths2@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Justice and Rights Initiative</td>
<td>1 Iorkyaa Ako Street, High Level, Makurdi, Benue State</td>
<td>(Office) 0703 769 4654 <a href="mailto:justice.initiative2010@gmail.com">justice.initiative2010@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Initiative for Women's Health, Development and Right Protection (WRAHI)</td>
<td>NUJ Complex, Opposite D Division Police Station, Ankpa Ward 1614 Makurdi, Nigeria</td>
<td>(ED) 08037483716 <a href="mailto:wrahiben@gmail.com">wrahiben@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)</td>
<td>JS Tarka Foundation Second floor, Makurdi, Benue State</td>
<td>09068728961, 08065275006 <a href="mailto:fidabenue@gmail.com">fidabenue@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Connecting Lens Initiative</td>
<td>NUJ House, 72 Ankpa - Ankpa Rd, Makurdi, Benue State.</td>
<td>08063895571 <a href="mailto:connectinglens@yahoo.com">connectinglens@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>First Step Action for children Initiative (FIRST)</td>
<td>No. 43 New Bridge Road (by GT Bank) Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria</td>
<td>08038817052 <a href="mailto:info@first.org.ng">info@first.org.ng</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Baseline Indicator Value:** The study revealed that 19 CSOs engage in advocacy with regional or local governments, commissions, or regulatory bodies
Objective 2: Percentage of citizens’ perception on the attitude of police forces on human rights issues.

On community member’s trust of the Nigeria police force to uphold human rights in communities, the findings revealed that 28 respondents (or 7% of the total) strongly agreed that they trust the Nigerian police force to uphold human rights in their communities, while 172 (42.9%) agreed, 49 (12.2%) were indifferent, 135 (33.7%) disagreed, and 17 (4.2%) strongly disagreed.

![Figure 8: Community members’ trust in the Nigerian police force](image)

Attitude displayed by the Police force in addressing human rights issues in your communities: The study revealed that only 28 respondents (7%) strongly agreed that the Nigeria police force has displayed a positive attitude towards addressing human rights issues in their communities. 161 (40%) of the respondents agreed with the statement, 69 (17.2%) of the respondents were indifferent, 124 (31%) of the respondents disagreed with the statement, and 19 (4.7%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

![Figure 9: Attitude of the Police regarding human rights issues](image)
Effectiveness of the Nigeria police force in responding to issues of human rights abuse in communities: Findings revealed that the Nigeria police force has not been effective in responding to issues of human rights abuse in communities, as indicated by 48 (12%) of the respondents who strongly agreed with the statement, 87 (21.7%) agreed with the statement, 75 (18.7%) were indifferent, 183 (45.6%) disagreed with the statement; and 8 respondents, representing 2.0% of the respondents, strongly disagreed with the statement.

![The Nigeria police force has not been effective in responding to issues of human rights abuse in communities.](image)

Figure 10: Nigerian Police Forces’ response to human rights issues

The survey also indicated that citizens in both Adamawa and Benue states had a negative perception of the police, which is largely due to the police force's and other security agencies' failure to deal with human rights and other related issues in communities. This reflects the public's negative perception of the Nigerian police force's approach toward human rights related issues. The data presents a baseline figure of 5.7% for the indicator “Percentage of citizens expressing positive perception on the attitude of police forces on human rights issues”.

**Verbatim Quote**

“The police are supposed to build positive relationships with the people in order to exercise effective law enforcement and to preserve human rights and procedural justice. Citizens will find it easier to report crime and follow the law in this manner. The police and other security organizations must lead by example and do the right thing for their citizens”.

*KII with Respondent in Benue*

Table 6: Baseline Indicator Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Goal and Objectives</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34 | Page
**Project Goal:** Promote collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement and advocacy processes to reduce human rights abuse by police forces in Benue and Adamawa States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1: To strengthen the capacity of target CSOs, media, and community stakeholders to advance evidence-based HR monitoring, reporting, and constructive advocacy.</th>
<th>Percentage of target CSO, media, and community stakeholders who report that coalitions and platforms have contributed to facilitating communication and coordination among them when engaging on accountability &amp; human rights issues.</th>
<th>Community members, Media stakeholders, CSO stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:13.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** This based on the CSOs reached on their current level of collaboration. This should be properly assessed at endline evaluation based on efforts out in by Search to improve collaboration through coalitions built

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 2: To foster collaboration around increased accountability between target police actors, government authorities, CSOs, and local communities.</th>
<th>Percentage of key government, civil society, and police stakeholders who report regular interaction to address human rights and accountability issues.</th>
<th>Government actors, police and CSO stakeholders and community members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:43.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F:8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M:18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Police Actors who report applying learning from the conflict sensitivity and human rights trainings in their interactions with citizens</th>
<th>Stakeholders from the Nigeria Police force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F:0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M:2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F:0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M:0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F:0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M:3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: This is not based on training yet to be conducted, but training on human rights received by police actors in the past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of citizens expressing positive perception of attitude of police forces on human rights issues</th>
<th>Community members,</th>
<th>5.7%</th>
<th>6.6%</th>
<th>5.1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F:4.5%</td>
<td>F:5.4%</td>
<td>M:6.5%</td>
<td>M:7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Media and Communication Channel for Human rights programming**

**Benue State**

**Radio and TV Stations Preferences:** Findings from the interviews conducted revealed that community members have listened to human rights related programs on FRCN Harvest FM 103.7, Radio Benue 95.0, and Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia in the past. Majority of the discussants from Guma LGA suggested the programmes be aired in the evenings or in the daytime on Sundays as most community members (across both genders) are farmers and would not be close to the radio outside those times. Community members in Otukpo and Makurdi preferred the programmes to be aired immediately before or after the main station news. In addition, respondents from Guma LGA stated that they get stronger radio signals from radio stations in the neighboring Nasarawa state; as such, they prefer to listen to Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia.

**Other Suggested Channels:** In Guma LGA, some community members suggested the use of town criers to disseminate information as community members in those areas take information coming from traditional institutions very seriously, while some community members suggested the use of print media to reach out to community members.

**Verbatim Quote**

One respondent stated thus: "Yes, the town criers can be used because they're at our own level. You can also use the chief, town criers and other local means to reach us." – FGD Participant, Guma LGA.

"Magazine will help because the pictures can educate more and you can see it over and over again." – FGD participant, Makurdi LGA

“Radio drama, or physical open-air programmes will help more.” – FGD Participant, Guma LGA
Preferred Language: Community members suggested that programs should be aired in English (either Pidgin or standard English) and local languages (Tiv and Idoma) to ensure both community members and security agencies are fully enlightened. Some participants stated that:

"The programmes should be aired in the local language and in English so that the community members and the security agencies can all hear" – FDG Participant, Makurdi LGA

Table 7: Media mapping report summary (Benue State)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Stations/Influencers</th>
<th>Address/Contact</th>
<th>Social Media Handles</th>
<th>Preferred Airing Language</th>
<th>Suggested Airing Time</th>
<th>Audience – Demographic</th>
<th>Experiences Airing Human rights, peace building, related programs</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Radio Benue</td>
<td>KM 4 Old Otukpo Road, Makurdi Local Government Area, Benue State Website: <a href="http://www.radiobenue.com">www.radiobenue.com</a></td>
<td>Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/RadioBenue95/posts">https://www.facebook.com/RadioBenue95/posts</a></td>
<td>English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.</td>
<td>9 am - 12pm; 3pm - 5pm; 12pm - 1pm; 4pm - 6pm Weekdays and Weekends</td>
<td>Youths, Adults 30 years and above of both gender</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nigerian Television Authority, Makurdi</td>
<td>Address: Ahmadu Bello Way, Makurdi, Benue State Nigeria</td>
<td>Facebook: <a href="https://web.facebook.com/pg/ntamakurdi_networkcentre/">https://web.facebook.com/pg/ntamakurdi_networkcentre/</a></td>
<td>English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.</td>
<td>10am - 12pm; 3pm - 5pm; 12pm - 1pm; 4pm - 6pm Weekdays</td>
<td>Youths, Adults 30 years and above of both gender</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. | **FRCN Harvest FM**  
*(Frequency: 103.5)* | KM16 Makurdi Otukpo Road  
Makurdi Local Government Area, Benue State | **Twitter:**  
https://mobile.twitter.com/nta_mkd_ch10  
**Facebook:**  
https://facebook.com/radio_nigeriaharvestfm  
**Twitter:**  
https://twitter.com/harvest1035fm | **Languages:**  
English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.  
**Programs:**  
10am - 12pm; 3pm - 5pm; 12pm - 1pm; 4pm - 6pm  
**Weekdays and Weekends**  
Youths, Adults 30 years and above of both gender | Yes | C |
| 4. | **Benue Television**  
Address: No 1, Kashim Ibrahim, Benue People’s House, Benue State Government House, Benue | Twitter:  
https://twitter.com/benue_tvng  
**Facebook:**  
https://facebook.com/BenueTvNG/  
**Instagram:**  
https://www.instagram.com/benue_tvng/ | **Languages:**  
English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede.  
**Programs:**  
10am - 12pm; 3pm - 5pm; 12pm - 1pm; 4pm - 6pm  
**Weekdays and Weekends**  
Youths, Adults 30 years and above of both gender | Yes | B |
| 5. | **Joy FM Otukpo**  
*(Frequency: 96.5)* | Otukpo Local Government Area, Benue | **Facebook:**  
https://facebook.com | **Languages:**  
English, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.  
**Programs:**  
10am - 12pm; 3pm - 5pm; 12pm - | Yes | B |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Website: <a href="http://www.joyfm96.com">www.joyfm96.com</a></th>
<th>Contact: <a href="mailto:info@joyfm96.com">info@joyfm96.com</a></th>
<th>m/96.5JoyFM</th>
<th>Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/joyfm965">https://twitter.com/joyfm965</a></th>
<th>Instagram: <a href="https://www.instagram.com/joy96.5/">https://www.instagram.com/joy96.5/</a></th>
<th>1pm; 4pm - 6pm</th>
<th>gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Brothers FM (Frequency 90.5)</td>
<td>Makurdi, Benue State</td>
<td>Faceboo k: <a href="https://m.facebook.com/brothersfm90.5makurdi/">https://m.facebook.com/brothersfm90.5makurdi/</a></td>
<td>English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.</td>
<td>10am - 12pm;</td>
<td>Mostly Youth</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Benue State University FM (Frequency: 89.9 FM band) Airing times seasonal</td>
<td>Makurdi Local Government Area, Benue State</td>
<td>Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/bsu89.9/">https://www.facebook.com/bsu89.9/</a> Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/hashtag/benue">https://twitter.com/hashtag/benue</a> Radio Instagram: <a href="https://www.instagram.com/benue">https://www.instagram.com/benue</a> radio/</td>
<td>English, Tiv, Idoma, Igede and Pidgin.</td>
<td>10am - 12pm; 4pm - 6pm</td>
<td>Mostly Youth</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ASKING RADIO (Online Radio)</td>
<td>Location: Judges’ Quarters Makurdi, <a href="https://web.facebook.com/ASKI">https://web.facebook.com/ASKI</a></td>
<td>Tiv</td>
<td>10am - 12pm; 12pm - 1pm.</td>
<td>Only Tiv Speaking community</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue State</td>
<td>NGRAD IOTiv/</td>
<td>members, mostly youth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia (Frequency 97.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adamawa State

Findings revealed that the radio is the most common communication channel used by community members to source information on security, safety, and other human rights-related issues across the target LGAs. Community members, especially the youths in Adamawa State, also rely on social media—Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter as sources of information.

Other Suggested Channels: Community members in Fufure LGA prefer information disseminated through community, religious and traditional leaders as community members in those areas take information coming from traditional institutions very seriously, while some community members suggested the use of social media platforms (like Meta (Facebook) and Twitter) to reach out to community members.

Preferred Language: Community members revealed they would prefer the information is passed in the most commonly understood languages (Hausa, Fulfulde, and English) so everyone can comprehend and be well enlightened.

Verbatim Quote

“Awareness and advert human rights is mostly aired on radio because it is the easiest way community because most people in our community do not have television and android phone to get their information” - Female FGD respondent in Girei

Verbatim Quote

“The new media should be used for dissemination of this information because nowadays people spend most of their time on their phones especially young people, platforms like should be used. ” - Male FGD respondent
The table below shows the list of media stations, social media handles, preferred airing time, audience demography and media station experience in airing programmes on human rights related issues in Adamawa state.

**Table 8: Media Mapping Report Summary (Adamawa State)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Stations/Influencers</th>
<th>Social Media Handles</th>
<th>3 Preferred Airing Languages</th>
<th>Suggested Airing Time</th>
<th>Audience Demographic</th>
<th>Experience Airing Human rights and peace building, related programs</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gotel Communications Limited</td>
<td>Facebook: Gotel FM and Television Instagram: Gotel T Twitter: @gotel Website: <a href="http://www.gotelonline.net/">http://www.gotelonline.net/</a></td>
<td>Hausa, Fulfulde, and English</td>
<td>10am-12pm; 3pm-5pm; 12pm-1pm; 4pm-6pm</td>
<td>Youths, Adults 30 years and above of both genders</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adamawa Television (ATV), Yola</td>
<td>Facebook: Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation ABC YOLA. Website: <a href="http://www.abcyola.com.ng">www.abcyola.com.ng</a></td>
<td>Hausa, Fulfulde, and English</td>
<td>6:30pm-7:30pm</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FRCN FOMBINA FM – Radio Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hausa, Fulfulde, and English</td>
<td>8am – 9am</td>
<td>Youths, Adults of both genders</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) Yola</td>
<td>Facebook: Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation ABC YOLA. Website: <a href="http://www.abcyola.com.ng">www.abcyola.com.ng</a></td>
<td>Hausa, Fulfulde, and English</td>
<td>7am – 12pm</td>
<td>Mostly adult</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NAS FM</td>
<td>Website:</td>
<td>Hausa,</td>
<td>10am – 11</td>
<td>Youths,</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 SECTION SEVEN: RELEVANCE OF PROPOSED APPROACH AND CONCLUSION

Findings from the study revealed that strengthening human rights actors and stakeholders will require a broadened and elevated human rights architecture that takes into consideration the views and engages the active participation of all stakeholders within the Human rights space. A steady coalition between the government, communities, and CSOs to harmonize political and economic rights within democratic institutions will also be necessary. In the meantime, government agencies, security, and nongovernmental organizations must play a larger role from the bottom up.

Search’s project should address the low confidence and trust the community has in the security agencies and the security architecture of the state, which is seen to be amongst the most important factors driving human rights abuses and other forms of violence in the state. It is recommended that a human rights approach to programming be adopted, in which Search, and its implementing partners could explore community engaging activities that build youth capacities and motivate their active engagement with the Nigeria Police and other stakeholders to collaboratively implement conflict resolution and minimize human rights abuses.

 SECTION EIGHT: RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve the functioning of human rights agencies and provide more effective services to the population being served, this study makes the following recommendations based on findings:

- Search should create or fund a coalition between the National Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations, community leaders, and all stakeholders to advocate in courts for the prosecution of human rights abuses and killings with stiff penalties in Adamawa and Benue states. This will ensure that citizens are protected from human rights abuses, killings, and any other violence, exploitation, and neglect. Also, supporting this with legislation will ensure justice is not delayed and will also protect victims and survivors in the state.

- A stakeholders’ workshop should be organized by Search to identify effective ways of synergizing and hybridizing formal and informal justice models to ensure that both complement each other in justice delivery. Search should create awareness and conduct advocacies to encourage Benue and Adamawa states to establish Multi-Door Courthouses like their counterparts in Lagos, Rivers, Oyo, and Enugu so as to resolve human rights related abuses and also protect the rights of communities.

- Search should organize capacity building training to build the competencies of formal and informal security personnel on human rights and how to handle abuses. A session of the training should be facilitated by experienced staff of the National Human Rights commission. The

| 89.9 Yola | https://tunein.com/radio/NAS-FM-YOLA-958-s136968/ | Fulfulde, and English | am; 4pm – 5pm | women, and political members |
training can also serve as an avenue for the participating organisations to synergize and network amongst themselves.

- The state and local government social services staff, CSOs and security agencies should be strengthened, and their roles synergized to ensure that the state oversees and prosecutes human rights abuses and other forms of violence.
- Civil society organizations should advocate to the government, with the help of development partners, for more resources to be allocated to hiring, employing, and training employees to monitor human rights violations. This is a long-term strategy for ensuring that the workforce is planned, developed, and supported.
- Findings revealed that radio and television are the most used communication channels by community members to source information on happenings, human rights, security and safety, and other related issues across Adamawa and Benue, but a few demographic groups, like youths, also rely on social media like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter. Therefore, these channels should be considered for reaching out to community members.
- Gotel Communications and Radio Benue Makurdi are recommended for Adamawa and Benue States respectively due to their wider reach and their varying social media presence used to promote the stations and their programs. Other stations rated just below the recommended channels (Band B) which might also be considered as a second option include FR Crime Fombina Fm in Adamawa state, Joy Fm and Nigerian Television Authority in Benue State. In addition, for Adamawa State, NAS Fm Yola was rated in band C, Adamawa Broadcasting Corporation in band D and Adamawa Television (ATV) in band E while in Benue State, Brothers FM, FRCN Harvest Fm and Nasarawa Broadcasting Service Lafia were rated in Bane C, with Aking radio and Benue State University FM grouped in band E.
- Government agencies, Commissions, CSOs, Radio stations and other media outlets should be encouraged to conduct routine refresher training to their staff on human rights abuse mapping, monitoring, and reporting in the state. Most of the training and capacity building initiatives are concentrated in the capital; thus, expanding these training to field-based workforce should be a priority.
- Search should design and implement activities that would promote the development of an effective National Referral Mechanism (NRM) that can protect the rights of marginalized groups.
- Search should conduct sensitization workshops to promote community-driven actions towards the promotion and protection of human rights and seeking justice for the abused.
- Search should work towards creating sustainable safe spaces within existing and accessible referral points within communities to help the abused speak up.

- The NHRC (Amendment) Act, 2010 has conferred on the NHRC additional independence and strengthened the Commission's powers with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights, investigation of alleged violations of human rights, and enforcement of decisions. The
police and other security agencies can leverage the mandate of the NHRC to provide training to its personnel.

References


https://www.citypopulation.de/php/Nigeria-admin.php?adm1id=NGA007


NGEX. Nigeria via https://www.ngex.com/nigeria/places/states/adamawa.htm?slug=adamawa#:~:text=Adamawa%20was%20created%20out%20of,and%20Gongola%20State%201976%20%2D%201999


