"GABA KURA BAYA SAYAKI"

MAGANCE MUMMUNAN TASIRIN DA RIKICIN AREWA MASO GABASHIN NIJERIYA KE DA SHI A KAN YARA

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

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Hoton Bango: *Wata yarinya na zaune kusa da kayan girki a kusa da wata makaranta da aka ƙona a sansanin ‘yan gudun hijira a ƙaramar hukumar Monguno, 14 Fabrairu, 2017.*
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ABUBUWAN DAKE CIKI

TASWIRA **5**

MATASHIYA **6**

HANYAR TATTARA BAYANAI **12**

1. SHIMFIƊA **15**

1.1 RIKICIN YANKIN AREWA MASO GABASHIN NIJERIYA 15

1.2 BIN DIDDIGI 17

1.3 MATSAYIN YARA DANGANE DA RIKICIN TADA KAYAR BAYA 17

2. CIN ZARAFI NA 'YAN BOKO HARAM **22**

2.1 YAWAITA YIN GARKUWA 23

2.2 AMFANI DA YARA A MATSAYIN SOJOJI DA KUMA "MATAN AURE" 26

2.3 TILASTA ZUWA KALLON TA'ASA DA AIKATAWA 29

2.4 SATA DA HARE-HARE KAN ABINCI 30

2.5 CIN ZARAFI TARE DA KASHE WAƊANDA SUKA TSERE 32

2.6 KAI WA MAKARANTU DA MALAMAI HARE-HARE 34

2.7 YI WA YARA KISAN GILLA 35

3. TSAREWAR SOJOJI **40**

3.1 TANTANCEWAR SIRRI DA AZABTARWA A LOKACIN DA AKA KAMA MUTUM 43

3.2 YAƊUWAR TAUYE 'YANCI BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA 45

3.3 TSARE YARA WURI GUDA DA MANYA 47

3.4 YANAYI NA RASHIN TAUSAYI 50

3.5 RASHIN WADATACCEN ABINCI DA KUMA RUWAN SHA 53

3.6 DUKAN DA SAURAN NA TSARE KE YI 54

3.7 MACE-MACE A HANNUN SOJI 55

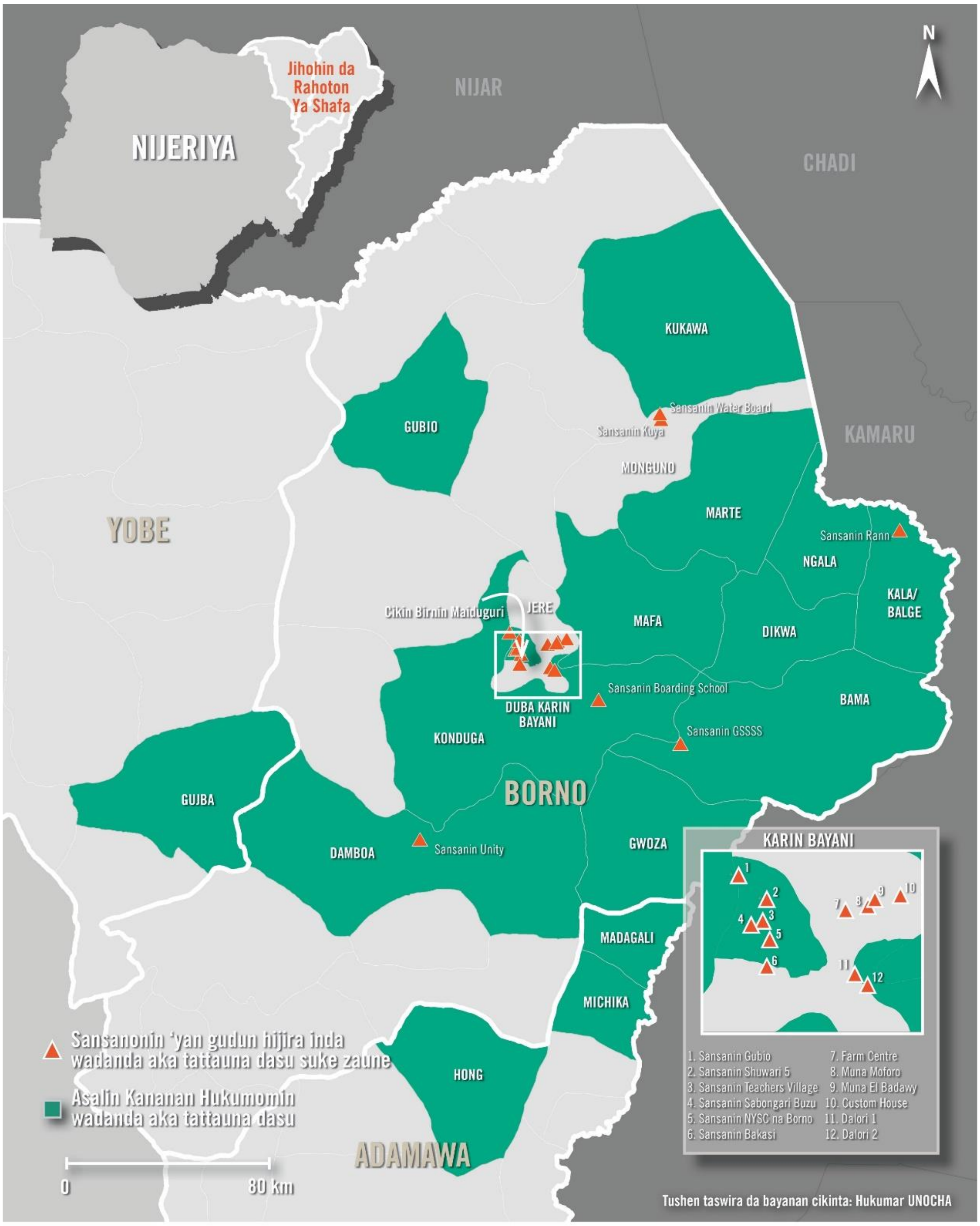
3.8 LAIFUKAN LALATA 56

4. SHIRIN SAUYA TUNANI **61**
4.1 TSAREWA BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA 63
4.2 KYAKKYAWAN YANAYI DA ƘOƘARI ABIN YABO 68
4.3 ƘARANCIN ABINCI DA KIWON LAFIYA 70
4.4 RASHIN KARIYA DA CUTARWA A KOYON SANA'A 73
4.5 RUFA-RUFA KAN TALLAFIN DAWOWA CIKIN AL'UMMA 75
4.6 ƘALUBALEN FAƊAƊA SHIRIN 78

5. ABUBUWAN DA KE JAWO TARNAƘI GA ILIMI **81**
5.1 BABU MAKARANTUN DA AKE IYA ZUWA 84
5.2 NISAN MAKARANTA DA KASHE KUƊI 86
5.3 AIKIN DOLE DOMIN TAIMAKON IYALAI RAYUWA 89
5.4 TSAREWAR SOJOJI 92
5.5 DANNE WA YARAN DA KE MAKARANTA HAƘƘIN SAMAN KARATU 93

6. KAMMALAWA DA SHAWARWARI **96**

TASWIRA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2. Sansanin Shuwari 5
3. Sansanin Teachers Village
4. Sansanin Sabongari Buzu
5. Sansanin NYSC na Borno
6. Sansanin Bakasi
7. Farm Centre
8. Muna Moforo
9. Muna El Badawy
10. Custom House
11. Dalori 1
12. Dalori 2
Tushen taswira da bayanan cikinta: Hukumar UNOCHA

MATASHIYA

> **“Boko Haram sun ɗauke ni da kakata zuwa Sambisa lokacin da suka kai hari Mincika. Muna cikin gudu suka harbe mahaifana da kakana da ‘yar’uwata… ko kaɗan ba na son Sambisa.”**
>
> Wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 10 da Boko Haram suka ɗauke daga ƙauyensu a jihar Adamawa lokacin tana ‘yar shekara 5 ko 6. Ita da kakarta sun sami kuɓuta lokacin da sojojin Nigeria suka kai hari inda ake tsare da ita.[1]

> **“Yanayin Barikin Giwa bai da kyau. Mutum zai iya mutuwa. Babu gurin kwanciya… ga zafi, duk suturarka ta jiƙe kamar an saka ka a kogi… har yanzu ba wanda ya sanar da ni dalilin kawo ni nan, me na yi? Me ya sa ake tsare da ni? Ina mamakin me ya sa ma na tsere (daga hannun Boko Haram)?”**
>
> Wani yaro ɗan shekara 14 da Boko Haram suka sace yana ƙarami. Ya tsere yana gab da su tilasta masa koyan zama mayaƙi. Sojojin Nijeriya sun tsare shi fiye da shekara guda kafin su sake shi a ƙarshen shekarar 2019.[2]

Ga yaran da ke kuɓutowa daga wuraren da Boko Haram ke da iko a Arewa Maso Gabashin Nijeriya, tozarci da cin zarafi na musu mummunar illa a rayuwarsu ta kusa ko ta nesa. Yara maza da mata waɗanda aka sace ko aka tilasta musu zama mayaƙa ko ma waɗanda suna zaune ne a yankin da ƙungiyar ke mallaka, na fama da cin zarafi – ga su ba karatu kuma yawanci ana tilasta musu zama “matan aure” ko kuma mayaƙa. Idan sun kuɓuto daga hannun Boko Haram, sai su faɗa wani mummunan yanayi a hannun jami’an gwamnatin Nijeriya. Idan sun ci sa’a su zama ‘yan gudun hijira su riƙa fama da rayuwa ta yadda ko makarantar firamare ba sa samu. Idan ba su ci sa’a ba su faɗa hannun soji inda za a tsare su ba tare da dalili ba na tsawon shekaru cikin gwale-gwale da musgunawa. Da yawansu sun mutu a kulle.

Dukkan ɓangarori biyu na wannan yaƙi da ya ƙi ci ya ƙi cinyewa a Arewa maso gabas sun aikata laifuka ƙarƙashin dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa, musamman laifuka ga yara ƙanana. Kuma har yanzu suna ci gaba da aikata laifuka a-kai-a-kai. Lamarin kusan ya shafi kowa da kowa a Arewa maso gabas amma tasirinsa ga yara mata da maza ya fi yawaita da fitowa fili. Da an sami wani kuskure a wajen jami’an gwamnatin Nijeriya, sai ka ji an kashe iyalai gaba ɗaya.

Bincike da aka gudanar na wannan rahoto an yi shi ne tsakanin watan Nuwamba na shekarar 2019 zuwa watan Afrilu na shekarar 2020. A jimlace dai Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta zanta da sama da mutane

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[1]TattaunawarƘungiyar Amnesty International ranar 1 ga Janairu, 2020
[2]TattaunawarƘungiyar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris, 2020

230 waɗanda wannan rikici ya shafa, a cikinsu 119 yara ne a lokacin da suka sha fama da cutarwa da Boko Haram suka yi musu ko kuma sojojin Nijeriya, ko kuma dukka ɓangarorin biyu. Wannan ƙungiya ta tattauna da mutanen da suka fito daga ƙauyuka da gaǰuruwa a ƙananan hukumomi 15 a jihohin Borno da Adamawa kuma suna zaune ne a gurare 19 na sansanonin gudun hijira ko a gidajen 'yan'uwa. A cikin waɗanda aka tattauna da su har da yara 48 da aka tsare tsawon watanni ko shekaru. Akwai kuma mutum 22 da aka tsare tare da wasu yara.

Rohoton ya biyo bayan kusan shekaru 10 da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi tana lura da yanayin al'amura a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, wanda ya haɗa da wasu rohotanni na baya a kan keta hakkin bil Adama da Boko Haram da sojojin Nijeriya ke yi. Ɗaruruwan tattanawa da aka yi a waɗancan rahotanni sun taimaka wa wannan rahoto. Baya ga haka akwai tattaunawa fiye da 100 da aka yi da wasu da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa, waɗanda fiye da 50 yara ne.

MUNANAN AYYUKAN DA BOKO HARAM KE CI GABA DA YI

Tun farko-farkon wannan yaƙi a wajejen watan Mayu na shekarar 2013, munanan ayyukan Boko Haram sun shafi kusan kowacce al'umma a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya.Yara ƙanana na daga cikin waɗanda abin ya shafa a cikin hare-haren da aka yi ta kaiwa makarantu, da sace mutane da tilasta musu zama mayaƙa ko "aure" ga 'yan mata. A cikin wannan yanayi mayaƙan Boko Haram suna ci gaba da yawaita fyaɗe da sauran cin zarafin mata kamar sayar da su a matsayin bayi.

Duk da cewa an san yawanci hanyoyin da Boko Haram ke aikata laifuka, amma girman abin, musamman sace mutane, ya wuce yadda ake faɗa. Jami'an Nijeriya da sauran ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa sun fi maida hankali a kan manyan sace-sacen mutane kamar na 'yan matan Chiɓok a shekarar 2014, sai ya zama kamar basu damu da sauran sace-sacen mutanen da ake yawaita yi ba. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta zanta da mutane 44 da aka sace tun suna yara daga ƙauyuka a jahohin Borno da Adamawa. A lokutan waɗannan sace-sace da ba a cika kula da su ba, iyaye na ambato sunayen 'ya'yansu da wasu gwammai na yara maza da mata da 'yan mata, waɗanda har yanzu ba labarinsu, tsawon shekaru bayan sace su.

Boko Haram na ci gaba da tilasta wa iyaye mika 'ya'yansu yara maza da mata ta hanyar yin ɓarazanar kisa. Ƙungiyar na ci gaba da tilasta wa 'yan mata aure. Kuma tana kashe masu ƙoƙarin gudu. An fi ganin wannan munanan ta'asa a ɓangaren da Abubakar Shekau ke jagoranta.

Baya ga haka, mutanen da suka kuɓuto daga yankunan Boko Haram, waɗanda har da yara a cikinsu, sun bayyana matsanancin rashin abinci a yankin. Abin ya fi shafar ɓangaren Shekau, inda suke yawaita wawashe ƙauyuka, su tilasta wa iyalai ba da fiye da rabin abin da suka noma. Mutane na famar yadda za su ci da kansu amma duk da haka sun gwammace su noma abincisu a kan su je sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira a riƙa ba su abin da ba ya isar su. Harin da 'yan Boko Haram ke kai wa ƙungiyoyin jinƙai ya ƙara musu ƙarancin abinci, ga sojoji suna hana 'yan agajin jinƙai hanyar kai masu tallafi. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ba da rohoton mutuwar yara a shekarun 2018 da 2019 saboda matsanancinyar yunwa a yankunan Boko Haram.

Yara da ke kuɓutowa daga hannun Boko Haram waɗanda suka haɗa da yaran da aka tilasta wa zama mayaƙa, su suka fi fama da cin zarafi da take haƙƙin ɗan Adam wanda ya haɗa da laifukan yaƙi. A matsayinta na ƙasar da ta sa hannu a Kundin Kare Haƙƙin Yara na Duniya, Gwamnatin Nijeriya "dole ta ɗauki matakan da suka dace don kyautata [wa yaran] lafiyarsu, da tunaninsu da mu'amalarsu." Amma Nijeriya ta kasa hakan, banda haka ma sai ta ƙara manyan laifuka ga su waɗannan yaran ta sake tabarbarar da yanayinsu.

YAWAITAR TSARE MUTANE DA AZABTARWA BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA DA SOJOJI KE YI

Sojojin Nijeriya sun tsare dubban yara maza da mata a lokacin wannan rikici, yawancinsu na watanni ko shekaru. Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ta rawaito cewa an tsare yara sama da 3,600, wanda ana ganin a hakan ma adadin ya fi haka. Da yawa tsarewar ba bisa ƙa'ida ba ne, saboda ba a tuhumar su da wani laifi bare a kai ga yanke hukunci. Ga shi ba a ba su damar ɗaukar lauya ko zuwa kotu ko magana da iyalansu. Wannan yawaitar tsare mutanen babban laifi ne a kan bil Adama.

Idan yara suka kuɓuto daga yankunan Boko Haram, sai sojoji da 'Yan Kato da Gora su haɗa su da sauran mutane da nufin "tantance" su a wasu sansanonin bakin daga kamar gidan yarin Bama da barikin Monguno da Damboa. Bayan wasu shekaru, sojojin sun fara hankalta ta yadda suka rage tsare yara da tsofi da matan aure. Amma a lokutan "tantancewa" ta bincike, sojojin da 'Yan Ƙato da Gora na azabtar da yara da samari da waɗanda ake zargi cewa "matan" 'yan Boko Haram ne, ta hanyar duka da sauran hanyoyin azabtarwa don a sami "bayanan ikirari" cewa suna da alaƙa da Boko Haram. Mutane da dama da yaran da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun bayyana cewa a dole suka yi ikirarin alaƙa da Boko Haram don su sami kuɓuta daga wannan azaba, duk da dacewa ba su da wata alaƙa da Boko Haram ko kuma wani aikata laifi; su dai suna zaune ne a garin da Boko Haram ta kama.

Bayan an gama “tantancewa” sai soji su tafi da waɗanda ake zargi cewa ‘yan Boko Haram ne ko magoya bayansu zuwa wajen tsare mutane na tsawon lokaci a Barikin Giwa na Maiduguri da Sansanin Soji na Kainji a Jihar Naija, duk da cewa babu wata ƙwaƙƙwarar hujjar cewa wani ya aikata laifi. A waɗannan gurare ana haɗa yara da manya a kulle su tare, wanda hakan ya saɓa wa dokokin Nijeriya da na ƙasashen duniya. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta rawaito cewa a wasu guraren tsare mutanen, yara na fuskantar fyaɗe da sauran hanyoyin cin zarafi ta hanyar lalata a hannun abokan tsarewarsu, kuma gwamnatin Nijeriya ta kasa ɗaukar matakin da ya dace duk da cewa an sanar da ita faruwar hakan a wasu lokuta.

A barikin Giwa da na Kainji da sauran sansanonin tsare mutane na soji, yara suna rayuwa cikin ƙunci da azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa. Hakan laifukan yaƙi ne kuma ya ƙunshi laifukan cin zarafin ɗan Adam. Ana cika kurkuku da yara a tilasta musu bacci a zaune ko su kwanta a cunkushe da juna. Ana sa mutum fiye da 200 yara da manya a kurkuku ɗaya. Yaran sun ce kurkukun akwai azabar zafi, ga kuɗin cizo da ƙwarƙwata da sauro. A haka ma banɗaki ɗaya ne, da ke tilasta musu bin layin shiga tsowon awa guda ana jira, wanda ke jawo yara su yi fitsari ko kashi a wando saboda jira musamman ma in ba su da lafiya. A shekarun baya, waɗanda aka kulle, ciki har da yara, ba a ba su abinci da ruwa sosai, yawanci kofi biyu ko uku a rana, cikin matsanancin zafi da ya kai awo 38 ko fiye a ma’aunin selshiyas. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ƙiyasta a ƙalla mutum 10,000, da suka haɗa da yara, sun mutu a tsare lokacin wannan rikici, ko da yake adadin na raguwa a shekarun baya-bayan nan.

An ɗan sami ci gaba a yanayin guraren tsare mutane na sojoji. Yara da manya na samun ruwa da abinci da makewayi mai ƙyau, saboda matsawar da masu sa-ido na ƙasashen waje ke yi, kuma sojojin Nijeriya sun saki ɗaruruwan yara daga watannin tsakiyar shekarar 2018 zuwa watan Maris na 2020, ko da yake har yanzu akwai yara maza a tsare a barikin Giwa. Yanayin da suke ciki ba tausayawa saboda cunkoso, matsanancin zafi da rashin tsafta da kiwon lafiya. Yaran da ake tsare da su ba su da damar samun ilimi duk cewa ana tsare da su tsawon shekaru.

Wannan tsari na tsare mutane da sojojin ke yi ba shi da wani tasiri sai tsabar rashin tausayi. Wasu yara da dama da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta zanta da su, cikinsu har da waɗanda aka tilasta musu zama mayaƙa, sun ce sun sha ji a rediyo cewa idan suka fito daga yankin Boko Haram za su sami tsira da tallafi a wajen gwamnati. Amma sai su fuskanci tsarewa ba bisa ƙa’ida ba da azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa ba tare da an tuhume su ba. Wasu yaran da aka saka sun ce bisa la’akari da halin da suka shiga ba za su shawarci waɗanda suke daji su fito ba, haka kuma yaran da aka tilasta wa zama mayaƙa da soji suka saka sun ce ba za su shawarci ‘yan’uwansu da ke hannun Boko Haram su yi saranda ba. Wasu ma sun yi da-na-sanin gudowarsu. Bayan haka, mata da maza da yara da suka kuɓuto daga hannun Boko Haram a ƙarshen shekarar 2019, waɗanda ba su da alaƙa da ƙungiyar baya ga ƙwace musu amfanin gona, sun shaida wa Ƙungiyar Amnesty International cewa akwai mutane da yawa da ke son gudowa, amma suna jan-ƙafa soboda tsaron cewa sojoji za su tsare su ko ‘yan’uwansu cikin mummunan yanayi.

TSARE MUTANE BA BISA KA’IDA BA A SHIRIN SAUYA TUNANI NA *SAFE CORRIDOR*

A shekarar 2016 gwamnatin Nijeriya ta fito da shirin sauya tunani da aka kira “safe Corridor” wanda tsari ne da helkwatar tsaro ke yi na rage yawan membobin ƙungiyar Boko Haram, da nesanta su da ita da kyautata rayuwarsu da kuma dawo da su cikin al’umma (DDRR a taƙaice) A tsarin, ana kawo yara da manya da ake tsare da su zuwa wani wajen tsarewar a wajen garin Gombe, inda ake koya musu sana’o’i da ilimin addini da sauran abubuwan da za su taimaka wajen maida su cikin al’umma. Duk da cewa ana faɗa musu za su yi wata shida ne a wajen, da yawa daga cikin waɗanda aka tsare sun yi wata 13 zuwa 19 a wajen. Tarayyar Turai da Amurka da Ingila da Hukumar Kula da Cirani ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya na tallafa wa wannan tsari, saboda wani sabon abu ne da sojojin Nijeriya ke yi, da ya ƙunshi fito da abubuwa a fili da kuma ba da damar ganin waɗanda aka killace.

Akwai abubuwa masu kyau a wannan tsarin, wanda waɗanda aka tsare ke faɗa, da ya haɗa da ilimin manya da shirye-shiryen kyautata tunani da mu’amala. Wannan waje ya bambanta sosai da sauran guraren tsare mutane kamar na Barikin Giwa da Kainji. Amma duk da haka akwai abubuwa na saɓa ƙa’ida da sojojin Nijeriya suka saba yi a wajen. Mutane da yawa a wajen ba tsofin mayaƙa ba ne ko waɗanda aka taɓa tuhuma da wani laifi, a’a manoma ne da ke zaune a yankunan Boko Haram suka samu kuɓuta kawai sai a tsare su na tsawon shekaru.

A ƙalla mutum bakwai yara da manya sun mutu a wajen, kuma ya zuwa yanzu an saki kusan mutun 270 da suka kammala tsarin. Ta iya yiwuwa waɗanda suka mutu sun samo wata cuta ne a barikin Giwa amma shi kansa tsarin kiwon lafiya a wajen bai wadatar ba kuma ya taimaka wajen haddasa mace-macen.

Bayan ga haka akwai ƙarancin kayayyakin kare lafiya a guraren koyar da sana’o’in. A wani sashen da ake yin sabulun ruwa, yara da manya na mu’amala da sinadarin Sodium Hydroxide wanda sinari ne mai guba. Da farko ba su da kayan kariya. Daga baya sojojin sun kawo safar hannu ta roba, amma wannan bai isa abin da

ake buƙata ba na kariya. Shi kansa koyan sana'ar zai iya zama na tilas saboda yara da manyan da ake tsare da su kaɗan ne wanda doka ta yarda da hakan.

A wannan tsarin na sauya tunanin 'yan Boko Haram ana yi wa waɗanda ake tsare dasu albishir da cewa za a basu tallafin kama sana'a bayan an sake su. Amma a cikin mutum 15 da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su a watan Disamba na 2019 da watan Janairu na 2020, sun ce mutum biyu ne kacal suka sami tallafin bayan kusan wata 15 da sakin su. Suna cikin mawuyacin hali. Mutane da yawa na musu kallon sun samo kuɗi saboda "sun yi" Boko Haram alhali su ba abin da aka tallafa musu da shi, kuma yawancinsu ba su da alaƙa da ƙungiyar. Da yawa suna da-na-sanin barowa yankunansu da ke hannun Boko Haram.

In dai har wannan shiri na gyaran hali an yi shi ne don dawo da tsofin 'yan Boko Haram cikin al'umma, to akwai buƙatar sauya tsarin. Ya kamata a sami tsarin shari'a mai adalci da zai fito da waɗanda za a tsare ta yadda duk wanda ya zo wajen to ya zo ne bisa doka kuma zai fi amfana da tsarin. Wannan yunƙuri na sake tsarin ya kamata ya amfani sauran mutane kamar waɗanda Boko Haram da sojoji suka azabtar, da waɗanda suke kuɓutowa daga hannun Boko Haram, waɗanda bai kamata a tsare su ba, da waɗanda suke goyan bayansu amma ba a tuhumce su ba, da sauran farar hula da suka tsere daga yankunan. Bayan haka sake fasalin dole ya shafi mata yara da manya, waɗanda sauran tsarin ba su kula da su ba, sannan su riƙa tuntubar shugabannin al'umma.

RASHIN SAMUN DAMAR KARATU

Ga yara da dama 'yan gudun hijira, da suka fito daga yankunan Boko Haram, batun ilimi – ko da ilimin firamare ne – abu ne mai wuya. Asusun Yara na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya (UNICEF) ya rawaito cewa kashi 25 ne kaɗai na yara a jihar Borno suke makaranta.

A wasu manyan sansannoni 'yan gudun hijira, da ake da mutane sama da 10,000 yara ba sa samun damar karatu. Alal misali a sansanin Dalori 2 da ke wajen Maiduguri, jami'an gwamnatin jihar sun rufe makarantar a tsakiyar shekar 2018, kuma har ya zuwa watan Afrilu na 2020 ba a buɗe makarantar ba.

Wasu yaran kuma ba sa samun damar karatu saboda nisan zuwa makarantar ko saboda kuɗin mota da na kayan makaranta. Duk wani abu da za a kashe kuɗi mawuyaci ne ga da dama daga cikin 'yan gudun hijira, saboda duk kuɗin da aka samu na abinci ne da sauran abubuwa na wajibin rayuwa. A dole yaran ke aikatau ko bara don su tallafa wa iyayensu, abin da ke hana su zuwa makaranta, kuma ko da sun shiga, ba safai suke samun zuwa a kullum ba. Hana ƙungiyoyin ba da tallafi zuwa sansanonin da rashin ba da abinci a kan kari, saboda jami'an gwamnati ne kaɗai ke iya zuwa kai tallafi, ya ƙara taɓarɓarar da yanayin.

Ko da ga 'yan tsirarun yara 'yan gudun hijira da suke zuwa makaranta, hukomomin Nijeriya ba sa cika haƙƙoƙinsu na ba su ilimi.Adadin ɗalibai a aji yana da yawa. Kuma yawanci saboda rashin tsaro a jihar Borno ba safai malamai ke halartar azuzuwa ba. A inda ake samun koyarwar ma, ɗaliban na cewa karatun ba ya wuce ABCD da ƙirge. Gaba ɗaya dai, taɓarɓarewar ilimi ta sa wasu iyaye canja shawara su saka 'ya'yansu su taya su aiki ko su kai su makarantun allo, duk da cewa su ma makarantun ba sa bayar da ilimi kamar yadda dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ta gindaya.

MAFITA

Laifukan da 'yan Boko Haram da sojojin Nigeria suka yi ga yara, da ma sauran laifukan da sassan biyu suka yi, suna buƙatar adalci da biyan diyya a ƙarƙashin dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa. Gwamnatin Nijeriya ta gaza samar da adalci kusan shekaru goma bayan soma wannan rikici. Lokaci ya yi da Kotun Duniya (ICC) za ta kammala bincikenta na sharar fage a kan wannan yanayin a Nijeriya sannan ta soma shari'a.

Dole ne gwamnatin Nijeriya ta saki dukkan yaran da ke tsare cikin gaggawa ko kuma ta gurfanar da su a gaban kotu, kuma a yi shari'ar a fili ta hanyar bin kundin tsarin mulkin Nijeriya da kuma yarjejeniyoyin da ƙasar ta sanya wa hannu. Tsare yara ya kamata ya zama matakin ƙarshe ne da za a zaɓa a dokokin Nijeriya da na ƙasa da ƙasa, ba kamar yadda aka saba ba a wannan rikici; kuma ko da a matakin ƙarshen, dole ne a bambanta wajen tsare yara da na manya kuma a kare su daga azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa. Lokoci ya yi da gwamnatin Nijeriya da hukumomin soji za su bi waɗannan dokoki. Yaran da ke fitowa daga yankunan Boko Haram suna buƙatar tallafi da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amalarsu da samun damar karatu. Gwamnatin Nijeriya, tare da tallafin ƙungiyoyi na buƙatar samar da wani babban tsari da zai ba maza da mata dama a wannan fanni.

A nasu ɓangaren, gwamnatocin jihohin Borno da Adamawa ya kamata su gaggauta zartar da Ƙudirin Dokar Kare Haƙƙin Yara (2003) kamar yadda gwamnatin tarayya ta yi. Sai su ma dokokinsu su dace da na tarayya da ƙungiyoyin tallafi domin a kyautata hanyoyin samar da damar karatun yara ta hanyar buɗe wasu ƙarin makarantun, da ɗaukar ƙarin Malamai, da ba su horo, da rage cinkoso a aji, da bibiyar azuzuwan a kan kari da kuma cire kuɗin makaranta, wanda ya haɗa har da kuɗin abin hawa zuwa makaranta.

Ya kamata abokan hulɗar Nijeriya na ƙasa da ƙasa su zama da shirin tallafa wa shirye-shirye da suka shafi 'yancin yara da waɗanda za su fuskanci manyan buƙatun da ake da su a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya. Bayan haka, bai kamata su tallafa wa shirin da wasu tsiraru ne za su amfana da shi ba, su tabbatar tallafinsu ya haɗa da mata, yara da manya, tunda su ne tasirin rikicin ya fi shafa. Bayan haka kuma tallafin ya kamata ya shafi shirye-shirye masu ma'ana da suka shafi al'umma da sanya su a cikin sha'anin.

Yara su rikicin ya fi shafa. Maimakon sake zuzuta yanayin yara, ya kamata Nijeriya ta sake salo ta hanyar kare yaran, da malamai da makarantu daga hare-haren 'yan Boko Haram; a daina tsare mutune kuma a tabbatar an ba da damar karatu da amfana da shirin kyautata tunani da ma'amalar yaran.

Mata uku ke nan suna shiga gida a Maidugurin Nijeriya ranar 4 ga Satumba, 2019. Ɗaya daga cikinsu 'yan Boko Haram ne suka yi garkuwa da ita tana budurwa inda aka tsare ta a Barikin Sojoji na Giwa na tsawon wata 15 bayan ta tsere. Ɗaya daga cikinsu kuma ta shekara biyu a Barikin na Giwa. © Tom Saater/ A madadin The Washington Post ta hanyar Hotunan Getty

Yarinyar da ke sanye da shuɗin kayan makaranta ta tsaya wasa da yaran da ba sa zuwa makaranta kafin ta ƙarasa gida a garin Kaleri na Jihar Borno a Nijeriya a 2019. Garin wanda ke kusa da Jere ya sha fama da hare-hare daga 'yan ƙungiyar Boko Haram. © Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradox

HANYAR TATTARA BAYANAI

Wannan rahoton ya ƙunshi bayanan da aka tattara sakamakon ziyartar ƙauyuka da hanyoyin sadarwa da aka yi tsakanin watan Nuwamba 2019 da watan Afirilu 2020. Wakilan Amnesty International ne suka gudanar da bincike nau'i uku a kan yara maza da mata wanɗanda suka kasance a hannun 'yan ƙungiyar Boko Haram. Wannan ya haɗa da ziyarar aikin bincike zuwa Barno da Abuja na tsawon mako biyu a watan Disamba 2019 da ziyarar aiki ta kwana 10 zuwa ƙananan hukumomin Michika da Madagali a arewa-maso-gabashin jihar Adamawa a ƙarshen watan Disamba 2019 zuwa farkon watan Janairu 2020. Sai kuma wata ziyarar ta mako biyu zuwa Borno da Abuja a cikin watan Janairu 2020. Bugu da ƙari, Amnesty International ta tattauna da jama'ar jihar Barno ta waya a watan Nuwamba 2019 da kuma cikin watan Faburairu 2020. A ƙarshe kuma rahoton ya tsamo wasu bayanai da ke ƙunshe cikin tattaunawa 21 da aka yi a wani binciken da aka gudanar a watan Afirilu 2019 wanda ya mayar da hankali kan yaran da aka tsare a Barikin Sojoji na Giwa.

A jimlace gaba ɗaya, Amnesty International ta tattaauna da mutum 234 waɗanda suka haɗa da maza da mata da kuma yara waɗanda rikicin arewa-maso gabashin Nijeriya ya shafa. Wannan ya ƙunshi yara mata 37 da yara maza 45 waɗanda suka yi ƙaura daga yankunan da 'yan Boko Haram suka mamaye waɗanda kuma suka fuskanci cin zarafi iri daban-daban a hannun 'yan Boko Haram ko kuma a hannun sojoji ko ma a hannun dukkansu. Har wa yau, wannan ya haɗa da tattaunawa da wasu mata manya su 10 da maza manya su 27 waɗanda shekarunsu tsakanin 18 ne zuwa 22 a lokacin tattaunawar. Duk waɗannan sun yi bayani ne game da cin zarafin da suka danganci rikice-rikice waɗanda suka fuskanta tun suna yara har wasunsu ma yanzu sun girma. Haka kuma, Amnesty International ta tattauna da iyaye da kakanni har ma da sauran masu kula da yaran da suka tsere daga yankunan da 'yan Boko Haram suka ƙwace da kuma 'yan'uwan yaran da 'yan Boko Haram suka yi garkuwa da su tsakanin 2014 da 2019 kuma har yanzu ba a sako su ba; malaman yaran da ke gudun hijira a Jihar Barno; da manyan mutanen da aka tsare su tare da yara a matsayin fursunonin yaƙi.

Kimanin tattaunawa da mutum 60 ne aka yi da Hausa da kuma ƙalilan daga ciki da Ingilishi ba tare da tafinta ba. Sauran an gudanar da su ne tare da tafinta daga Harsunan Kanuri da Hausa da kuma Fulfulde zuwa Ingilishi.

Baya ga tabbatar da an sami maza da mata a cikin yaran da aka tattauna da su, Amnesty International ta zaɓo yara a matakai mabambanta na shekaru. Daga cikin matan da aka tattauna da su, shida 'yan shekara 6-8 ne; tara kuma 'yan shekara 9-11 ne; goma kuma 'yan shekara 12-14 ne; sannan sha-biyu 'yan shekara 15-17 ne. Su kuma mazan da aka tattauna da su, biyu 'yan shekara 6-8 ne; sha-ɗaya 'yan skekara 9-11 ne; sha-uku 'yan shekara 12-14 ne sannan sha-tara 'yan shekara 15-17 ne.

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 48 waɗanda aka tsare su suna yara saboda zargin alaƙa da 'yan Boko Haram (maza 42, mata 6). An fi mayar da hankali a kan maza saboda wannan ƙungiyar ta wallafa rahoto a 2018 dangane da tasirin rikicin a kan mata manya da yara, wanda a ciki kuma akwai babi sukutum a kan waɗanda sojoji suka tsare. Haka kuma, ƙungiyar ta Amnesty International ta tattauna da manyan mutane 22 waɗanda aka tsare su da girmansu—maza 16 da mata 6—waɗanda cikin bayanin da suka yi har da bayanin irin riƙon da aka yi wa yaran da aka tsare su tare da su. Guraren da aka tsare waɗannan mutanen sun haɗa da Barikin Sojoji na Giwa da Sansanin Sojoji na Kainji da Kurkukun Sansanin Sojojin Sama da ke Maiduguri da Babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri da Sansanin Sojoji na Damaturu da kuma sauran guraren tsarewa a kusa da fagagen daga a garuruwan Bama da Banki da Damboa da kuma Monguno.

Amnesty International ta fifita tattaunawar da mutane daga dukkan ɓangarorin arewa-maso-gabas da rikicin ya shafa. Masu binciken sun tattauna da waɗanda suka tsallake-rijiya-da-baya bayan hare-haren 'yan ta'adda da waɗanda suka shaida waɗannan hare-haren daga ƙananan hukumomi kamar haka (akwai su kuma a taswirar da ke a shafi na 5):

- **a jihar Adamawa**: ƙananan hukumomin Michika da Madagali da kuma Hong;
- **a jihar Borno**: ƙananan hukumomin Bama da Damboa da Dikwa da Gubio da Gwoza da Kala/Balge da Konduga da Kukawa da Mafa da cikin birnin Maiduguri da Marte da kuma Ngala, da kuma
- **a jihar Yobe**: ƙaramar hukumar Gujba.

A ƙarshe, Amnesty International ta nemi tattaunawa da yara da masu kula da lamuransu a sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira a faɗin jihar Barno domin yin nazari kan ko yaran suna samun ilimi a guraren da aka tanadar don hakan a sansanonin ko kuma a garuruwan da suka samu mafaka ko kuma a'a. Masu binciken sun tattauna da mutane a gurare kamar haka:

- **a ƙaramar hukumar Bama:** Makarantar Gwamnati ta Kimiyya ta Maza da ke Camp ("GSSSS Camp");
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Damboa**: Sansanin Haɗin kai (Unity Camp);
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Jere**: akwai gurare irin su Custom House da Farm Centre da Muna El-Badawy da kuma Muna Moforo;
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Konduga**: Sansanin Gubio ("Rukunin Gidaje 400") da Dalori 1 ("Sansanin Horarwa na Gwamnatin Tarayya"), Dalori 2 ("Rukunin Gidaje 250") da kuma Sansanin Makarantar Kwana (Boarding School Camp);
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Birnin Maiduguri**: Sansanin Bakasi da Sansanin Horar da masu yi wa Ƙasa Hidima na Barno da Sansanin Sabongari Buzu da Sansanin Shuwari 5 da Sansanin Teachers Village da kuma mutanen da ke haya ko gidajen aro a garuruwan da suka samu mafaka;
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Monguno**: Sansanin Kuya da Sansanin Water Board da kuma kuma Water Board Gidan Kwano Extension; sannan
- **a ƙaramar hukumar Kala/Balge**: Sansanin 'Yan Gudun Hijira na Rann.

Tattaunawar da Amnesty International ta yi bai tsaya ga farar hulan da rikicin ya shafa kaɗai ba domin an tattauna har da waiklan ƙungiyoyin cikin gida da na waje fiye da 30. Waɗannan sun haɗa da hukumomin da ke ƙarƙashin Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya da ke ayyuka a yankin na Arewa-maso-gabas; wakilan ƙungiyoyin ba da agaji da na jinƙai da sauran masana a kan rikicin waɗanda a cikinsu akwai waɗanda suka mayar da hankali a kan mata manya da 'yan mata.

Wannan binciken ya ɗora ne a kan ayyukan Amnesty International a kan wannan rikicin na tsawon shekara kimanin goma wanda ya haɗa da rahotonta na baya da ya ƙunshi laifukan 'yan Boko Haram da na Sojojin Nijeriya.[3] Wannan rahoton ya tsamo bayanai daga tattaunawa da ɗaruruwan mutane da Amnesty International ta yi a baya, ciki har da tattaunawa da fiye da mutum ɗari waɗanda aka taɓa tsare su a Barikin Sojoji na Giwa, kuma fiye da mutum hamsin daga cikinsu an tsare su tare da yara ne.

Amnesty International ta yi ƙoƙarin yi wa waɗanda aka yi hira da su bayanin manufar bincike tare da yadda za a yi amfani da bayanan da aka samu daga gare su kuma sai da kowannensu ya amince sannan aka yi hirar. An ba mutanen dama da su yanke tattaunawar sa'ad da suka ga dama ko kuma su ƙi amsa tambayoyin da ba su yi musu ba daɗi ba. A saboda wannan dalilin akwai tattaunawa da dama da aka yanke saboda gajiya daga waɗanda ake tattaunawa da su da kuma wasu biyu da suka koka da cewa ba su jin daɗin jikinsu.

Ba a biya waɗanda aka tattauna da su ko sisi ba sai dai a guraren da sai sun hau mota kafin su sadu da jami'anmu ne ake mayar musu da kuɗinsu na mota da na abinci.

[3] Duba Amnesty International, *Willingly unable: ICC preliminary examination and Nigeria's failure to address impunity for international crimes* (Index: AFR 44/9481/2018), 10 ga Disamba 2018; Amnesty International, *"They betrayed us": Women who survived Boko Haram raped, starved and detained in Nigeria* (Index: AFR 44/8415/2018), 24 ga Mayu 2018; Amnesty International, "*If you see it, you will cry": Life and death in Giwa Barracks* (Index: AFR 44/3998/2016), 11 ga Mayu 2016; Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands: War crimes committed by the Nigerian military* (Index: AFR 44/1657/2015), 3 ga Juni 2015; Amnesty International, *"Our job is to shoot, slaughter and kill": Boko Haram's reign of terror in North-east Nigeria* (Index: AFR/44/1360/2015), 14 ga Afrilu 2015; Amnesty International, *"Welcome to hell fire": Torture and other ill-treatment in Nigeria* (Index: AFR 44/011/2014), 18 ga Satumba 2014; Amnesty International, *Nigeria: Trapped in the cycle of violence* (Index: AFR 44/043/2012),1 ga Nuwamba 2012.

Amnesty International ta riƙa yin taka-tsan-tsan yayin tattaunawa da yara saboda gudun fama musu firgicin da suka fuskanta a baya musamman ma kasancewar yara da dama a yankin Arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya sun fuskanci tashin hankali iri daban-daban, ga rashin samun kulawar kiwon lafiya, ciki har da kulawar da ta shafi taɓin hankali. Amnesty International ta yi amfani da guri mai cike da tsaro kuma sananne ga yaran har ma da masu lura da su. An yi amfani da tafintoci sanannu kuma yardaddu ga yaran da ma masu kulawa da su kuma waɗanda suka san yadda ake tafiyar da yaran da suka taɓa fuskantar tashin hankali. An kuma bai wa yaran zaɓi ko suna buƙatar kasancewar iyaye ko 'yan'uwa ko kuma abokansu yayin tattaunawar. Wasu sun buƙaci hakan kuma aka ba su dama inda da yawa daga cikinsu suka zaɓi da su kasance da 'yan'uwa ko abokai.

Wajen tattaunawa da ƙananan yara sosai ('yan shekara 6–12), masu gudanar da binciken sun sauƙaƙa batutuwa a ɗan taƙaitaccen lokaci (da bai wuce minti 30 ba) cikinsu har da ko suna samun damar yin makaranta ko a'a. A wasu lokutan yaran kan bayar da labarai masu tayar da hankali kamar daɗewa a tsare hannun sojoji da mutuwa ko garkuwa da aka yi da 'yan'uwan nasu. Masu binciken sun sakar ma yaran mara dangane da abubuwan da aka tattauna a kai, ba a matsa musu dangane da yanayin karatunsu da sauran al'amuran rayuwa ba.

Dangane da yaran da suka ɗan tasa, an riƙa bibiyansu da tambayoyi waɗanda za su bayar da damar samun bayanin abubuwan da suka faru da yaran dalla-dalla, amma kuma yayin da aka lura da damuwa ko tashin hankali, akan kauce ta yadda za a koma kan abubuwan da ba za su tayar da hankali ba. Duk wannan tattaunawar an gudanar da ita ne ta hanyar sakar ma yaran mara suna jagorantar tattaunawar. Baya ga damar da aka bai wa yara da su tsayar da tattaunawar duk lokacin da suke so, akan tambayi yara a-kai-a-kai a kan ko suna so a cigaba da tattaunawar ko kuma a'a.

Duk waɗanda aka tattauna da su domin haɗa wannan rahoton ba a nemi su bayyana sunansa ba domin gudun kada hukumomin gwamnatin Nijeriya musamman ma jami'an soja su muzguna musu idan har an gano su. Hatta irin bayanan da Amnesty International ta lura za su iya tono wanda ya yi su, an cire su a cikin wannan rahoton domin rufa asiri da kuma tabbatar da tsaro gare shi.

A ranar 20 ga watan Afirilu, Amnesty International aika wasiƙu zuwa ga Ministan Shari'a na Nijeriya, Abubakar Malami; da kuma gwamnan jihar Barno State, Babagana Umara Zulum. Wasiƙun sun fito da muhimman abubuwan da wannan binciken ya gano sannan suka buƙaci wasu bayanai dangane da wasu daga cikin abubuwan da aka gano. Su waɗannan wasiƙun, Amnesty International ta tura su zuwa adiresoshin waɗanda aka aika musu na imel a maimakon ta bayar da su hannu da hannu kamar yadda aka saba a Nijeria saboda Annobar Covid-19. Har ya zuwa lokacin da Amnesty International take haɗa wannan rahoton, babu amsa ga wasiƙun da aka aika wa gwamnatin tarayya da ta jihar Barno.

A ranar 22 ga watan Afirilu, Amnesty International ta sake aika wasiƙa zuwa ga Hukumar kula da Hijira ta Ƙasa da ƙasa (IOM) dangane da abubuwan da ta gano a makamancin binciken da ta gudanar a kan Operation Safe Corridor kasancewar ayyukanta suna kama da na Amnesty International a gurare da dama. Daga cikin ayyukan da wannan hukumar ta gudanar a Nijeriya akwai jagorantar ayyukan jinƙai a yankin arewa maso gabas. IOM ta rubuto da amsa ranar 13 ga watan Mayu inda ta roƙi Amnesty International da kada ta wallafa bayananta dukka a rahotonta saboda dalilai na tsaro da sirri ga ma'aikatanta, amma dai an tsakuri wasu bayanan aka haɗa a cikin wannan rahoton da yardar ita Hukumar ta IMO musamman inda waɗanda Amnesty International ta tattauna da su suka kawo wasu zarge-zarge a kanta. Amnesty International na godiya ga Hukumar ta IMO saboda amincewar da ta yi domin bayar da sakamakon bincikenta.

1. SHIMFIƊA

1.1 RIKICIN YANKIN AREWA MASO GABASHIN NIJERIYA

Rikicin yankin Arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya ya faro ne fiye da shekara goma baya. A shekarar 2009 ne jami'an tsaron Nijeriya suka fara yin artabu da mambobin ƙungiyar Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad waɗanda aka fi sani da Boko Haram har suka yi wa shugabanta Mohammed Yusuf kisan gilla. An kafa Boko Haram ne a shekara ta 2002 a matsayin ƙungiyar addini a arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya da niyyar kawo sauyi a tsakanin al'umma dangane da fahimtarsu game da Musulunci. Daga shekara ta 2010, ƙungiyar ta wasa wuƙarta ta kuma ɗauki makami ta fuskanci jami'an tsaron Nijeriya a ƙarƙashin sabon shugabanta Abubakar Shekau inda ta yi ta kai hare-hare a kansu har ma da fararen hula wanda su aka fi hallakawa a hare-haren daga baya.[4]

Ƙungiyar Boko Haram ta fara ne a cikin birane inda shugabanninta suke zaune a cikin al'umma a garin Maiduguri da ma wasu garuruwa a yankin na Arewa-maso-gabas. A shekara ta 2013 ne jam'an tsaron Nijeriya tare da 'Yan ƙato-da-gora (CJTF) suka kori 'yan Boko Haram zuwa cikin ƙauyuka da dazuzzuka.

Amnesty International ta yi dauki lamarin a matsayin rikicin da ake amfani da makamai na cikin gida kamar yadda ofishin mai shari'a na kotun hukunta manyan laifuka na duniya (ICC) ta yi tun a watan Mayu, 2013.[5] Wannan ya taimaka wajen taskace ayyukan ta'addanci a ƙasar nan har aka fahimci cewa a cikin shekara uku bayan wannan lokacin, 'yan Boko Haram sun kai hare-hare a duk faɗin Arewa-maso-gabas da ma wasu guraren. Haka kuma lokacin da suke tashensu, sun ƙwace yanki babba wanda ya ƙunshi yawancin garuruwan jihar Barno da arewacin jihar Adamawa da kuma gabashin jihar Yobe.[6] Ƙungiyar ta aikata laifukan yaƙi da dama ciki har da kisan dubban fararen hula ta hanyar tayar da bama-bamai da sauran nau'o'in kisan gilla; sace-sace da garkuwa da mutane musamman ma yara maza da mata da kuma 'yan mata; fyaɗe da makamantansa; kai hare-hare a makarantu da kuma amfani da yara a matsayin sojojin yaƙi.[7]

A shekara ta 2015, sojojin Nijeriya tare da na Kamaru da Chadi da ma Jamhuriyar Nijar sun ƙaddamar da gagarumin farmaki a kan 'yan Boko Haram. A wajajen watan Maris 2015 ne sojojin Nijeriya suka ƙwato garin Gwoza wanda 'Yan Boko Haram suka mayar hedikwatarsu tare ma da wasu manyan garuruwan inda suka kori mayaƙan Boko Haram zuwa cikin dajin Sambisa da yankin tabkin Chadi.[8] Su ma sojojin Nijeriyar sun aikata laifukan yaƙi da sauran kura-kurai da dama ga jama'a ciki har da kisan gilla da kai wa farar hula hari da azabtarwa da tsare mutane ba tare da tantancewa ba da kuma laifukan da suka shafi fyaɗe.[9]

Shekara ɗaya bayan da aka kori 'Yan Boko Haram zuwa cikin daji sai ƙungiyar ta rabu gida-gida dangane da bambance-bambancen aƙida da kuma neman suna.[10] Mamman Nur da Abu Musab al-Barnawi, ɗa ga Mohammed Yusuf suka raba gari da Shekau wanda babban hafsa ne a da ga shi Mohammed Yusuf ɗin.

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[4] Don ƙarin bayani a kan wannan lokacin, duba rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *Nigeria: Trapped in the cycle of violence*; da na Human Rights Watch mai taken, *Spiraling Violence: Boko Haram Attacks and Security Force Abuses in Nigeria*, Oktoba 2012; da rahoton Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Curbing Violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram Insurgency* (Africa Report No. 216), 3 ga Afrilu, 2014.

[5] Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, shafi na. 28-30; ICC Office of the Prosecutor, *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities—2013*, Nuwamba 2013, shafi na 214-218.

[6] Rahoton Amnesty International, *"Our job is to shoot, slaughter and kill"*; da rahoton Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa mai taken, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province* (Africa Report No. 273), 16 ga Mayu, 2019, shafi na. 1-3.

[7] Don ganin misalin haka, duba rahoton Amnesty International, *"Our job is to shoot, slaughter and kill"*; da na Human Rights Watch, *"They Set the Classrooms on Fire"*: hare-hare kan fannin ilimi *a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya*, Afrilu 2016.

[8] Rahoton Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*, shafi na. 1.

[9] Don ganin misalin wannan, a duba rahoton Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*; Amnesty International, *"If you see it, you will cry"*; Amnesty International, *"They betrayed us"*.

[10] Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*, shafi na. 1.

Mamman Nur da Al-Barnawi sai suka canza wa ƙungiyarsu suna zuwa *Islamic State West Africa Province* (ISWAP) kuma suna da alaƙa da ƙungiyar ta'addancin nan wato slamic State (IS), wadda a lokacin ke ƙarƙashin Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi; Shekau ma ya taɓa yin mubaya'a ga ƙungiyar ta IS, amma daga baya IS ɗin ta ce ba ta gamsu da aƙidar Shekau ba wanda ɓangarensa na 'Yan Boko Haram suka riƙa kai wa Musulmai hari da karkashe su saboda wai "sun kafirta" saboda yarda da suka yi suka zauna a ƙarƙashin gwamnatin Nijeriya.[11]

Duk da yaka yawancin mayaƙan sun bi Nur da al-Barnawi, shi ma Shekau ya kwashi nasa magoya bayan waɗanda suka ci gaba da amsa ainihin sunan 'yan Boko Haram wato Jama'atu Ahlis sunna lidda'awati wal-Jihad (JAS) 'Yan ƙungiyar a yanzu suna nan a cikin dajin Sambisa da ma wasu ɓangarori na kudancin jihar Barno kuma an ce sun kai kimanin 1,500 zuwa 2,000; ita kuma ƙungiyar ISWAP shelkwatarta na guraren Tafkin Chadi kuma mayaƙanta an ce sun kai 3,500 zuwa 5,000.[12] A dab da shekara ta 2020, ISWAP ta ɗan samu ɓaraka a tsakanin manyanta wanda ya sa aka tsige Ba Idrisa a matsayin shugaba.[13] Duk da rikicin cikin gidan da ISWAP take fama da shi, ƙungiyar ita ke da alhakin yawancin hare-haren da aka kai a arewa-maso-gabashin Nigeria a baya-bayan nan ciki har da karɓe garin Baga na ɗan lokaci ƙanƙane a watan Disamba 2018; hare-haren rokoki a garin Maiduguri a watan Faburairu 2019; kai farmaki a garuruwan Gubio da Magumeri a tsakiyar shekara ta 2019; da kuma harin kwantonɓauna a kan sojojin Nijeriya a watan Maris 2020.[14]

Duk da yake ƙungiyar ISWAP takan ci zarafin al'umma amma ta fi raga wa Musulmai fararen kaya fiye da ƙungiyar Shekau (JAS).[15] Sannu a hankali dai JAS ta daina neman magoya baya daga cikin Musulman arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya, maimakon haka, sukan tsorata jama'a ne kurum don kwaɗayin mulki. Ita kuwa ISWAP ta ƙulla alaƙa da wasu garuruwa musamman ma a yankin Tafkin Chadi kuma ta fi mayar da hankali game da hare-harenta a kan sojoji da sauran jami'an tsaro.[16] Amma dai duk da haka ISWAP ɗin takan kai hari ga masu bayar da tallafi waɗanda fararen kaya ne su ma, a cikin haka har da garkuwa tare kisan gillar da suka yi a ƙarshen shekara ta 2019 da kuma farkon shekara ta 2020.

Kasancewar sojojin Nijeriya suna fuskantar barazana daga 'Yan Boko Haram—sunan da aka laƙaba wa ISWAP da JAS da ma sauran ɓangarorinsu a cikin wannan rahoton—ya sa su ma sukan wuce-gona –da-iri wajen cin zarafin mutane a arewa-maso-gabas musamman ma fararen hula. Sojojin sun kyautata tsaro a garuruwan da aka sake ƙwacewa inda har aka gina guriya guriya irin ta tsaro domin ƙarin tsaro ga al'umma, amma fa ƙauyuka ba su cika samun wannan gatan ba. An taƙaita tafiye-tafiye a ƙasa saboda yawan hare-haren da ake fuskanta; don haka ne ma akan gudanar da ayyukan jinƙai ne ta hanyar amfani da jiragen sama a jihar Barno.

A watan Agustan shekara ta 2019, sojojin Nijeriya sun ɗan ja da baya inda suka ce za su baro garuruwan da ba su da kyautataccen tsaro domin su mayar da hankali sosai a kan garuruwan za su iya bai wa kariya sosai.[17] Wannan shawarar da suka yanke ta sanya ƙauyuka da dama sun koma hannun Boko Haram. Wannan ya sa sun ɗan samu saɓani da gwamnan jihar Barno wanda ala tilas ya umurci sojojin sa-kai da masu ƙato-da-gora suka koma tsaron wararen da sojojin suka baro.[18] Kusan a iya cewa babu gwamnati a yankin kusa da Tafkin Chadi, har ma gwamnati da ma ƙungiyoyin jinƙai suke saye sunan gurin da; ƙanana hukumomi masu wuyar shiga.[19]

Jihar Barno ita ce cibiyar rikicin domin sauran sassan arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya kaɗan-kaɗan rikicin ke shafarsu daga lokaci zuwa lokaci. Yawancin mutanen da suka bar gidajensu a jihohin Adamawa da Yobe duk sun koma gidajensu. A daidai cikin watan Maris 2020, akwai mutum 292,194 'yan Nijeriya waɗanda suke hijira a maƙwabtan ƙasashe da wasu kuma 2,046,604 'yan gudun hijirar da suke fake a cikin ƙasa duk

[11] Duba Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*, pp. 1-2; Jason Warner and Charlotte Hulme, "The Islamic State in Africa: Estimating Fighter Numbers in Cells Across the Continent," *CTCSentinel* (August 2018), shafuka. 21-22.

[12] Duba Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*, Shafi na. 2 da Ratayen C; Jason Warner and Charlotte Hulme, "The Islamic State in Africa: Estimating Fighter Numbers in Cells Across the Continent," shafuka na 21-23. JAS tana da wani reshenta na 'yan tawaye a tafkin Cadi. Duba Remadji Hoinathy, "Is counter-terrorism history repeating itself in Lake Chad Basin?" ISS Today, 15 Ga Afrilu 2020.

[13] Duba Bassim Al-Hussaini,"Nigeria: ISWAP, Terror Group in Nigeria, Rebrands, Reversing Tradition," a jaridar *Premium Times* (Nigeria), 27 ga Fabuairu 2020; Jacob Zenn, "Islamic State in West Africa Province's Factional Disputes and the Battle with Boko Haram," Jamestown Foundation Terrorism Monitor vol. 18(6), Maris, 2020.

[14] Abdulkareem Haruna, "How Boko Haram killed 47 Nigerian soldiers – Official," *Premium Times*, 24 ga Maris, 2020; Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*, shafi na. 2.

[15] Duba Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing th shafi na Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*.

[16] Duba Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Facing the Challenge of the Islamic State in West Africa Province*.

[17] Duba cikin Jacob Zenn, "The Humanitarian Dilemma Around the Military's 'Super Camp' Strategy in Nigeria," Council on Foreign Relations, 5 ga Satumba 2019, https://www.cfr.org/blog/humanitarian-dilemma-around-militarys-super-camp-strategy-nigeria

[18] Motunrayo Ogundipe, "Military decision to set up super camps responsible for recent Boko Haram attacks -Borno Gov" *NigerianEye*, 25 ga Agusta 2019;Reuters, "Islamic State fills the void in Nigeria as soldiers retreat to 'super camps'," 16 ga Satumba 2019.

[19] Duba Jadawalin, IOM and NEMA, *Nigeria – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30(Disamba 2019)*, 7 ga Maris 2020, shafi na 7.

a arewa-maso-gabas.[20] A cikin su waɗanda ke fake a cikin gida, fiye da 1,670,000 'yan jihar Barno ne sannan kuma kashi 55 cikin ɗari daga cikinsu yara ne kuma cikinsu yara mata sun ɗan ɗaram ma maza.[21]

1.2 BIN DIDDIGI

Mahukunta a Nijeriya har yanzu ba su nuna wani gamsasshen yunƙuri na ƙoƙarin bincike tare da hukunta masu laifi a cikin 'yan Boko Haram da sojojin nijeriya kamar yadda dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa suka tanadar ba. A tsakanin shekara ta 2009 zuwa ta 2018, gwamnatin nijeriya ta kafa kwamitocin bincike fiye da 20 domin binciko zarge-zargen irin waɗannan laifukan amma babu alamun cewa ana da niyyar tabbatar da gaskiya tare da hukunta masu laifin.[22]

Mahukuntan Nijeriyar sun yi iƙirarin cewa kwamitoci biyun da aka kafa a 2017 wani yunƙuri ne na tabbatar da an hukunta waɗanda suka aikata laifukan yaƙi a cikin sojoji da kuma 'Yan kato-da-gora na CJTF amma kuma hakan ba gaskiya ba ne. Wannan haka yake domin kuwa kwamitin bincike na musamman na farko (SBOI) wanda babban hafsan mayaƙan ƙasa ya kafa a watan Maris na 2017 ya kammala "bincikensa" bayan wata biyu; ba a buga rahoton sakamakon binciken ba amma a cikin tsakurensa da aka bai wa 'yan jarida an ƙaryata yawancin zarge-zargen take haƙƙin Bil-adaman da da ma ake yin su walau ga wani mutum guda ko ga al'umma da yawa. Shi ma kwamiti na biyun wato kwamitin bincike na shugaban ƙasa (PIP a taƙaice) ya saurari koke-koke tare da bincike a kansu sannan ya miƙa rahotonsa ga Fadar Shugaban Ƙasa a watan Faburairu, 2018. Ba a bayyana wannan rahoton ga jama'a ba kuma yadda PIP ɗin ya gudanar da aikinsa bai nuna alamar akwai niyyar tabbatar tare da hukunta masu laifin ba.[23]

Dangane da 'Yan Boko Haram ɗin da ake zargi kuwa, a shekara ta 2017 da ta 2018 Nijeriya ta gurfanar da su ƙungiya-ƙungiya a gaban Babbar Kotun Tarayya ta Abuja wadda ta yi zamanta a Barikin Soja na Wawa a Kainji, jihar Neja. An yi shari'ar ɗaruruwan mutane a kotun wucin gadi da aka yi a kusa da wajen tsarewa na barikin cikin kwana biyu zuwa huɗu. Wannan shari'ar bogin an yi ta ne kurum domin rufe laifin sojojin da suke tsare da mutanen da ba su da laifin komai da kuma gazawar mahukunta a Nijeriya wajen gano ainihin masu laifin tare da hukunta su (duba rubutun da aka yi wa kala a shafi na 41 don ƙarin bayani).[24] Da ma an tsara gudanar da shari'a ga waɗanda ke tsare a barikin soja na Giwa a shekara ta 2019 amma an yi ta ɗaga zaman sau da yawa.

Kotun hukunta manyan laifuka na duniya (ICC) ta ɗan fara yunƙurin fara nazarin al'amarin nan na Nijeriya a watan Nuwamba 2010. A rahotonta na shekara-shekara na 2019 game da ɗan binciken da Kotun ICC ta yi, ofishin mai shigar da kara ya bayyana cewa "babu alamun hukumomin suna binciken da ya dace tare da hukunta laifukan da ofishin ya gano."[25] Har yanzu dai Kotun ba ta yanke shawarar ko za ta binciki lamarin ba.

1.3 MATSAYIN YARA DANGANE DA RIKICIN TADA KAYAR

Kwamitin Tsaro na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ya fitar da matsayin da ya zartar a kan matsayin da ya kamata a bai wa yara dangane da rikice-rikicen da suka danganci tada kayar baya a shekara ta 1999 inda ya nuna damuwa kan keta haddin yara da ake yi yayin rikicin ta'addanci. Kwamitin ya kuma yi kira ga Sakataren Majalisar da ya gabatar da rahoto a shekara mai shigowa domin samar da mafita kan lamarin cikin ajandarsa na samar da zaman lafiya da tsaro.[26] Bayan shekara shida (wato a shekara ta 2005) kwamitin ya samar da hanyar sanya ido da bayar da rahoto (MRM) wanda aka ɗora wa alhakin taskace tare da bayar da rahoto a kan abubuwa shida na aikata ba daidai ba da kuma sanar da Sakataren Majalisar domin ya rubuta tare da aika wa Majalisar sunayen duk masu aikata laifukan. Ita kuma majalisar sai ta ɗauki mataki a kansu, walau dakarun gwamnati ne ko kuma wasunsu.[27] Su waɗannan laifuka shidan su ne: shigar da mutane soja ala tilas; kisa da nakasa mutane; fyaɗe da dangoginsa; yin garkuwa da mutane; kai hari a makarantu da asibitoci; da kuma hana ma'aikatan agaji shiga wuraren da ake rikici. In banda abu na ƙarshe (hana

[20] UNHCR, Nigeria Situation, https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/nigeriasituation (An binciko shi ranar 11 Mayu, 2020).
[21] Jadawalin IOM and NEMA, *Nigeria – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30(Disamba 2019)*, 7 ga Maris 2020, shafuka. 5-8.
[22] Domin cikakken nazari kan tsare-tsare a matakin tarayya, duba rahoton Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*.
[23] Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*.
[24] Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*.
[25] Kotun Duniya, ofishin mai gabatar da ƙara, *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities—2019*, 5 ga Disamba 2019, sakin layi na. 199. Ofishin mai gabatar da ƙara ya ce ya gano laifuka guda goma, 7 daga ciki sun danganci 'Yan Boko Haram ne sannan 3 kuma sun danganci jami'an tsaron Nijeriya. Sakin layi na 189.
[26] Duba Kwamitin Tsaro na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya, ƙudiri mai lamba1261 (1999).
[27] Don ƙarin bayani, duba Kwamitin Tsaro na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya, ƙudiri mai lamba 1612 (2005).

ma'aikatan agaji shiga), duk sauran aika-aika ne na tunzurarwa daga 'yan ta'adda.

Tun lokacin da rikicin Arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya ya ɓarke, Babban Sakataren majalisar dinkin duniya yana sanar da Kwamitin yadda rikicin ke shafar yara, har kuma da cikin rahoton shekara-shekaran da ke nazarin rikice-rikicen duniya baki ɗaya wanda na baya-bayan nan da aka wallafa shi ne na watan Yuni shekara ta 2019; da kuma cikin rahoton da aka yi a kan Nijeriya kaɗai a watan Afirilu, 2017.[28] A yanzu haka, Babban Sakataren ya lissafa 'Yan Boko Haram cikin masu aikata dukka laifuka biyar ɗin nan na tunzurarwa. Su kuma 'Yan Ƙato-da-gora (CJTF), an zarge su da shigar da yara aikin soja.[29] Su kuma sojojin Nijeriya ba a zarge su da kowanne laifi ba duk da laifuka irin su kisa da fyaɗe da hana ma'aikatan jinƙai shiga wuraren da ake rikici. Duk da yake kwamitin MRM ya taka rawar gani wajen tattara bayanai dangane da abubuwan da suke faruwa, ana zarginsa da amfani da hanyoyin auna laifi mabambanta a maimakon amfani da hanya guda sahihiya ga kowa.[30]

Rahotannin na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya sun gaza samar da bayanai filla-filla dangane da rikicin na Arewa-maso-gabashin Nijeriya, kamar yawan mutanen da aka yi garkuwa da su da kuma yaran da aka tilasta wa shiga aikin soja.[31] Rashin samun damar shiga wasu gurare sakamakon ayyukan 'Yan Boko Haram da kuma Sojojin Nijeriya shi ke yin tarnaƙi ga yunƙurin Majalisar na samun cikakku kuma sahihan bayanai da za su taimaka mata wajen fito da dukkan laifukan da ake yi wa yara. Wannan shi ya haifar da ƙarancin bayanai dangane da laifukan da ake aikatawa irin su sace mutane musamman ma yara kamar yadda aka bayyana a babi na biyu. Wannan na nuni da cewa akwai ƙarancin tattara bayanai domin ko yawan mutanen da aka kashe a wannan rikicin babu tabbas a kansa. Akan samu bambancin adadin mutanen da aka kashe ya kai fiye da dubu goma.[32]

Yankin Arewa-maso-gabas shima ya fitar da ajazancin kwamitin na MRM. Duk da bayanai kan laifuka iri shida da kwamitin ke ƙoƙarin yi tare da kwatanta su shekara bayan shekara kamar dogewa a kan yin kasafin kuɗi da samar da ma'aikata da kuma tabbatar da samun hanyar shiga ta samu, duk waɗannan abubuwa babu su a zahiri. Kwamitin ya gaza fahimtar dangankar da ke tsakanin laifukan. Wani lokaci, laifin da wani ɓangare ya yi kan sa ɗayan ɓangaren ya aikata wani laifin ba makawa. Haka kuma akwai gazawa wajen samar da muryoyin yaran da aka ci wa zarafi domin waƙa a bakin mai ita ta fi daɗi.

Manufar wannan rahoto ita ce cike wannan giɓi ta hanyar yin ƙarin haske da ginawa a kan ayyukan da aka yi a baya dangane da take haƙƙin yara.[33] Ya kuma yi nazarin yadda take haƙƙin wani kan haifar da karin take haƙƙin yaran da a da ma suke a hannun 'Yan Boko Haram. Haka kuma za a nazarci ko sojojin Nijeriya sun riƙa tsare yaran ba tare da haƙƙi ba a cikin tsawon lokacin da suka sha wahala a hannun 'Yan Boko Haram. Bugu da ƙari za a duba gazawar da ake da ita wajen taimaka wa yaran domin kwantar musu da hankali tare da sanya su ko mayar da su makaranta bayan sun sha azaba a hannun Boko Haram a matsayin 'mayaka' ko 'matan aure.'

[28] Duba rahoton Sakatare Janar a kan yara da yaƙi da makamai a Nijeriya, 10 ga Afrilu 2017; da kuma Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/73/907–S/2019/509, 20 ga Juni 2019.
[29] Duba ofishin Manzon Sakatar Janar a kan Yara da Rikicin Makamai a Nijeriya, https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/where-we-work/other-countries/nigeria/. A 2017, 'Yan Ƙato-da-gora sun sa hannun a kan shirin daina amfani da yara a rikicin. Duba rahoton UNICEF, "Civilian joint task force in northeast Nigeria signs action plan to end recruitment of children," 15 ga Satumba 2017.
[30] Duba , Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, et al., "Joint letter to the UN Secretary-General on children and armed conflict," 24 ga Mayu 2019, https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/24/joint-letter-un-secretary-general-children-and-armed-conflict; World Vision, "Why we need naming and shaming," 5 ga Agusta 2019, https://www.wvi.org/stories/it-takes-world/why-we-need-naming-and-shaming
[31] Kwatanta, UNICEF, "More than 1,000 children in northeastern Nigeria abducted by Boko Haram since 2013,"13 ga Afiriul 2018; da Rahoton Babban sakatare a kan yara da rikice-rikicen ta'addanci a Nijeriya na ranar 10 ga Afiriul 2017, sakin layi na. 69 ("[A tsakanin watan Oktoba 2015 da Juni 2016, Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ta taskace bayanan yara 8,707 waɗanda ko dai aka ceto su ko suka gudo ko kuma aka hannunta su ga jami'an tsaron Nijeriya … , 2,506 daga cikinsu (maza 1,148 sannan mata 1,358) an ce 'Yan Boko Haram ne suka yi garkuwa da su.").
[32] Duba Council on Foreign Relations, Nigeria Security Tracker, 1 ga Fabuairu 2020 (an ƙiyasta sama da mace-mace 69,000), https://on.cfr.org/2LioeU7; UNICEF, Emergencies: Nigeria (more than 20,000 killed), https://uni.cf/3cqo1Ky; OCHA, About OCHA Nigeria (more than 36,000 killed), https://bit.ly/2WnB0XR (all figures from 1 May 2020); Andalou Agency, "100,000 killed by Boko Haram, Nigerian governor says," 13 Ga Faburairu 2017; Jacob Zenn, "Where will Boko Haram go next after ten years of moving around?" *African Arguments*, 23 July 2019 (death toll of at least 30,000, while saying "observers suggest the real total could be closer to 70,000").
[33] Global Coalition to Protection Education from Attack (GCPEA), *"I Will Never Go Back to School": The Impact of Attacks on Education for Nigerian Women and Girls*, Oktoba 2018; Human Rights Watch, "*They Didn't Know if I Was Alive or Dead": Military Detention of Children for Suspected Boko Haram Involvement in A arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya*, Satumba 2019; Human Rights Watch, *"They Set the Classrooms on Fire"*.

TANADIN DOKOKIN DUNIYA GAME DA KARIYA GA YARA

Akwai tanadi na musamman da dokokin duniya suka yi dangane da samar da kariya ga yara kuma Nijeriya ta amince da su ciki har da CRC da ACRWC da kuma Yarjejeniyar Geneva ta biyu kan hana rikicin ta'addanci tsakanin ƙasa da ƙasa.

A ƙarƙashin yarjejeniyar CRC, an bayyana yaro a matsayin duk wani wanda ke ƙasa da shekara 18.[34] Daga cikin haƙƙoƙin yara da CRC ke ƙoƙarin karewa akwai samar wa yaran da ilimi da ingantaccen tsarin kiwon lafiya da tsare su daga duk wata cutarwa a kan jikinsu ko ƙwaƙwalwarsu da hana a tsare su a kurkuku da kuma hana azabtar da su.[35] A yayin rikicin da ya shafi amfani da makami, an wajabta wa jama'a da su tabbatar da sun samar da kariya ga yara tare da tabbatar da an mayar da su ga hayyacinsu da samar musu da walwala ko ta halin ƙaƙa.[36]

Ɗaya yarjejeniyar ta tabbatar da kare haƙƙoƙin yara mai suna CRC-OP-AC a taƙaice wadda Nijeriya ta amince da ita ta wajabta wa ƙasashe da su tabbatar sun hana sojojinsu ɗaukar yara aikin soja da ma duk wasu ayyukan da suka shafi tayar da hankali. Haka kuma yarjejeniyar ta buƙaci da a tabbatar wata ƙungiyar mayaƙa ba ta ɗauki yara aikin soja ba.[37]

A cikin yarjejeniyar ACRWC ta yankin Afirka, an bayyana yaro da cewa, "shi ne duk wani mutum wanda bai kai shekara 18 da haihuwa ba" kuma su ma kamar yadda abin yake a CRC, a dukkan abin da za a yi wanda ya shafi yara, "za a yi shi ne ta yadda zai samar da jin daɗi da walwala ga yaran".[38] Wannan ya ƙunshi dukkan haƙƙoƙin yara irin na CRC har da waɗanda suka shafi rikice-rikicen da ake amfani da makamai da kuma waɗanda aka raba su da muhallansu.[39]

A ƙarƙashin dokar agaji ta ƙasa da ƙasa tsari na biyu, "tilas ne a tabbatar an bai wa yara kulawa da taimakawar da suke buƙata".[40] Abubuwan da musamman ake so a tabbatar musu sun haɗa da: "tsare su daga fyaɗe da dangoginsa da basu 'yanci daidai gwargwado da samar musu da ilimi da da abinci da kiwon lafiya tare da ɗauke su daga guraren da babu zaman lafiya zuwa gurin da ake zaune lafiya."[41] Shigar da yara 'yan ƙasa da shekara 15 inda ake tashin hankali ɗaya ne daga cikin laifukan yaƙi.[42]

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34 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), doka ta 1. Nijeriya ta sa hannu a CRC ranar 19 ga Afrilu 1991.
35 CRC, doka ta 24, 28, and 37.
36 CRC, doka ta 38 and 39.
37 CRC-OP-AC, doka ta 1-4. Nigeria signed the CRC-OP-AC in 2000 and ratified on 25 September 2012.
38 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), doka ta 2, 4. Nigeria ratified the ACRWC on 23 June 2001.
39 ACRWC, doka ta 22, 23, 25.
40 Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 7 Ga Disamba 1978, doka ta 4(3).
41 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Customary IHL: Rule 135. Children.
42 Protocol II, doka ta 4(3); Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum of the International Criminal Court, ratified by Nigeria on 27 September 2001, doka ta 8(2)(e)(vii).

Yara suna gyara dabino a wani shago a sansanin Bakasi a ranar 6 ga watan Yuli 2017 a jihar Barno © Stefan Heunis/AFP via Getty Images

LABARIN E.G., YARINYA 'YAR SHEKARA 17 DaGA WANI ƘAUYEN ƘARAMAR HUKUMAR MADAGALI JIHAR ADAMAwa[43]

'Yan Boko Haram sun yi garkuwa da E.G. bayan ta kai matakin karatu na ƙaramar sakandare kuma suka riƙe ta daga 2014 har zuwa 2018 sannan ta kuɓuto tare da 'ya 'ya biyu da ta haifa yayin da take tsare. Ga bayanin da ta yi game da abubuwan da suka faru da ita:

"Mun kwana uku a cikin daji muna gudu a shekara ta 2014, lokacin da 'Yan Boko Haram suka kai hari a garin Gulak. Duk ƙafafuwanmu suka kumbura… Ana cikin haka sai 'yan Boko Haram suka tsayar da mu suka komo da mu garin Gulak a cikin motocinsu. Suka mayar da wani gida a matsayin kurkuku inda har suka tsare mu a ciki sai da muka yi wata uku… Suka zazzage mu suka kira mu da kafirai saboda mu Kiristoci ne. An tilasta mu da mu riƙa koyon karatun Alƙur'ani kullum sau uku a rana.

Wata rana sai suka fito da ni suka tambaye ni ko ina da aure. Na ce musu ina da shi duk da ba hakan ba ne. Suka ƙi amincewa da ni kuma suka aurar da ni ga ɗayansu. Suka mayar da ni cikin gidan sannan suka yi ɗan ƙwarya-ƙwaryan biki na kimanin minti 20. Sai suka ɗauke ni zuwa Sambisa can inda Shekau yake, a can na tarar da wanda suka ce sun 'aura' mini.

Shi ɗin mugun 'miji' ne wanda kullum dukana ya riƙa yi saboda ban koyi Alƙur'ani ba. Abin da na riƙa yi kullum shi ne sallah da zuwa Islamiyya da kuma girki idan an sami abinci domin ba zuwa ko'ina hatta ziyara ga abokai…Abin ba daɗi sam domin na gane wa idona horo iri-iri kama daga harbewa da jefewa har ya zuwa zanewa da bulala. Na taɓa ganin inda aka haƙa rami aka saka wani inda aka bar kansa kawai a waje sannan aka jefe shi sai da ya mutu saboda ya yi fyaɗe. Wata rana kuma na ga inda aka yi wa wani bulala 80 duk bayansa cike da jini…

Sai ni da wasu mata muka fara shirya yadda za mu gudu. A ranar sai mu 10 muka shirya fita da tsakar dare amma sai ɗaya ta tona mana asiri 'yan Boko Haram suka yi mana kwanton ɓauna a hanyar da muka shirya bi. Mun yi sa'a sai muka ɓata hanya kaɗan saboda duhu amma duk da haka suka ji motsinmu suka kuma far mana suka kama uku daga cikinmu sauran kuma muka tsira. Ga ni da ɗana ɗan shekara biyu a goye da 'yata 'yar wata huɗu riƙe a hannu…

Da muka yi kusa da sansanin sojoji suke sai 'Yan Boko Haram suka koma. Sai muka kwana a waje kusa da sansanin sojojin sai da da gari ya waye. Mun ƙi isa wajensu da daddare ne saboda kada su harbe mu tsammanin mu 'yan ƙuna-baƙin-wake ne. Washe-gari harbin bindiga na sojojin ne ya ta da mu daga barci. Da suka hango muna barci sai suka fara harbi a iska mu kuma da muka farka sai muka ƙi gudu. Suka kira mu sai muka ƙarasa sannan suka tambaye mu muka ba su labarinmu baki ɗaya.

Suka ba mu ruwa muka yi wanka saboda duk jikinmu datti ne da ƙuje-ƙuje —mu bakwai ɗin. Suka ba mu abinci sannan suka kai mu sansanin 'yan gudun hijira na Bama. Ma'aikatan sansanin sai suka kai mu asibiti aka ɗauki fitsari da jininmu suka auna, bayan wasu 'yan awanni, sai suka ce mu tafi ba mu da matsala. Aka ba mu masauki, mutum uku a kowane ɗaki sannan suka ba mu dawa mudu 12, wake mudu ɗaya da man girki da gishiri da kuma tattase amma babu shinkafa.…Haka aka riƙa yi mana duk wata duk da ba isarmu yake ba domin mukan ɗiba mu sayar mu sayo kifi da iccen girki. Tukwane kuwa sai da muka roƙa aka ba mu.

Sojoji sun sha kawo mana hari lokacin da muke a Sambisa, sai a ɓoye mu don kada su gan mu su tafi da mu. Ta haka ne wata rana harsashi ya ƙwato ya kashe wata mata.

A sansanin 'yan gudun hijira na Bama, ban sami mai rarrashi bare kwantar mini da hankali ba. Ana cikin haka bayan wata huɗu sai mahaifina ya zo ya mayar da ni gida a ƙaramar hukumar Madagali. Bayan mako ɗaya kuma sai wata ƙungiyar Kiristoci ta zo ta ɗauke mu zuwa Jos inda suka yi mana addu'a na tsawon kwana uku. Suka tambayi labarinmu sannan suke shawarce mu da kada mu yarda wannan ya yi tasiri a rayuwarmu. Suka gaya mana mu masu 'ya'ya da kada mu huce haushinmu a kansu, a maimakon haka, mu ƙaunace su. Shi kenan taimakon da muka samu.

Da mahaifina ya zo Bama wajena bai gane ni saboda tsananin ramata. Ni ne na gane shi na ruga na rungume shi yana cike da mamaki. Bayan ya ƙara kallona, sai ya gane ni. Duk muka fashe da kuka. Haka ita ma mahaifiyata muka yi da ita da na isa gida. Na ji daɗi matuƙa ganin na koma gida.

Na so in koma makaranta amma babu hali saboda rashin kuɗi. Su ma iyayena bas u da shi. Babban taimakon da za a iya mini shi ne a mayar da ni makaranta. Har yanzu harkar tsaro ba ta inganta a yankinmu ba domin mukan ji ƙarar bindigogi yayin da 'yan Boko Haram suka kawo hari a ƙauyukan da ke kewayenmu. Ba ma iya zuwa gonakinmu na nesa da gari sai dai na kusa".

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[43] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 ga Janeru 2020. Saboda wannan rahoton da sauran makamancinsa ne ya sa Amnesty International ba da yi amfani da cikakken suna na waɗanda aka tattauna da su ba saboda ɓoye sirri.

2. CIN ZARAFI NA ‘YAN BOKO HARAM

> **“Wani lokaci nakan farka daga barci da tunanin ‘Yan Boko Haram sun zo inda nake. Ƙanwata takan fasa ihu yayin barci… Ina son ‘yan Boko Haram su daina kawo hare-hare don mu samu mu koma gida.”**
>
> Maganar wani yaro ɗan shekara15 daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Kala/Balge, jihar Barno wanda ‘yan Boko Haram suka kai hari wajensu sau da dama har sai da suka yi hijira zuwa sansanin ‘yan Gudun Hijira na Rann wanda shi ma ya fuskanci hare-hare sau da dama. Wasu daga cikin iyalan gidan suna hijira a wajen Maiduguri.[44]

> **“Wani Ɗan Boko Haram da ya gan ni sai ya gaya wa Amir cewa yana so ya aure ni, kuma suka aurar da ni gare shi. Na yi baƙin cikin hakan saboda a ganina ban isa aure ba.”**
>
> Maganar wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 15 daga garin Minchika a jihar Adamawa wadda aka sace ta, ta kuma zauna a hannun ‘yan Boko Haram tsawon shekara huɗu cikin auren dole kafin ta samu ta gudu bayan da ta ce za ta samo iccen girki.[45]

‘Yan Boko Haram sun aikata laifuka ga yara maza da mata tsawon shekara fiye da goma inda suka karya dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa na duniya iri daban-daban. An riƙa cutar da yaran ne ta hanyar kai hari a makarantu da yawan sace su da shigar da kuma ɗaukar su a matsayin mayaƙa da kuma auren dole. Wasu daga cikin waɗannan laifukan kamar sace su da sanya su aikin soja suna nan ƙunshe cikin a rahotannin Amnesty International da na Ƙungiyar Rajin kare Haƙƙin bil-Adama ta Human Rights Watch, da ma na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya. Amma dai kamar an ƙaranta girman lamarin da yawa inda aka mayar da hankali a kan inda abin ya fi ƙazanta kurum aka manta da cewa abin kullum yana ci gaba da faruwa.

Wasu yaran sun zama mayaƙan Boko Haram saboda wa’azi, ko saboda wasu kuma saboda cusa musu ra’ayin daga ‘yan gidansu ko abokansu ko don saboda kuɗi ko matsayi da zasu samu. Sai da fa, da yawa daga cikinsu da ƙarfi aka sanya su. Akwai yara sosai cikin sojojin Boko Haram da “matansu” da aka shigar da su ta hanyar tsoratarwa sakamakon kisan iyayensu ko nuna musu horo iri daban-daban ko ta hanyar kashe duk wanda ya nemi guduwa.

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[44] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 ga Janairu 2020.
[45] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 ga Janairu 2020.

Ayyukan ‘Yan Boko Haram sun saɓa wa dokokin agaji da na kare haƙƙin yara na duniya.[46] Wasu ayyukan Boko Haram laifukan yaki ne, wadanda suke zama tubalin cin zarafin yara da kuma karin cin zarafi sakamakon rahin sanin makama na hukumomin Nijeriya.

MATSAYIN LAIFUKAN ‘YAN BOKO HARAM A ƘARƘASHIN DOKOKIN ƘASA DA ƘASA

Matsayin ayyukan ‘yan Boko Haram a dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa shi ne na laifukan yaƙi da na keta haƙƙin bil-Adama.

Laifukan yaƙi babbar saɓawa ce ga dokokin bayar da agaji na ƙasa da ƙasa a kowane irin rikicin da ya shafi amfani da makami ko na cikin gida ne ko kuwa na ƙasa da ƙasa ne. Kamar dai yadda aka yi bayani a babi na 1, Amnesty International na ganin halin da ake ciki a Arewa-maso-gabashin a matsayin rikicin cikin gida na amfani da makami tun a watan Mayu 2013. Dukkan laifukan da muka tattauna a wannan babin sun faru ne bayan wannan lokacin kuma yawancinsu laifukan yaƙi ne. Waɗannan sun haɗa da ‘hani kan kisan gilla da yanke wa mutum wata gaɓa da azabtarwa da garkuwa da mutane ta hanyar sace su da kai wa fararen hula hari ciki har da yara maza da mata da kai hari ga masu bayar da agaji da kai hari ga makarantu da fyaɗe da amfani da yara a matsayin sojoji.[47]

Laifukan keta haƙƙin bil-Adama wasu ayyuka ne da aka haramta su kuma duk wanda ya aikata su ya cancanci hukunci musammamn ma idan an aikata su ne ga fararen hula .[48] A shekara a ta 2015, Amnesty International ta fahimci cewa ‘yan Boko Haram sun shirya wa kai hare-hare kan fararen hula kuma ta yi hakan cikin tsari kuma da yawa. [49] Irin wannan harin ya ci gaba da aukuwa har aka gudanar da wannan bincike kuma har aka zo kan rubuta wannan rahoton. Dangane da rahotannin Amnesty International na baya da kuma wannan, wannan ƙungiyar na ganin ya kamata a kama tare da hukunta mayaƙan Boko Haram da kwamondojinsu saboda aikata laifukan yaƙi irin su kisan kai da bautarwa da da kulle mutane a gidan yari da hana ‘yanci da azabtarwa da fyaɗe da auren dole da sauran makamantansu.[50]

A nasa ɗan binciken farko-farko, ofishin mai hukunci na Kotun Hukunta Manyan laifuka na Duniya (ICC) ta gano irin waɗannan laifukan yaƙin kuma ya ce ya kamata a ci gaba tare da kamala bincken. Aƙalla dai ‘Yan Boko Haram sun aikata laifukan yaƙin da suka shafi kisa da kuma azabtarwa.[51]

2.1 YAWAITA YIN GARKUWA

‘Yan Boko Haram sun kame yara maza da mata da yawa yayin kai hare-hare tare da ƙwace gurare daga hannun hukumomin Nijeriya har ma da guraren da hukumomin suka janye bias radin kansu.[52] Ƙiyasi na waɗanda Boko Haram suka sace yana banbanta sosai, amma yawancin alkaluman suna rage yawan sace mutane da ‘yan Boko Haram suke yi.

An mayar da hankali matuƙa a kan yaran masu yawa da aka sace su a lokaci guda. Wannan ya haɗa da sace yara 276 ‘yan makarantar Chibok a watan Afirilu, 2014 da fiye da yara 300 da aka sace a makarantar firamare na Damamsak a harin watan Maris, shekara ta 2015 da ‘yan mata 111 da aka sace a yayin hari a kan Makarantar Sakandaren ‘yan mata a garin Dapchi a shekara ta 2018.[53] A wannan binciken, Amnesty International ta fi mayar da hankali a kan garkuwar da aka yi da yara wanda ba a yayata a kafafen watsa labarai ba kuma ba a damu da su ba walau a cikin gida ko a waje don samo bayanansu da bayyana su ga duniya tare da neman a bi musu kadi. Koda yake wasu daga cikin waɗanda aka yi garkuwa da su ɗin sun kuɓuto sun dawo, har yanzu akwai da yawansu da ba a san halin da suke ciki ba.

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 44 waɗanda suka ce ‘yan Boko Haram sun yi garkuwa da su suna yara. Haka kuma waɗanda aka tattauna da su sun yi bayanin cewa akwai ko dai ‘yan’uwa ko kuma

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[46] Protocol II, doka ta 4(3); CRC, doka ta 38-39; ACRWC, doka ta 22, 25.
[47] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(c) and 8(2)(e).
[48] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7.
[49] Amnesty International, *“Our job is to shoot, slaughter, and kill”*, shafuka na. 25-26.
[50] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7. Ana iya duba Amnesty International, *“Our job is to shoot, slaughter, and kill”*; Amnesty International, *Nigeria: Trapped in the cycle of violence*; da kuma Amnesty International, *“They betrayed us*”.
[51] ICC Office of the Prosecutor, *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities—2013*, Watan Nuwamba 2013, sakin layi na 209-210; ICC Office of the Prosecutor, *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities—2019*, 5 ga Disamba 2019, sakin layi na 178, 181 da kuma 189.
[52] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(c)(iii) and 8(2)(e)(i) (war crimes), and doka ta 7(1)(i) and 7(1)(k) (crimes against humanity).
[53] For more, see GCPEA, “*I Will Never Go Back to School*”; Human Rights Watch, “*They Set the Classrooms on Fire*”; Amnesty International, “Nigeria: Security forces failed to act on warnings about Boko Haram attack hours before abduction of schoolgirls,” 20 Maris 2018; Amnesty International, “Nigerian authorities failed to act on warnings about Boko Haram raid on school,” 9 May 2014.

abokansu 49 waɗanda har yanzu babu labarinsu, daga cikinsu akwai 'yan mata 38 da yara maza 11.[54] Wasu lokutan, ko da mutum da kansa ya bi 'yan Boko Haram ɗin, 'yan'uwansa na iya cewa garkuwa da shi aka yi saboda dalilai na zamantakewa.[55] Akwai mutane da dama musamman ma maza waɗanda suka faɗi da bakinsu cewa da kansu suka bi 'yan Boko Haram wanda hakan na nuni da cewa an fi tilasta wa mata ''shiga" Boko Haram.

"Wani yaro ɗan Michika a jihar Adamawa ɗan shekara 11 ya ba da labarinsa inda yake cewa "lokacin da 'yan Boko Haram suka zo sai suka sa wa kakana bindiga a kai suka ce za su kashe shi idan ya ƙi bari su tafi da ni da mahaifiyata da kuma kawuna ba. Sai ya ƙyale su suka tafi da mu suka kai mu can Sambisa."[56]

Yaron yana ɗaya daga cikin yara 24 waɗanda Amnesty International ta tattauna da su waɗanda aka yi garkuwa da su daga ƙananan hukumomin Michika da Madagali a jihar Adamawa musamman a 2014 da 2015. Daga tattaunawar da aka yi da yara da kuma iyayen yara, an fahimci cewa an yi garkuwa da yara da dama a wajen.[57] Da yawa za ka ji sun ce suna da 'yan'uwa 4 zuwa 10 waɗanda aka tafi da su kuma da yawansu sun shekara 4 a can, har da E.G. wadda labarinta ke can baya a cikin wannan rahoton. Amnesty International ta tattauna da wata mata 'yar shekara 18 wadda aka yi garkuwa da ita tun tana 'yar shekara 13 daidai ta gama firamare kenan a 2014. Hakan ya faru ne lokacin da ta yi jinyar antinta a asibitin Michika. Suna dawowa garin Gulak:

> **sai 'Yan Boko Haram suka kawo hari… Gashi ni ma ba na jin daɗin jikina a lokacin saboda zaman asibitin da na yi. Ni da antina muna kwance kowa ya gudu ya bar mu, sai 'Yan Boko Haram suka zo gidan suka tafi da ni suka bar antina domin ta tsufa ba ta da amfani a gare su.**
>
> **Suka saka mu a cikin wani ɗaki wanda suka mayar da shi kurkuku mu kamar talatin. Bayan kamar wata guda sai suka fito da mu baki ɗaya suka ce sun aurar da mu… Suka kai ni wajen "mijina" wanda a ranar na fara ganinsa… Bayan wata guda da suka ji labarin cewa sojoji za su shigo sai suka loda mu matan duka a motocinsu suka tafi da mu .[58]**

A ƙarshe dai ta samu ta kuɓuta a cikin tsakiyar 2018 bayan ta yi fiye da shekara 4 a hannunsu.

Rahotannin Amnesty International na baya da binciken nan da aka gudanar sun tabbatar da cewa a jihar Barno ma musamman gurаren Gwoza, an yi garkuwa da 'yan mata da matan aure masu ƙuruciya da yawan gaske yayin hare-haren 2014; haka ma a Bama a watan Satumba 2014; da kuma a Baga a da kewaye a watan Janairu 2015.[59] An fi sace mata sosai koda yake an kama yara mazan ma da yawa a Baga da kewaye. Duk da yake harin ya janyo hankalin jama'a matuƙa, amma an fi mayar da hankali a kan kashe-kashen da aka yi ba sace mutane ba. Haka kuma, ba a ji ɗuriyar sace yaran da aka yi a ƙauyukan da ke kewaye da Baga ɗin ba; har yawancinsu suka shekara kamar biyar ba a san inda suke ba. Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum uku daga ƙauyen Doro wanda ke a yankin na Baga kuma suka ce an tafi musu da yara da yawa, har wani ya ƙiyasta cewa za su kai 60.[60] Har yanzu babu labarin da yawa daga cikinsu.

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mata 5 da maza biyu duka tsofaffi a garin Baga waɗanda suka kasa gudu lokacin da 'yan Boko Haram suka kawo hari a 2015. Matan sun ba da labarin cewa yayin da 'yan Boko Haram ɗin suka ƙwace garin sai suka tara ɗaruruwan mata a cikin gidaje sannan daga baya suka tafi da duk masu sauran ƙuruciya a cikinsu. A cewar wata mata 'yar shekara 65 wadda tana cikin waɗanda aka riƙe su na tsawon mako guda, sun ce ko dai su aure su ko kuma su kyautar da su ga wanda suka ga dama. Ta ƙara da cewa "sun tafi da ɗaya daga cikin surukaina kuma har yanzu ba mu san inda take ba."[61]

Wata matar kuma 'yar shekara 65 ita ma ta ce 'ya'ya da jikokinta sun samu sun gudu kafin a kawo harin na

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[54] Ba wani da daga cikin wadanda aka tattauna da su dake da alaka da garuruwan: Chibok, Damasak, or Dapchi inda aka sace mutane. Amnesty International ta tattauna da shaidu da suka bayyana cewa sun shaida lokacin da Boko Haram suka sace mutane da dama, yawancinsu 'yan mata, yayin wasu hare-hare, kuma dukkan wadanda suka sace jimilla zasu kai daruruwa. Amnesty International ba ta sanya kiyansu anan ba; anan anyi amfani ne da alkaluman da wadanda aka tattauna dasu suka bayar tare da bayyana sunan wanda aka sace da kuma Karin bayani akan yadda aka sace shi.
[55] Duba, misali,, Hilary Matfess, *Women and the War on Boko Haram: Wives, Weapons, Witnesses*, pp. 93-94, 198.
[56] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 1 Watan Janairu 2020.
[57] Haka kuma duba rahoton Amnesty International, *"Our job is to shoot, slaughter, and kill"*, pp. 71-72 (prior reporting on abductions in Adamawa State).
[58] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 ga Janairu 2020.
[59] Domin duba rahotannin da aka yi a baya duba , rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *"Our job is to shoot, slaughter and kill"*; da kuma rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, "Nigeria: Satellite images show horrific scale of Boko Haram attack on Baga," 15 ga Janairu 2015; da kuma rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, "Nigeria: Nigerian authorities were warned of Boko Haram attacks on Baga and Monguno," 28 ga Janairu 2015. Don ƙarin bayani a kan harin Baga da kuma garkuwa da yara, duba Sarah A. Topol, "Trained to Kill: How Four Boy Soldiers Survived Boko Haram," *New York Times*, 21 ga Juni 2017.
[60] Tattaunawar Amnesty International na ranar 19 ga Janiauy 2020.
[61] Tattaunawar Amnesty International na ranar 13 Disamba 2019.

2015 a garin Baga amma ita an rutsa da ita aka kuma riƙe ta na tsawon wata 2 kafin aka samu sojoji suka ƙwace garin. Ta ce an tafi da 'ya'yan maƙwabtanta da dama. A cewarta "an tafi da mata da yara da yawa kuma har yanzu babu mai maganarsu."[62]

Baya ga irin mutanen da aka sace lokacin manyan hare-haren, an kuma sace yara maza da mata da yawa inda aka riƙa musu ɗauki ɗai-ɗai a ƙauyukan da 'yan Boko Haram suka mamaye. Irin wannan ɗauki ɗai-ɗai ɗin ba a cika mayar da hankali a kansa ba musamman a gurаren da sojoji suka janye. Wani mutum ɗan shekara 60 a ƙauyen ƙaramar Bama a jihar Barno, ya faɗawa Amnesty International da cewa a shekarun baya, 'yan Boko Haram sun nemi da ya ba su auren ɗiyarsa a lokacin tana 'yar shekara 15. Da farko ya ƙi yin hakan amma sai suka ce idan bai amince ba za su kashe shi. "Sai na aura musu ita kuma suka tafi da ita Sambisa," inji shi. "Na ce mata ta yi haƙuri, idan ta samu kafar guduwa, ta gudo ta dawo wajenmu.[63] Har yanzu ba mu ƙara ji daga gare ta ba."

Takalma ke nan a warwatse a gidajen malaman makaranta a Makarantar Sakandaren Gwamnati ta Mata a garin Dapchi, Nijeriya ranar 22 ga Fabrairu 2018, kwanaki kadan bayan da 'yan Boko Haram suka sace fiye da 'yan mata 100. © Aminu Abubakar/AFP via Getty Images

Garkuwa da mutane yana tattare da koma-baya tare da kawo zullumi ga iyalan da abin ya shafa domin 'yan'uwa kan rasa ko wanda aka sacen yana raye ko kuwa a'a. "Ina ta zullumin ko a wane irin hali mahaifiyata da 'yan'uwana suke ciki," a cewar wata yarinya 'yar shekara 16 wadda aka sace ta a wani ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Michika a jihar Adamawa kuma suka rabu da sauran iyalan a Sambisa bayan ta kuɓuto a 2018."[64]

Shi ma wani mutum ɗan shekara 73 daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Dikwa a jihar Barno ya faɗa wa Amnesty International cewa 'Yan Boko Haram sun yi barazanar cutar da iyalansa in har bai "aura" musu jikokinsa mata su uku 'yan shekara 13 zuwa 15 ba. Da iyalan suka yi ta jan ƙafa, sai suka ɗauke su suka tafi da su. "Har yanzu ina ta zullumin halin da rayuwarsu take ciki. Wata ƙila ma suna cikin mawuyacin hali. Yanzu fiye da shekara huɗu ke nan."[65]

Amnesty International ta tattara bayanan yawan mutanen da aka yi garkuwa da su a ƙauyuka da garuruwa 9 na jihar Adamawa da kuma wasu garuruwa da kauyuka 12 a jihar Barno. Daga bayanan da aka tattara, — da sace mutane da yawa da ake yi daga lokaci zuwa lokaci da ɗai-ɗaikun mutanen da ake sacewa—sun yi nuni da cewa adadin UNICEF cewa 'aƙalla yara 1,000 'yan Boko Haram suka sace ya yi kaɗan matuƙa.[66] Ko sace ɗimbin yara da aka yi karo uku na farko kawai ya haɗa jimillar yara 700.[67] Su ma waɗanda aka sace a Baga da Gwoza da Bama da Michika da Gulak da kuma Madagali adadinsu ya kai wannan in ma bai ninka

[62]Tattaunawar Amnesty International na ranar 15 Disamber 2019.
[63] Tattaunawa da Amnesty International, ranar 9 ga Disamba 2019.
[64] Tattaunawa da Amnesty International, ranar 30 ga Disamba 2019.
[65] Tattaunawa da Amnesty International, ranar 14 ga Disamba 2019.
[66] UNICEF, "Boko Haram sun kame yara fiye da 1,000 a arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya tun 2013," 13 Afrilu 2018.
[67] Da akae adadin sun kai 700 an samu 276 daga yaran Chibok; 300 daga Damasak, wanda adadi ne mai hauhawa; da 111 daga Dapchi.

shi ba. Ga kuma waɗanda ake kamawa kullum a inda ‘Yan Boko Haram ke iko da shi.

An ci gaba da sace yara har cikin 2019 da farkon 2020. Ko a harin da ‘yan ISWAP suka kai a watan Faburairu na 2020 kan hanyar Damaturu zuwa Maiduguri, an ce an kashe kimanin mutum 30 sannan aka sace mata da yara da dama waɗanda ba a faɗi adadi ko ƙiyasinsu ba.[68] Wannan matsalar an saba da ita domin kuwa in banda lokutan da aka sace ɗaruruwan yara, ba za ka ji an faɗi adadi ba. Hukumomi sun gaza bada adadin wadanda aka sace, sun kuma gaza bada koda kiyasin wadanda aka sace.

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 12 waɗanda suka gudo daga ƙaramar hukumar Bama a kusan ƙarshen 2019 waɗanda suka bayyana yadda ‘yan Boko Haram suke sace ‘yan mata domin yi musu “auren” dole. Wani mutum ɗan shekara kamar 60 ya ce ‘yan mata da dama ne aka “aurar” kwanan nan cikinsu har da ‘ya’yan ɗan’uwana. Wata rana shi ma sai mayaƙan na Boko Haram suka zo da niyyar auren ‘yarsa. Ya ƙara da cewa “Na same ta, ‘yar shekara 14, tana kuka a gona sai na tambayi dalili. Ta ce, ‘Waɗancan samarin ne suka zo wai za su aure ni ala tilas kai ko kana nan kana ta nomanka.’”[69] Da ta roƙa suka matsa mata sai duk ‘yan gidan suka gudu zuwa barikin Bama da daddare, a can suke hijira a yanzu.[70]

2.2 AMFANI DA YARA A MATSAYIN SOJOJI DA KUMA “MATAN AURE”

Yadda ‘Yan Boko Haram suke amfani da yara a matsayin sojoji da kuma “matan aure” bisa tursasawa abu ne bayyananne kuma taskatacce amma akwai bambanci a kan yawan waɗanda suka tsinci kansu a wannan hali a rahotanni daban-daban. A 2017, Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ta ƙiyasta cewa an yi amfani da yara kimanin 8,000 kuma da yawa daga cikinsu garkuwa aka yi da su.[71] Rahoton Majalisar na baya kuma ya nuna an ci gaba da amfani da su a kan hakan.[72] Idan kuma aka kwatanta za a fahimci cewa, yawan waɗanda suka ‘shiga’ da kansu bai kai na waɗanda aka tursasa ba.

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 12 manya da yara amma maza zalla waɗanda suka ce ‘yan Boko Haram sun sace su suna yara kuma suka tursasa su suka zama mayaƙa da kuma wasu biyar waɗanda suka ce sun zama mayaƙan Boko Haram ne a bisa ‘zaɓi’.[73] Duk wannan ya saɓa wa dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa.[74] Daga cikin ɗaukacin waɗanda aka tattauna da su, 2 ne kurum suka kai shekara 15 yayin da suka zama mayaƙan.[75] Sun yi bayanin horarwar da aka yi musu – wanda ba ya wuce wata uku – a kan koyon harbi da bindiga da kuma hanyoyin kare kai. Ƙananan yaran sun ce an riƙa sanya su da su tare hanya domin binciken matafiya a yankunan da ‘yan Boko Haram ke da iko da su. Su kuma manyan akan tura su zuwa kai wa sojoji ko farar hula hare-hare. Ko da ƙungiyar ta rabu biyu, dukkan ɓangarorin biyu (ISWAP da JAS) sun ci gaba da amfani da yara a yaƙe-yaƙe.[76]

A yanzu ma tantance adadin yaran da aka shigar aikin soja abu ne mawuyaci saboda ba a iya shiga yankunan da Boko Haram ta ƙwace, kuma waɗanda suka gudo ciki har da yara ‘yan shekara 10 zuwa 15 sun daɗe a tsare a hannun sojoji. (Don ƙarin bayani a kan tsare mutane a barikokin soja, duba babi na 3.) Amnesty International ta tattauna da yaran da Boko Haram suka sako nan kusa a 2018; amma waɗanda suka gudo bayan wannan lokacin har yanzu ana tsare da su tukunna.

Matsayin mata wajen ‘Yan Boko Haram abu ne mai wuyar fahimta; domin an shigar da mata da yawa kuma wasu sun shiga don ra’ayinsu.[77] Amma kuma an sace dubban mata an kuma shigar da su har ma an aurar da su bisa tursasawa wanda hakan laifi ne na keta haƙƙin bil-Adama.[78] Aurar da matan da ake yi bai

[68] Duba Agence France-Presse, “Jihadists Kill, Abduct Dozens in A arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya,” 10 Ga Faburairu 2020.
[69] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 Ga Disamba 2019.
[70] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 Ga Disamba 2019.
[71] Rahoton Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, 10 Ga Afrilu 2017, para. 29.
[72] Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/73/907–S/2019/509, 20 June 2019, para. 207.
[73] “Mayaƙa” sun haɗa yaran suke kare mashigar gari da sauran wurare a yankin da Boko Haram suka mallake, da ma yaran da aka aika kai hare-hare amma bas a ɗauke da makamai, sai dai suna wasunsu taimako, misali, ɗaukar kayan aiki ko yin sata a ƙauyuka. Adadain a nan bai haɗa da yaran da Boko Haram suka sace ba kuma aka tilastawa shiga makaranta, sai waɗanda suka tsere kafin a koya musu yaƙi ko a yi amfani a su a matsayin mayaƙa.
[74] CRC-OP-AC, doka ta 4.
[75] Protocol II, doka ta 4(3); Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(e)(vii).
[76] Tattaunawar Amnesty International tare da yara tsoffin mayaƙa na ɓangarorin, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[77] Don samun cikakken bayani, duba Hilary Matfess, *Women and the War on Boko Haram: Wives, Weapons, Witnesses*.
[78] Game da garkuwa, duba Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7(1)(i) and/or (k). Game da auren dole, duba Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7(1)(k); *Prosecutor v. Brima, Kamara, and Kanu* (Case No. SCSL-2004-16-A), Appeal Judgment, 22 Fabrairu 2008 para. 196 (Karo na farko da Kotun duniya ta ɗauki auren dolea matasyin laifin cin zarafin bi’adama na dokar “other inhumane acts”); *Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* (Case No. ICC-02/04-01/15), ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II, Shawarar tabbataar da hukunci a kan Dominic Ongwen, 23 watan Maris 2016, paras 87-95 (Tabbatar yin auren dole kan zama laifin cin zarafin bi’adama na dokar “other inhumane acts”).

bambanta da fyaɗe da dangoginsa ba kuma hakan keta haƙƙin bil-Adama ne. [79] Da yawansu kuma sun yi kasadar gudowa domin "zama tare da Boko Haram ɗin na da ban tsoro ƙwarai" inji wata 'yar shekara 16 daga ƙaramar hukumar Michika a jihar Adamawa wadda ta yi wata 18 a hannun 'yan Boko Haram.[80]

Amnesty International ta tattauna da mata 13 yara da manya waɗanda aka tursasa su suka "auri" mayaƙan Boko Haram. Yawancinsu 'yan shekara 13 zuwa 16 ne a lokacin da aka yi musu "auren"; akwai ma ɗaya mai shekara 11 kacal. Daga cikin waɗanda aka tattauna da su, akwai matan aure waɗanda aka sake 'aurar' da su ga mayaƙan Boko Haram bayan da aka yi garkuwa da su.

Duk wadda ta ƙi a sake aurar da ita akan ɗaure ta kuma a azabtar da ita ko ma a kashe ta. Wata yarinya 'yar shekara tara ta ba da labarin yadda aka yi wa mahaifiyarta dukan kawo wuƙa har aka yanke mata yatsa sakamakon ta ƙi auren wani mayaƙin Boko Haram. Amma da ta sha wuya sai ta amince, a cewar ɗiyar. [81]

Bayan an "aurar" da su, matan sun koka da ƙuntata musu da ake yi inda ba a barin su su ziyarci ko da ƙawayensu ne. Wasu sai sun nemi haɗin kan shugabansu sannan suke samun sauƙi.[82]

Yarinya 'yar shekara 17 da 'yan Boko Haram suka yi garkuwa da ita na tsawon shekara biyu riƙe da ɗanta, bayan ta tsere. Tana a sansanin 'yan gudun hijira a jihar Barno, Nigeria, 2019.
© Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradox

Kusan duk 'yan matan da aka yi garkuwa da su sun koka kan yawan dukansu da aka riƙa yi ga Amnesty International. Sun ce "mazan" nasu kan ci musu zarafi sau da yawa (duba labarin E.G. a shafi na 19 a baya don tabbatarwa). Sukan sha kashin ne idan suka ƙi bin tsarin addini ko suka yi kuskure wajen karatun Alƙur'ani ko aka ga alama suna so su gudu. Wata matar da aka kama tun tana 'yar shekara 15 ta kuma kuɓuto tana 'yar shekara 19, amma a yanzu tana da shekara 20 ta ce "Wata rana sai na ce wa 'yan Boko Haram cewa ina son komawa wajen iyayena sai suka yi mini bulala 20 don a cewarsu ina son fita daga addinin gaskiya.[83] Wata kuma 'yar shekara 16 ta ce an taɓa lakaɗa mata ɗan Karen kashi sai da ta yi jinyar wata guda saboda irin wannan dalilin.[84]

'Yan matan da suke da larura ko nakasa sun fi haɗuwa da hadura. 'Yar shekara 17 da Boko Haram suka sace a Michika wadda a lokacin tana da shekara 12 ko 13 ta bayyana cewa mayaƙan sun raba ta da kakarka, duk da cewa kakar ta faɗa musu cewa yarinyar tana fama da larurar taɓin hankali. Haka kuma, yarinyar tana fama da larurar yin magana, sakamakon haka, ta ce ana dukan ta kullum: "A can, suna tilasta mana karanta Alku'ani, waɗanda suka kasa kuma sai a dake su. Kasancewar ina in'ina, ban iya yi karantawa daidai ba, don haka suna duka na kullum—bulala 60."[85]

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[79] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7(1)(g) (crimes against humanity) and doka ta 8(2)(e)(vi) (war crimes).
[80] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Watan Janairu 2020.
[81] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Watan Janairu 2020.
[82] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Watan Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[83] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Watan Janairu 2020.
[84] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 30 Ga Disamba 2019.
[85] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Watan Janairu 2020.

Horon yana yin tsanani ko kuma a kai-a kai ga ‘yan mata kiristocin da aka yi garkuwa da su. Wata ‘yar shekara 18, wadda aka sace tana da shekaru 12 ko 13 aka kuma riƙe na tsawon shekaru biyar, tana iya tunawa: “Suna tilasta mana karanta alkur’ani kuma suna dukan duk wanda ya kasa karantawa ko ba ya maida hankali … A matsayina na kirista, sun yi ta yi min bulala kullum, saboda na kasa koya. Sun yi min bulala … kuma sun kira ni kafira.”[86] Matar ta haihu a sanadiyar auren dole da aka yi mata kuma suka ce an kasha “mijin” shekaru biyu da yin garkuwa da ita. “Sun ce bayan al’adata ta farko [bayan haifuwar yaron], dole na sake yin aure,” tana iya tunawa. “Sun riƙa zuwa suna tambaya ta ko na ga ala’adata, sai na ce musu a’a, ban gani ba.”[87] Daga baya ta tsere ita da wata matar.

Mata da ‘yan mata sun riƙa bayyanawa cewa ana tilasta musu “sake yin aure,” mafi yawan lokutta da wuri, idan an kasha “mijin” nasu ɗan Boko Haram. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ba ta yi bincike a kan mata masu kai harin ƙunar baƙin wake ba, saboda an riga an yi a wannan binciken, kuma ga alama an sami saukin hakan sama da watanni 18 baya.[88] Koda yake, ‘yan mata uku da Amnesty International ta yi hira da su, sun gudo daga gun Boko Haram saboda tsoron a sa su yin ƙunar baƙin wake; kowacce yarinya, haka ta faɗa a hirar da aka yi da su a keɓe, cewa, mata ko ‘yan matan da “mijinsu’ ya mutu a yaƙi, za a tilasta musu zama ‘yan ƙunar baƙin wake, maimakon su sake yin aure. Ɗaya daga ‘yan matan ta yi aure sau biyu, kuma duk mazan sun mutu a yaƙi, ita kuma ɗayar mijin farko ya mutu, na biyu kuma ya kwanta jinya.[89]

Mafi yawa daga ƙungiyoyin jinƙai da suka shiga shirin dawo da tsoffin ‘yan Boko Haram cikin al’umma a arewa maso gabashin sun bayyana wa Amnesty International cewa mata da ‘yan mata da suka auri mayaƙan Boko Haram, da yardarsu ko bisa tilastawa, ana kyamar su a cikin al’ummarsu. Ɗaya daga cikin ma’aikatan ya ce, yawan nuna kyamatar “matan” na raguwa, kamar yadda aka nuna a rahoton ƙungiyar binciken tashe-tashen hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, wato International Crisis Group,[90] amma suna ci gaba da samun ƙarancin damar ba da labarinsu da kuma damar wayar da kai, idan an kwatanta su da yara maza maƙaya a da.[91]

Tsawangwama da kyama sun fi yin tasiri kan mata da ‘yan matan da suka gudu daga ‘yan Boko Haram, suka sami mafaka a wajen sojojin Nijeriya. ‘Wata mata ‘yar shekaru 18 ta ce Boko Haram sun sace ta tana budurwa, sai suka tilasta mata yin aure; bayan ta tsere daga gun su sai kuma ta sami kanta a gidan yarin garin Bama da kuma barikin Giwa. Ta bayyana cewa: “Sake komawa cikin al’umma ba abu ne mai sauki ba. Mutane suna min kallon rashin yarda. Za ka ji kamar mutum yana magana a kanka, musamman idan ka wuce ta gabansu. Wasu mutanen ma ba sa son yi maka magana.”[92]

Mata da ‘yan mata da dama sun haihu a hannun ‘yan Boko Haram; su ma, sun fi barazanar fuskantar tsangwama da kyama. Amnesty International ta yi hira da mata ‘yan mata biyar da suka haifi ‘ya ’ya sakamakon yi musu fyaɗe a lokacin da ake garkuwa da su. Matashiya ‘yar shekara 15 da aka sace, aka tilasta mata yin aure, kuma tana a gunsu shekara huɗu, ta ce, “Ban ji daɗin wannan tarzoma ba saboda ta tafiyar min da wani ɓangare na yarinta ta. Ɗana ɗan shekara biyun nan, yana tuna min da wannan rayuwa, saboda a can na haife shi … Ya kasance min da wuya na iya dawowa cikin al’umma saboda wasu mutane suna min ganin matar ‘yan Boko Haram, kuma ɗana ɗan Boko Haram ne.”[93]

A dukanin hirar Amnesty International, kusan ba wata macen da aka sace aka kuma tilasta mata yin aure da ta ci gajiyar shirin kyautata halayya. Biyu daga cikinsu ne kaɗai waɗanda kiristoci ne aka tura su halartar shirin inganta imani na addini na kwanaki, bayan sun tsere. An bayyana musu ƙarara cewa su manta da duka abin da ya faru a baya, kuma su yarda da ƙaddara su kaunaci ‘ya ‘yan da suka samu ta hanyar fyaɗe (duba labarin E.G.’s a shafi na 19)

Mahaifiyar wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 17, wadda aka tilastawa yin aure bayan an yi garkuwa da ita tsawon watannin 18 a lokacin tana ‘yar 13 ko 14, ta ce, lokacin da ‘yar ta dawo, bayan ta tsere daga Boko Haram, ta yi ta fama da matsananciyar larurar zamantakewa. Wannan yarinya ta yi ƙokarin komawa makaranta, amma aka ƙi karɓarta saboda tana yi wa malaman da wasu daliban rashin kunya. Shekaru uku kenan da kuɓutowa, amma ba ta sami wani shiri kan gyaran halayya ba.[94]

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86 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 Watan Janairu 2020.
87 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 Watan Janairu 2020.
88 Duba Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Returning from the Land of JMahe Fate of Women Associated with Boko Haram*, 21 May 2019; Dionne Searcey, “They Ordered Her to Be a Suicide Bomber. She Had Another Idea,” *New York Times*, 13 Maris 2020.
89 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Watan Janairu 2020.
90 Ƙungiyar Nazarin tashin Hankali ta ƙasa da ƙasa, *Returning from the Land of Jihad.*
91 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 6 Maris 2020.
92 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 1 Watan Janairu 2020.
93 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 Watan Janairu 2020.
94 Tattaunawar Amnesty International da yarinya ‘yar shekara 17 da mahaifiyarta, 2 Watan Janairu 2020.

2.3 TILASTA ZUWA KALLON TA'ASA DA AIKATAWA

Ƙungiyar Boko Haram ta tilasta wa yara ko mutanen da ke ƙarƙashin kulawarsu, halartar kallon ta'asa da ma aikata ta'asar, har da yin kisa. Shaida waɗannan ayyukan ta'asar su kan yi tasiri ko taɓa hankali mai tasiri dake daɗewa sosai, musamman ga yara. A mahanga ta yanayin tashin rikici da makamai, waɗannan munanan ayyuka suna daidai da laifukan yaƙi.[95]

A lokacin kai hare-hare, mayaƙan Boko Haram sukan tilasta wa yara kallon yin kisan kai ko garkuwa da iyayensu da ƙannensu. Sun ci gaba da yin waɗanann munanan ayyuka, sai dai sun fi yi a baya lokacin da ake cikin tashin hankali sosai. Wata yarinya 'yar shekara 11 daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Gwoza LGA, ta jihar Borno ta bayyana harin Boko Haram a 2014:

> **Muna yin girki a gida, a ranar da Boko Haram suka zo. Mun dawo daga makaranta kenan … A loakcin da babana ya ji ƙarar babura, sai ya shiga gida ya ɓuya a ƙarƙashin gado. Wani yaro ya shigo ya bankaɗe gadon ya hango babana … Ya jawo shi daga ƙarƙashin gadon ya fito da shi waje; su huɗu [Boko Haram] ne yara da suka shigo gidanmu.**
>
> **Suka kai shi jikin bishiyar da ke gidanmu; Mahaifina ya ci gaba da roƙon su yana tambayar su, "Don Allah,ku mutanen ku bar ni. Don Allah, na roƙe sku da sunan Allah, kar ku kashe ni, ku kalli 'ya 'yana. Don Allah kar ku kashe ni." Su ka ce masa ya yi shiru … Ya ci gaba da yin magana, Sai [wani Mayaƙi] ya yi sauri ya zaro wuƙa ya ɗora a makogoro [na mahaifina] ya kuma fara yanka shi. Mahaifiyarmu ta fara kuka, sai suka ce mata, "Idan ba ki yi shiru ba, ke za mu kashe bayan shi da sauran 'ya 'yan." Muka rufe idonmu da hijabinmu, muna kuka ta yadda ba za su gani ba, kuma kafin mu ɗago fuskarmu, sai muka share hawayenmu…Bayan sun kashe shi, suka sa mahaifiyarmu a mota suka tafi da ita … Tana tare da ɗan ƙaramin ƙanina a goye, sun kuma tafi da yayuna huɗu mata … Ban sani ba ko suna raye har yanzu.[96]**

Gaba ɗaya mutane 34 da Amnesty International ta yi hira da su a matsayinsu na yara sun taba shaida lokacin da Boko Haram suke kashe mutanen gidansu ko sace su.[97]

Bayan Boko Haram sun sace yara sun tilasta musu zama mayaƙa ko kuma yin garkuwa da su, a ƙarƙashin kulawarsu, suna tilasta wa yara ganin yadda mayaƙan ke yin mummunan horo na azabtarwa. Mata da 'yan mata da yawa sun bayyana cewa mafi saukin horo shi ne kisa, shi ne ake yi wa maza manya da yaran da suka saɓa dokokin cuɗanya da mata da 'yan mata. "Suna da kishi sosai wajen kare 'matansu'', in ji wata mata 'yar shekara 22, da aka yi garkuwa da ita tana da shekara 17 kuma aka tilasta mata yin aure.[98]

Amnesty International ta yi hira da yaran da aka tilasta wa ganin yin bulala da horo; yanke hannaye da ƙafafuwa; da kuma kisa ta hanyar jifa, yin harbi, da ma zare makogoro. wasu lokutta, wanda ake hukuntawan na daga cikin 'yan uwan waɗanda ake tilastawa ganin ko abokansu; wani lokaci kuma makwabta ko baƙi.

"Ba na son irin waɗannan horo da ake yi wa masu laifi," in ji wata yarinya 'yar shekara 17 a wani ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Madagali da take shekara 14 tana Sakandare a lokacin da Boko Haram suka sace ta. "Wanda na fi ƙi shi ne jifan mutum har ya mutu saboda ya yi zina, inda ake binne shi da rai, kansa kawai a waje ana jifa har sai ya mutu."[99] Yarinyar ta ce ita ma ta sha bulala har sau uku sobada rashin halartar karatun alkur'ani, a yayin da ba ta da lafiya.[100]

Dukkanin horo a bayyanne ake yinsu, don su sanya tsoro. Wani yaro ɗan shekara 17 da Boko Haram ta sace a lokacin yana da shekara 11 an masa ganin ya yi ƙanƙanta da zama mayaƙi—yana iya tunawa, "Idan suna son kashe wani, za a sa kowa ya hallara … ana cewa, "Wannan mutum, daga wannan gida … A yau, za mu yanka shi saboda kaza da kaza, kuma idan wani ya aikata makamancin wannan, shi ma za a masa hukunci daidai da wannan.'"[101] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 12 daga wani ƙauye na Michika, jihar Adamawa, wanda aka sace zuwa dajin Sambisa, kafin ya gudu, ya bayyana lamari makamancin haka: "Na ga yankan da Boko Haram ke yiwa mutane fiye da sau 15…Boko Haram za su tara mutane su ga yadda ake yin hukuncin suna cewa zai faru ga duk wanda ya aikata makamancin haka. Ba na jin daɗi, da farko-farko, ina razana idan na

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[95] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(c)(i).
[96] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Watan Janairu 2020.
[97] Kamar yadda ya zo a ƙarƙashin hanyar tattara bayanai, Amnesty International ba ta tambayi ƙananan yara tambayoyin da za a bukaci irin wannan bayanai ba.
[98] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 Watan Janairu 2020.
[99] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Watan Janairu 2020.
[100] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Watan Janairu 2020.
[101] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Watan Janairu 2020.

ga an yanka mutum."[102] Horon da ke sanya tsoron gujewa sun kasance a bayyane kuma masu tsanani, kamar yadda aka bayyana a shafi na 29.

Yara da dama waɗanda suna yara Boko Haram suka kame, sun bayyana cewa yayin horo a bainar jama'a sun kasance a wasu lokuta ana cewa su bar wajen. "Na zauna da wasu yara, ba a barin mu fita, in ba zuwa halartar darusan karatun Alkur'ani ba," Wani ɗan shekara 10 ya tuna, wanda aka sace shi yana da shekara 6 ya tsere daga Sambisa bayan ya cika shekara 9. "A wani lokacin ana barin mu ne mu fita waje don ganin yadda ake yin horo. Na ga… yin bulala da yanke hannu."[103]

A ƙarƙashin dokar kare haƙƙin ɗan'Adam da ta jinƙai ta ƙasa da ƙasa, tilasta wa wani ganin kisa ko cin zarafin wani hakan ma aiki ne na gallazawa.[104] Gallazawa ta saɓa yarjejeniyar Geneva, kuma azabtarwa laifin yaƙi ne a ƙarƙshin dokar yarjejeniyar Rome. Mai sa ido na musamman na majalisar dinkin duniya kan gallazawa da sauran cin zali, rashin mutunci ko wulaƙanci ko horo na tozartawa, ya bayyana a rahoton watan Fabairu 2020 cewa:

> **Matsanancìyar damuwa da kunci da jin tsoro ke haifarwa ya wuce duk yadda ake zaton.… Dacɗewa cikin jin tsoro kan sa mutuwar zuciya da ƙeƙashewarta fiye da idan abin da ake tsoro din ya auku, kusan fuskantar gallazawa ko shaida ta a zahiri na da saukin tasiri idan an kwatanta da fargaba da tsoro mai tsanani.[105]**

Yara da yawa a faɗin arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya sun fuskan wata damuwa da ta keɓanta garesu, kamar sace su, yin garkuwa da su ko ganin ana kashe iyayensu da ma daɗaɗɗiyar fargaba da da razana—lokacin da suke ƙarƙashin ikon Boko Haram ko guraren da Boko Haram suka kai hari. Bincike da ya shafi lafiya, ya nuna cewa yara mayaƙa musamman yaran da suke guraren da ake yin rikici da makamai, suna fama da larurori na zahiri da na taɓin hankali, waɗanda ba a iya hangowa saboda an ɗauka yaran suna jajirjewa kuma ba su iya bayyana damuwa da ɓacin rai.[106]

Har wa yau, Boko Haram sun tilasta wa yara da yawa aikata munanan ayyuka, da suka haɗa da yiin kisa, fyaɗe da cin zarafi. Tsarin Amnesty International shi ne ba a tambayar yara mayaƙan Boko Haram su bayyana munanan ayyukan da ta yiwu sun aikata, don haka waɗannan munanan ayyuka ba a tattara su a wannan rahoto ba. Koda yake, wasu sun bayyana wasu daga munanan ayyukan da ƙananan yara mayaƙan Boko Haram suka aikata da kuma wasu batutuwa da suka shafi tasiri kan lafiyar jiki da ta ƙwaƙwalwa.[107]

2.4 SATA DA HARE-HARE KAN ABINCI

Hare-hare da satar abinci da Boko Haram ke kaiwa sun tsananta barazanar ƙarancin abinci a guraren da ke ƙarƙashin kulawar Boko Haram da ma na gwamnati a faɗin Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, musamman jihar Barno. Yara sun sha matsanancìyar wahala a matakai daban-daban na bukatu, tare da wasu rukunin mutane da suka fi fuskantar hadari ko suke da bukatu na musamman da suka haɗa da tsoffi.

Dama dai mayakan Boko Haram sun jima suna kwace amfanin gona da kayan abinci da kuma dabbobi na fararen hula da ke zaune a yankunan da suke da rike da iko. Adadin abubuwan da ake ƙwace sun bambanta a tsakanin waɗanda aka tattauna da su, wanda ke da alaƙa da wane ɓangaren na mayaƙan da kuma kwamandodinsu ke kula da gurare, amma dai an ƙwace sama da kashi 25 cikin ɗari na amfanin gona da dabbobi na magidanta.[108] Mafi yawan mutane sun ce sace abincin na hauhawa daga lokaci zuwa lokaci; da yawan jama'a sun yi hasashen cewa, 'yan Boko Haram suna shan wahala matuka wajen ciyar da kansu. Mutanen da suka tsere daga ƙauyukan da ke hannun Boko Haram a Bama a ƙarshen shekarar 2019 sun faɗa wa Amnesty Internationa lcewa, a 2015 da 2016, dole suka bai wa 'yan ƙungiyar Boko Haram kashi 25

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[102] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 7 Watan Janairu 2020.
[103] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Watan Janairu 2020.
[104] Duba, Misali, rahoton mai ba da rahoto na musamman a kan zalunci da sauran cin zarafi, cin mutunci, horo na ƙasƙantarwa, 14 Fabrairu 2020, UN Doc. A/HRC/43/49, para. 47; Hernan Reyes, "The worst scars are in the mind: psychological torture," *International Review of the Red Cross*, September 2007: vol. 89 (867), p. 594.
[105]Rahoton mai ba da rahoto na musamman a kan zalunci da sauran cin zarafi, cin mutunci, horo na ƙasƙantarwa, 14 Ga Faburairu 2020, UN Doc. A/HRC/43/49, para. 48.
[106] Duba, Misali, Ayesha Kadir et al., "The Effects of Armed Conflict on Children," *Pediatrics* (2018), vol. 142(6); Elisabeth Schauer & Thomas Elbert, "The Psychological Impact of Child Soldiering," *Trauma rehabilitation after war and conflict: Community and individual perspectives* (2010), pp. 311–360; Ayesha Kadir et al., "Effects of armed conflict on child health and development: A systematic review," *PLOS ONE*,16 Watan Janairu 2019, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210071
[107] Duba, misali, Sarah A. Topol, "Trained to Kill: How Four Boy Soldiers Survived Boko Haram," *New York Times*, 21 June 2017; Audu Bulama Bukarti, "Nigeria's Child Veterans Are Still Living a Nightmare," *Foreign Policy*, 15 August 2019; Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, 10 Ga Afrilu 2017.
[108] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

cikin ɗari na amfanin da suka noma, a wasu lokutta da 'yan dabbobi; amma a lokacin da suka tsere daga yankin Boko Haram na ƙwace kashi 50 ko sama da haka na abin da mutane suka noma, kuma sun sace shanu masu yawan gaske da akuyoyi da tumaki.[109] Idan mutum ya ƙi ba da abin da aka bukata a gunsa ko aka sami labarin ya ɓoye abinci, zai sami horo mai tsanani, wani lokaci da ma kisa.

Duk da cewa iyalai da dama suna samar da abincin da za su ci, satar abincin da Boko Haram ke yi, yana kawo barazana ga yalwar abincin. Damunar da ba ta yi kyau ba na sa al'umma cikin mawuyacin hali, da ma kai yara ga hatsarin kamuwa da tamowa da wasu cututtuka masu alaƙa da yunwa, kamar yadda wata mata 'yar shekara 30 daga wani ƙauye na yankin Bama da ta gudu zuwa garin Bama a ƙarshen shekarar 2019, ta bayyana:

> **Abin da muka noma, suna ƙwacewa, sukan zo su ce, "Dole ku ba da wani kaso a matsayin zakka." Amma ko da mutane ba su sami amfanin gona mai yawa ba, saboda ciyawa ta yi yawa, duk abin da muke da shi a gida, [Boko Haram] za su bincika idan sun sami komai—kamar dawa—za su kwashe. Sai su ce, "Idan ba ku ba da zakka ba, za mu kwashe duk abin da muka samu."**
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> **Yaranmu kan mutu saboda yunwa, don abin da [Boko Haram] suke sacewa. Na rasa yara biyu sanadiyar yunwa, wasu biyun kuma sakamakon kamuwa da cuta ….Mustafa watansa 12 .…Ba abinda ya rage da za mu iya ba shi domin haɗawa da shayarwa, kuma ba na iya samar da nono mai yawa. Ina ga yanzu wata 18 kenan da mutuwarsa…..shekarar Ali uku [lokacin da ya mutu]…Ba abinci, saboda abinda muke samu a gona kaɗan ne, kuma suna ƙwace wani abu daga ciki. Za mu ga [yaran] suna ramewa. Jikinsu ya zube [zagwanyewa]….Ba za mu iya faɗa musu cewa 'ya 'yanmu na mutuwa ba, saboda suna da bindiga wanda za su iya kashe mutum nan take.[110]**

Ƙwace laifin yaƙi.[111]Mayaƙan Boko Haram sun ci gaba da ƙwace a kai-a kai, ta hanyar yawaita satar abinci da amfanin gona da kuma dabbobi, tare da barazanar cin zarafi.

Guraren da ke hannun Boko Haram na fama da ƙarancin abinci sakamakon rashin samun damar shigar ma'aikatan jinƙai, saboda hare-haren da mayakan Boko Haram ke kai wa ma'aikatan jinkai, har ma da kisan huɗu daga ma'aikatan agaji a watan Disambar 2019,[112] da kuma matakan kariya da hukumomin jinƙai suka tanada da sauran wasu dalilan taƙaita safarar da abinci da sojojin Nijeriya suka garƙama.[113] An haramta kai wa ma'aikatan jinƙai hare-hare kuma kai musu hari laifi ne na yaki, kuma a ƙarƙashin dokokin laifukan yaƙi hana ma'aikatan agaji yin aikinsu shima laifi ne na yaƙi.[114]

Yara da yawa da 'yan Boko Haram suka kame sun bayyana yadda suka yi fama da matsananciyar yunwa a lokacin da suke hannunsu a yankin tafkin Chadi, ko yunwa mafi tsanani a dajin Sambisa. Wani yaro ɗan shekara 10 daga ƙauyen Madagali wanda aka sace shi da mahaifiyarsa, suka kuma kwashe shekaru huɗu a can Sambisa, kafin tserewa a farkon shekarar 2019, ya bayyana cewa, "Akwai tsananin yunwa. Wani lokaci ana ba ka abinci a tafin hannunka, kuma shi kenan."[115] Wata yarinya kuma 'yar shekara 16 wadda aka kame ta a ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Michika, jihar Adamawa, a 2014 ta kuma kuɓuto daga Sambisa a ƙarshen shekar 2018, a lokacin da aka shirya tilasta musu yin auren dole, ta faɗi abu makamancin haka: "Ba zan iya bayyana yadda muka samu muka rayu ba, a wasu lokutan, saboda mukan kwashe mako ɗaya ko biyu ba tare da samun abinci ba daga 'yan Boko Haram. Za ka ji ka yi rauni, abin da za ka iya yi shi ne kwanciya. Ba za ka iya tsayuwa ba saboda ba ka da ƙarfi."[116]

A yayin da sannu a hankali a ƙauyukan da ke kusan hannun Boko Haram, matsalar ƙarancin abinci ta ci gaba da tsanananta da yankunan da Boko Haram suke da cikakken iko, musamman ga Jama'atu Ahlul Sunnah Li'dawati Wal Jihad (JAS); yaran da aka sace a farkon wannan rikici (2013-2016) sun bayyana wadatar abinci a kai- a kai. Amma daga baya lamarin ya sauya kuma matsananciyar yunwa ta sa wasu yaran satar abinci, wanda kan kai ga mummunar azabtarwa. "An yi min bulala sau biyu a lokuta mabanbanta,"

[109] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019.
[110] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 Ga Disamba 2019.
[111] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(e)(v). Haka kuma duba Protocol II, 4(2)(g); ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 52. Pillage.
[112] Duba Reuters, "Armed group claims killing four humanitarian hostages in Nigeria, aid organization says," 13 Ga Disamba 2019; Human Rights Watch, Attacks on Aid Workers in Northeastern Nigeria, 23 Watan Janairu 2020, https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/01/23/attacks-aid-workers-northeastern-nigeria
[113] Duba Human Rights Watch, "Nigeria: Army Restrictions Stifling Aid Efforts," 4 Maris 2020; Amnesty International, *"They betrayed us"*; and UN OCHA, *Nigeria humanitarian response plan: Janairu-Ga Disamba 2018*, Ga Disamba 2017, p. 8 ("[I]t limited the supply of food and goods to civilians remaining in hard-to-reach areas. These people who have stayed in the hard-to-reach areas are cut-off from basic services and international humanitarian assistance"), https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018_hrp_v5.4.pdf
[114] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta doka ta 8(2)(e)(iii). Haka kuma duba ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 55. Access for Humanitarian Relief to Civilians in Need, and Rule 56: Freedom of Movement of Humanitarian Relief Personnel.
[115] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Watan Janairu 2020.
[116] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 30 Ga Disamba 2019.

Wani yaro ɗan shekara 11 wanda aka sace daga wani ƙauye na ƙaramar hukumar Michika ta jihar Adamawa, aka kuma kai shi Sambisa, kafin tserewa bayan ya kwashe shekaru da dama; "Karo na biyu, bulala 30 na sha saboda na saci dawa a kasuwa don kuwa ina jin yunwa kuma ba abinci."[117]

Matsanaciyar yunwar da 'yan Boko Haram suka jefa wasu yaran da suka sace tayi daidai da aikata laifukan yaƙi na zalunci ko gallazawa.[118] Yara da dama da suka taba zama mayaƙan Boko Haram sun ce rashin adalcin da ke wakana a Boko Haram, ya haɗa da rashin damar samun abinci, yana kuma daga cikin abin da ya karfafa su suka gudu su kuma miƙa wuya ga sojoji.[119]

Hare-haren Boko Haram sun taimaka matuka wajen sanadiyyar ƙarancin abinci a guraren da ke karkashin ikon gwamnati. Amnesty International ta tattara bayanai a kan hare-haren da Boko Haram ta kai a kusa da sansanin 'yan gudun hijira da ke garuruwan; Bama da Damboa da Monguno da kuma Rann, a 2019 da ma garin Gubio, inda wasu mutane ke zaune a gida har yanzu; haka ma a wasu sansanin da suka haɗa da Dalori 1 da Dalori 2, kusa da Maiduguri, mutane sun ce suna jin ƙarar bindiga a kai- a kai.[120] Irin waɗannan hare-hare na ɗaiɗaita rauywar iyalai da kuma ƙoƙarin samun wadataccen abinci, kamar yadda wani ɗan shekara 61 daga sansanin 'yan gudun hira da ke Damboa, wanda shi da matarsa sun kasance masu kula da jikokinsu na tsawon shekara takwas ya bayyana:

> **Abin da muke samu a wata [na rabon abinci]— kowanne mutum ana ba shi kilogram shida na dawa da kilogram biyu na wake — ba zai wadatar ba … matsalar ita ce ta tafiyar da rayuwa. Ina son zuwa [ɗibar] itace [na sayar], amma sau ɗaya na tafi da wasu mutane, sai 'yan Boko Haram suka kashe mutane 14 a wannan rana…kawai mun ji ƙarar bindiga a cikin daji, amma ba ma ganin masu harbin….ƙasa da kwana 30 abin ya faru…[sojoji] suka kawo gawauwaki sansanin gudun hijira—ga iyalan wadanda aka kasha.[121]**

A ƙarshen shekarar 2019 da kuma farkon 2020, ƙungiyar Boko Haram ta yi ta kai hare-hare a kan hanyar da ke tsakanin Damaturu da Maiduguri,wadda ita ce babbar hanyar kai abinci zuwa jihar Borno. Da farko dai, hare-hare ne kan sojoji, amma sama da watanni biyu kenan, suke ci gaba da kai hare-haren har ya kai ga fareren hula, inda a hare-haren ranar 9 ga Faburairu 2020 aka ruwaito cewa an kashe fararen hula 30 aka kuma ƙone motoci 18 ƙurmus.[122] Hare-haren sun yi barazanar ci gaba da katse mutanen jihar Barno daga sauran mutanen Nijeriya kuma sun haifar da matsananciyar wahalar rayuwa.[123] Wadannan jerin hare-haren Boko Haram a kan manyan hanyoyin Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya daidai suke da hanyoyin da Boko Haram suke bi wajen wajen jefa al'umma cikin rayuwa mai tsanani.

A ƙarƙashin dokar jinƙan bil'Adama ta ƙasa da ƙasa an hana kai hare-hare kan abubuwa da wuraren fararen hula, da kuma hana kai hari akan abubuwa da wurare da suke da muhimmanci ga rayuwar jama'a, kamar kayan masarufi … tsirrai da kuma dabbobi …"[124]

2.5 CIN ZARAFI TARE DA KASHE WAƊANDA SUKA TSERE

Yayin da wasu da ke zaune a yankunan da ke hannun ƙungiyar Boko Haram suka gamsu da manufarta, ko suna amfana da kungiyar ta fuskar tattalin arziki, wasu kuwa sun zauna ne a karkashin Boko Haram saboda tsoro. Boko Haram ta daɗe tana cin zarafin al'umma, kuma mayaƙan da suka yi yunƙurin guduwa, ana kashe su a bainar jama'a. Ana ci gaba da yin haka, musamman a ɓangaren Shekau.

Wani ɗan shekara 61 daga ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Damboa da ke jihar Borno State, yana iya tuna abin da ya faru, lokacin da Boko Haram suka faɗaɗa ikonsu zuwa yankinsu "Muna shirin barin garin, a lokacin [Boko Haram] ta fitar da sanarwar cewa, 'Ba wanda zai fice.' Sun ce zasu kashe duk wanda ya gwada [fita] Sun fara da sace mana dabbobi, su sace mana abincinmu. Mun yi mamaki, 'Wanne irin addini ya ce a saci kayan mutane?' Sai suka soma yi mana barazana."[125]

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[117] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 1 Watan Janairu 2020.
[118] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(c)(i).
[119] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019.
[120] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.A kuma duba, misali, Amnesty International, "Nigeria: Deadliest Boko Haram attack on Rann leaves at least 60 people murdered," 1 ga Fabrairu 2019.
[121] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 Watan Janairu 2020.
[122]Duba Agence France-Presse, "Jihadists Kill, an sace da dama a arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya," 10 ga Faburairu 2020; Abdulkareem Haruna, "SPECIAL REPORT: Increasing Boko Haram attacks on highways threaten to cut Borno off from Nigeria," *Premium Times* (Nigeria), 23 Watan Janairu 2020.
[123] Duba Abdulkareem Haruna, "SPECIAL REPORT: Increasing Boko Haram attacks on highways threaten to cut Borno off from Nigeria".
[124] Protocol II, doka ta 14.
[125] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 Watan Janairu 2020.

Mutane da yawa da Amnesty International ta yi hira da su sun ce sun san wani da Boko Haram suka kashe saboda ya ƙokarin tserewa; da yawan mutane sun shaida yin kisan. "Boko Haram sun kashe mutane da dama, mutanen da suka yi yunƙurin guduwa," inji wani yaro mai shekara 14 wanda Boko Haram suka sace shi a ƙauyensu a ƙaramar hukumar Michikan jihar Adamawa. "Za su tara mutane su kalli yadda suke kashe mutane da harbin bindiga."[126]

Wani mai shekara 22 wanda 'yan Boko Haram suka sace a matsayin mayaƙi, bayan sun je ƙauyensu a ƙaramar hukumar Konduga yi musu wa'azi, ya ce nan take bai gamsu da tashin hankalin ƙungiyar ba, sai shi da wani mayaƙin suka yanke shawarar guduwa. A lokacin da suke tserewa sai, ɗaya ɓangaren Boko Haram da suka ɓalle da ke ƙarƙashin ISWAP suka jiyo muryarsu. "Suka fara harbin mu," Ya ci gaba da cewa; "Suka sami shi [abokina], nan take ya mutu. Na ci gaba da gudu. Suka yi ta bi na har zuwa washegari, suka fahimci cewa ina kusa da barikin sojoji."[127]

Irin wannan hukuncin yana shafar mayaƙa yaran da suka nemi guduwa lokacin da ake yaƙi da sojojin Nijeriya. "Idan ka yi yunƙrin guduwa, hukuncin shi ne kisa, idan sun fita yaƙi, sai ka gudu ko ka yi yunƙrin guduwa, za su dawo da kai gida, su yanka ka," in ji wani yaro mai shekara 17 wanda Boko Haram suka sace.[128]

Hatta raɗe-raɗin guduwa, hukuncin shi ne kisa. Amnesty International ta yi hira da wani ɗan shekara 70 daga wani ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Bama, a jihar Borno; ya zauna da jikansa mai shekara 17 ko 18. A ƙarshen 2018, sun yi yunƙrin guduwa. Tsohon mai shekara 70 na iya tuna cewa: "'Yan Boko Haram guda uku suka shigo [zuwa gidana] suka ce, 'Mun ji kana magana da yaronka, kuna tattaunawa a kan yadda za ku gudu.' Sai suka harbi yaron. harsahi biyu—pop-pop… Shi ne mai yin aiki, shi ne yake girki. Ba su taɓa ni ba. Sun dai ce, 'Yaronka, wanda yake kula da kai, ya mutu. Saboda haka, za ka zauna a nan har ka mutu.'"[129]

A irin wannan halin, Boko Haram kan ƙyale wadanda suka manyanta maza da mata ba sa kashe su, amma Amnesty International ta tattara bayanai da suka nuna cewa, a wasu lokutta su ma ana kashe su yayin da suka yi yunƙurin guduwa. Manyan yara, maza ne ko mata, ba a fiye ƙyale su. Wata mai shekara 22 da Amnesty International ta yi hira da ita, wadda aka sace daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Michika, jihar Adamawa, lokacin tana 'yar shekara 17 an tilasta mata auren wani mayaƙin Boko Haram a Sambisa wanda ke dukan ta a-kai-a-kai; Ta yi ta tunanin tserewa, amma ta ga abin da ya faru ga waɗanda suka yi yunƙurin yin hakan:

> **Akwai lokacin da mata da 'yan mata 20 suka so guduwa, aka kuma kama su. Sha takwas daga ciki aka kasahe, wasu yanka su aka yi wasu kuma harbewa. Mata biyun da aka bari, suna shayarwa ne, amma an gargaɗe su cewa idan aka sake kama su suna shirin guduwa, za a yanka su. Suka tara mu mu shaida kisan don sanin abin da zai faru idan mun yi yunƙurin guduwa[130]**

An ci gaba da kisan waɗanda suka yi yunƙurin tserewa, musamman a guraren da ke karkashin ikon ɓangaren Shekau na JAS. Wani tsoho mai shekara 60 daga ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Bama, wanda ya gudu daga yankin da ke ƙarƙashin JAS a watan Nnuwamba 2019, ya ce ya zauna a tsawon lokaci a hannun Boko Haram, saboda mahaifiyarsa tana da shekara 80 kuma yana kula da ita; ba wata hanyar da zai iya guduwa da ita, kuma ba ya son ya tafi ya bar ta ita kadai. Bayan mutuwarta, ya yi shirin guduwa, amma a lokacin da aka kama wani a ƙauyen nasu yana son tsrerewa, ya ce:

> **Suna cewa idan ka gudu, kana zuwa gun kafirai ne. Saboda haka, za su kasha mutum… yaran Boko Haram suna can a saman bishiyoyi. Sukan zauna saman bishiyoyi a kai-a kai, suna duba abubuwan da ke faruwa …[An boye sunan wannan] ya fita da sassafe, sai suka gan shi tare da iyalinsa. Yaran sun samu sun tsere, amma suka kama shi suka kuma mayar da shi ƙauyen… Suka tara kowa da kowa, suka ce duk wanda ya yi yunƙurin guduwa, ga abin da za mu yi masa, sai suka yanka shi — sun yanke masa makogoro … Na gani. Idan sun kashe ka, sai su ƙwace dukka abin da ka mallaka, su tura iyalanka Sambisa.[131]**

Duk da waɗannan hadurra, mutumin ɗan shekara 60 ya tsere tare da iyalinsa, makonni uku da shaida yankan da Boko Haram suka yi makwabcinsa. Ya ce ya gyara gidansa, kuma yana cikin yin noma, don nuna

[126] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 7 Watan Janairu 2020.
[127] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 Ga Disamba 2019.
[128] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Watan Janairu 2020.
[129] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 Ga Disamba 2019. Mutumin da yafi yawan shekaru ya kai labari, kuma kusan shekara guda bayan nan, yayi kamar zai je saran itace, sai yayi sanda ya sulale, ya shafa dare dama har ya kai ga wurin bincike na sojoji. .
[130] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 Watan Janairu 2020.
[131] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 Ga Disamba 2019.

cewa bas hi da niyyar guduwa. Da shi, da matarsa da jikoki da dama suka fita da misalin ƙarfe 1 na dare. don kaucewa kamu, suka yi ta tafiya cikin dare zuwa gurin bincike na sojoji.[132]

Wani wanda ya kasance a cikin mayaƙan ISWAP da ke kusa da tafkin Chadi ya ce, sun daina yanka mutanen da suka yi yunƙurin guduwa. "A baya, idan sun kama ka kana son tserewa, za su kashe ka nan take," in ji shi. "Amma yanzu, idan sun kama ka, za su kai ka kotunsu sai su tsare ka."[133] Haka aka ci gaba da yi kamar yadda mutane takwas suka tabbatar wa Amnesty International waɗanda suka kasance a Baga lokacin da ISWAP suka ƙwace garin a watan Disamba 2018; mayaƙan ISWAP sun ba su zaɓin zama ko ficewa kuma ba za taɓa su ba ko me suka zaɓa, suna ma neman afuwan abubuwan da suka aikata a baya.[134] Amnesty International bata iya tabbatar da cewa ko ISWAP ta daina kashe daukan Musulmai fararen hulan da suka yi niyar guduwa, ko kuma ya danganta da kwamandan da ke jagoranci ne a lokacin; ƙungiyar ta ci gaba da aikata munanan laifuka, da suka haɗa da kashe ma'aikatan ba da agaji da yin garkuwa da sauran al'umma.[135]

Irin kashe-kashen mutanen da Boko Haram ke yi a yayin da mutanen ke shirin tserewa, ana aiwatar da su ba tare da bin ƙa'ida ba da kuma bin hukuncin kotu, kuma hakan dukka waɗanda an haramta su a ƙarƙashin dokar jinƙan bil'Adama ta ƙasa da ƙasa. Suna daidai da laifukan yaƙi na kisan fararen hula da kuma mayaƙan da suka miƙa wuya [*hors de combat]* da ma sauran laifukan yaƙi, da kuma ba da umarnin kisa da ma yin kisan ba tare da la'akari da hukuncin da aka gabatar a baya ba a gaban wata kotu, suna ɗaukar dukkanin matakai kai tsaye waɗanda aka kyamata.[136] Ɓangarorin da ke yaƙi a tsakani ba su da ikon hana fararen hula ficewa daga yankin, kuma hana fararen hula tserewa daga yankin da ake yaki ya saɓa ikon na ɗauke fararen hula daga inda ake yaƙi.[137] A wasu lokutan, ayyukuan Boko Haram suna saɓawa da neman kariya ta hanyar amfani da mutane a matsayin garkuwa.[138]

2.6 KAI WA MAKARANTU DA MALAMAI HARE-HARE

Tun a farko-farkon shekarun hare-haren tada kayar baya, ƙungiyar Boko Haram ta riƙa kai hari a makarantun da ta ɗauka suna koyar da ilimin da ba ruwansa da addini ko karatun boko. Sunan ƙungiyar kaɗai ya fassara ƙarara cewa "Karatun boko ya haramta" da Hausa..[139] Waɗannan hare-hare sun yi mummunar tasirin da ya hana yara damar samun ilimi da kuma haifar da mace-mace ko sacen dubban ɗalibai da malamai.

A shekarar 2018, rahoton UNICEF ya nuna cewa an lalata makarantu sama da 1,400 a Arewa maso gashin Nijeriya a sanadiyyar yaƙi kuma an kasha aƙalla malamai 2,295..[140] Sakamakon hare-haren Boko Haram da martini da sojoji ke yi, sun sa an rufe makarantu a Arewa maso gashin Nijeriya tsakanin watan Disambar, 2013 zuwa watan Yuni 2015.[141] Ƙungiyar ta ci gaba da kai hare-hare a shekaru biyun da suka gaba, koda yake ba sosai ba,[142] Za ta yiwu hakan saboda mafi yawan makarantun da Boko Haram suka lalata ba a gyara su ba balle buɗewa, kuma ta yiwu saboda samun wasu 'yan ƙungiyar sun ɓangare da suka fi kai harin sari-ka-noƙe saɓanin yawan hare-haren kisan gillan da a baya har suka kai ga mallakar wasu garuruwa.

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ba ta yi bincike mai zurfi ba a kan wannan rahoto, saboda ta tattara bayanai da dama a ayyukanta na baya kan hare-haren Boko Haram, haka ma Majalisar ɗinkin duniya da ƙungiyar rajin kare haƙƙin bil-adama ta Human Rights Watch sun tattara bayanai a kan wannan batu. Ita kuwa Hukumar Gangamin Kare Ilimi Daga Hari ta Duniya (GCPEA) ta yi bincike takamaimai a kan tasarin hare-

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132 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 Ga Disamba 2019.
133 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 Ga Disamba 2019.
134 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
135 Duba, misali,, Associated Press, "Islamic extremists kill Nigerian pastor, attack his hometown," 28 Ga Faburairu 2020; Ruth Maclean and Eric Schmitt, "ISIS Affiliate in Nigeria Releases a Video Showing 11 Executions," *New York Times*, 27 Ga Disamba 2019; Al Jazeera, "ISIL-linked group executes 4 hostages in Nigeria: NGO," 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
136 Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(c)(i) and 8(2)(c)(iv). Haka kuma duba Geneva Conventions, Common Article 3; Protocol II, doka ta 4(2)(a).
137 See Protocol II, doka ta 13(1); ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 22. Principle of Precautions against the Effects of Attacks, and Rule 24. Removal of Civilians and Civilian Objects from the Vicinity of Military Objectives.
138 See ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 97. Human Shields.
139 For more on the meaning of the name, Duba, misali,, Dan Murphy, "Boko Haram' doesn't really mean 'Western education is a sin'," *Christian Science Monitor*, 6 May 2014, https://bit.ly/2Wxh2sy
140 UNICEF, "More than 1,000 children in northeastern Nigeria abducted by Boko Haram since 2013". Haka kuma dubaReport of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, 10 Afrilu 2017, para. 59; Human Rights Watch, *"They Set the Classrooms on Fire"*.
141 Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, 10 Afrilu 2017.
142 Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/73/907–S/2019/509, 20 June 2019, para. 211.

haren kan mata da ‘yan mata.[143] Haka kuma, Mafi yawa daga yaran da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun bayyana yadda Boko Haram ke hana su yin karatu, ko dai ta hanyar ƙone musu makaranta ko kuma mallake musu ƙauyensu, ko ma haramta musu karatun boko.

“Kafin ƙungiyar Before Boko Haram ta shiga ƙauyenmu, nakan je makaranta saboda ba da daɗewa ba aka gyara mana makarantarmu,” a cewar wani matashi ɗan shekara 18, a wani ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Dikwa ta jihar Borno, da aka kai wa hari a 2015. “Sun ƙone makarantar da duk abin da ke cikinta. Idan sun ga malamin boko, sai su kashe.”[144]

Mafi yawa daga yaran da tattauna dasu da su ba su koma makaranta ba bayan hare-haren Boko Haram, saboda kasancewarsu a karkashin ikon ‘yan ƙungiyar shekaru da dama ba tare da damar samun yin karatu ba; suna kuma tsare a hannun sojoji bayan sun gudo daga Boko Haram; ga kuma ƙalubalen neman abin rayuwar yau da gobe da biya kuɗin makarantar, a wasu lokutta karatun yana gagara saboda ko an kasha ko an tsare mahaifan yaran ko masu ba su kulawa (duba babi na 5, don samun ƙarin bayanai kan harkar karatu).

Hare-haren Boko Haram da gazawar gwamnatin Nijeriya wajen kawo ƙarshen ƙungiyar sun zama sanadin hana yaran wannan zamani samun ilimi. Misali, wata ‘yar shekara 18 ta faɗa wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International cewa tana kammala karatun firamare ‘yan Boko Haram suka sace ta a wani hari da suka kai a ƙauyensu na ƙaramar hukumar Madagali ta jihar Adamawa a 2014. Ta kwashe kimanin shekaru huɗu a hannun ƙungiyar kafin daga ƙarshe ta samu kuɓuta. “Lokacin da suka zo, ina dab da fara karatun Sakandare, amma yanzu ba zan iya komawa makaranta ba, saboda ma kuɗi,” in ji ta.[145]

A ƙarƙashin dokar aikin jinƙai ta ƙasa da ƙasa, an haramta kai hari ga abubuwa mallakar farar hula kamar su makarantu, mutukar ba an mayar da su sansanin soji ba ne.[146] Suna nan da ‘yancinsu na farar hula.[147] Haƙiƙa, makarantu da jami’o’i da sauran cibiyoyin karatu suna da tsauraran matakan kariya a matsayinsu na mallakar al’umma da suke bukatar kulawa ta musamman.[148] Kai hare-hare kan makarantu da sauran gine-ginen da aka keɓe don harkar karantarwa yana daidai da laifukan yaƙi.[149] Kare ‘yancin yara na samun karatun a bayyane yake ƙarara a cikin dokar aikin jinƙai ta ƙasa da ƙasa, kuma ilimi hakkin dan adam ne na gaba-gaba.[150]

2.7 YI WA YARA KISAN GILLA

Harin ta’addancin Boko Haram a yankunan jihar Barno baki ɗaya ya shafi yarintar dubban ɗaruruwan yara maza da mata kai tsaye. Kusan shekara goma kenan, ƙungiyar— da ɓangaren da ya ɓalle daga uwar ƙungiyar—sun kawo naƙasu ga ‘yancin yara mafi muhimmincin: zuwa makaranta da ci gabansu na zahiri da lafiyarsu da ‘yancin kariya daga shiga cikin tashin hankali da amfani da su domin a cimma buri da kuma cin zarafinsu.. ƙungiyar dai ta sanya dubban yara maza da mata a jihar Borno cikin mawuyacin hali da ƙuncin rayuwa mai tsanani a gurare da dama.

Duk yaran da Amnesty International ta tambaya kan yin wasa da nishadi, sai ya ce an haramta yin wasanni a guraren da ke hannun Boko Haram. Koda yake ba za a ga cewa hana yara wasa yana da wani tasiri ko amfani ba, idan aka yi la’akari da munanan ayyukan Boko Haram a ko’ina, amma hana yara yin wasa da walwala da yarjejebiyar kare ‘yancin yara ta CRC ta ba su dama, ya nuna hana yara damarsu ta yarintaka.[151] Yanayin da ke ba da damar yarinta ga yara yin ya kunshi “Kare keɓantattun ‘yancin yarinta da bukatun yara. Samun waɗannan bukatun yana da muhimmanci sosai ga kyakkyawar yarinta… [kuma] yana baiwa yara karfin gwiwa a rayuwa da tabbatar da ‘yanci.”[152]

“Ba na son Sambisa saboda ba na samun damar yin wasa da wasu yaran,” in ji wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 10 wadda Boko Haram suka kashe iyayenta da ƙanwarta, kuma suka tsare ta tsawon shekaru.[153] Wani yaro ɗan

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[143] GCPEA, *“I Will Never Go Back to School”*; Rahoton Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, 10 Afrilu 2017; Human Rights Watch, *“They Set the Classrooms on Fire”*; and Amnesty International, *“Keep away from schools or we’ll kill you”: Right to education under attack in Nigeria* (Index: AFR 44/019/2013), 4 October 2013.
[144] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 January 2020.
[145] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 January 2020.
[146]See ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 7. The Principle of Distinction between Civilian Objects and Military Objectives, and Rule 9. Definition of Civilian Objects.
[147] See ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 10. Civilian Objects’ Loss of Protection from Attack.
[148] See ICRC, Customary IHL: Rule 38. Attacks Against Cultural Property; Protocol II, doka ta 16.
[149] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 8(2)(e)(iv).
[150] See Protocol II, doka ta 4(3)(a); CRC, doka ta 28-29.
[151] For children’s right to play, see CRC, doka ta 31.
[152] Committee on the Rights of the Child, General comment No. 17 (2013) on the right of the child to rest, leisure, play, recreational activities, cultural life and the arts (doka ta 31), 17 Ga Afrilu 2013, Section III.
[153] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 1 Watan Janairu 2020.

shekara 12 ya bayyana kusan haka, “Boko Haram sun kai mu dukkanmu Sambisa— iyayena, ni, da ƙannena guda uku … Na sami aboki, amma ba ma yin wasa tare saboda ba a barin yara su yi wasa. Mukan je karatun Alku’ani, bayan nan ba ma yin komai.”[154]

Gaba da ma inda ke ƙarƙashinta, da ke guraren dajin Sambisa da yankin tafkin Chad, ƙungiyar Boko Haram ta kasance tana hana yara yin wasanni a kai – a kai idan sun kama ƙauye. “Idan Boko Haram suka zo ƙauyenmu zama, muna kasancewa cikin mawuyacin hali saboda suna hana mu yin abubuwa da dama,” in ji wani yaro ɗan shekara 18 daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Dikwa ta jihar Borno, wanda ya samu ya tsere. “Sun hana mu yin wasan ƙwallo, sun hana mu zuwa makaranta … Idan sun ga muna wasan ƙwallo, sai su ƙona ta.”[155]

Duk tsawon wannan tashin hankali, Boko Haram sun kai hare-hare kan fararen hula da kayansu, yara kuma sun sha wahalhalu da dama—ta hanyar rufe makarantu; sace-sacen mutane a ko’ina; da kuma tilasta musu ganin munanan ayyuka da ma aikatawa. Tasirin munanan tunani da ke ɗaukar lokaci mai tsawo na tsananta, yara da yawa da Amnesty International ta yi hira da su sun bayyana yawan yin mafarke-mafarke munana, wasu kuma suna magana a kan damuwa a-kai a-kai na ko iyayensu da aka sace da ƙannensu na raye; wasu har wa yau, musamman waɗanda ke arewa maso gashin jihar Adamawa da waɗanda ke a sansanin ‘yan gudun hijira da na garuruwan jihar Borno da ke wajen Maiduguri, suna zaune cikin tsoron sake fuskantar hare-hare. Wata yarinya mai shekara 15 da aka sace daga wani ƙauyen ƙaramar hukumar Michikar jihar Adamawa, ta ce, “Tun da na dawo gida, ba na fita waje don kada Boko Haram su sake sace ni…Mutane sun rasa kasuwancinsu, babu yarda yanzu, mutane suna zaune cikin tsoro, ba za ka iya zuwa wasu guraren ba ko tsayawa na iya lokacin da kake so.”[156]

Wani yaro mai shekara 15 daga ƙaramar hukumar Kala-Balge ta jihar Borno, wanda ƙauyensu ya sha samun hare-haren da suka tilasta wa iyalai barin garin zuwa sansanin ‘yan gudun hijira a Rann, wanda shi ma ya sha fama da hare-hare a kai- a kai, ya tilasta musu guduwa zuwa wani sansanin a kusa da Maiduguri, ya kuma yi bayanin cewa, “Mafi yawan lokutta a yayin barci, ina fara tashi da tunanin cewa Boko Haram na nan. Wani lokaci Ƙanwata tana ihu da daddare, sai a kwantar mata da hankali. Ina son kawai Boko Haram su daina komai, Ina son Boko Harm su daina kai hare-hare, ta yadda za mu iya komawa gida.”[157]

Koda yake ƙungiyar Boko Haram ita ce silar waɗannan laifuka, da sauran mutanen da ke da alhaƙi, ya kamata a yi hukunci. Gwamnatin Nijeriya ta sanya hannu a kan yarjejeniyar kare ‘yancin yara taCRC, kuma wajibi ne “ta ɗauki matakan da suka dace da za su taimaka wajen inganta lafiyar jiki da gyaran hali da kuma ayyukan dawo da yaran da suka sha wahala sakamakon rikici cikin al’umma” dole a bada kula ga yaran da aka yi “watsi da su, yin amfani da su, ko cin zarafinsu”; ko suka fuskanci munanan horarwa da sauran ayyukan ƙasƙanci; ko kuma sakamakon hargitsin jami’an tsaro.[158] Yarjejeniyar CRC ta ce “Tilas da a dawowa yara cikin jin daɗi da samar musu da shirin maida su cikin al’umma wanda zai gaggauta samar da lafiya, mutunta-kai, da kuma maida musu da kimarsu.”[159]

Kawo yanzu, gwamnatin Nijeriya ta gaza sauke nauyinta. Maimakon haka, kamar yadda babuka masu zuwa za su bayyana, sojoji sun tsere yara maza da matan da suka fito daga hannun Boko Haram na tsawon watanni ko shekaru; suna gallazawa mafi yawa daga waɗanda suke tsare a gun su da rashin kula ta musamman; sun bai wa wasu ƙalilan horo na gyaran hali; sun hana taimakon jinƙai da kuma ƙin bai wa yara ‘yancinsu na samun abinci da kuma neman lafiyar jiki da ta ƙwaƙwalwa, suna taimakawa wajen tsanantar mawuyacin hali; kuma sun gaza tabbatar wa yara damar samun ilimi.

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[154] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 7 Watan Janairu 2020.
[155] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Watan Janairu 2020.
[156] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 Watan Janairu 2020.
[157] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Watan Janairu 2020.
[158] CRC, doka ta 39.
[159] CRC, doka ta 39.

Yaran da aka raba su da muhallinsu sun kasa samun damar samun ilimi a sansanin 'yan gudun hijira da ke Dalori 1 a wajen Maiduguri, jihar Borno. © Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradox

LABARIN F.N., WANI DAN SHEKARA 18 DAGA WANI KAUYE A JIHAR BORNO[160]

“Na shiga makarantar firamare na kai aji 3. Amma saboda masu tada qayar baya, dole na bari …Ina daji [a kauyenmu inda Boko Haram ke da iko] tsawon shekara uku. Lokacin da aka fara ina da shekara 13…

Bayan wasu shekaru … muka ga ya kamata mu bar gurin. Mun lura wannan [rikicin] sai ci gaba yake. Mutane na mutuwa. [Boko Haram] suna kashe mutane ba tare da bincike ba, ba tare da laifi ba. Muna ganin duk irin abin da ke faruwa, kuma lamarin kara tabarbarewa yake.…

Da daddare muka fara tafiya … washe gari da rana muka shigo Konduga. Mun mika kanmu ga sojoji, a wani gurin binciken matafiya. Sun kai mu wani daki a wani gidan mai. Kwananmu biyu a can, daga nan suka kai mu Bama [gidan yari]…

Mun zauna a gidan yarin Bama tsawon kwana 90. Da rana ana ba mu wake. Da dare kuma tuwon laushin masara. Sun kai mahifina da mata da sauran yara sansanin ‘yan gudun hijira na Bama. Tsawon wata uku, suna ta tambayata abu ni kuma ina ba su amsa daya kullum da kullum …

Mun sha duka sosai a Bama. Har yanzu ba na jin dadin hannuna saboda dukan. Sun doke ni da sanduna. Sun doke ni sosai, sai da na suma … wannan a farko-farkon zuwana ne, suka yi ta duka na. Bayan sun kulle ni duka ya tsaya. Wani soja ne da wani dan Ƙato-da-gora. Sukan ce, ba ka ba mu labarin dukka ba! Mutane nawa ka kashe? Wace irin bindiga kake amfani da ita?’ Na ce ni ban kashe kowa ba, ni ba dan Boko Haram ba ne. Na ce Boko Haram sun zo yankinmu, su ne ke da iko da yankin, amma ni ban taba zuwa kai wani hari ba. Daga karshe na ce idan kuna so na ce ni dan Boko Haram ne to zan fada ni dan Boko Haram ne daga nan sai dukan ya tsaya …

Daga baya aka kai mu [barikin] Giwa. A Bama ban sa hannu a wata takarda ba, amma a Giwa, sai da na sa hannu. Akwai gurin da mutane ke saka hannu kuma akwai inda ake sanya hoton zanen yatsa. Ni ban san me irin takardar take kunshe da shi ba. Ban san ma da harshen da aka rubuta ba. Ba su karanta mini ba. Sun ce mini na saka hannu na kuma dangwala babban dan yatsana.

Sun dauki dukkan bayananmu, sai suka kai ni kurkuku mai lamba ta 9, kuma na yi wata uku [a ciki] – ko wani abu kamar haka. Daga nan na tafi kurkuku na 1. Sai na 7, wato kurkukun yara, na yi kamar wata biyu.

A kurkuku na 9, mun fi mu mutum 390 [na tsare]. A mako, mutum biyu ko uku suke mutuwa. Akwai cunkoso da yawa, ga kuma yanayin zafi. Haka za ka zauna tsawon dare. Babu gurin kwanciya. Duk wannan kunci, ke sa mutane su mutu … akwai dan bambanci da kurkuku na 1, inda ake da gurin da mutum zai iya kwanciya. Mutanen ba su da yawa…

Suna ba mu abinci: ana ba mu kunu da safe; wani lokaci wake ko shinkafa [da rana]; da dare kuma, tuwon laushin masara ne. Da misalin karfe 6 na yamma, za a ba mu ruwa, daga nan ba za mu sake samun ruwa ba sai washe gari da misalin karfe 10 ko 11 na safe. Kofi daya ake ba mu, in ka ce ya yi kadan, wani lokaci za a iya ba ka na biyu. Muna da shugaba [a kowanne kurkuku]. Idan aka yi fada ko wani abu, shugaban ne zai dake ku ko ya wakilta [wani ya doke ku].

[Bayan kamar wata hudu ko biyar], sun zabi kanana, yara, daga sauran kurkuku aka mayar da mu kurkuku na 7. Mu 20 ne [suka mayar]… yanayin duk iri daya ne. Amma a [kurkuku na 7], sun yi wani keji a waje. Lokacin da cikin ya cika, sai suka kai wasu zuwa kejin [don a rage cunkoso]…

Ranar wata Alhamis, sun kira sunayenmu, tare da sauran mutane a wasu kurkuku daban. Ranar Juma’a da safe, suka sake kiranmu suka ce mu je mu yi wanka. Suka ba mu sabbin sutura … Sun kawo motar safa suka ce za mu tafi Gombe, sai muka je filin jirgin sama aka dora mu a wani jirgi. Suka ce za mu je koyon sana’a.

[A sansanin Safe Corridor a Gombe], muna da gadaje, za mu iya wanka. Matsalar Gombe ita ce sun tsare mu lokaci mai tsawo. Mun dade a can, dogon lokaci. Kuma abinci a can kadan ne – bai ma kai na Giwa ba. Sai dai kyawunsa [ya fi na Giwa], amma ba shi da yawa. Mun yi korafi. Sun sha cewa, ‘za mu kara, za mu kara,’ amma ina babu abin da ya canja. Mun koka a lokutta da dama.

Lokacin da muka je [Safe Corridor], sun ce mana za mu yi wata shida ne a can. Amma bayan mun kammala koyon sana’a, ba su sake mu ba. Mun zauna [kusan] wata 20. Sun ce bayan zabe [za a sake mu], sai zabe ya zo ya wuce. Sun ce [za a sake mu] bayan an rantsar da gwamna, shi ma ya zo ya wuce. Duk wadannan ba da uzuri ne kawai. Sai suka ce sai wakilan gwamna sun zo. Bayan zuwansu, har yanzu [an ci gaba da tsare mu]. Mun yi yajin cin abinci, na kwana biyu. Bayan nan, sai suka fahimci dagewarmu. Wani wakili ya zo daga gwamnatin jiha, sai suka kawo mu [zuwa Maiduguri] bayan kamar sati.

[Na koyi] hada sinadaran yin mai da sabulu. Akwai sassan [koyon sana'a] da dama. Akwai na aikin kafinta da na yin takalmi da dinki da aski da walda. Sun sa kowa ya zaba. Mun yi ta koyon aikin; kusan wata shida. Bayan nan, mun gwada yin aikin da kanmu … suna kawo kayan aiki, mu kuma sai mu yi … abin da muke samarwa, suna sawa a dakin ajiyar kaya, wasu abubuwan kuma muna amfani da su a [dakunan kwananmu a sansanin tsare mutanen]…

Da sassafe, za mu wanke bandaki, mu yi wanka. Sai mu yi karin kumullo. Bayan nan sai mu je sassan koyon aikinmu. Daga nan sai mu dan yi hutun gajeren lokaci a ci abincin rana. Bayan nan, muna komawa aji. [Lokacin da ake aji], suna yi mana tambayoyi, daya bayan daya. 'da kanka ka yi saranda ko kuma sojoji ne suka kamo ka?' 'Idan ka bar nan, za ka koma daji?' 'Mene ne burinka?'…

Mutum shida ne suka mutu [a zubinmu a Safe Corridor]. Ba su da lafiya, sai suka mutu. Akwai wata jinya—kafarsu ta kumbura sosai. Daya yaron ma, cikinsa yana kumbura…

Sun yi mana alkawarin taimako [bayan an sake mu], sun fada mana wannan a Gombe ma, amma babu abinda ya faru ….sun ce idan mun kammala, ba zai kai wata biyu ba [kafin] su ba mu tallafin. Amma yanzu an fi wata uku, ba mu gansu ba ko mu ji daga wajensu.

Ba zan ce rayuwarmu ta gaba za ta yi kyau ba. Mun koyi yadda za mu yi aikin, mun koyi komai, amma har yanzu, babu abin da yake faruwa. Ko saka sunayenmu a jerin wadanda za a rika ba wa abinci, har yanzu ba a yi mana ba. Muna dai dogara [da sauran mutane]. Lokacin da muka yi wa jami'an sansanin magana, sun ce a halin yanzu ba a yin rajista. Sun ce idan an fara wata rajistar, za su hada da sunana.

Halin da muke ciki ba shi da kyau. Ya kamata gwamnati ta magance shi."

[160] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 ga Disamba 2019. Taqaitattun haruffan ba sa wakiltar sunansa ko taqaita sunansa, domin a kare shi kar a gane shi.

3. TSAREWAR SOJOJI

"Barikin Giwa ba guri ne da ya dace da mutane ba ballantana yara."

Wani ƙenan wanda aka tsare, ɗan kimanin shekaru 19 a Barikin Giwa na tsawon sama da shekaru biyu, ya fara tun yana ɗan shekara 16. Ya ce shi bai taɓa yin wata alaƙa da Boko Haram ba, kuma ya gudu ne daga ƙauyensu a ƙaramar hukumar Dikwa, duk da cewa akwai hatsarin a kashe shi idan an kama shi, saboda 'yan Boko Haram suna sace musu kayan abincinsu da kuma sauran muhimman kayyakinsu.[161]

"Akwai wata rana, a cikin lokacin zafi, wanda ya kashe mutane da dama. Babu ruwa, mutane suna fama da ƙarancin ruwa a jikinsu. Suna ɗauko gawawwakin mutane suna jibgawa a cikin motar ɗaukan gawa sau da dama, kuma haka suke ta cunkusa gawawwakin"

Wani matashi ɗan kimanin 18, wanda 'yan Boko Haram suka kama tun yana ɗan shekara 13, kuma ya kasance tare da su a matsayin mayaki, kafin daga ƙarshe ya gudu ya miƙa kansa ga sojoji. Ya kasance a tsare a hannun sojoji na tsawon kimanin shekaru uku, waɗanda suka haɗa da kimanin watanni shida a Barikin Giwa.[162]

Sojojin Najeriya suna tsare da dubban yara maza da mata waɗanda suka fito da yankin 'yan Boko Haram, kuma akasari babu wata hujja da take danganta su da Boko Haram, ballantana a ce sun yi wani laifi ga jama'a. Mafi yawanci ba a ce ga wani laifin da suka aikata ba, duk da cewa ana riƙe da waɗannan yaran na tsawon watanni ko shekaru. Sau da yawa ana kaucewa ƙa'ida. Sannan kuma duk da cewa sojojin sun saki yara da dama a tsakanin watannin Yuli na shekarar 2018 zuwa watan Maris na shekarar 2020, duk da haka an ci gaba da tsare yara ba bisa ƙa'ida ba har zuwa lokacin da aka rubuta wannan rahoto.[163]

Wannan babin zai yi gini ne a kan rohoton tsare mutane wanda Ƙungiyar Amnesty ta ƙasa da ƙasa ta rubuta, wanda kuma ya haɗa da mata yara da manya a Barikin Giwa, gurin da ya fi kowanne ƙuntatawa a yankin Arewa maso gabashin Najeriya. Haka kuma ƙungiya mai kula da haƙƙin ɗan Adam ta 'Human Rights Watch' ta fitar da wani rahoto a watan Satumba na shekarar 2019 a kan tsare yara a barikin Giwa.[164] Har ila yau,

[161] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[162] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 and 12 Ga Disamba 2019.
[163] Domin Karin bayani akan wannan sanarwa duba , "UNICEF Nigeria welcomes release of over 180 children suspected of Boko Haram ties from administrative custody," 9 Yuli 2018 (yana nuna sakin yara 183); Sanarwar Human Rights Watch, "Nigeria Releases More Children and Youth from Military Prison," 8 Nuwamba 2019 (an sabunta 8 Maris 2020) (sakin yara 25 daga barikin Giwa a watan Satumba 2019 da kuma Karin yara 86 da matasa a Nuwamba 2019)); daga UNICEF, "More than 300 persons, including 223 children, released from administrative custody for their alleged association with armed groups in north-east Nigeria," 4 Maris 2020.
[164] Duba rahoton Amnesty International, "They betrayed us"; Amnesty International, "If you see it, you will cry"; Human Rights Watch, "They Didn't Know if I Was Alive or Dead". Kamar yadda aka nuna a babin Hanyar Tattara Bayanai, tattaunawa da aka yi domin hada wannan rahoton ta ginu ne akan tattaunawa fiye da 100 da Amnesty International tayi da mutanen da aka taba tsarewa a barikin Giwa, kuma anyi tattaunarwa yayin binciken da aka yi a baya, kuma yara fiye da 50 na daga cikin wadanda aka tattauna dasu.

wannan babin zai yi dubi ga sauran gurare da suka haɗa da barikin sojoji da ke Kainji, a jihar Neja, da kuma sauran gurare da suka haɗa da gidajen kurkuku a Bama da Damboa da kuma wasu gurare da ake ajiye mutane kafin daga ƙarshe a tafi da su Barikin Giwa. Babi na huɗu kuma yayi dubi ne a kan matakin tsare mutane na gaba, wanda yake da alaƙa da sake musu tunani da kuma sanya su cikin jama'a, a matsayin wani mataki da shirin 'Operation Safe Corridor' ya ɗauka.

Kamar yadda 'Human Rights Watch' ta nuna, Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya tana sane da sama da yara 3,600 da ake tsare da su a tsakanin watan Janairu na shekarar 2013 da Maris na shekarar 2019, wai suna da alaƙa da Boko Haram, waɗanda a cikinsu akwai yara mata 1,617.[165] babu mamaki haƙiƙanin adadin ya zarce haka, saboda sau tari sojoji sun ƙi amince wa jami'am Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya da sauran masu zuba ido shiga gurin da suke tsare da waɗannan mutane, tun daga yadda ake tantance su da farko har zuwa gurare irin su Giwa, yadda ake tsare da mutane na tsawon shekaru, don gudun kada a yayata wa jama'a halin da ake ciki. Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ta rubuta wa Ƙungiyar Amnesty a watan Mayu na shekarar 2020 cewa, wannan hana su shiga wurin tsare mutanen da aka yi ya kawo cikas din tattara bayanai. Saboda haka, a yanzu dai babu tabbacin adadin yaran da suke tsare bisa zargin danganatakarsu da 'yan bindiga."[166]

A shekarun farko-farko, yawanci sojojin sukan tsare ma fi yawan mutane da suka fito daga yankunan 'yan Boko Haram.[167] Tun shekarun 2017 ko 2018, aka soma ganin banbanci wurin tantancewa, wanda hakan ya haifar da rage tsare yara maza da mata. A rohoton shekarar 2019, majalisar ɗinkin duniya ta faɗi cewa, a shekarar da ta gabata, hukumomi a Najeriya sun tsare a ƙalla yara 418, waɗanda suka haɗa da yara mata 86, "Saboda zargin iyayensu suna da alaƙa da Boko Haram" kuma "Ma fi yawan yaran (kashi 52 cikin 100) ana tsare da su sama da tsawon shekaru biyu."[168]

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ta tattauna da mutane 48 da aka tsare su a matsayin yaran da suke da alaƙa da Boko Haram, a cikinsu kuwa har da yara da suke 'yan shekaru shida, da kuma wasu manya 22 da ake tsare da su tare da yara a guri guda. Daga cikin waɗanda aka tattauna da su, sun nuna cewa an fara tsare mutane a shekarar 2012 sannan kuma tsarewar ta ci gaba har zuwa watan Nuwamba na shekarar 2019 a Barikin Giwa, sannan kuma har zuwa baya-bayan nan akwai cibiyoyin da ake ajiye mutane kafin a sake musu gurare irin su Bulunkutu a Maiduguri. Akasari yanayin da ake samu a gurin tsaro na sajoji babu daɗin ji. Na farko ga cunkoson jama'a, ga babu tsabtataccen muhalli, ga ƙarancin ruwa da abinci, ga cin zarafi na jima'i, sannan
a wani lokaci kuma ga duka daga gurin sojojin ko kuma waɗanda suka naɗa kansu shugabanni.

Tattaunawar da aka yi da yara da manya da aka saki daga Barikin Giwa a ƙarshen shekarar 2019 ta nuna cewa har zuwa lokacin rubuta wannan rahoto, akwai aƙalla yara 200 maza a Giwa. Wannan kuwa bayan sakin da aka yi ne a watannin Nuwamba 2019 da kuma Maris na shekarar 2020.[169] Haka kuma, akwai yara a gidan kurkukun Maiduguri da kuma barikin soja na Kainji. Koda yake ƙungiyar Amnesty, ba ta sami wani labarin da za a dogara da shi wanda zai nuna adadin mutane da suke kowanne guri da aka ambata a baya ba. A shekaru huɗun da suka gabata, an ɗan sami inganci a guraren da aka tsare da yara da sauran guraren. Sai dai kuma wasu halayen tsaron ƙara taɓarɓarewa suke yi. Yanayin a kullum yana kasancewa ƙasa da yadda ya kamata ya kasance kamar yadda dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ta tanada. Sannan kuma halin yakan kai ga azabtar da yara, wanda wani lokaci yakan kai ga mutuwarsu.

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[165] Rahoton Human Rights Watch, "*They Didn't Know if I Was Alive or Dead*". Yayin wannan bincike, Amnesty International ta nemi sabbin alkaluma. daga majalisar dinkin duniya. Amsar majalisar dinkin duniya ta kunshi alakaluma dake nuna cewa, sun 2015 a bisa tsarin MRM na bada bayanai da kuma sa ido, an tabbatar da sakin yara 2,879 da aka tsare yayin rikicin arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya. Bayan bin diddigi da tambayoyi, akan sabanin tsakanin bayanan da aka baiwa Human Rights Watch da wanda aka baiwa Amnesty International wani wakilin yace an bada alkaluma ne da aka tantance kuma aka wallafa a rahoton tsarin bin diddigi na MRM kuma ya kara da cewa, "Samun damar shiga wuraren tsare mutane (A barikin Giwa da Maimalari dake Maiduguri jihar Borno) ya ci gaba da kasancewa an takaita shi kawai ga CTFMR wato Kwamitin kasa na sa ido da bada rahoto akan mummunan take hakkin yara. Wasikar emal na Amnesty Internatonal, Mayu 2020.

[166] Amnesty International wasikar emalemail , Mayu 2020.

[167] Tattaunawar Amnesty International interviews da yara da manya da aka tsare a wannan lokaci, DIsamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da kuma tattaunawa da ma'aikatan agaji, a Disamba 2019, da tattaunanawa da masu bada tallafi da jami'an diplomasiyya dake aiki a arewa maso gabashin Nigeria, Janairu 2020.

[168] Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/73/907–S/2019/509, 20 June 2019, para. 208.

[169] Tattaunawar Amnesty International interviews, Janairu 2020, da tataunawa da waya, a, Maris2020 (da kuma cikakken bayani akan kiyasin yaran dake cikin kowanne dakin tsare mutane). Domin Karin bayani akan sakin yara na baya-bayan nan duba karin haske mai lamba 163. A amsa ga tambayoyi daga
Amnesty International, majalisar dinkin duniya ta nuna cewa, a karshen Maris na 2020 tantance yara takwas ne kadai da yanzu haka aka tauye musu 'yanci saboda zargin alaka da masu tada kayar baya a arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya. Sakon emal na Amnesty International email correspondence, Mayu 2020. Wannan bai nuna yawan yaran da aka tsare ba, amma ya nuna irin takaitawa da sojoji suke yi ga damar da masu zaman kansu suke da ita na duba wuraren tsare yara. Da kuma kokarin sojoji na kawo rashin tabbas dangane da ci gaba da tsare yara ba bisa ka'ida ba, wani lokaci saboda matsin lamba daga waje akan batun Amnesty
International ta tattauna ta waya da wasu da suka hada da wakilin majalisar dinkin duniya a watannin Janairu, Maris, da Aprilu 2020..

DOKOKIN NAJERIYA MASU ALAƘA DA ƊAURI DA TSARO DA KUMA AZABTARWA

A shekarar 2003, gwamnatin Tarayya ta Najeriya ta kafa Dokar Haƙƙin Yara wacce aka fi sani da 'Child Rights Act' wadda kuma ta kowacce fuska ta dace da dokar ƙasa da ƙasa. Dokar ta fassara yaro a matsayin duk wani mutumin da yake ƙasa da shekaru 18.[170] Dokar ta nemi hukuma ta sanar da iyayen yaron da aka kama ko mai kula da shi ba tare da ɓata lokaci ba, sannan kuma a sake shi cikin gaggawa.[171] Dokar har ila yau, ta ɗauki tsaro a gidan waƙafi ya zamo zaɓi na ƙarshe, kuma ya kasance cikin ma fi ƙanƙanin lokaci. Su kuma waɗanda aka tsare su kasance suna samun cikakken tsaro da kuma taimako da ya haɗa da ta fuskar walwala da ilimintarwa da sana'a da kuma kiwon lafiya ta jiki da zuci baki ɗaya.[172] Idan kuma an sami yaro da laifi shi ma ɗauri zai kasance "zaɓi na ƙarshe" a lokacin "Da ya kasance babu wata hanyar da za a horar da yaron".[13] Kullum kiyayewa da tarbiyyar yaro ita za a ba wa fifiko"."[173] Makomar rayuwar yaro ya kamata a baiwa fifiko a ko yaushe.[174]

Sai dai kuma abin takaicin shi ne, akwai jihohi guda uku a arewa maso gabashin Najeriya da suke cikin jihohin da majalisunsu ba su kafa dokar kiyayewa da haƙƙin yara ba, ma'ana a waɗannan jihohin ba doka ba ne kamar yadda yake a tsarin Tarayyar Najeriya. A maimakon haka, sai suke ci gaba da amfani da dokokin da aka yi su tun zamanin mulkin mallaka, waɗanda ba su dace da dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa da ba. Wannan dokar ta fassara yaro da wanda bai kai shekara 14 ba, sannan kuma ta saka shekarun da za a iya samun mutum da laifi zuwa bakwai. Kana kuma dokar ta ce duk wanda ya kai shekara 16 ya manyanta.[175]

Gwamnatocin jihohi a arewa maso gabashin Najeriya suna daga cikin waɗanda ba su fara amfani da dokar gwamnatin tarayya wajen aiki da manyan laifuka ta shekarar 2015 ba, wadda ta bayar da kariya mai muhimmanci da suka haɗa da haƙƙin sanar da dalilan da za su sa a kama mutum da haƙƙin wakiltar wani a abubuwan da suka shafi shari'a da haƙƙin a kula da mutum a matsayinsa na ɗan Adam da haƙƙin a samar wa mutumin da ake zargi kuma ba ya jin Turanci mai tafinta wanda zai fassara masa abu kafin ya amince da kuma haramta ɗaure wani a madadin wani..[176] A jihohin arewa maso gabashin Najeriya, har yanzu ana amfani ne da dokokin laifuka da aka kafa tun shekarar 1960.[177]

Tsarin mulkin Najeriya ya haramta azabtarwa, sannan kuma ya bayar da kariya a kan damar mutum ya ƙi yin magana da haƙƙin ɗaukan lauya da haƙƙin sanar da mutum idan za a ɗaure ko tsare shi da haƙƙin a kai mutum gaban ƙuliya cikin hanzari da kuma haƙƙin biyan diyya idan aka ɗaure mutum ko tsare shi ba bisa ƙa'ida ba.[178]

A shekarar 2011, Najeriya ta kafa dokar hana ta'addanci, wadda aka yi wa gyara a shekarar 2013. Akasarin dokar ta sha bamban da tsarin mulkin Najeriya da kuma nauyin da yake kansa na haƙƙin ɗan Adama na ƙasa da ƙasa. Tsarin mulkin ya buƙaci a kai mutumin da aka tsare da shi kotu cikin kwana biyu, amma kuma dokar ta amince da a ci gaba da tsare mutumin da ake zarginsa da ta'addanci, matuƙar akwai zargi mai ƙarfi wanda kotu ba ta hango ba.[179] Haka kuma dokar ba ta yi cikakken bayani ba akan abubuwan da ta kira manyan laifuka, waɗanda suka haɗa da hulɗa ƙungiyoyin ta'addanci, ko da kuwa ba a sami wani tashin hankali ba ko ɓoye wani labari ga hukuma ko shiga taron ƙungiyar 'yan ta'adda ko amincewa su horar da kai ko ba su gudunmawa ta kuɗi ko taimakon wani kaya.[180] Babu wani sashe da mai la'akari da wanda aka tursasa ya amince da laifin da bai yi ba. Da yawan laifuka karkashin dokar ana horarwa ne ma fi ƙarancin shekara 20 a gidan yari, sannan kuma sun amince da hukuncin kisa. Babu wani sashe a cikin dokar da ya keɓe yara.

Duk da tsarin mulkin Najeriyaya haramta azabtarwa, dokokin ƙasar ba su fito ɓaro-ɓaro sun haramta azabtarwa ta wasu hanyoyi kamar wahalar da mutum, kuma an gaza fitowa fili a bayyana azabtarwa a matsayin babban laifi. A shekarar 2017 Najeriya ta kafa dokar haramta azabtarwa, inda daga ƙarshe aka mayar da shi babban laifi da kuma sauran hanyoyin wahalarwa da kuma bayar da kariya ga waɗanda ake

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[170] Child Rights Act of 2003, Section 277.
[171] Child Rights Act of 2003, Section 211.
[172] Child Rights Act of 2003, Section 212.
[173] Child Rights Act of 2003, Section 221.
[174] Child Rights Act of 2003, Sections 1 and 2.
[175] Child and Young Persons Act, 1958 (the date enacted for Northern Nigeria).
[176] Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015, Sections 6, 7, 8, 17, and 267, among others.
[177] Domin samun haske akan bambancin duba, Evelyn Okakwu, "Analysis: Main features of Nigeria's Administration of Criminal Justice Act (Part 1)," *Premium Times* (Nigeria), 9 August 2018, https://bit.ly/2zIfvbw
[178] Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Sections 34-36.
[179] Compare Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Section 35, with Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act, 2013, Section 27. The Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act allows for a court to order the detention of a "suspect" for up to 90 days and allows that to be renewed "until the conclusion of the investigation and prosecution of the matter that led to the arrest and detention". Section 27(1).
[180] Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act, 2013.

riƙe da su. Sai dai kuma dokar ba ta ce komai ba game da haƙƙin jihohi na bincike da kuma tsugunar da waɗanda ake zargi da azabtarwa a gaban ƙuliya manta sabo da kuma haƙƙin biyan diyya ga wanda ake azabtar.[181]

3.1 TANTANCEWAR SIRRI DA AZABTARWA A LOKACIN DA AKA KAMA MUTUM

Kusan sai an tantance duk wanda ya fito daga yankin 'yan Boko Haram wanda yawanci sojoji ne da 'yan ƙato-da-gora suke yi. Wannan abin da yake faruwa kenan a guraren tsaro da suke a hukumance da waɗanda ba a hukumance ba a guraren da faɗan ya yi tsamari kamar su Bama da Munguno da Damboa. A waɗannan guraren ɗabi'u na azabtarwa mummuna tana faruwa, akasari domin mutum ya faɗi duk abin da ya sani. Hanyar tantancewar ta zama mafarin tsarewa na dogon lokaci ba bisa ka'ida ba ga dubban mutane maza da mata manya da yara.[182]

A wannan tantancewar cikin sirri boye-boye.[183] An hana jami'ai masu zuba ido na ƙasa da ƙasa shiga guraren tantancewar. Babu gaskiya a cikin al'amarin. Babu cikakken bayani tsayayye akan irin tambayoyin da ake yi, ko kuma yadda mutum ya amsa tambayoyin yana tantance ko za a tsare mutuum.[184] Kuma hanyar tantancewar ta bambanta daga guri zuwa guri ko daga kwamanda zuwa kwamanda kamar yadda Ƙungiyar Amnesty ta tattauna da mutanen da aka tantance tare da 'yan zuba ido na ƙasa da ƙasa da kuma masu bayar da tallafi a kan tsaro a arewa maso gabashin Najeriya.

Wata mai bincike da ta tattauna da wani ɗan kwamitin tantancewar ya bayyana cewa ana kasa mutane zuwa rukuni uku; akwai "Waɗanda suke da alaƙa ta ƙuƙut" da 'yan Boko Haram, da waɗanda suke da "alaƙa ta gefe-gefe" sannan kuma da waɗanda "Ba su da hannu." Ta gano cewa, ko da miyagun ayyuka, kamar matar da aka sace tana yi wa 'yan Boko Haram aiki, ko manomi da aka tilasta wa ya bayar da amfanin gona ga 'yan Boko Haram, an saka su a rukunin"'yan gefe-gefe." kai ko da waɗanda aka samu ba su da hannu a cikin hidimar, ba za a sake su da sauri ba, matuƙar sun zauna a hannun 'yan Boko Haram na tsawon lokaci ba.[185]

Wani da ya ziyarci wurin sauya hali na "Safe Corridor" inda ake sallamar waɗanda aka tsare, ya tattauna da jami'an soja da kuma na farar hula da ke aiki a wurin, ya kuma bayyana yadda ma'aikatan suke kiran waɗanda za a saki a matsayin "Masu hannu dumu-dumu"; da kuma "'Yan baya-baya" waɗanda suka haɗa da mutanen da suka yi wa 'yan Boko Haram noma ala tilas, da kuma "'Yan halin ƙaƙa-ni-ka-yi" - sune waɗanda 'yan Boko Haram suka tilasta wa zama a ƙarƙashinsu ba tare da son ransu ba. Kowanne bangare mutum ya fada ana iya tura shi barikin Giwa inda za a tsare shi tsawon watanni ko shekaru. Daga wannan wurin sai cibiyar bincike ta Najeriya (Joint Investigation Centre) inda za a iya gano ko waɗanda ake tsare da su suna da "matuƙar hatsari" daga nan sai a tura su Kainji. Idan kuma suna da "Ƙarancin hatsari" sai a kai su gurin fita ko cibiyoyin canza tunani daga bisani sai a sake su.[186]

Ire-iren waɗannan suna ta faruwa ba tare da la'akari da wahalar da ake sha ba. A yankin da 'yan Boko Haram suke, kusan ana tilasta kowa ya samar da kayan abinci, inda ake yi musu barazana da kisa (a duba babi na 2.4). Yadda ake fassara ire-iren mutane da kalmomi irin su "'Yan gefe-gefen Boko Haram" ko "'Yan baya-baya" ya bayar da dama wajen tsare kusan dukkan mutanen da suke yankin da hukumomi suka yi watsi da su. Wannan ya bayyana a dokar hana aikata ta'addanci mai ciki da matsaloli ta shekarar 2013 da aka tattauna a akwatin da yake sama. Tattaunawar da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi da mutanen da

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181 Anti-Torture Act of 2017, Ga Disamba 2017, Sections 1 (Duty of government), 2 (Acts of torture), 5 (Assistance), and 8 (Penalties).
182 In 2015, Amnesty International said the minimum estimate was at least 20,000 people, mostly young men and boys, who had been arbitrarily arrested in the context of the conflict. Amnesty International, Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands, pp. 75-86. Haka kuma duba rahoton Amnesty International, Willingly unable, footnote 70. Arbitrary arrests and detentions have continued to be widespread, even if at a lower rate, in the years since 2015. As a result, the total number over the course of the conflict easily reaches "tens of thousands".
183 For a good discussion of "screening" issues, see Vanda Felbab-Brown (United Nations University), *The Limits of Punishment: Transitional Justice and Violent Extremism – Nigeria Case Study*, May 2018, pp. 88-90.
184 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
185 Vanda Felbab-Brown, *The Limits of Punishment*, p. 88.
186 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020. Wakilin wata hukumar majalisar dinkin duniya ya bayyana cewa JIC na nufin kwamiti ne ba cibiya ba ce; wakilin hukumomin majalisar dinkin duniya biyu, jami'an gwamnatin Nigeria da kuma da kuma kafofin yada labaran Nieriya sun kira JIC a matsayin cibiya. Emal din Amnesty International , Mayu 2020; Shafin Facebook na gwamnan jihar Borno yace "Gov. Zulum Received 983 Cleared Boko Haram Suspects From The Nigerian Army," 27 November 2019 ("rukunin wadanda aka tsare an tantance su, aka bincike su, sannan aka wankesu a cibiyar hadin gwiwa"); "Troops rescue 88, kill 3 insurgents in Bama, Borno," Premium Times, 16 August 2016 (an Ambato kakakin sojan Nijeriya).

suka gudu a yankunan ‘yan Boko Haram a shekarar 2019, ta nuna cewa, an ɗan sassauta tantancewar da ake yi wa tsofi da yara da kuma mata a shekarun nan.[187] Amma ga manya maza da samari da kuma mata da ‘yan mata da ake zaton sun auri mayaƙan Boko Haram, da sonsu ko ta hanyar tilas ba ta canza zane ba.[188]

Tsarin da ake bi na tantancewa ya saɓa dokokin kare haƙƙin ɗan Adam na duniya, tun da ana take haƙƙin farar hula da mayaka da suka mika wuya saboda jinya ko rauni, waɗanda kuma tilas a kare su daga cin zarafi. Tun da ɗewa ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattara bayanai a kan yadda ake azabtarwa da cin zarafi da sojoji suke yi wa waɗanda suka kama a dukkan faɗin Najeriya, wannan kuwa ya haɗa har da abin da yake faruwa a arewa maso gabashin Najeriya.[189] Sojoji da ‘yan ƙato-da-gora sun nuna zalincinsu a sarari a kan maza manya da yara. Sai dai kuma, ƙungiyar Amnesty International, sun tattara irin wannan cin zarafin da ake yi wa mata manya da yara.[190] A ƙarin bayani F.N., mai shekara 18, wanda labarinsa yake shafi na 34, ya yi bayanin yadda aka lakaɗa masa duka har sai da ya fita daga hankalinsa lokacin yana yaro, yayin da ake yi masa tambaya a kurkukun Bama, bayan ya gudu daga ƙauyensu. An ci gaba da dukansa har sai da ya yi ƙaryar yana da alaƙa da Boko Haram ne.[191] Wani ɗan shekara 19 da aka tattauna da shi ya bayyana irin wannan azabtarwa da aka yi musu da ƙaninsa a gidan kurkukun Bama, bayan ya gudu daga ƙauyensu lokacin yana yaro:

> **‘Yan ƙungiyar ƙato-da-gora ne suke ba mu kashi, yayin da su kuma sojoji suke zaune suna kallo. An ɗaure ƙafafuna da hannaye ta baya, sannan kuma an rataye ni a bishiya, yadda kaina yake ƙasa…**
>
> **Yayin da aka kwance ni, sai na ji ƙafafuna da hannayena kamar ba a jikina suke ba, da ƙyar nake tafiya. Haka kuma aka yi wa ƙanina, sun yi mana haka ne, saboda mun ƙi mu amince da cewa mu ‘yan Boko Haram ne, yayin da ake bincike. Kuma wannan binciken sojoji da ‘yan ƙato-da-gorar ne suke yi. Sun ce zai yi wahala mu zauna da ‘yan Boko Haram na tsawon shekaru ba tare da mun shiga cikinsu ba, saboda haka suka ce ƙarya muke yi … anyi wa ƙanina duka na fitar hankali yadda har ta kai ba ya iya cin abinci da hannunsa.[192]**

Haka yaran da aka kai Kainji suke bayar da labaru makamantan waɗannan yayin da suka fara zuwa. Kamar bayanin wani da aka kai can yana ɗan shekara 13, kuma aka riƙe shi na tsawon kusan shekara huɗu: “Idan ka ce kai ɗan Boko Haram ne, sai su ƙyaleka. Idan kuma ba ka yarda ba, sai su yi ta dukanka. Ni na ƙi amincewa, don haka suka yi ta duka na. Mutane da yawa [manya da yara} ba su da laifi. Ko ni kaina akwai lokacin da suke duka na, suka tambaye ni [ko ni ɗan Boko Haram ne] ni kuma na yi jinkirin [amsawa] sai suka ƙyale ni suka mayar da ni cikin ɗakina. Suna ta murna.[193]

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi hra da mutum 14 da aka azabtar ta hanyar gana wa duka, tara daga cikinsu yara ƙanana a wancan lokacin, don kawai a tatsi bayani. Sauran dai sun ce ba a doke su ba - duk da cewa dai an gana wa wasu azaba a gabansu - saboda haka, nan da nan suka amince suna da alaƙa da Boko Haram. Wani dattijo ɗan shekara 55, ya ce, “Ba su duka ni ba” yayin da yake bayanin zamansa a gidan kurkukun Bama. Ya ci gaba da cewa, “Sun ce na faɗi gaskiya, saboda haka ne ba za su taɓa ni ba. Daga ƙarshe suka ce ni ɗan Boko Haram ne da ya miƙa wuya, don haka sai an kai ni barikin Giwa…..amma sun yi wa mutane ɗan karen duka [a Bama] sukan yi wa mutum duka har sai ya ce shi ɗan Boko Haram ne, ko da kuwa kai ba shi ba ne”.[194]

Wani kuma ɗan shekara 18 wanda ya miƙa wuya a Banki a tsakiyar shekarar 2017, lokacin yana shekara 15, wanda shi ma aka kai shi kurkukun Bama, ya yi makamancin wannan bayanin, lokacin da ake bincikarsa. Ya ce, “Na faɗa musu ‘yan Boko Haram sun je garinmu sun yi wa’azi, don haka muka shiga cikinsu ... suna son su ji ka ce kai kaza ne. Idan ka faɗa musu, sai su ji daɗi, ba za su duka ka ba.... saura kam sun sha duka - duka kuwa na gaske. Sojoji sukan ɗauki bel su doki mutum da shi wani lokaci kuma da itace. Wasu mutane har jinya suke kwantawa saboda dukan da aka yi musu.[195]

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[187] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019.
[188] Isowa wurin “tantance” mutane ba tare da miji ba kadai wani lokaci ya isa yasa sojoji ko ‘yan kato da gora su zargi mace da cewa ita “matar” mayakin Boko Haram ce, kuma su tsare ta har sai illa ma sha Allahu.. Duba rahoton *“They betrayed us”*, shafi na 67-69.
[189] Duba rahoton Amnesty International mai sunan, “Welcome to hell fire”; da kuma rahoton Amnesty International mai sunan, “Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands, shafi na. 90-91. Amnesty International ta duba kuma ta tabbatar da sahihancin bidiyo da dama dake nuna tsare mutane ba bisa ka’ida ba da kuma azabtarwa da kuma cin zarafi..
[190] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020. Haka kuma duba rahoton Amnesty International, *“They betrayed us”*, pp. 70-71.
[191] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 Ga Disamba 2019.
[192] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[193] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
[194] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 and 11 Ga Disamba 2019.
[195] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 Ga Disamba 2019.

Sakamakon binciken boye-boye da ake yi da kuma tilasta wa mutane su ce su 'yan Boko Haram ne da kuma tsare mutanen da 'yan Boko Haram suka yi wa ƙwace ko waɗanda suka taba sacewa ya sa aka sami tarin mutane a tsare a wurin sojoji, waɗanda kuma su a zahiri ba 'yan Boko Haram ɗin ba ne, ballantana a ce sun ci zarafin fararen hula. Wani ɗan shekara 18, ya faɗa wa ƙungiyar Amnesty cewa, shi ya shiga Boko Haram tun yana shekara 13; an ba shi horo na yaƙi, amma daga bisani ya gudu saboda rashin haɗin kai a tsakanin 'yan Boko Haram da kuma yawan sabani tsakaninsu da kuma cin zarafi da suke aikata wa al'umma. Bayan ya miƙa kansa ga sojoji, sai aka kai shi Giwa, inda ya gano cewa ma fi yawan waɗanda suke gurin ba mutanensu ba ne:

> **Yayin da muka shiga [ɗakunan da aka ajiye mu], mutane suna tambayarmu ko mu 'yan Boko Haram ne, muka ce musu a'a, mu ba 'yan Boko Haram ba ne. Mutanen da muka tarar [a Giwa], duk ba su da wani laifi - da yawa daga cikinsu. Da mun ce musu mu 'yan Boko Haram ne da kuwa lalle kashe mu za su yi, saboda za su ce mu muka jawo musu dukkan wannan wahalar. Mu 350 ne [a ɗakinmu] a cikin wannan adadin mu 'yan Boko Haram mun san kanmu. Ba mu wuce 50 ba, sauran 300 duka ba su da laifi.**[196]

Da yawa daga cikin waɗanda suka yi Boko Haram sun ba da irin wannan bayanin. Suka ce sun gansu a tsare tare da mutane manya da yara waɗanda ba 'yan Boko Haram ba ne a Giwa da kuma wurin sauya hali da koyon sana'a na "Safe Corridor." Daga cikin mutane 58 da aka tsare, waɗanda ƙungiyar Amnesty ta yi hira da su, mutum 18 ne suka ce su 'yan Boko Haram ne - biyar daga ciki sun shiga da kansu, 13 kuma an sato su. Sauran 40 ɗin da ake tsare da su, sun ce ba su taɓa yin wata alaƙa da 'yan Boko Haram ba, su dai kawai sun gudu ne daga yankin da 'yan Boko Haram suke. Sannan daga cikin mata 12 da ake tsare da su, babu wadda ta shiga Boko Haram da kanta ko ta taɓa yin faɗan Boko Haram, dukkansu sato su aka yi, a matsayin wasunsu na matan aure, suna da wani daga cikin iyalansu da yake yin Boko Haram, ko ya gudu daga Boko Haram. Abubuwan da aka gano daga binciken ƙungiyar Amnesty International ya nuna an daɗe ana kama waɗanda ba su da laifi duk tsawon lokacin tashin hankalin nan.[197]

Tsarin sojoji na kama mutane da dama da kuma tsare su ba shi da wani tasiri sannan kuma ga rashin imani. Misali abubuwan da yaran da aka taɓa tsare su suka faɗa a shafi na 6 da 53 da kuma 69, ya nuna abin da waɗanda aka yi hira da su suke ji, yadda suke cewa, bayan halin da suka shiga daga ƙarshe ma suna nadamar guduwar da suka yi daga yankin 'yan Boko Haram. Kamar haka wani ɗan shekara 35, wanda ya gudu daga ƙauyensu a cikin ƙaramar hukumar Bama a ƙarshen shekarar 2019 ya faɗi dangane da waɗanda ya bari a gida, "Marasa laifi daga cikinmu suna da yawa a cikin daji. Idan gwamnati ba ta kashe mutane ko ta tsare su ba da yawa za su fito. Da yawa ana tsoron yadda sojoji suke wulaƙanta mutane ne, shi ya sa suka yi zamansu a can [yankunan da 'yan Boko Haram suke].[198]

3.2 YAƊUWAR TAUYE 'YANCI BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA

Idan sakamakon binciken farko ya haifar da mayar da mutane zuwa wajen tsaro irin na su Giwa da Kainji, a irin waɗannan guraren yara ko manya sukan sami kansu a tsare na tsawon watanni ko ma shekaru ba tare da an bi abin da doka ta ce a kansu ba. Sakamakon hakan kuma sai aka sami watsuwar tauye 'yancin yara maza da mata ba bisa ƙa'ida ba.

Daga cikin yara 48 da aka tsare waɗanda kuma ƙungiyar Amnesty ta yi hira da su don yin wannan rahoto, babu ɗaya da ya sami sukunin samun lauya yayin da yake tsare a Giwa ko wata cibiyar shirin sallama. Kuma tsarewar da aka musu ta fara daga wata uku zuwa sama da shekara shida - da yawa daga cikinsu suna yin a ƙalla shekara biyu.[199] Haka manyan da ake tsare da su ma suke faɗa. Yaran kawai da suka sami lauya guda biyar ne, waɗanda aka ɗauko su daga Kainji zuwa kurkukun Kuje, wani kurkukun tarayya da yake kusa da Abuja, sakamakon wani yanayi na gidoga da aka yi na shari'ar mutane da dama da ke Kainji a shekarar 2018 [a duba bayanin da ke akwatin ƙasa]; hatta waɗannan ɗin ma sun sami ganin lauyan ne bayan sun kwashe kimanin shekaru biyar a tsare.[200]

Kamar haka kuma, babu wani yaro daga waɗanda aka yi hira da su da aka gabatar a gaban kotu yayin da suke tsare a Giwa, ko amintaccen guri, ko kuma lokacin da aka fara kama su. Har ila yau, yaran kawai da

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[196] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 and 12 Ga Disamba 2019.
[197] Amnesty International, *"They betrayed us"*, pp. 64-72; Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, pp. 75-86.
[198] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 Ga Disamba 2019.
[199] Wadda aka tattauna da ita an tsare ta tsawon wata uku kuma yarinya ce mai kimanin shekaru 15 a lokacin da ta tsere daga hannun 'yan Boko Haram kuma sojoji suka tsareta. Cikin wadanda aka taba tsarewa da Amnesty International ta tattauna dasu mafi karancin lokacin da suka shafe a tsare shi ne wata bakwai.
[200] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da wadanda aka tsare a Kainji, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya Maris 2020. A 2018, Amnesty International ta tattauna da wadanda aka taba tsarewa a Kainji yayin da suke tsare a gidan yarin Kuje wanda ya taimaka wajen yin wannan tsokaci.

aka kai kotu su ne waɗanda suka daɗe a tsare ba bisa ƙa'ida ba, sannan kuma aka mayar da su Kuje daga Kainji. Waɗannnan yaran su ma ba su san ainihi me ya faru da su ba, sai dai kawai sun san daga Kuje alƙali ya ce a mayar da su gurin shirin sallama, mata daga cikinsu kuma a mayar da su Maiduguri. Duk da cewa, yaran sun san ba a same su da kowane irin laifi ba.[201] Babu wani yaro ko babba da aka yi hira da shi da ya yi musun ci gaba da tsare shi.

Rashin samun lauyoyi da yara suke fuskanta da kuma ci gaba da tsare su ba tare da an faɗa musu mene ne laifinsu ba, kuma ba tare da da gabatar da su a gaban alƙali ba, ya nuna yadda aka daɗe ana taka ƙa'idoji, kamar yadda ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta rubuto dangane da yanayin tashin hakalin nan.[202]

Kusan dukkan yaran da aka taɓa tsarewa da kuma manyansu sun ce sojoji sun tilasta musu sanya hannu a takardu ba tare da sun san me takardar ta ƙunsa ba. "Sun kama sanya na dangwala babban yatsa" in ji wata yarinya 'yar kimanin shekara 15, yayin da take magana a kan lamarin da ya kai ga kasancewar ta shekaru biyar a tsare, tun tana 'yar shekara 10. "Ba su fassara min ba, ba su ce min ga abin da yake cikin takardar ba, sun dai kawai ce na dangwala yatsata".[203]

An rubuta bayanan ne da Turanci, wanda yara kaɗan ne kawai za su iya karantawa a yankunan karkara na arewa maso gabashin Najeriya, a guraren da ake tsare da mutane. Duk wanda aka tattauna da shi ya ce, sojoji ba su fassara masa abin da aka rubuta ba. Ƙalilan daga cikin mutane za su iya rarrabe kwanan wata na ranar tsare su, amma ban da haka babu abin da suka sani. "Sai dai kawai su ce mu saka hannu, amma ba mu san me takardar take ƙunshe da shi ba - saboda Turanci ne" inji wani ɗan shekara 20, wanda aka tsare a Giwa tun yana shekara 16 ko 17.[204]

Yayin da aka saki mutanen da Amnesty ta yi hira da su, ana amfani da maganganu irin waɗannan na dole domin a nuna yadda aka tsare mutane, sannan kuma ana amfani da su wajen gudanar da binciken da ake kan gudanarwa wajen horar da waɗanda ake zargin 'yan Boko Haram ne kamar yadda jami'an ƙasa da ƙasa da suke tallafa wa wannan yunƙurin suka ce.[205]

Daga ƙarshe, babu wani daga cikin waɗanda aka tsare da ya sami ganawa da iyalansa - idan ban da 'yan uwan da suka saba a cikin ɗakunansu da suke tsare - yayin da ake tsare da su a Giwa da Kainji ko kuma sauran wuraren tsaro a garuruwan da ake fafatawa. Ƙungiyar Amnesty ta International ta yi hira da iyalan waɗanda ake tsare da su sama da 30, amma babu ɗaya daga cikinsu da ya ce an aiko musu a hukumance cewa an kama ɗan'uwansu ballantana ma a ce ga wurin da suke. Iyalan sun ce duk sun sami labari ne daga wasu waɗanda aka tsare kuma aka sake su; mutane sukan ɗauki shekaru ba su sani ba ko ɗan uwansu yana raye ko ya mutu.[206] Wannan kuwa haka yake ga 'yan uwan waɗanda har yanzu suke tsare, waɗanda suka cancanci a ce musu an tsare su tilas babu labarinsu kamar yadda dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ta tsara.

Kowanne daga cikin waɗannan matsalolin a karan kansa yana nuna tsarewa ba bisa ƙa'ida ba (a duba akwatin da yake shafi na 56) Idan an tattara su dukka suna nuna zunzurutun karya ƙa'ida da Najeriya take yi a matsayinta na wakiliya a taron Geneva da kuma yarjejeniyar kiyaye haƙƙin ɗan Adam. Kuma zai iya zama a matsayin tozarta ɗan Adam ta hanyar ɗauri.[207] Yara suna da ƙololuwar kariya a ƙarƙashin doka. Yarjejeniya ta tattauna a kan haƙƙoƙin yara, wanda ya nuna "Za a ɗaure yaro ne ko a tsare shi ko saka shi a kurkuku ... kawai idan hakan ne ya zama mataki na ƙarshe, kuma hakan ya kasance na gajeren lokaci sosai."[208] Najeriya ta ci gaba da amfani da tsare yara a hannun sojoji a matsayin mataki na farko, sannan kuma suna riƙe yara ba bisa ƙa'ida ba na tsawon shekaru ba tare da bin wata ƙa'ida ba ko kuma a faɗa musu mene ne laifinsu.

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[201] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da wadanda aka tsare a Kainji , Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya and telephone interview, Maris 2020. An tsare yaran a sansanin Safe Corridor tsakanin wata biyar zuwa takwas.
[202] Rahoton Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*; rahoton Amnesty International, *"If you see it, you will cry"*,shafi na 10-13.
[203] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 20 Watan Janairu 2020.
[204] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 Ga Disamba 2019.
[205] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020. Haka kuma duba rahoton Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*, pp. 19-20, 36-37. Fahimtar Amnesty International's ta ginu ne akan sa ido kai tsare a wajen shari'ar Kainji a Yuli na 2018.
[206] Haka lamarin yake tsawon shekaru, yayin da Amnesty International. Duba rahoton Amnesty International, *"If you see it, you will cry"*, pp. 11, 20; Amnesty International, *"Welcome to hell fire"*; Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, pp. 42, 76.
[207] Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7(1)(e).Domin karin bayani duba , see Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, shafi na 36-37, 75-86.
[208] CRC, doka ta 37. A sanarwar karshen taro kwamitin kwararru na Afirka akan hakki da kare yara (ACERWC) yayi kira ga kasashen tarayyar Afirka kamar Nijeriya "su kawo karshen tsare yara da sojoji suke yi da kuma samar da tsari mai aiki cikin gaggawa wajen mika yara ga hukumomi na farar hula.". ACERWC, "Outcome statement for the day of general discussion on children affected by armed conflict," 26 Nuwamba 2019.

SHARI'AR ƘARYA A KAINJI

A shekarar 2017 da 2018, ɗaruruwan mutanen da a ke zargi da aka ɗaure a KAINJI ciki kuwa har da yara, an yi musu hukunci cikin lokuta daban-daan guda uku a gaban Babbar Kotun Abuja, wadda ta zauna a barikin Sojoji na Wawa dake jihar Neja. Hukunci na gaba ɗaya, ya fi maida hankali kan zargin laifukan da suka haɗa da: taimaka wa ƙungiyar Boko Haram ko ɓoye bayanai.[209] Da dama daga cikin zarge-zarge a hukunci na bai ɗaya a watan Julayin 2018, kamar, na da dangantaka da kasancewa ɗan ƙungiya ko masu taimaka wa Boko Haram, kaɗan ne daga cikin zarge-zargen suka danganci laifuka kan dokokin ƙasa- da- ƙasa ko kuma laifukan da suka shafi jama'a ma.[210]

Saboda ba ta sami damar halartar zaman shari'ar ba ko sauraron dukkan ƙararraki da hukunce-hukunce ba, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ba za ta iya samar da ainihin adadin ƙararraki da hukunce-hukunce daga waɗannan ƙararraki ba. Wasu an rigaya an gabatar tare da yanke musu hukuncin zaman waƙafi na wasu shekaru (a wasu lokutan tsawon adadin zaman da suka yi a tsare) wasu kuwa an wanke su daga zargin da ake yi musu ko kuma an kasa gabatar da shaidu a kansu. Don haka, ƙungiyar Amnesty International' ba za ta iya tabbatar da cewa an saki dukkan mutanen da aka umurta a sake su ba ko a'a.

Wasu daga cikin waɗanda aka tsaren yara ne, an kuma maida sharia'ar su Birnin Tarayya an kuma tsare su a kurkukun Kuje. Sama da dozin daga cikinsu an tsare su a guri mai cikakken tsaro, kamar yadda aka tattauna a babi na 4.

Shari'ar Kainji cike take da zargin cin zarafin masu laifi tare da hana su 'yancin da ya kamata a basu. Babu masu fassara da aka samar wa waɗanda ake zargin, waɗanda da dama daga cikinsu ba za su iya fahimtar harshen da ake amfani da shi a kotun ba. Waɗanda ake zargin, ko da su na iya fahimtar harshen da ake amfani da shi a kotun, to ba a yi musu bayani gamsasshe kan abin da ake zarginsu da shi ko kuma 'yancinsu. Lallai ba sa matakin da za su iya fahimtar abin da ake zarginsu da shi ba, balle su shirya yadda za su iya kare kansu.[211]

Kusan dukkan waɗanda ake zargi kan kasance waɗanda aka kama bisa kuskure, aka tsare ba tare da sanin laifin da suka aikata ba. Akan azabtar da su tare da cin zarafinsu. Shari'o'in cike suke da hukunci maras shaidu tare da hukunci ba tare da ƙwararan shaidu ba. Waɗanda ake zargin ba sa samun waɗanda za su kare su kafin da kuma yayin yanke musu hukunci, sannan kuma ana aiwatar da waɗannan shari'u cikin gaggawa ta yadda masu shari'ar ba sa samun isasshen lokacin da za su bibiyi kowanne laifi da aka gabatar.[212]

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ɗuki waɗannan hukunce-hukunce a matsayin "na ƙarya" waɗanda aka yi domin a samu wata kariya game da tsare dubban mutane bisa zalunci, tare da ɓoye gazawar hukumomin Nijeriya wajen bincike tare da gabatar da ainihin waɗanda ya kamata a tuhuma da hannu wajen barnar da ƙungiyar Boko Haram ke aiwatarwa akan farar hula.

3.3 TSARE YARA WURI GUDA DA MANYA

A kusan dukkan wuraren tsare mutane na sojoji, a kan tsare yara a wuri daya da manya, kuma hakan ya saba dokokin ƙasa-da-ƙasa. Tun shekaru da dama da suka gabata, barikin sojoji na Giwa na ci gaba da tsare yara, yayin da gurin tsarewar ya cika, akan gwamutsa su ne da manya. A tsakiyar shekarar 2018, barikin sojoji na Giwa ya rufe sashen tsare yara, amma tun daga lokacin aka fara gwamutsa su da manya, domin a ɓoye cewa, ba a tsare yara a wannan barikin, ko kuma ma dai a ce 'yan yara kaɗan kawai ake tsarewa.

Dukkan yara guda biyar da aka tattauna da su, yara ne yayin da aka fara tsare su a barikin Kainji tare da manya, waɗanda suka bayyana shekarunsu tsakanin 20-55.[213] Haka kuma yara da dama da ba su wuce shekaru 6 da haihuwa ba, sun bayyana cewa, an tsare su ne tare da manya yayin da aka tsare su da farko a barikokin sojoji a Bama, Banki, Damboa da kuma Munguno da sauran wurare. Akan tsare mutane na

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[209]Rahoton Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*, shafi na . 18-20. Yayin hada wannan rahoto , Amnesty International tayi nazarin takardun kotu 179 , da suka hada da hukunci 52 da takardun shigar da kara 82 (suna kunshe da tuhume-tuhume) , da kuma shaidar 'yan jarida da da masu sa ido da suka shafi "shari'ar jama'a masu yawa a lokaci guda." Tun 2017, wakilan Amnesty International kai tsaye sun sa ido akan shari'ar da aka yi a Yuli 2018 a Kainji kuma sun gudanar da tattaunawa fiye da 20 da wadanda aka tsare da aka yiwa shari 'a tare da jama'a da dama

[210] Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*, shafi . 18-20.

[211] Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*, shafi . 18-20.

[212] Amnesty International, *Willingly unable*, shafi . 18-20.

[213] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

tsawon lokaci a wasu lokutan har na tsawon watanni biyu zuwa uku. Yara ƙanana tare da manyan mata kan kasance tsare cikin ɗaki guda, daban da sauran mutanen da aka tsare, kamar manya da kuma yaran da suka fara girma, ko da yake ba a kowanne lokaci ake samun hakan ba, amma a wasu lokutan akan haɗa yara da iyayensu ko ma kakannin su.[214]

Kafin tsakiyar shekarar 2018, yaran da ake tsarewa a barikin sojoji na Giwa, kan kasance cikin rukunoni guda uku. (Domin fahimtar yadda tsarin guraren tsare mutane na barikin Giwa, kana iya duba hotunan da ke shafi na 44). Da farko akwai sashen yara 'yan kimanin shekaru biyar zuwa shida, waɗanda ake haɗe su guri guda da dukkan yara mata a ɗakin tsare mutane na mata na tsawon watanni ko ma shekaru. A shekarar 2016, an samu ɓarkewar cutar ƙyanda a guraren tsare mutanen, kuma cutar ta halaka mutane kimanin 29, akasari jarirai da kuma 'yan ƙananan yara - wannan yayi sanadiyyar aiwatar da alluran riga-kafi, sannan bayan samun matsin lamba aka saki mata da yara da dama.[215]

Na biyu, da dama daga cikin yara tsakanin shekaru shida zuwa goma sha uku ana tsare su ne a ɗaki mai lamba 7, wanda aka fi sani da 'Ɗakin tsare yara ko masu ƙarancin shekaru'. Alal misali, wani yaro da aka tsare a ɗakin ajiye masu laifuka na barikin Giwa na tsawon watanni bakwai na da shekaru tara ne kacal. Ya ce ya ya zauna a ɗakin tsare yara tare da sauran yaran da shekarunsu ya kama daga shekaru bakwai zuwa goma sha biyar. Kakar yaron dai wadda ta kai kimanin shekaru 70 ta rasu a tsare a barikin Giwa, sannan mahaifin yaron ya kasance a tsare har na tsawon sama da shekaru huɗu..[216]

Na uku, game da yaran da suka fara girma, akan sanya su ne ta hanyar mai rabo-ka-ɗauka, wasu akan tura su ɓangaren tsare yara, wasu kuwa kan kasance cikin ɗakuna guda tare da manya har sai bayan da aka bude sashen yara. Labarin F.N a shafi na 34, na ɗaya daga cikin mutane da dama da suka yi bayanin yadda aka riƙa tsare yara tare da manya a guri ɗaya kafin a maida su ɓangaren yara. Wani ɗan shekaru 18 ya faɗa wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International cewa an kama shi ne lokacin yana da shekaru 15 bayan ya tsere wa guraren da 'yan boko haram suka mamaye, sojoji sun ɗauke shi zuwa barikin Giwa, a inda aka rufe shi tare da wasu manya guda 8. "An tsare ni a can har na tsawon watanni shida, daga nan an mayar da ni ɗaki na 7 wato ɗakin yara, na zauna a nan har wata uku daga bisani aka mayar da ni ɗaki na 1 na zauna watanni 15 kafin a mayar da ni ɗakin tsarewa mai sunan "A/C" kafin a sake mu a 2018, akwai kimanin yara ƙanana maza guda 250 a rufe."[217]

A watan Juli na 2018, sojoji sun saki yara guda 183 daga barikin Giwa, daga bisani kuma suka rufe ɗakin tsare yaran gaba ɗaya.[218] Sojoji sun yi ƙoƙarin nuna cewa sun saki dukkan yaran,[219] tare da bijire wa buƙatar ɗakin yara kaɗai, a zahiri, amma an ci gaba da tsare wasu yara tare da rarraba su zuwa ɗakunan tsare manya. Akan kawo ƙarin sabbin yara tare da sake rarraba su a tsakanin ɗakunan manya. Wani yaro ɗan shekaru 16 da haihuwa, wanda kuma ya fito daga wani ƙauye na kamun kifi da ke kusa da tafkin Chadi, wanda ya ce, shi sam ba shi da wata alaƙa da ƙungiyar boko haram, cewa ya tsere daga ƙauyensu ne a ƙarshen shekarar 2016, ya yi wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International bayanin cewa ya shafe shekaru uku a tsare a wuraren tsare jama'a na sojoji:

> **A shekarar 2018, sun ce sun rufe kurkukun yara. Wasu yaran an kai u sansanin sauya tunani na [Operation Safe Corridor] a Gombe, wasu kuma Babban Gidan Yari … kaɗan da muka rage an kai mu sauran kurkukun da wasu suke…idan ka yi kira ba za ka ji an amsa maka ba, domin babu wanda zai iya fahimtar mu. Daga baya suka maida yaran ɗaki na 11, amma akwai manya a waɗancan ɗakunan.[220]**

Mutane da dama da aka tsare su a wancan lokaci, sun yi kiyasin cewa, akwai sauran yara fiye da 100 da ke tsare a barikin Giwa bayan an yi ikirarin rufe ɗakunan tsare yara, sannan sun ƙara da cewa, an ƙara kai yara da dama a watannin baya. Daya daga cikin yaran yace yanayin gurin yana ƙara taɓarɓarewa ainun, wanda ya ce a can baya shekarar 2018, akwai talabijin a ɗakunan da ake tsare da yaran, bai kai matsatsi da haɗari kamar ɗakunan da ake tsare manya ba, wanda su ma daga baya aka maida su can. Yace a yanzu akwai ɗakunan tsare mutane guda 14 a cikin barikin Giwa, a kowanne ɗaki kuma za a iya samun yara a ƙalla 10

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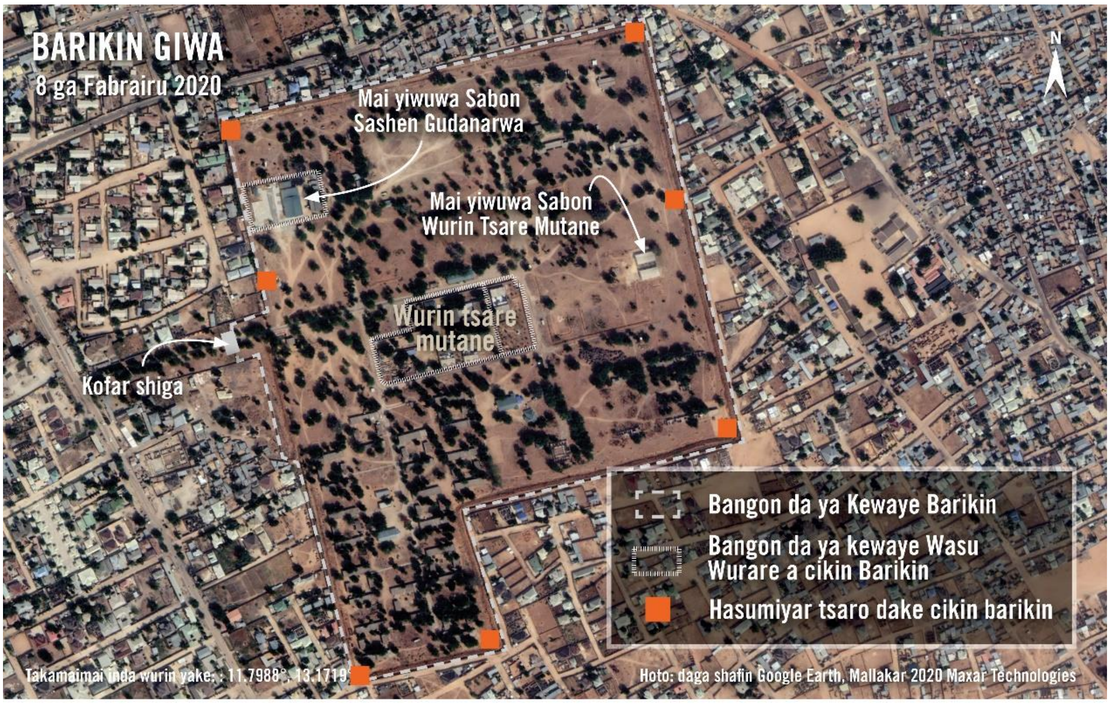
[214] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[215] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, with women and girls held in the cell at the time, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020. Haka kuma duba rahoton Amnesty International, *"They betrayed us"*, pp. 64-72.
[216] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 Ga Disamba 2019.
[217] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[218] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da yaran da suke cikin waɗanda aka saki a watan Juli 2018 daga barikin Giwa, ga Afrilu 2019, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya da yaran da aka saka a watan Nuwamba 2019 waɗanda suka bayyana rufe yara a sel, Maris 2020. Haka kuma duba UNICEF, "UNICEF Nigeria welcomes release of over 180 children suspected of Boko Haram ties from administrative custody," 9 July 2018 (indicating the military released eight girls and 175 boys, though bizarrely referring to Giwa, a site of well-documented unlawful detention and torture, as "administrative custody").
[219] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya with a UN representative in Nigeria, Ga Afrilu 2020.
[220] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

zuwa 30 a ɗaki ɗaya."[221]

Wani abin baƙin cikin, shi ne yadda sojojin ke ƙara yawan shekarun yaran fiye da ainihin shekarunsu musamman yayin da aka kawo su domin tsarewa. Sun ce akan tsare wasu yaran tare da manya, ko kuma a ƙi sakin su tare da sauran yara, saboda sojojin sun rubuta musu shekaru da suka nuna su manya ne ba yara ba.[222] ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi ƙoƙarin tantance yanayin canjin shekarun ko kuma dalilan canza su. Alal misali, hakan tana faruwa idan mai tsaron ya yi tunanin cewa yaron bai faɗi shekarunsa na gaskiya ba ko kuma ya yi ƙarya game da ainihin shekarunsa, ko kuma ta la'kari da yanayin girman jikinsa. Tabbatar da ainihin shekaru a arewa maso gabas, abu ne mai matuƙar wahala, musamman kasancewar ba a kiyaye ainihin shekarun haihuwar mutum, musamman a ƙauyuka. Lallai ya kamata a nusar da hukumomi kan yadda ya kamata a kowanne hali ne su zama suna kare yara musamman 'yan shekaru wuraren 18 da haihuwa.

Tsarin dokokin Nijeriya ya buƙaci yara idan sun saɓa doka, to kada a tsare su tare da manya.[223] A ƙarƙashin dokokin kare haƙƙi da jin daɗin yara na ƙasashen Afirka, ƙasashe irinsu Nijeriya dole su tabbatar an raba yara daga manya yayin da ake tsare da su".[224] Haka kuma haɗakar ƙungiyoyin kare haƙƙin yara sun yi kira game da ware yara daga manya musamman yayin da ake tsare da su, sai dai idan an tabbatar yaron ya aminta da yin haka, wanda kuwa bai yi daidai ba a nan.[225]

Kamar yadda aka tattauna a shafi na 50, haɗe yara da manya aɗaki ɗaya yayin da suke tsare ya taimaka wajen lalata yara, ba tare da ɗaukar wani mataki ba daga sojoji ko sauran hukumomin da alhakin hakan ya rataya a wuyansu.



Hoton da aka ɗauko daga sama a 8 ga Fabrairu 2020 da ke nuna yadda barikin Giwa a Maiduguri yake. Barikin a kewaye yake da Katangar da aka kewaye da waya da kuma ƙofar da ake kula da shige da ficen jama'a a ɓangaren yamma. A cikin harabar barikin ana iya ganin dogayen tsaunuka guda bakwai da gurare biyu da aka katange su da waya. Ɗaya daga guraren yana cikin gurin tsare masu laifi.

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[221] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[222] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu 2019, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.
[223] Dokar Hukumar Gidan Yari ta Nijeriya ta f 2019, Sashe na 35. Amma yawancin yaran da aka tsare a lokacin rikicin ba a tuhume su ba..
[224] African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, doka ta 2(b).
[225] CRC, doka ta 37(c).

Barikiin Giwa yana da gurin tsare masu laifi wanda yake cikin gurin da aka kewaye da waya ciki da wajensa. A shekarar 2015, an gina sababbin gine-gine a gurin tsare masu laifi don tsare masu laifin. Gini biyu aka keɓe su kamar sauran gurare, aka katange su. A 2017, an sake gina wasu sabbin gini masu kama da na da amma mafiya girma. A 2018, an fara wasu gine-ginen a gabas da babban gurin tsare masu lafi. A 2020 kuma, sun bayyana kamar an kammala su amma da alama ba a fara amfani da su ba. Gine-ginen suna da girma, tsarinsu ya yi kama da waɗanda aka gina a 2015 da 2017.

3.4 YANAYI NA RASHIN TAUSAYI

Ga yara da kuma manya, wani abin ban tausayi game da yanayin guraren tsare mutane a barikokin sojoji, shi ne na yanayin ban tausayi da guraren ke ciki musamman kamar yadda jami'in Amnesti ya gane wa idonsa ya yi muni ƙwarai, musamman idan aka kwatanta da sauran ƙasashe da suka yi fama da rikici. Duk da haka, kowanne daga cikin wadanda aka taba tsarewa na iya ƙoƙarinsa wajen ba da bayanai gamsasshe kan yanayin guraren; ga cunkoso da rashin wadatacciyar iska duk da yanayi na zafi mai tsanani da ake ciki, ƙwari iri-iri, yin fitsari da kashi a kasa saboda babu ban ɗaki, da rashin samun yin wanka. Ga mutane da yawa, ciki kuwa har da yara, wannan yanayi ne mai muni ƙwarai da gaske kamar dai yadda aka tattauna a shafi na 49. Ga kowa da kowa- musamman ɗaruruwa da dubban mutane da suka zauna a irin waɗannan wurare yanayin na azabtarwa ne. An sami wasu 'yan gyare-gyare a 'yan shekarunnan, musamman kan wasu daga cikin yara, amma hakan ba yana nuna an samu gamsuwa.

Wannan yanayi na rashin tausayi da cin zarafi kan waɗanda aka ɗaure kan fara ne da zarar an kai mutum. Wani mutum ɗan shekara 18, wanda aka ɗaure har tsawon kimanin shekaru uku, ya bayyana yadda aka fara yi masa a lokaci da ya fara isa gidan waƙafin barikin Giwa a tsakiyar shekarar 2017, a lokacin yana da shekaru 15-16. Ya zauna na tsawon watanni shida. "Lallai na yi da-na-sanin barin ƙungiyar Boko Haram. Yayin da suka buɗe ɗakin, wani wari da ya fara buga ta. Babu gurin zama, wani a zaune kan wani......Akwai zafi sosai, lallai gurin ba shi da daɗin zama, kowa da kowa a gurin sai gumi ne kawai ke keto masa."[226] Da farko an kai shi ɓangaren manya ne, daga baya aka maida shi sashen yara.

Duk da cewa adadin mutane kan canza a kullu yaumin da sababbin mutane da aka kama, akan samu waɗanda ke mutuwa, akwai kuma ƙarancin sallamar mutane a gurin ainun ko kuma canza musu guri. A barikin Giwa akan sanya yara 200 zuwa 275 a ɗakin da bai wuce mita 10 zuwa 13 ba.[227] A ɗakunan manya, yadda kuma ake sanya yara, akan sanya 250-360 a kowanne ɗaki, mutane fiye da 500 kuma a babban ɗaki wanda daga baya aka raba shi biyu. Kamar yadda O.A ya ce a shafi na 53, waɗanda suke sashen yara yawanci sukan bayyana matakin cunkoson ta yadda babu yadda za a yi wani ya iya kwantawa, sai dai kawai ya jingina a jikin wani.[228] A ƙarshen shekarar 2016 ko farkon 2017, sojoji sun ƙirƙiro wani sashe a gefen ɗakunan, yadda a wasu lokuta akan kyale yara ƙanana su ɗan kwanta, saboda su rage cunkoso a ɗakunan

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[226] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 and 12 Ga Disamba 2019.
[227] Wadanda aka taba tsarewa da dama sun tuna masu sa ido daga waje da suka auna fadin dakin tsare mutane kuma suka gano fadinsa murabba'in mita 130.
[228] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

tare da maida wasu daga cikin waɗanda aka tsaren zuwa wasu ɗakunan yaran.[229]

Yanayin ɗakunan ajiye masu laifi na barikin Giwa ɓangaren manya abun babu daɗin ji. Kamar yadda aka tattauna a sama, da dama daga cikin yaran da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da su yara 'yan shekaru 14 ne ko sama da haka. Da dama daga cikinsu sun shafe watanni, wasu ma sama da shekara a ɗakunan ajiye manya. F.N a shafi na 34 ya bayyana yanayin yadda ake yin barci a ɗakunan manya a shekarar 2017. Wani mutum ɗan shekaru 19 da aka tsare a barikin Giwa na tsawon shekaru biyu, tun daga 2016, yayin da yake da shekaru 16 a duniya, ya ce, an sanya mu cikin ɗaki na 8, wurin akwai cunkoso, babu wurin da za ka iya kwantawa. Mu kan yi barci a zaune har gari ya waye. Na zauna a wannan yanayin har na tsawon shekara guda.....mafi ƙarancin mutane a ɗakin sune 250.....ba za ka iya motsi ba, saboda gurin a cike yake. Idan ka gaji da zama sai ka ɗan durƙusa."[230]

Ko da yake ɗakunan ajiye masu laifi ƙanana ne ainun a Kainji, haka abin yake dangane da yanayin cunkoso. Wani ɗan shekaru 18 da aka taɓa tsarewa a can har na tsawon shekara huɗu, ya fara ne tun yana shekaru 13, ya ce akwai ƙarin mutane tara a cikin ɗakin da yake ciki mai girman uku-huɗu. "Wasu mutane kan zauna na wani lokaci, yayin da wasu kuma ke tsaye, bayan wani lokaci kuma sai a juya, wato waɗanda ke zaune su tashi su tsaya, waɗanda ke tsaye kuma su ɗan zauna" kamar yadda ya tuna. "Wurin kan kasance yayi ƙunci, da daddare wasun mu da muke 'yan ƙanana mu kan ɗan kwanta, bayan wani lokaci sai su tashe mu, su ma su ɗan kwanta."[231]

A arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, akasari akan sami zafin rana ma fi ƙaranci a digirin 38 na ma'aunin Celsius, musamman a lokacin zafi, akasari daga watan Maris zuwa watan Mayu kafin dai saukar ruwa, ɗakuna da ake ajiye masu laifi kan kasance cikin matsanancin zafi. "Akan samu zafi ainun, ta yadda sai mun cire rigunanmu muna yi wa kanmu fifita,"[232] kamar yadda wani ɗan shekaru 18 ya bayyana, wanda kuma aka garƙame tun yana ɗan shekaru 15 da haihuwa, wanda kuma ya kare kusan dukkan zamansa a ɓangaren manya na gidan ajiye masu laifin har na tsawon shekaru biyu. Haka kuma, mutane kan sume a barikin Giwa lokacin zafi, sukan farfaɗo kawai yayin aka watsa musu ruwa aka kuma ci gaba da yi musu fifita, zafin na daban ne ainun da gaske.[233]" Lallai wasu kam ba sa kaiwa labari.

Wurin tsare yara na da yana da yanayin da za a iya shan iska, amma cunkoson jama'a ya sanya ba a samun hakan, sai dai ga mutane ƙalilan. Manya daga ciki kan tura yaran can ƙarshen ɗakin ta yadda su ne kawai za su "ɗan sha iska" kamar yadda wani yaro ɗan kimanin shekaru 17 ya faɗa, wanda kuma ya shafe tsawon watanni bakwai a tsare a barikin Giwa, kafin a sake shi a tsakiyar shekarar 2018.[234] Yara da dama sun tabbatar da cewa akwai fankoki a ɗakunan da yara ke tsare, sai dai ba a kunna su, a wasu lokutan ma zafi fankar take hurowa.[235]

A shekarar 2018, kafin a rufe ɗakin da ake tsare yara, kimanin yara 200 aka mayar ɗaki na 11 wanda ake kira ɗaki mai A/C, saboda ɗakin yana da A/C da kuma wadatattun windoji. Amma dai duk da haka ɗakin na da cunkoso, sai dai babu za fi sosai, akwai kuma iska a wadace.[236] A lokacin gudanar da wannan bincike, yara da dama ne a tsare a cikin ɗaki mai lamba 11. Koda yake wasu yara da manya da aka saka daga Giwa a watan Nuwamba 2019, sun ce har yanzu akwai sauran mutane da ke tsare. Sannan kamar yadda aka tattauna a baya, har yanzu ana tsare yara haɗe a ɗakunan manya. Manyan matsalolin su ne na cunkoso da rashin wadatacciyar iska da kuma matsancin zafi.

Dukkan yaran da aka tsare a barikin Giwa da na Kainji sun tabbatar da cewa akwai ƙwari ainun a cikin ɗakunan ciki kuwa har da ƙwarƙwata. "Akwai ƙwari a ko'ina a cikin ɗakin" cewa wani yaro ɗan kimanin shekaru 17 da aka tsare na tsawon watanni bakwai a shekarar 2017 da 2018, sai dai ɗakin yara da kuma ɗaki mai A/C.[237] Wata yarinya da aka tsare a Kainji har na tsawon shekaru huɗu, wadda aka ɓoye shekarunta domin a saye kada a ganeta, ta tabbatar da hakan; "Akwai ƙwari da dama da kuma ƙwarƙwata a cikin ɗakunan."[238] Wani mutum da ya kai kimanin shekaru 60, wanda kuma aka tsare a barikin Giwa na tsawon shekaru huɗu, kafin a sake shi a ƙarshen 2018, yayi bayanin yadda manya da yara ke fama da yanayin. "Akwai matsanantan ƙwarƙwata da sauran ƙwari, yayin da muka fito domin a ƙidaya mu, za ka iya

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229 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu and Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
230 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
231 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
232 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
233 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
234 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 3 Ga Afrilu 2019.
235 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu and Ga Disamba 2019.
236 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu 2019 da Janairu 2020, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.
237 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
238 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 20 Watan Janairu 2020.

tsintar ƙwarƙwata a jikinmu. Gurin ba shi da daɗin zama ko kaɗan."[239]

Haƙiƙa babban ƙorafi tsakanin yaran da aka tattauna da su, shi ne na rashin ban ɗaki. Tun daga 2016 ɗakuna da dama a Giwa ba su da ban ɗaki, waɗanda aka tsare sai dai su yi amfani da bokiti ko leda, da safe kuwa su fita da shi waje. Yanayin duk iri ɗaya ne da na Kainji, kamar dai yadda wani yaro ɗan shekaru 17 ya bayyana wanda kuma aka tsare shi na tsawon shekaru huɗu, wato tun yana kimanin shekaru 12 kenan:

> **Babu banɗaki, yayin da suka kawo mana abinci a cikin leda, to mukan yi amfani da ledar idan za mu yi kashi, sannan mu ajiye a bakin ƙofar ɗakin. Sojojin kan zo da safar hannu su ɗauke. Sukan sanya bokiti a bakin ƙofar, a nan muke yin fitsari.[240]**

Wasu da aka taɓa tsarewa, sun bayyana cewa sai bayan da ƙungiyar Red Cross ta sami izinin shiga guraren da ake tsare da mutane aka fara gina ban ɗakai. A barikin Giwa an samar da banɗakai a kusan kowanne ɗaki da ake tsare da mutane, ciki kuwa har da ɗakunan yara, sai dai banɗaki ɗaki ɗaya ne kawai ko da kuwa kun kai 200 zuwa 350.[241] Sun yi bayanin cewa mutum kan yi jiran mintuna 30-60 kafin ya zaga ban ɗaki.[242] O.A., a cikin labarinsa a shafi na 59, yana ɗaya daga cikin waɗanda suka bayyana yadda yara musamman ƙanana ke yin fitsari ko kashi a jikinsu yayin da suke zaman jiran wani ya fito daga cikin ban ɗaki. Wani da aka taɓa tsarewa a Giwa mai kimanin shekaru 18 ya sake tabbatar da hakan:

> **A dukkan ɗakunan da ake tsare da masu laifi, akan sami banɗaki guda ɗaya ne kawai. Koda da daddare ne akan sami layin jiran shiga banɗaki....a wasu lokuta idan wasu ba lafiya, sukan yi fitsari da kashi a jikinsu. Sojojin kan ba da lita 1 na ruwa su ce "ku wanke kawunanku" ba za su ba ku sabbin kaya ba, sai dai su ce "Ku wanke jikinku, ku wanke kawunanku"...na sami rashin lafiya, duk ƙuraje sun fito a jikina.[243]**

Mutane da yawa sun bayyana yadda suke wanke kayayyakin yara ƙanana da suka yi fitsari ko kashi a jikinsu.[244]

A cikin ɗakunan da ake tsare da yara, akan ajiye bokitai guda biyu, baya ga banɗakin da aka samar. Akan yi amfani da bokiti guda domin yin fitsari, ɗayan kuwa idan banɗakin ya cika ta yadda ba za a iya amfani da shi ba.[245]

Yara da manyan da aka sake a ƙarshen 2019, sun bayyana cewa yanayin ban ɗakai bai canza ba, ba su da kyau ko kaɗan. Wasu kaɗan daga cikin ɗakunan na da ban ɗakai guda biyu duk kuwa da yawan mutanen da ake tsarewa a ciki, amma sauran ɗakunan duk banɗakai guda ɗaya ke garesu. A takaice dai, wasu da aka saki a ƙarshen 2019, sun bayyana cewa, yanayin banɗakai ya ɗan canza, musamman daga lokacin da aka fara tsare su tun shekaru biyar da suka gabata, sun bayyana hakan dangane da ƙwari da cunkoso da kuma banɗakuna.[246]

Wani muhimmin abu shi ne barin yara ƙanana da manya da aka tsare su riƙa yin wanka. Yaran da aka tsare a 2016, sun ce sukan yi wanka sau ɗaya a duk bayan wata biyu.[247] A shekarar 2017, abin ya ƙaru kamar yadda wani ɗan shekaru 19 da aka tsare a barikin Giwa na tsawon shekara ɗaya lokacin yana shekaru 17 kafin a sake shi a 2018 ya bayyana " Yayin da aka kawo ni Giwa, mukan yi wanka ne sau ɗaya bayan duk watanni biyu. Daga baya aka mayar sau ɗaya a wata guda, sai kuma sau ɗaya a sati a ƙarshen tsare mu da aka yi a ɗaki mai A/C."[248] Wani mutum da aka sake shi a ƙarshen 2019, shi ma ya bayyana yadda ya ake samun yin wanka sau ɗaya a sati a ƙarshen tsare shi da aka yi.[249]

Da dama, ko ma dukkan yanayin, na nuna irin azabtarwa ko cin zarafi. Da dama sun mutu. Kamar yadda yake a kundin shari'a na ƙasa-da-ƙasa, yanayin tsare masu laifin na nuna laifuka na yaƙi kuma ka iya zama cin zarafin bil'Adama ta hanyar azabtarwa, sannan kuma wani ɓangare ne na musamman na take haƙƙin jama'a farar hula.[250] A yanayin wannan rikici sojojin Nijeriya sun jefa dubban yara da 'yan mata tare da dubban manya cikin wannan zaluncin. Har yanzu akwai yara 200 da manya da ake cin zarafinsu ta wannan hanya.

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239 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Watan Janairu 2020. A 49-year-old man detained in Giwa in 2017 described the lice situation colourfully, if horrifyingly, "When we got there, the next day when we woke up, I saw something crawling on me, and I was like, 'What is this, is this lice?' Others were asking, 'Look at other people's backs now'. The lice were lined up like cars in a motor park. If you see [people's] armpits and the back of their heads, everything is just filled with lice." Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 21 Watan Janairu 2020.
240 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
241 Tattaunawar Amnesty International with dozens of former detainees, Ga Afrilu 2019, Ga Disamba 2019, and Watan Janairu 2020.
242 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 and Watan Janairu 2020.
243 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 and 12 Ga Disamba 2019.
244 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu and Ga Disamba 2019.
245 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu 2019.
246 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da kuma tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.
247 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
248 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 3 Ga Afrilu 2019.
249 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Ga Janairu 2020.
250 Yarjejeniyar Birnin Rum, doka ta 7(f) (crimes against humanity) and doka ta 8(2)(c)(i) (war crimes).

3.5 RASHIN WADATACCEN ABINCI DA KUMA RUWAN SHA

A shekaru da dama, yara da manya da aka tsare bayan sun gudu daga wuraren da 'yan boko haram suka mamaye na samun mafi ƙarancin abinci da kuma ruwa. Wannan kuwa, wani ɓangare ne na azabtarwa da cin zarafi. Da dama sun mutu, kamar yadda aka bayyana a shafi na 49. Wasu da aka taɓa tsarewa, sun ce bayan da sojoji suka ƙara ba wa ƙungiyar Red Cross damar ganin yanayin da waɗanda ake tsare da suke ciki, an ƙara inganta yanayin samar da abinci da ruwa, amma duk da haka, mutane da dama ciki har da yara sun jikkata ainun.

Ƙungiyar Amnety International a baya ta ruwaito yanayin guraren da ake tsare da mutane a Giwa tsakanin 2011 zuwa 2014, a yadda maza da mata da kuma yara da aka tsare ke samun abinci sau ɗaya kawai a rana, a kuma hana su ruwa na tsawon wasu kwanaki, kuma hakan ke jawo musu matsananciyar yunwa.[251] Shekarun farko na tsare mutane a barikin sojoji na Kainji duk iri ɗaya ne. Wani yaro ɗan shekaru 17 wanda kuma aka tsare tun yana da shekaru 10 a duniya, ya ce an mayar da shi Kainji a tsakiyar 2014, shi da wasu sun ce an mayar da su can ne watanni biyar kafin ƙungiyar Red Cross ta sami ganawa da su. A wancan lokaci wani yaro ya bayyana cewa "Mukan ji yunwa sosai, mutane na mutuwa a kullum, babu ruwan sha. Wani lokaci na kan ji ƙishi ainun da na kan sha fitsarina. Na rame ƙwarai da gaske"."[252] Ya ce "An ɗan ƙara inganta bayar da abinci da ruwa a 2015, bayan da Red Cross ta tona rijiyar birtsatse.[253]

Wani mutumi mai shekaru 18 da aka tsare shi a Kainji har na tsawon shekaru huɗu daga watan Afirilu 2014 lokacin yana da shekaru 12 ko 13 shi ma ya maimaita faɗin hakan. "Kamar ruwa, a wasu lokutan sukan kawo mana, mukan miƙa hannayenmu, idan da rabonka sai ka samu, idan kuma babu rabonka to shi kenan..... mukan ji wasu da aka tsare na faɗin " Don Allah ku ba mu ruwa, a kullum mutane na mutuwa.....Yayin da Red Cross suka zo an sami inganci wajen bayar da abinci da ruwa."[254]

A barikin Giwa an samu ƙarin inganci wajen samar da abinci da ruwa sannu a hankali, musamman da sojoji suka riƙa samun ƙorafi daga jama'a. Yara da manya da aka tsare a 2015 da 2016 sun bayyana cewa suna samun abinci sau biyu tare da kofin ruwa uku a kullum (a duba labarin O.A a shafi na 53). Wani yaro ɗan shekara 10 da aka tsare a barikin Giwa lokacin yana da shekaru 6-7 ya tuna cewa "Akwai ruwa a ɗakunan, mu kan sha sau biyu a rana. Wasu daga cikin yaran kan yi kuka saboda matsanancin ƙishi da suke ji [255] Wani mutum ɗan shekaru 21 da aka tsare a barikin Giwa na tsawon shekaru uku lokacin yana shekaru 16 zuwa 17 shi ma ya bayyana hakan "Akwai ruwa a cikin ɗakunan sai dai akwai lokutan da ake bayarwa. Idan ba lokacin ne ya yi ba, to ba za a baka ba, komai irin ƙishin da kake ji."[256] Yara sun yi bayanin sukan ci duka daga shugaban ɗakunansu duk lokacin da suka nemi ruwa idan har lokacin bayarwa bai yi ba.[257]

Akwai ƙarancin ruwa a kowan ne lokaci, musamman ma lokacin zafi, yayin da ma'aunin zafi a Maiduguri ke kaiwa maki 38 na celsius- zafin ya fi tsananta a ƙananan ɗakuna da ke da cunkoson mutane ainun.

A wajajen 2017, an ƙara yanayin bayar da abinci zuwa sau uku a rana, amma duk da haka ba wadatacce ba ne, saboda waɗanda ake tsare da su ɗin na ƙorafin jin matsananciyar yunwa. Da alama an ƙara inganta yanayin abinci da ruwa musamman a ɗakunan yara fiye da ɗakunan da ake tsare da yara da manya guri guda. Saboda magance matsalar yunwa da ake fama da ita. Wajen ƙarin bayanin game da yanayi na rashin wadataccen abinci, wani mutumi da aka taɓa tsarewa, ya faɗa wa Red Cross cewa, a wani lokaci an riƙa samar musu da gyaɗa mai gina jiki- 'Abinci mai gina jiki" wanda ake sayawa waɗanda ke cikin matsananciyar yunwa".[258] Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da aƙalla mutane shida, waɗanda aka ba su gyaɗa mai gina jiki a barikin Giwa, da kuma manya guda biyar da aka riƙa ba su ƙarin irin wannan gyaɗa mai gina jiki, bayan masu lura daga waje sun tabbatar da cewa suna cikin mawuyacin hali na yunwa.[259]

Duk da cewa, samun damar da Red Cross ta yi, ya taimaka wajen inganta yanayin al'amurra, ya kuma sanya yara da manya cikin halin tsaka mai wuya. Wani mutum ɗan shekaru 20 da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da shi, ya ce ya gudu daga ƙauyensu ne yana da shekaru 16 zuwa 17 saboda iyalansa sun ji tsoron ka da 'yan Boko Haram su ƙwace musu shanunsu. An kama shi an kuma tsare a barikin Giwa har na tsawon shekaru biyu, ciki har da watanni 20 da ya yi a ɓangaren da ake tsare yara. Ya yi bayanin cewa "Wasu lokutan sojoji kan umurci shugaban ɗakunan ya lakaɗa wa duk yaron da ya faɗa wa Red Cross ko

[251] Amnesty International, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, pp. 6-8, 58-74.
[252] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
[253] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
[254] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Ga Disamba 2019.
[255] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Watan Janairu 2020.
[256] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[257] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Disamba 2019 and Watan Janairu 2020.
[258] See Nutriset, "Plumpy'Nut," https://www.nutriset.fr/products/en/plumpy-nut (accessed 25 Maris 2020).
[259] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Ga Afrilu 2019, Ga Disamba 2019, and Watan Janairu 2020.

Unicef gaskiyar lamari game da yanayin wankan su ko abinci. Don haka ne ma ya sa muka daina faɗa wa ire-iren waɗannan ƙungiyoyi ainihin gaskiyar lamarin da muke ciki."[260]

Wani mutum ɗan shekaru 18, wanda ya tsere daga ƙauyensu a ƙaramar hukumar Ngala saboda tsoron 'yan Boko Haram tun yana shekaru 15 aka kama shi aka tsare a barikin Giwa, shi ma ya faɗi hakan "Duk lokacin da muka buƙaci abinci, ko wanka, ko tsananin zafi, sojoji kan umurci shugaban ɗakin ya yi ta lakaɗa mana duka" [261]

Yaran da aka sallama daga barikin Giwa a tsakiyar 2018 da ƙarshen 2019, sun ce yanayin samun ruwa ya ɗan ƙara inganta, aƙalla dai a wasu daga cikin ɗakunan, hakan ya kai matsayin girmama dokokin ƙasa-da-ƙasa na bil Adama. "Akwai wadataccen ruwa" ta bakin wani mutum ɗan kimanin shekaru 18 daga ƙaramar hukumar Dikwa kafin a sake shi bayan sama da shekaru biyu a tsare a barikin Giwa kafin a sake shi a shekarar 2018. "Akwai manyan robobi guda uku cike da ruwa. Duk lokacin da ka ji ƙishi, sai kawai ka je ka wurin shugaban ɗakin, wanda shi kuma zai umurci mutanensa su baka ruwan".[262] Wani ɗan shekaru 18 daga ƙaramar hukumar Mafa da aka sako daga barikin Giwa a ƙarshen shekarar 2019, bayan ya shafe shekaru uku a tsare, shi ma ya bayyana cewa an ƙara inganta yanayin samar da ruwa ƙwarai da gaske a lokacin da yake tsare a can, sai dai ya bayyana cewa lamarin banɗaki kam bai canza ba."[263]

3.6 DUKAN DA SAURAN NA TSARE KE YI

Tun cikin shekarar 2016 sojoji suka rage yawan dukan mutanen da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa, musamman yara, sai dai waɗanda aka ba wa wakilcin kurkurun, daga cikin na tsaren suna ci gaba da azabtar da sauran – wasu lokuta da taimakon sojojin ko kuma sakacinsu. Amma akwai kyakkyawan ci gaba da aka samu yanzu a jagorancin barikin Giwa.

Fiye da rabin waɗanda aka tsare lokacin suna yara da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun bayyana cewa ana yin dukan ne bisa umarnin "shugaban kurkuku" – wani wanda shi ma a tsaren yake, amma wanda sojoji suka ba shi ragama da ƙarfin ikon kula da doka da oda a kurkukun.[264]A shafi na 53 O.A., wani da aka tsare a kurkukun yara a Barikin Giwa, ya bayyana yadda aka dake shi da bulalar roba da sojoji suka ba wa shugaban kurkukun.[265] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 17 da aka saka daga Giwa a watan Yuli na shekarar 2018, bayan ya shafe wata bakwai a tsare cikin kurkukun yara, shi ma ya shaida cewa, shugabansu, wanda shi ma na tsaren ne sai dai ya ɗan fi shi a shekaru, ya yi masa duka da "wata bulala da ya yi da robar hannun kwanon abinci".[266]

Yara da dama sun ce ana dukan ne saboda sun yi magana ko faɗa da sauran yara. "Suna hana mu magana." Inji wani yaro ɗan shekara 10 da aka tsare shi a barikin Giwa lokacin yana ɗan shekara shida ko bakwai."In mun yi magana, mutum biyu daga cikin shugabannin ne za su dake mu."[267] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 13 da aka tsare a Giwa kusan tsawon wata bakwai lokacin yana ɗan shekara takwas ko tara ya ce shugabannin kurkukun "na azabtar da mu wani lokacin. Idan muna magana ko kuma muna faɗa da abokan tsarewarmu, sai su yi mana duka. Za su daki mutum su bar shi yana kuka."[268]

Yaran da aka tsare a kurkukun manya ma suna fuskantar irin wannan matsala ko kuma wadda ta fi ta. "Manyan na dukan yaran ne idan wani ya jima a wajen fitsari ko ya yi faɗa ko kuma ya saci abincin wani," inji wani ɗan shekara 19 wanda aka tsare sama da shekara uku a Barikin Giwa tun yana da shekara 15, kafin a sake shi a watan Yuli na 2018.[269]

Yara da dama da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa har zuwa watan Nuwamban 2019 sun ce shugabannin kurkuku na ci gaba da dukan mutane da bulaloli na murtukakkun igiya saboda sun faɗi rashin kyawun kurkukunsu ga masu sa-ido na waje ko kuma saboda "rashin ji" da sauran wasu dalilan.[270] Wasu kuwa cewa suke sun sami shugabannin kurkuku na kirki kuma ba a dake su ba amma kamar yadda wani yaro ya bayyana

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[260] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[261] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 6 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[262] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 Ga Afrilu 2019.
[263] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[264] Wasu mutane yara da manya maza da aka saki daga Barikin Giwa cikin watanni 18 zuwa 24 da suka wuce, sun ce har yanzu sojoji ne ke naɗa "shugabannin kurkuku"sai dai na tsaren na iya ƙorafi don a cire musu shi. Kuma sun ce daidai wannan lokacin jami'an soji a Barikin Giwa sun kafa "kwamitocin kurkuku" da suke da alhakin ladabtarwa ko kawo ƙorafe-ƙorafe zuwa gunsu, saboda na tsaren suna magana da masu sa-ido na waje. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, watan Janairu na 2020 da tattaunawa ta waya a watan Maris na 2020.
[265] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 da 10 Disamba 2019.
[266] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 3 ga Afrilu 2019.
[267] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 ga Janairu 2020.
[268] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 ga Disamba 2019.
[269] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 4 ga Afrilu 2019.
[270] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

"Gwale-gwalen na faruwa ne a Barikin Giwa. Yanayin wajen ya munana. Zai iya jawowa mutum ya mutu."[271]

Tunda wannan duka ana yi ne a matsayin gwale-gwale tare da sani ko ƙyaliyar jami'an soji, to hakan ya zama azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa a dokar ƙasa da ƙasa.

3.7 MACE-MACE A HANNUN SOJI

Tsananin cunkoso da rashin tsafta da tsananin zafi da rashin abinci da ruwa sun jawo dubunnan mace-mace a hannun sojoji lokacin wannan rikici – a ƙalla fiye da mutum 10, 000 ne suka mutu. Mafiya yawan mamatan yara ne kuma babu yadda za a gane ainihin yawansu saboda yadda sojoji ke ƙoƙarin lulluɓe mace-macen. Amma yanzu an sami raguwar mace-mace a hannun sojoji duk da cewa ba a daina ba.

A rahoton Ƙungiyar Amnesty International na 2015 an kawo bayanin mace-mace na maza da yara sama da 7,000 waɗanda sojoji suka tsare tun daga watan Maris na 2011. Rahoton ya maida hankali ne a kan tsare mutane da aka yi a jihohin Borno da Adamawa da Yobe, amma mace-macen sun fi yawa a Barikin Giwa.[272] A watan Mayu na 2016, Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta kawo rahoton mutuwar mutane sama da 149 a Barikin Giwa da suka haɗa da yara 11 'yan ƙasa da shekara shida.[273] Wannan rahoto ya duba mace-macen da aka yi a hannun sojoji a sauran wuraren tsare mutane kamar na Kainji a tsawon lokacin wannan rikici da waɗanda aka yi a barikin Giwa kafin rahoton watan Mayu na 2016, waɗanda suka fi ɗaruruwa, kuma duk wannan ƙungiya na rawaito su a kan kari.[274]

Wani yaro ɗan shekara 17 da aka tsare a Kainji na tsawon shekara uku, tun daga tsakiyar 2014, ya bayyana cewa, "munin yanayin ya fi ƙarfin duka. Mutane na mutuwa a kullum saboda yunwa. Mun ga dukkan gawarwakin da aka fitar. Sojojin suna zuwa da mota – wata ran guda biyu, motar daukar marasa lafiya da kuma a-kori-kura – sai su saka gawarwakin a ciki su tafi da su."[275] Ya ce cutar tarin TB ta yawaita a wajen. Wani yaro ma da aka tsare kusan shekara huɗu a Kainji ya bayyana makamanciyar wannan, cewa ana fita da gawa kullum a shekararsa ta farko da yadda sojojin ke kama ƙafar gawar su ja ta a ƙasa su fitar da ita waje. Ya ce wasu lokutan yana ƙirga gawa sama da 10 a rana.[276]

'Yan matan da aka tsare a Kainji a wancan lokacin sun fi samun ruwan sha da kurkuku masu tsafta, wanda haka ya sa ba a sami yawaitar mutuwarsu ba.[277] Wannan ke nuna munantar yanayin, wanda ya haɗa har da ƙarancin ruwa, kuma da gangan sojoji ke kawo shi.

Duk da cewa mace-mace sun ragu a Barikin Giwa ba kamar shekarun farko-farkon rikicin ba, har yanzu waɗanda ke tsare na mutuwa da yawa musamman a lokacin zafi. "Akwai wata rana, a lokacin bazara, lokacin ban jima da zuwa ba, [zafi] ya kashe mutane da yawa" wani ɗan shekara 18 ke tuna yadda 'yan Boko Haram suka tilasta masa zama mayaƙi tun yana ɗan shekara 13, kuma sojoji suka tsare shi na tsawon wata bakwai a shekarar 2017. "Ba ruwa a wajen, mutane sun mutu da ƙishi ruwa. Kullum suna saka gawarwakin a motar daukan gawa su tafi da su."[278]Wani mutum ɗan shekara 20 da kaɗan, wanda aka tsare a Barikin Giwa tun yana shekara 17 kafin a sake shi a 2019 ma ya bayyana irin wannan: "Shekarata ta farko kurkukunmu mai lamba 6 ya fi tsanani. A kullum mutane na mutuwa. A lokacin tsananin zafi har sama da mutum shida ke mutuwa a rana. Ko ni na yi jinya na ɗauka zan mutu. Amma Allah ya ba ni sauki. Da safe mu muke fitar da gawarwakin waje."[279]

Waɗannan mutum biyu, tsoffin waɗanda aka tsare sun ce sun shaida yadda wasu suka mutu lokacin da aka tsare su a kurkukun manya maimakon na yara. Gaba ɗaya dai, daga shekarar 2016 zuwa 2018, mace-macen da aka yi a hannun soji duk a kurkukun manya ne – hakan ya shafi yara matuƙa ta yadda ko dai sun mutu ko kuma sun shiga firgicin wani ya mutu a idonsu a inda suke tsare. Abin yana kawo rashin tausayi matuƙa, kamar yadda wani mutum ɗan shekara 30 da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa a 2017, ya bayyana cewa

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[271] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 20 ga Maris 2020.
[272] Rahoton Amnesty International, mai taken: *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands (Taurari a kafaɗarsu. Jini a hannunsu)*, shafi na 58-75.
[273] Rahoton Amnesty International, mai taken: *"If you Duba it, you will cry" (In ka ga abin, za ka yi hawaye).* Rahoton 2018 a kan tasirin rikicin a kan mata ya rawaito mutuwar jarirai da yara 32 da wasu mata biyar da aka tsare a "kurkukun mata" tsakanin shekarar 2015 da 2017, adadin da ya ƙunshi wanda rahoton 2016 ya fitar. Duba rahoton Amnesty International, mai taken: *"They betrayed us" (Sun yaudare mu)*, shafi na 70-72.
[274] Duba, alal misali, rahoton Amnesty International, *2017/18: The state of the world's human rights—Nijeriya (Halin da 'yancin ɗan Adam ke ciki a duniya – rahoto daga Nijeriya*, shafi na 282 (inda aka rawaito mutuwar a ƙalla mutum 340 a Barikin Giwa tsakanin watan Janairu da Afrilu na 2017, da sahihan bayanan da ke nuna adadin mutuwar ma ya fi haka matuƙa).
[275]Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 ga Disamba 2019.
[276] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 ga Disamba 2019.
[277] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.
[278] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 da 12 Disamba 2019.
[279] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 ga Janairu 2020.

cunkoso a kurkukunsu ya yi munin da mutane da dama ba sa iya kwanciya: “In wani ya mutu har farin ciki muke saboda mun sami wajen da za mu kwanta a kan gawar. Da safe kuma sojoji suna zuwa da jakar saka gawa. Idan mun saka gawar a ciki sai su rufe jakar su ɗauke ta.”[280]

Kamar yadda waɗanda aka tsare ke faɗa, yara ma sun mutu a kurkukunsu. Wani ɗan shekara 18 da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa na tsawon sama da shekara biyu, kafin a sake shi a tsakiyar 2018, ya ce lokacin da yake tsare a kurkukun yara, abokan zaman kurkukunsa biyar ne suka mutu.[281]Wani mutum ma ɗan shekara 20, da aka tsare sama da shekara biyu, kafin a sake shi a tsakiyar 2018, ya ce yaro ɗaya ya mutu a cikin yara 17 da aka tsare su tare; ya ce mafi yawan lokacin da ya shafe a tsare a kurkukun yara ya yi kuma ya ce wasu ma sun mutu.[282]

Yaran da aka saka a ƙarshen shekarar 2019 sun ce mutuwa a hannun sojoji ta ragu a bara, ba kamar a baya ba. A tsakiyar shekarar 2018 an ɗebi da dama an kai su kurkuku mai lamba 11, wanda ke da na'urar sanyaya ɗaki da tagogi; sannan suna samun abinci da ruwa kamar yadda aka ambata a sama. Mutanen da aka sako kwanan nan, yara da manya, duk sun nuna cewa canjin da aka samu na jagoranci a Barikin Giwa ne ya haifar da haka; kwamandan yanzu yana ɗaukar matakan ganin an kyautata yanayinsu, duk da cewa hakan ma ba ya wadatarwa.[283]

Da wuya a iya sanin iya adadin mutane da yaran da suka mutu a hannun sojoji. A rahoton Ƙungiyar Amnesty International na baya a watan Agusta na 2012 an nuna yadda aka umarci ɗakunan ajiye gawa a asibitocin Maiduguri da kada su rika ɗaukar bayanan adadin gawar da sojoji suka kawo kuma da yadda sojojin ke binne gawarwaki a manyan ƙaburbura.[284]Ƙungiyar ta ƙiyasta cewa sama da mutum 7,000 suka mutu a hannun sojoji a farkon shekarar 2015 banda wurin tsare mutane na Kainji da sauran wurare; a halin da ake ciki lissafin ya zarce mutum 10,000, duk da cewa an sami raguwar mace-macen a 'yan shekarun nan.

Ganin yadda dubban mutane suka mutu a Kainji da Giwa da sauran wuraren tsare mutane, waɗannan mace-macen za su iya zama laifukan yaƙi da suka shafi kisan kai da kisan gilla da sanadin ɓacewar mutane.[285] Ya zuwa yau, babu wani abu na binciken waɗannan laifuka masu alaƙa da wannan rikici, da sojojin Nijeriya suka yi wa mata da maza, yara da manya, a ƙarƙashin dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa. Babu kuma wani kwamanda ko kuma wani babban jami'i a Barikin Giwa ko na Kainji ko Gidan Yarin Bama wanda a lokacinsa aka aikata laifukan ganganci da ya haifar da mace-mace a hannun sojoji, da aka bincika bare a gurfanar shi a gaban shari'a. Babu wani soja da aka yi wa bincike na gaskiya.

3.8 LAIFUKAN LALATA

Yaran da aka tsare saboda zargin alaƙa da Boko Haram na ci gaba da fuskantar laifukan lalata. A lokacin wannan bincike, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da yara bakwai da wasu mutane biyu da suka bayyana cewa ana cin zarafin yara maza ta hanyar lalata da su a Barikin Giwa, akwai kuma yara biyu da suka nuna an yi laifukan lalata ga yara a babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri; an kuma kalato bayanai daga wasu rahotannin da ƙungiyar ta fitar a baya da wanda (jaridar yanar gizo ta) *Sahara Reporters* suka fitar.[286] Masu aikata laifukan maza ne da aka tsare su tare da yaran a kurkuku guda, su kuma sojojin ba sa ɗaukar matakan da suka dace na hana cin zarafin – uwa-uba ma suna ci gaba da tsare maza yara da manya a tare.

Fyaɗe da sauran hanyoyin cin zarafi ta hanyar lalata sun munana a Barikin Giwa bayan da aka rufe kurkukun yara a watan Yuli na shekarar 2018. Tun wancan lokacin, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama, ana tsare da yaran ne a haɗe tare da manya. “Mu yara ba mu da 'yanci, sun fara musguna mana,” inji wani yaro ɗan shekara 16, da aka sako daga Barikin Giwa a watan Nuwambar 2019 bayan ya kwashe shekaru a tsare har lokacin da aka rufe kurkukun yara. “Lokacin da aka fara kawo manya, abubuwa sun canja. Yanayin ya fi kyau a kurkukun yara... wasu mutanen sai su ba wa yara kyautar abinci ko gyaɗa. Idan sun ba wa yara wani

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280 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
281 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 2 ga Afrilu 2019.
282 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 5 ga Afrilu 2019.
283 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020; da Tattaunawar waya, Maris 2020.
284 Rahoton Amnesty International mai taken: *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands (Taurari a kafaɗarsu. Jini a hannunsu)*, shafi na 59.
285 Kundin Dokar Birnin Rome, doka ta. 7(1)(a), (b), da (i). Domin ƙarin haske a kan fashin baƙin doka, duba rahoton Amnesty International, mai taken: *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, shafi na 34-38; da rahoton Amnesty International, mai taken *"They betrayed us"*, shafi na 12, 77-78.
286 Duba rahoton Amnesty International, "Nijeriya: Children and women face seɗual ɓiolence in Borno prisons," 29 Afrilu 2019; da rahoton Sahara Reporters, "Child Prostitution, Sodomy, Forced Abortions… It's Hell Inside Maiduguri Maɗimum Security Prison," 23 Maris 2019. Cin zarafi ta fuskar lalata batu ne mai sosa rai da ba a cika bayyana shi sosai ba. Yara da yawa da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun nuna ana cin zarafin amma ba sa son ci gaba da magana a kai; wakilanmu ba su matsa musu ba. Waɗannan tattaunawa ba a saka su a cikin waɗanda aka ambata a sama ba.

abu, daga baya sai su ci zarafinsu ta hanyar lalata. Hakan na faruwa ne a bayyane."[287]

Wani yaro ɗan shekara 16 ko 17 ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa 'yan Boko Haram sun kama shi suka kai shi Sambisa tun yana ɗan shekara 12 suka tilasta masa zama bawa – yana ɗebo musu itace da aiki a gona ba tare da an biya shi ba. Ya kuɓuto amma sai aka tsare shi a Barikin Giwa na tsawon wata 15 tun daga watan Yuli na shekarar 2018. An tsare su tare da manya a kurkuku mai lamba 11, inda ya ce wasu mazan na ɓoye abinci don su aikata laifulan latata da yara maza. "[Abincin] ba ya isar yaran," yake cewa "Saboda haka sai wasu yaran ke karɓar abincin da manyan ke ba su, idan sun yi bacci sai [manyan] su zo su ci zarafinsu [ta hanyar lalata]. Waɗanda suke da ƙarfi ne ke aikata hakan."[288]

Yaron, ɗan shekara 16 ko 17, tare da wasu yara uku da su ma an tsare su a Barikin na Giwa, sun ce an ba wa sojoji labarin abin da ke wakana, wanda hakan ke sa a canja wa mai aikata laifin ko wanda aka yi wa laifin kurkuku, amma daga baya sai a dawo da shi; suka ce ana dawo da mai aikata laifin ko a kawo wasu mutanen su ci gaba da laifukan cin zarafin.[289] Ɗaya daga cikin yara huɗun, wanda aka sako daga Barikin Giwa a watan Nuwamban 2019, ya ce sojoji sun faɗa masu cewa "su yi ihu in wani zai ci zarafinsu. Amma cikin dare [wanda ake cin zarafinsa] ba shi da halin ihu" saboda waɗanda suke aikata laifin lalatar "sun rufe musu baki".[290]

Uku daga cikin yaran da aka sako daga Giwa a karshen shekarar 2019 sun bayyana yadda yaran ke taruwa a kusurwoyin kurkukun don su kare kansu. Wani yaro ɗan shekara 14 wanda aka sako daga Barikin Giwa a watan Nuwamba na 2019 bayan ya shafe wata 12 zuwa 18 a tsare, ya ce Boko Haram sun sace shi tun yana wajen shekara takwas aka ajiye shi a wata makaranta saboda ya yi ƙanƙanta a fara koya masa yaƙi, ya tuna yadda Barikin Giwa yake:

> **Wasu yaran suna bacci da dare, amma babba ya fi yaro ƙarfi … sai ka ji sun cire musu wando su ci zarafinsu. Saboda haka daga baya sai muke taruwa a lungu. In ka ci sa'a ka sami lungu … mu yara muna tattaunawa a kan hakan. Mukan ce dole mu riƙa kula idan za mu yi bacci …**
>
> **Akwai ranar da wani yaro ya yi ihu da dare. Dukkanmu muka farka. Sun yi masa magana—wasu yaran sun so su dake shi. Washe gari aka canja masa kurkuku. Ba a dawo da shi ba. An dawo da wasu. Wasu kuma ana tafiya da su na tsawon kwana biyar ko fiye, sai suka dawo da shi.[291]**

A watan Afrilun 2019, Amnesty International ta wallafa rahoton da ke nuna wasu na tsaren sun aikata laifukan cin zarafin mata da yara ta hanyar lalata da su a Babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri; kuma sojoji ma sun aikata laifukan fyaɗe da sauran hanyoyin cin zarafi ga matan da aka tsare a barikin Giwa. Ƙungiyar ta nemi hukumomi su binciki koke-koken sannan a saki dukkan yaran da ba a tuhume su ba cikin gaggawa, waɗanda kuma aka tuhuma to kai su gidajen gyaran hali na yara.[292]

Domin wannan rahoto, Amnesty International ta tattauna da wasu yara guda biyu da aka sako a tsakiyar 2019 daga Babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri waɗanda suka bayyana yadda manya ke cin zarafin yara maza ta hanyar lalata a kurkukun da suke tare, kuma akwai takardun kotu da wasu bayanai da aka samu ta hanyar tattaunawa da wasu da aka tsare a wajen da wani tsohon gandiroba waɗanda aka yi amfani da su lokacin rahoton ƙungiyar na watan Afrilun 2019. A tattaunawar baya-bayan nan, waɗanda aka tsare sun sake tabbatar da cewa ana cin zarafin yara inda manyan ke ba wa yaran kuɗi ko abinci su yi lalata da su. Wani yaro ɗan shekara 14 ya ce masu kula da gidan yarin sun san abin na faruwa domin wasu lokutan suna canja wa masu aikata laifin wajen tsarewa inda suke kai su ɗakunan killacewa na tsawon kwanaki amma kuma sai a dawo da su wajen yaran. Sai dai yaron ya ce cin zarafin ya ragu matuƙa saboda wani da aka tsare mai suna Charles Okah ya yi magana a kan abin kuma hakan ya jawo jaridar Sahara Reporters da Ƙungiyar Amnesty International sun yi bincike a kai.[293]

LAIFUKAN SOJOJIN NIJERIYA A ƘARƘASHIN DOKAR ƘASA DA ƘASA

Sakamakon wannan bincike ya biyo bayan shekaru na adana tarihi wanda ƙungiyar Amnesty International ke yi a kan laifuka da taka dokar ƙasa da ƙasa da sojojin Nijeriya ke yi a Arewa maso gabas.

Dukkan laifukan da aka yi bayani a wannan babi an aikata su ne a wani rikici da ba na ƙasa-da-ƙasa ba, da ke wakana a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya a ƙalla tun watan Mayu na 2013. Da yawan laifukan a iya

[287] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 19 ga Maris 2020.
[288] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 21 ga Maris 2020.
[289] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 21 ga Maris 2020.
[290] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 19 ga Maris 2020.
[291] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 20 ga Maris 2020.
[292] Rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, "Nijeriya: Children and women face seɗual ɓiolence in Borno prisons," 29 Afrilu 2019.
[293] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

kiransu laifukan yaƙi musamman dokar da ta hana “musgunawa da azabtarwa” da kuma na kisan kai saboda mutuwar mutane a hannun soji.[294] A rahotannin baya, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta rawaito wasu laifukan yaƙi da suka haɗa da kaiwa hari da gangan kan al’umma farar hula da kashe mutane ba bisa ƙa’ida ba, wanda shi ma laifin yaƙi ne na kisan kai da azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa da fyaɗe da sauran hanyoyin cin zarafi ta hanyar lalata.[295]

A wani rahoto a 2015, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta gano cewa sojojin Nijeriya suna da wata manufa ta kai hari ga farar hula, kuma sun yawaita aikata hakan kamar yadda suka tsara.[296] Tsawon lokacin da ake wannan bincike da rubuta wannan rahoto, har yanzu ana kai hari ga farar hula. Bisa la’akari da da rahotannin baya da bayanan wannan rahoto, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi amanna dole a binciki ɗaiɗaikun sojojin Nijeriya bisa laifuka da suka shafi take haƙƙin ɗan Adam kamar kisan kai da salwantar da rai da tsare mutane da azabtarwa da fyaɗe da ɓatar da mutane.[297]

A bincikenta na sharer fage, Kotun Duniya da Ofishin Mai Gabatar da Ƙara na kotun sun nuna akwai ƙwararan dalilai da ke nuna jami’an tsaron Nijeriya da ‘yan Ƙato-da-Gora sun aikata laifuka a ƙarƙashin dokar ƙasa da ƙasa, waɗanda suka haɗa da laifin kisan kai da azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa kan waɗanda ake zargin ‘yan Boko Haram ne ko magoya bayansu da hari a kan farar hula da ɗaukar yara ‘yan ƙasa da shekara 15 suna aikata ta’asa.[298]

Wasu maza yara da manya da aka saka da ga Barikin Giwa bayan sun shafe watanni ko shekaru a tsare ba bisa ka’ida ba suna tafiya a jere ana danka su a hannun wani jami’in jiha mai kula da wata “cibiyar yada zango” inda za a rike su kafin a kai su cikin al’ummominsu, ranar 27 ga Nuwamba 2019, Maiduguri, Jihar Borno. © Audu Marte/AFP ta Getty Images

[294] Kundin Dokar Birnin Rome, doka ta 8(2)(c)(i).
[295] Duba, alal misali, rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“They betrayed us”*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“If you Duba it, you will cry”*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“Welcome to hell fire”*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, “Nijeriya: Military razes villages as Boko Haram attacks escalate,” 14 ga Fabrairu 2020.
[296] Rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*, shafi na 36-38.
[297] Kundin Dokar Birnin Rome, doka ta 7. Duba kuma rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *Stars on their shoulders. Blood on their hands*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“Welcome to hell fire”*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“If you Duba it, you will cry”*; da rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *“They betrayed us”*.
[298] Rahoton binciken sharar fage na Kutun Duniya da Ofishin Mai Gabatar da Ƙara na kotun,—*2019*, 5 ga Disamba 2019,sakin layi 189.

LABARIN O.A., WANI YARO ƊAN SHEKARA 16 DAGA WANI ƘAUYE A ƘARAMAR HUKUMAR BAMA, JIHAR BORNO[299]

"Ni makiyayin shanu ne. Tun ina yaro ƙarami nake tare da dabbobi. Ban taɓa zuwa makaranta ba. Watar ana na je kiwo, 'yan Boko Haram suka sace ni tare da dabbobin … [da farko] na zauna a wata makaranta ne, saboda na yi ƙanƙanta. Shekarata 10 a lokacin. Sa'ilin da na kai shekara 12, sai suka tilasta min fara koyon yaƙi. Watana shida ina koyon yaƙi, da na kammala sai ni ma na zama daga cikin mayaƙa. Muna tare da wani kwamanda a bakin Tafkin Chadi. Sun yi amfani da ni a wuraren binciken matafiya. Mu matasan mayaƙa, ba sa barin mu mu yi nisa da dajin.

A makarantar akwai yara da yawa. A kowanne rukunin ɗalibai za ka sami yara 100 ko 150. Kuma akwai rukunoni da yawa. Wasu yaran da mahaifansu a wajen. Amma da yawan yaran an sato su ne lokacin da Boko Haram suka kai hari ƙauyukansu, saboda [Boko Haram suna tunanin] za su yi musu amfani …

Lokacin da ɗan'uwana ya gan ni sai ya zo ya kai ni wajen 'yan Ƙato-da-Gora, na ce na yi saranda. Sai aka kawo ni Barikin Giwa. Sojoji suka tambaye ni, 'Kana da wayar salula?' sai na ba da tawa. Sai suka cire katin SIM ɗin… Waɗanda suke da jerin sunaye a wayarsu, [sojojin] sun kira sunayen ɗaya bayan ɗaya sun tambaya, 'Waye wannan? Waye wannan?' abin ya ɗauki lokaci ga wasu da dama, ban da ni. Sai suka kira mu amsa tambayoyi. Suka tambaye ni, 'Ashe an yi muku horo?' na ce e an yi mana. 'Wane hari ka taɓa zuwa?' na ce ban san sunayen wuraren ba, don ni ba a fita da ni [daga] dajin, ni ina yaƙi ne kawai in sojoji sun kawo mana hari—ni tsaro nake bayarwa. Suka tambaye ni, 'Wace irin bindiga kake da ita?' na ce AK47. Suka tambaye ni ire-iren makaman da ke wajen. Na ce ban san su dukka ba, ni bindigata kawai na sani … ba a dake ni ba lokacin da ake yi min tambayoyi.

Daga baya sun kai ni kurkukun yara mai lamba 7. Kurkukun akwai cunkoso. Sai da suka nuna min yadda zan kwanta [a matsattsen wajen]. Ba mu da halin juyi idan muna bacci. Ba za mu iya juyawa hagu ko dama ba, saboda yadda wajen ya cunkushe da mutane. Banɗaki ɗaya ne a wajen, ga mu kuma da yawa. Wani lokaci sai na shafe awa ɗaya ina jiran shiga saboda layi ake bi… wasu lokutan yara na fitsari a wando, kuma sai a doke su. Ko kuma idan yaro ya ci abinci cikinsa ya ruɗe, zai iya [kashi a wando], sai a doke shi…

Babu ruwan sha sosai a wajen. Mutane na fama da ƙishi ruwa… za ka ga mazuban ruwa kamar 100 duk a cike da ruwa. Da ka je za ka sha, to za a doke ka. Suna cewa ba za ku sha ruwan ba, wai suna tattalin ruwan ne na wannan ranar. Wani lokaci ina fama da ƙishi ruwa … ina tsammanin bai wuce sau biyu suke ba mu ruwa ba—kofi biyu ko uku a rana … wasu lokutan saboda ƙarancin ruwa, yaran ba sa iya cin abinci sosai. Saboda suna tsoron idan sun ci, za su ji ƙishi ruwa sosai … kofin ɗan ƙarami ne, bai wuce rabin rabin lita ɗaya ba. [Idan wani] ya nemi ƙari, zai sha duka... na ga wanda ya mutu saboda ƙishi ruwa …

Akwai wani shugaban kurkuku—wanda shi ma na tsaren ne [da aka wakilta]. Shi ne wanda ya doke ni [a Giwa]. Kullum yana cikin dukan mutane. Yakan ce, 'kar ka yi magana,' sai ya doke ka. Suna da wata bulala da sojoji suka ba su. Ta roba ce. Sukan doke mu da ita … in mun zo za mu shirya kanmu lokacin bacci, idan na ce babu waje sai su ce na yi shiru kuma su doke ni. Akwai mataimakan shugaba. Shugaban ne ke zaɓar wanda za a daka [ya ba wa wani mataimakinsa].

Kullum muna cikin ɗakin, kuma ƙofar [kurkukun] a kulle take. In ka ga sun buɗe to abinci suka kawo … wajen ba tsafta ko kaɗan. Sai na fara mamaki, wai me ya sa ɗan'wana ya kawo ni nan? So yake ya kashe ni? Wasu lokutan ina da-na-sanin [tserewa daga wajen Boko Haram].

A cikin wata uku [a kurkuku na 7], sau ɗaya rak na yi wanka. Ranar da muka tafi [sansanin Sauyin Tunani] a Gombe, sai suka ce mu je mu yi wanka … suka ce za su kai mu Gombe ne a koya mana sana'a. Bayan mun yi wanka, sun ba mu sababbin kaya muka saka. Sun ɗauke mu a motar safa zuwa filin jirgi sai Gombe. Mu 12 ne [daga kurkuku na 7].

Rayuwa a Gombe ta fi daɗi, saboda akwai isasshen ruwan sha idan kana jin ƙishi. Har ruwan leda suke kawowa. Kowa yana da gado da katifa, saboda haka muna bacci da daɗi. Wajen kuma akwai tsafta.

Ƙarfe 5:30 na safe muke tashi mu share kewayenmu. Da ƙarfe 6:30 kuma mu yi gudu [da sauran] atisaye. Sai mu yi wanka kuma mu sami lokacin karya kumullo. Zuwa ƙarfe 9 ko 10 na safe, za mu shiga ajin koyon sana'a har zuwa 1:30 ko 2 na rana. Daga nan sai mu yi sallah mu ci abinci. Daga ƙarfe 3 zuwa 4:30 na yamma akwai darussa—daga jami'an kula da walwalar jama'a da malaman addini da Hukumar Hana

[299] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Janairu 2020.Taƙaita sunan ba yana nuna asalin sunan ba ne, an yi hakan ne domin kar a gane shi. Ko da yake yaron ya ce mutum bakwai sun mutu cikin waɗanda aka kai su tare, asalin yawan mutane shida ne, kamar yadda za a gani a Babi na 4.

Sha da Fataucin Miyagun Ƙwayoyi ta NDLEA… akwai kuma ajin karatun manya … [Sun koya mana] ABCD, da ƙirge, da yadda ake rubuta kalma …

Na koyi haɗa man shafawa da sabulu … bayan an 'yaye' mu, mun rasa abin yi. Bayan kamar sati, sai suka ce mana za mu ci gaba [da aikin yin man da sabulu]… Sabulun wankin tayil da banɗaki da na wanka da abin ƙansasa ɗaki da sauransu duk muna bukatarsu a ɗakunanmu, saboda haka suna ba mu [a irin abubuwan da muke yi] mu kai ɗaki. Amma sauran suna sakawa a kwali a kai ɗakin ajiya [a sansanin] …

Mun shafe lokaci mai yawa a can [sansanin Safe Corridor]. Sun faɗa mana ba za mu jima ba. Sun sha faɗa mana [za a sallame mu], amma sai su karya alƙawarin … daga ƙarshe dai mun yi yajin cin abinci na kwana biyu. Dukkanmu. Kwamandan [sansanin] ya zo ya ce mana sati mai zuwa za a tafi da mu, sai gwamnatin jihar Borno ta turo wakilai a satin da aka ambata [suka kawo mu Maiduguri].

Mu ne zubi na ukun kawowa wajen, mu 159. Ina jin mutum bakwai ne suka mutu. E na san su, wasunsu. Wasunsu samari ne kamar ni. Mutum biyu ko uku sun fi mu. Muna tare da Adam Baba Alhaji, muna tare a kurkukun yara tun a Barikin Giwa … [Waɗanda suka mutun], ƙafarsu ta kumbura, kumburi sosai. Ko'ina ya kumbura. Lokacin da muka je [Gomben], kusan kowa lafiyarsa ƙalau …

A Gombe, sun faɗa mana cewa za su ba mu kayan aiki don mu fara aiki [da aka koya mana]. Shiru kake ji … Mun haɗu da wakilan Hukumar Kula da Cirani ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya [IOM] Sun yi mana alƙawuran ƙarya. Duk abin da suka ce za su yi, shiru kake ji. IOM sun ce za su ba mu abinda muke bukata mu fara samar da kayan … Ko a [Bulumkutu] 'Cibiyar yada zango' [ta Maiduguri], sun sake faɗa mana, 'ku yi haƙuri, za mu taimake ku.'…

Yanayin [sansanin 'yan gudun hijira] ba daɗi. Akwai ƙarancin abinci, ga ba abin yi … suna ba mu dawa—kilo uku—da wake kilo ɗaya. Su kenan … ina so [na je] makaranta. Na je ma makarantar [sansanin] sai suka ce ba za su ɗauke ni ba, suna ƙoƙarin kammala zangon karata…

Yau kusan shekara huɗu kenan [rabona da ganin iyayena] Ban sani ba, watakila ɗan'uwana ya faɗa musu ina Barikin Giwa. Sun san na baro daji, amma ba su san ina wane waje ba.

Abin da nake so ya faru shi ne na fara kasuwancina na kuma je makaranta."

4. SHIRIN SAUYA TUNANI

> **“[Zaman] Gombe ɓata lokaci ne kawai. Sun kai mu can suka ɓata mana lokaci. Akwai ƙarancin abinci, ga babu magani—sai sun ga za ka mutu, sai su ɗauke ka su kai ka cikin garin Gombe.”**
>
> Wani mutum mai shekara 63 yake tuna tsare su da aka yi a sansanin soji na Safe Corridor da ke jihar Gombe, bayan kusan wata 19 a wajen.[300]

> **“Sun yi mana alƙawuran ƙarya, sun zo sun jibge mu a sansanin [‘yan gudun hijira]…Me zan faɗa wa waɗanda har yanzu suna daji? Duk abin da gwamnati ke faɗa [a rediyo], ƙarya suke faɗa.”**
>
> Wani ɗan shekara18 ke tuna rayuwarsa a tsare a hannun sojoji har da sansanin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor. Boko Haram sun tilasta masa zama mayaƙi sai ya tsere, bayan ya ji an faɗa a rediyo cewa ana maraba da waɗanda suka yi saranda.[301]

A shekarar 2016 gwamnatin tarayyar Nijeriya ta fito da shirin sauya tunani da ake kira “safe Corridor” wanda tsari ne da helkwatar tsaro ke yi na rage yawan membobin ƙungiyar Boko Haram, da nesanta su da ita da kyautata rayuwarsu da kuma dawo da su cikin al’umma (DDRR a taƙaice).[302] A tsarin, ana kawo yara da manya da ake tsare da su, musamman daga Barikin Giwa, zuwa wani wajen tsarewar a wajen garin Gombe, inda ake koya musu sana’o’i da ilimin addini da sauran abubuwan da za su taimaka wajen mai da su cikin al’umma. Duk da cewa ana faɗa musu za su yi wata shida ne a wajen, da yawa daga cikin waɗanda aka tsare sun yi wata 13 zuwa 19 a wajen. An tsara shirin ne musamman domin maza yara da manya da sojoji ke ganin ‘yan Boko Haram ne masu “ƙarancin haɗari;” kuma dole sai in saranda suka yi ba kama su aka yi ba.[303] Tarayyar Turai da Amurka da Ingila da Hukumar Kula da Cirani ta Majalisar Dinkin Duniya [IOM] na taimaka wa wannan tsari da tallafin kuɗi da shawarwarin masana.[304]

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[300] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[301] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 ga Disamba 2019.
[302] Duba takardar bayani ta Helkwatar Tsaro mai taken “Camp Established for Repentant Boko Haram Members,” 5 ga Afrilu 2016 (Wanda aka wallafa a shafin *Sahara Reporters*), http://saharareporters.com/2016/04/05/camp-established-repentant-boko-haram-members. Shiri ne da ya maye gurbin tsarin da tun lokacin shugaba Jonathan ake tattauna yadda za a yafe wa tubabbun ‘yan Boko Haram da kyautata rayuwarsu da biyan diyya ga waɗanda rikicin ya shafa.
[303] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020. Duba kuma rubutun Ɓanda Felbab-Brown mai taken, *The Limits of Punishment*.
[304]Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020. Duba kuma shirin da Gwamnatin Ingila ta fitar mai taken, “North East Nijeriya Security and Conflict and Stabilisation Programme,”a adireshin https://bit.ly/2YF5179 (tallafin da ya haɗa har da na safe corridor tun daga Afrilu 2019 zuwa Maris 2020,); Takardar Tallafi daga Tarayyar Turai mai taken, “Action Document for Support for reintegration and reconciliation of former armed nonstate combatants and Boko Haram associates,” (Tallafi ne na €15 domin shirye-shiryen sake dawo da al’umma gida ciki har da shirin Safe Corridor, a ƙarƙashin Asusun Ci Gaban Tarayyar Turai); da asusun USAID, Nijeriya –

A farko-farkon shekarar 2020, an sallami rukuni ko zubi na huɗu na maza yara da manya da suka kai mutum 270 waɗanda suka kammala tsarin na sauya tunani. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da 15 daga cikinsu, ciki har da aƙalla mutum tara waɗanda lokacin da 'yan Boko Haram suka sace su har zuwa gudowarsu da tsare su da sojoji suka yi a barikokinsu duk suna yara ne kafin a kawo su sansanin Safe Corridor.[305] Wakilanmu sun zanta da iyalan wasu mutum uku da suka mutu a hannun sojoji a sansanin Safe Corridor; sun zanta da manyan wakilan hukumomin Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya a Nijeriya da masu bada tallafi da suka ziyarci sansanin da wani da yake da masaniyar wajen domin an kewaya da shi sassan sansanin.

Zubin da ya fi kowanne yawa a cikin waɗanda suka kammala horo shi ne wanda ya haɗa yara da manya mutum 159; amma zubin yanzu wanda suka fara a watan Janairun 2020, sun fi mutum 600. Jami'an hukumomin da suke tallafa wa shirin Safe Corridor sun shaida wa Amnesty International cewa sojojin na da nufin ƙara mutane a zubi na gaba ya zuwa mutum 750.[306] Ashe kenan matsalolin take haƙƙin ɗan Adam a zubin farko za su ninku saboda faɗaɗawar da za a yi.

Yanayi a sansanin Safe Corridor kyakkyawan ci gaba ne ba kamar yadda lamura suke a barikin Giwa da Kainji ba, shirin yana da moriya da yawa ciki har da kyautata tunani da mu'amalar na tsaren—ko da yake wannan faɗaɗawar na barazanar ruguza alfanun shirin. Sojoji sun fi ba da bayanai a shirin Safe Corridor ba kamar yadda suke ba a wasu ayyukansu a kan Boko Haram. Amma duk da haka, da kuma irin tallafin da ƙungiyoyi ke ba wa shirin, wannan shiri na sauya tunani, wato Safe Corridor cike yake da laifukan take haƙƙin ɗan Adam wanda ya haɗa da ƙarancin abinci da na kiwon lafiya da kuma rashin kariya ga masu koyon sana'a. Aƙalla mutum bakwai ne yara da manya suka mutu a sansanin shirin Safe Corridor.

Bayan haka, ko ma mece ce manufar kafa waje da kyan yadda ake gudanar da shi, bai fitar da wajen daga matsayinsa na sansanin tsare mutane ba wanda ya ƙunshi yawaitar laifukan da sojoji suke akatawa. Kusan duk waɗanda ke wajen, yara da manya babu wanda aka gurfanar a gaban wata kotun shari'a kafin a kawo shi. Sojoji ne ke yin gaban kansu da rufa-rufa sai a ce su 'yan "Boko Haram" ne (duba sashe na 3.1) kuma ba a ba su damar ƙalubalantar matsayinsu. Ga mutane da dama, sansanin Safe Corridor bai wuce ci gaba da tsare su ba bisa ƙa'ida ba, duk da cewa wajen ya fi sauran kyautatuwar yanayi.

In dai har wannan shiri na sauyin tunani an yi shi ne don dawo da tsofin 'yan Boko Haram cikin al'umma, to akwai buƙatar sauya tsarin. Ya kamata a sami tsarin shari'a mai adalci da zai fito da waɗanda za a tsare ta yadda duk wanda ya zo wajen to ya zo ne bisa doka kuma zai fi amfana da tsarin. Wannan yunƙuri na sake tsarin ya kamata ya amfani sauran mutane kamar waɗanda Boko Haram da sojoji suka azabtar, da waɗanda suke kuɓutowa daga hannun Boko Haram, waɗanda bai kamata a tsare su ba, da waɗanda suke goyan bayansu amma ba a tuhumce su ba, da sauran farar hula da suka tsere daga yankunan. Bayan haka sake fasalin dole ya shafi mata yara da manya, waɗanda sauran tsarin ba su kula da su ba, sannan su riƙa shawarwari da shugabannin al'umma.

TSARE MUTANE BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA A ƘARƘASHIN DOKAR ƘASA DA ƘASA

Tauye wa mutane 'yancin walwala na iya faruwa a ko'ina inda ake tsare da mutane, ko da hukuma ta amince da wajen ko a'a. Kwamitin 'Yancin ɗan Adam na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya, wanda aka ɗora wa alhakin kula da Yarjejeniyar Ƙasa da Ƙasa Kan 'Yancin Mu'amala da Siyasa (wato ICCPR), ya bayyana 'yancin wanda aka tsare cewa ya shafi "duk wani wanda aka tauye masa 'yanci... wanda aka tsare a gidan yari ko asibiti... ko sansanin tsare mutane ko wani gidan gyaran hali ko ma ina ne".[307]

A ƙarƙashin Dokar ICCPR, "Babu wani wanda za a yi gaban kai a kama shi ko tsarewa. Babu wani wanda za a tauye wa 'yanci har sai bisa wasu dalilai na shari'a da doka ta yarda da ita."[308] Kare 'yancin ɗan Adam da ya hana a yi gaban kai a kama shi ko a tsare shi ya haɗa da cewa sai an faɗa masa dalilan da suka sa za a kama shi; sannan a "gaggauta gurfanar da shi a gaban alƙali"; a ba shi damar ƙalubalantar

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Program Highlights, https://bit.ly/2WzBURd (an duba ran 15 ga Mayu 2020) ("tallafi kai-tsaye ga sama da mutum 240 tsofin magoya baya da suka kammala shirin sauya tunani da kyautata rayuwa wanda Operation Safe Corridor ke kula da shi").

305 Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutane da dama tun daga zubi na biyu, wanda ya ƙunshi mutum 95; da zubi na uku, wanda ya fara da mutum 159; da zubi na huɗu, mai ɗauke da mutum 15. Zubin da bai sami wakilci a a tattaunawar shi ne zubi na farko, wanda yake da mutane shida kacal. Baya ga tattaunawar da Amnesty International ke yi da tsofin na tsare a wajen da bayanan wasu da suke da masaniya kai tsaye, ana kuma samun tabbacin adadin mutanen da ke kowane zubi ne a bayanan manyan jami'an soji a kafafen labarai na Nijeriya. Duba , alal misali, "za a saki tsofin mayaƙan Boko Haram 95 – Shugaban Rundunar Sojojin Nijeriya," a jaridar *Premium Times*, 18 ga Janairu 2018 (inda aka ruwaito Shugaban Sojojin Nijeriya yana ba da bayanin mutum 95 na zubi na biyu da shidan zubi na farko); da rahoton Haruna Gimba Yaya,"Sojoji sun saki tsofin 'yan Boko Haram 155 a Gombe," a jaridar *Daily Trust*, 24 ga Nuwamba 2018 (inda ake maganar zubi na uku, wanda ya fara da mutum 159 amma ya ƙare da 155 kaɗai saboda wasu sun mutu; fiye da haka sun mutu kafi a sake su, kamar yadda aka yi bayani a shafi na 63–65).

306 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.

307 Dokokin ICCPR bayanai na gaba ɗaya lamba 21: doka ta 10 (Tausaya wa waɗanda aka tauye musu haƙƙin walwala), 10 ga Afrilu 1992, sakin layi na 2.

308 Dokokin ICCPR, doka ta 9(1).

tsare shi a gaban kotu[309]; bayan haka, a gaba ɗaya lokacin shari'ar a ba shi damar haɗuwa da lauya.[310] Yarjejeniyar Ƙasa da Ƙasa a kan 'Yancin Yara ta kawo dokoki masu ƙarfi da suka kare yara, inda dokar da zayyana cewa "kama yaro da tsare shi ko kulle shi a gidan yari dole ya dace da doka kuma dole ya kasance zaɓi na ƙarshe kuma ya kasance mai ƙarancin wa'adi."[311]

Haka ma dokokin jinƙai na ƙasa da ƙasa sun samar da makamanciyar wannan kariya ta hana tsare mutane ba bisa ƙa'ida ba, wanda ya haɗa da mayaƙan rikicin cikin gida kamar a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya. Dokar kuma ta ba wa kowa, ko farar hula ko mayaƙi, damar ƙalubalantar tsare shin da aka yi, amma sojojin Nijeriya suna ci gaba da hana waɗanda ke tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor da sauran wuraren tsare mutane wannan damar.[312]

4.1 TSAREWA BA BISA ƘA'IDA BA

Ga mutane da dama yara da manya da ke tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor, wannan shiri tsarewa ce ba bisa ƙa'ida ba a ƙarƙashin dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa. Takurawar da ake yi ita ce ke nuna cewa, wajen dole a ɗauke shi a matsayin gurin tsare mutane. An raba yadda ake kula da wajen kashi biyu: sojoji na kula da tsaron wajen saboda yawan sojoji da jami'ai da sojojin farin kaya; su kuma jami'an gidan yari ke kula da ɓangaren shirye-shiryen "sauya tunani." Ragamar kula da wajen tana hannun soji, inda wani mai muƙamin Birgediya Janar yake kula da sansanin; akwai kuma Manjo Janar Bamidele Shafa, mai kula da shirin na Safe Corridor, a Abuja.[313]

Duk da kasancewarsa wajen tsare mutane, kusan duk waɗanda ke wajen, yara da manya an sauyo musu guri zuwa nan ne ta hanyar yin gaban kai na sojoji. Babu wani wanda aka tuhuma da wani laifi, babu wanda aka ba wa damar ganin lauya, kuma ba a ba su damar ƙalubalantar asalin kawo su wajen ba ko kuma yadda ake ci gaba da tsare su.

GURIN TSARE MUTANE

Yanayi a sansanin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor ya nuna cewa sansanin tsare mutane ne da sojoji ke kula da shi. Waɗanda aka tsare ba su da damar walwala ka fita wajen wurin da aka killace su, kuma ana lura da kai-kawonsu matuƙa.

BABU FITA DAGA FARFAJIYAR SANSANI

Wadanda aka tsare a wurin, yara da manya, basu da damar su fita wajen sansanin na Safe Corridor. Ba a ba su damar kai wa iyalansu ziyara ba ko kuma zuwa kasuwa. Suna rayuwarsu ne na tsawon lokacin da aka ɗiba musu gaba ɗaya a killace a wani guri kilomita 30 daga Gombe, inda sojoji da jami'an gidan yari ke kula da su. Abin da ke sa su fita shi ne idan wani ba shi da lafiya kuma yana bukatar kulawar gaggawa sai su kai shi asibitin koyarwa na Gombe; idan an yi masa magani, sai a dawo da shi sansanin Safe Corridor.[314]

Wani mutum mai shekara 63 da aka kai sansanin a zubi na uku ya bayyana cewa: "Ko bakin ƙofa ba a bari mu je, balantana mu fita [wajen wurin]. Akwai sojoji a bakin babbar ƙofar wajen. Sun ce an ajiye su ne don a tabbatar ba mu tesre ba. A bayan katangar ma akwai girkakkun sojoji... a ciki ma sojoji ne a ko'ina."[315]

Nazarin da aka yi na hotunan da tauraron ɗan Adam ya ɗauka, ya nuna sansanin Safe Corridor guri ne da aka killace shi da katanga (duba ƙasa). Akwai gurare tara da ke nuna inda aka girke sojoji a bayan katangar da wasu guda huɗu a ciki inda aka girke hasumiyar 'yan sintiri. Ya zuwa watan Fabrairu na 2020, akwai gine-gine guda shida a ciki a ɓangaren arewa maso gabas, kuma su ma suna da shinge.

GARƘAME MUTANE A ƊAKUNA CIKIN DARE

Baya ga hana su fita waje, ana garƙame mazan yara da manya a ɗakunan kwanansu da dare. Wani mutum mai shekara 61 da aka kawo a zubi na 3 shi ma kamar sauran ya ce, "da dare ba yawo, suna kulle mu [a ɗakunanmu]...misalin 8 ko 9 na dare, sai ƙarfe 6 na safe sannan ake buɗe ƙofar"[316]

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[309] Dokokin ICCPR, doka ta 9.
[310] Kundin dokokin Kare Mutanen da ke Tsare, doka ta 17.
[311] Kundin Kare Haƙƙin Yara (CRC), doka ta 37(b).
[312] Kundin ICRC, 'Yancin walwalar ɗan Adam: doka ta 99. Tauye 'Yanci.
[313] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.
[314] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[315] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[316] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.

Waɗanda aka tsare sun bayyana akwai shinge a inda suke kwana—ta yiwu shi ne shingen da aka gani a hotunan da ke ƙasa. A cikin shingen ana saka masu gadi da dare. Wani ɗan shekara 19 a zubi na uku ya ce, “a cikin shingen sojoji suna aikin gadinmu—suna kallonmu. Idan muka fara dukan ƙofa muka ce wani ba shi da lafiya, sai su buɗe [ƙofar]. Amma dole sai idan akwai sojojin farin kaya tare da su.”[317]

Kamar yadda aka yi cikakken bayyani a ƙasa, a kan batun abinci da kiwon lafiya, wani lokaci an taɓa jinkirta bukatar maganin gaggawa saboda da ƙyar na tsaren suka sa masu tsaron su buɗe ƙofar. A wajen rai ya yi halinsa...[318]

TAFIYA TARE DA RAKIYAR JAMI'IN SOJA KO NA GIDAN YARI

Idan mutum zai yi tafiya a cikin sansanin Safe Corridor, yaro ko babba kullum sai da rakiyar wani soja ko wani jami'in gidan yari. Wani mutum mai shekara 30, wanda aka kai sansanin bayan ya shafe wata bakwai a Giwa ya bayyana cewa, “lokacin da muka zo Gombe, sun tara mu. Sun ce mana suna da dokoki da ƙa'idoji a nan... suka ce, “in ka ga wata ƙusa, kar ka taɓa. In ka ga wani da bindiga ko sanda, kar ka je kusa da shi.” Sun faɗa mana, “jami'an soji na farin kaya za su raka mu kuma suna lura da mu a kowanne lokaci.”[319]

Bakin tsofin waɗanda aka tsare a Safe Corridor ya zo daidai game da bayyana cewa waɗannan dokokin su ake bi iya tsawon zamansu a can. Alal misali, wani mai shekara 61, wanda aka kai a zubi na 3 ya ce: “Kullum muna tare da sojoji masu farin kaya. Su ne suke kai mu masallaci, da wajen koyon sana'a da inda muke cin abinci—kullum suna tare da mu.”[320]

Wani wanda yake da cikakkiyar masaniya a kan sansanin ya ce a wannan zubi akwai mutum sama da 600, ya ce yanzu jami'an gidan yari suna iya raka na tsaren, maimakon sojin farin kaya. Amma mutumin ya ce dole in za a yi tafiya sai da rakiyar wani mai gadin mutum kuma gurin cike yake da matakan tsaro.”[321]

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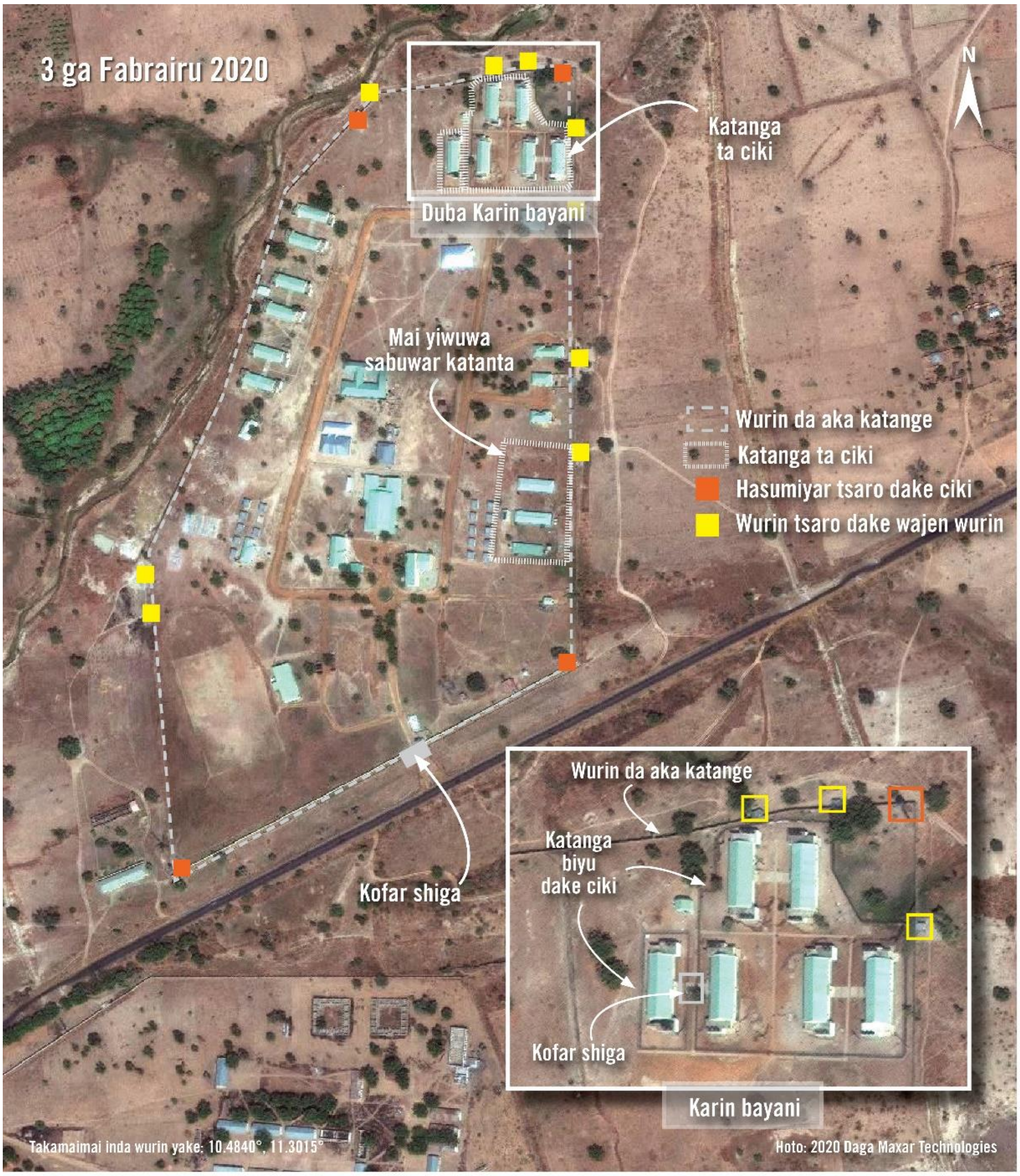
317 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta bi-baya, 16 ga Janairu 2020. Tattaunawar ta asali an yi ta ne ranakun 8 da 9 ga Disamba 2019.
318 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
319 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 Janairu 2020.
320 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 Janairu 2020.
321 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.



Wannan waje yana can ne kilomita 33 arewa da Gombe. Gaba ɗayan sansanin a katange yake da wata babbar ƙofa da ake kula da ita a kudancin ginin dab da babbar hanya. Akwai gurare guda tara a jikin katangar daga waje wanda zai iya yiwuwa guraren masu gadi ne, amma babu wani tsari da aka bi wajen girke su. Akwai kuma wasu hasumiyoyi da ake sa ran na masu sintiri ne daga cikin ginin a kowacce kusurwa. Akwai wasu gine-gine guda biyar a arewa maso gabashin sansanin da suke da ƙarin wani shinge. Akwai gini na shida a wajen da yake da shingensa daban. Wannan ƙarin shinge da taruwar wuraren gadi a kusa na nuna cewa nan ne wajen da ake tsare mutanen.

TSANANIN TAƘAITA ZIYARA DA BIBIYAR KIRAN WAYA

Ba safai ake ganawa da iyalai ba. A cikin ire-iren zubin da suka kammala zamansu, hukumar IOM ta taimaka an nemo iyalan wasu, wasu kuma shugabannin al'umominsu ne suka kai ziyara sau ɗaya rak—a iya zamansu na wata 13 zuwa19 a sansanin Safe Corridor. Wannan taƙaita ziyara ya ci gaba har a wannan zubin na sama da mutum 600, ga shi faɗaɗa yawan waɗanda ake kaiwa wajen ya sa nemo iyalansu ke da wuya; ya zuwa tsakiyar watan Maris, mutum kaɗan ne suka amfana da wannan ziyara.[322]

Bayan wannan, a wasu ranakun Asabar ana ba da damar kiran waya inda na tsaren ke kiran iyalansu, amma ana bibiyar tattaunawarsu. Shi kansa irin wannan kiran waya ba kasafai ake yi ba, a iya saninmu ga sauran zubin da suka gabata; a cikin mutum 15 da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su, mutum ɗaya ne

[322] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

ya ce ya yi magana da iyalansa, shi ma sau ɗaya a iya tsawon zamansa a sansanin. Haka wani ɗan'uwan Mohammed Issa, wanda ya mutu a sansanin Safe Corridor (duba shafi na 64), ya ce ya taɓa samun kira sau ɗaya lokacin da Mohammed Issan ke tsare.[323]

Wasu mutum biyu da aka tsare a Safe Corridor sun ce sun gwammaci kar su yi waya saboda ana bibiyar abin da za su faɗa; sun ce ana naɗar bayanansu kuma akwai mai tafinta a wajen.[324] Wasu kuwa cewa suka yi, duk da cewa kiran ya kamata ya zama duk Asabar, amma ana rufewa na watanni kafin a buɗe; ba su me ya sa ba.

Wani da ya zagaya cikin sansanin ya tabbatar da cewa "Ana naɗar bayanan kiran wayar waɗanda aka tsaren. Na tambayi wani jami'i, sai suka ce ana yin hakan ne saboda ba su san wanda suke magana da shi ba. Ta iya yiwuwa mutanen da suke daji ne. Saboda haka suna so su san bayanan da suke bayarwa."[325]

TSAREWA MAI TSAYI BA TARE DA HUKUNCIN SHARI'A BA

Kusan duk waɗanda aka kawo sansanin Safe Corridor sun yi tarayya a kan abu uku: ba a kawo su gurin ta hanyar wata shari'a ba; babu wanda ya zo don raɗin kansa; kuma ba su da damar barin gurin, ko da kuwa ba sa son su zauna. Ana tsare da su ba da son ransu ba, ba tare da hujjar shari'a ba, na tsawon lokaci fiye da yadda aka alƙawarta musu; akwai zubin da sai da suka kwashe wata 19, bayan sojoji sun ce wata shida za su yi.[326]

Kowanne mutum a cikin zubi guda uku na farko, waɗanda sun kai mutum 260, an kai shi wajen ne bayan sojojin sun yi gaban kansu sun yanke masa hukunci ba tare da wata hukuma mai zaman kanta ta bibiyi abin da suka yi ba. Bisa la'akari da tattaunawar da aka yi da wasu da aka sallama daga sansanin Safe Corridor, da kuma bayanan da wasu masu masaniya game da sansanin suka bayar, ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tabbatar babu ɗaya daga cikin yara da manyan da aka tsare a zubi uku na farko da aka tuhuma da wani laifi balantana a ce an yanke masa hukunci bayan shari'a ta adalci. Ba wanda aka ba wa damar ganin lauya. Babu wanda zai iya ƙalubalantar tsarewarsu ta watanni ko shekaru a hannun sojoji kafin a kawo su sansanin Safe Corridor. Kusan dukkan waɗanda aka tattauna da su ba wanda ya san cewa za a mayar da su zuwa sansanin sauyin tunani na Safe Corridor har ƙasa da awanni 48 kafin a aika da su; wasu ba su ma sani ba har sai da suka iso Gombe.[327]

"Babu wanda ya faɗa mana za mu je Gombe," inji wani ɗan shekara 19 wanda tun yana yaro ya zama mayaƙin Boko Haram sannan ya shafe watanni a Barikin Giwa bayan ya yi saranda. "Sun kira sunayenmu, suka ɗora mu a jirgin sama zuwa Gombe."[328] Wani mutum mai shekara 60 da ɗori daga cikin zubi na 3 ya ce ya zauna a ƙauyen da ke ƙarƙashin Boko Haram amma shi ba shi da alaƙa da ƙungiyar, sai dai ya ce wani ɗan Boko Haram ya ɗauke 'yarsa ya mayar da ita "matarsa." Ya bayyana yadda aka kai shi sansanin sauya tunani kamar haka:

> **Wata rana, sun kira mu da sunayenmu. Suka fito da mu daga kurkuku zuwa farfajiyar barikin, sai suka auna mu. Ba su faɗa mana [me yake faruwa ba] Bayan wasu kwanaki, sai suka ce mana mu fito, suka ba mu sabbin tufafi … suka ɗauke mu a motar safa zuwa jirgin sama. Wasu sun tsorata. Sun ɗauka za a jefo da mu a ruwa ne. Amma da muka sauka—sai muka ga ashe Gombe aka kawo mu.[329]**

A zubi uku na farko, sojoji ne suke zaɓar yara da manyan da aka aika da su sansanin Safe Corridor daga Barikin Giwa bisa la'akari da hukuncin Cibiyar Bincike ta Haɗaka (JIC) cewa su "'yan Boko Haram ne marasa haɗari da yawa".[330] Sai dai wani jami'in ƙasa da ƙasa da yake aiki da hukumomi a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya ya bayyana cibiyar JIC da cewa ba ta da wani aiki sai karɓar bayanai. Ba ta yin bincikenta mai zaman kansa don ta tantance 'yan Boko Haram da farar hula da ke tserewa daga hannun Boko Haram; mutumin ya ce cibiyar JIC na dogara ne da shedar da 'yan Ƙato-da-Gora ke bayarwa ko kuma bayanin ikirari da sojojin farin

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[323] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[324] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019.
[325] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[326] Amnesty Internationalta rubuta wa gwamnatin Nijeriya wasiƙa ta yi tambayoyi ciki har da wane dalili ne na shari'a aka yi amfani da shi ake tsare mutane a sansanin Safe Corridor. Kamar yadda aka ambata a Hanyoyin Gudanar da Bincike, jami'an Nijeriya ba su ba da martani ba.
[327] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[328] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 ga Disamba 2019.
[329] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[330] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020; da wallafar Ɓanda Felbab-Brown, *The Limits of Punishment*, shafi na 88-89. Cibiyar JIC tana Barikin Giwa ne, kuma hukucin da take yankewa yana dogara ne da rubutattun bayanai da aka zo da su daga guraren binciken farko a guraren tsare mutane na bakin daga. Tantancewa da binciken da ake na farko ana yi ne a ƙarƙashin Haɗakar Jami'an Farin Kaya na Hukumomin tsaro (wato JFIC)—wadda jami'an farin kaya na soji ke jagoranta kuma duk suna tare a ofishin kwamanda mai kula da rikicin. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da saƙon imel, Mayu 2020.

kaya ke kalatowa a gurare kamar Bama da Monguno.[331] Duk wanda za a kai sansanin Safe Corridor dole sai in "saranda" ya yi ya miƙa wuya ga sojoji—su ne ake kira "masu canja sheƙa"—amma ba waɗanda aka cafke ba, sun manta da cewa da dama sun kasa tserewa ne saboda tsoron Boko Haram za su kama su su kashe su.[332]

Zubi na hudu a Safe Corridor, wanda ya ƙunshi mutum 15 kacal, ya haɗa da wasu yara da aka tsare tsawon shekaru a barikin Kainji. Daga nan an sauya musu guri zuwa Gidan Yarin Kuje a Abuja, a wani ɓangare na shari'ar mutane da yawa da Kainji suka yi (duba shafi na 41); daga Kuje wata kotun farar hula ta umarci a mayar da su sansanin Safe Corridor, duk da cewa alƙalin bai same su da wani laifi ba. "Ba na son zuwa sansanin Safe Corridor, amma alƙalin ya ba da umarnin haka," inji wani yaro ɗan shekara17 a zubi na 4.[333] Zubi na 4 ya bambanta da sauran. Kowanne zubi, da ya haɗa har da na yanzu mai mutane sama da 600 maza yara da manya an kawo su ne bayan sojoji sun yi gaban kansu, ba tare da wani bincike mai zaman kansa ba ko bin wata ƙa'ida.

Daga ƙarshe dai, matsalolin tantancewa da saɓa ƙa'ida ya jawo an tsare farar hula da dama a barikin Giwa da Kainji na tsawon shekaru; kuma kamar yadda aka bayyana a shafi na 38, hakan ya sa an aika da waɗannan farar hula zuwa sansanin Safe Corridor. A daidai lokacin da wasu ke shaida wa Amnesty International cewa su da kansu suka shiga Boko Haram—wasu kuma bayan an sace su—da dama sun dage cewa su suna zaune ne kawai a ƙauyukansu na asali tun kafin zuwan Boko Haram. Mutane da dama ciki har da wancan mutum mai shekara 60 da ɗorin, sun sha fama da cin zarafi a hannun Boko Haram, amma suka zauna saboda tsoron Boko Haram za su kama su su kashe su in sun tsere. Wasu kuma sun zauna ne saboda sun san cewa 'yan gudun hijira na dogara ne ga wasu su ba su abinci kuma suna fama da yunwa, wani lokaci har ta kai su ga mutuwa, amma in sun zauna a ƙauyensu, za su iya noma, ko da kuwa Boko Haram za su ƙwace sauran amfanin.[334]

Babu ɗaya daga cikin mutum 15 da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su da ya zaɓi a kai shi sansanin Safe Corridor. Duk da cewa wasu da dama suna yabon shirin, sun nuna cewa ba da son ransu aka kai su ba, kuma har yanzu idan sun tuna suna jin takaicin abin, musamman ma bayan tsawon shekaru a tsare ba tare da sun yi magana da wani ba; yanzu suna son komawa ga iyalansu. Wannan takaicin ya girmama ne lokacin da hukumomi suka tsawaita zamansu ba kamar yadda aka alƙawarta musu ba. Wani mutum mai shekara 55 daga zubi na 2,[335] wanda sun kai aƙalla mutum 95 ya ce:

> **Mun shafe fiye da shekara a Gombe… lokacin da aka ɗauke mu, sun tambaye mu da son ranmu muka je ko don saboda kuɗi ko kuma tilasta mu aka yi. Muka ce tilasta mu aka yi. Ba su faɗa mana [tsawon lokacin da za mu shafe ba]. Wani lokaci sun taɓa cewa wata takwas, amma mun sami kanmu sama da shekara a can. Sau da dama sukan ce, "Watan gobe, watan gobe," sai lokacin ya yi, amma sai su ƙara cewa "watan gobe".[336]**

An kai zubi na 2 ne sansanin Safe Corridor a watan Yuli na shekarar 2017 sannan suka "kammala," kamar yadda sojoji ke cewa, a ranar 28 ga Fabrairu 2018; ana jin akwai yara guda 20 a cikinsu.[337] Kuma bayan sun "kammala," an sake ci gaba da tsare su a sansanin Safe Corridor har watan Agusta 2018, lokacin da aka kai su "cibiyar yada zango" a Maiduguri, inda nan ma aka tsare su na watanni kafin a sake su.[338]

Zubi na 3, wanda shi ma akwai yara 20 a ciki, sun fi jimawa a sansanin Safe Corridor.[339] Sun zo a watan Disamba na 2017 sannan suka "kammala" ran 24 ga Nuwamba 2018.[340] Sun ci gaba da zama a sansanin har ƙarshen watan Yuli 2019, wato wata 19 tun bayan zuwansu. Daga nan aka kai su "cibiyar yada zango"

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[331] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[332] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020; wallafar Ɓanda Felbab-Brown, *The Limits of Punishment*, shafi na 74, 89-90.
[333] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Disamba 2019.
[334] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[335] Zubi na 2 shi ne wanda ya fara kawo mutane, yara da manya sansanin Safe Corridor. Zubi na 1 na gwaji ne mai ɗauke da mutum shida kacal waɗanda suka kammala a watan Yuni 2017. Duba, alal misali, Muryar Nijeriya, "Tubabbun 'yan boko haram sun kammala shirin sauya tunani," 2 ga Maris 2018; "Za a saki tsofin 'yan Boko Haram 95 – Shugaban Rundunar Sojojin Nijeriya," a jaridar *Premium Times*, 18 ga Janairu 2018 (inda aka ruwaito Shugaban Rundunar Sojojin Nijeriya yana ba da bayanin rukunin farko a Safe Corridor inda ya ce "mutum shida da aka tantance a cikin waɗanda ake zarginsu da ta'addanci sun kammala shirin").
[336] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 ga Disamba 2019.
[337] Muryar Nijeriya, "Tubabbun 'yan boko haram sun kammala shirin sauya tunani" ("20 cikin 95 na waɗanda suka kammala shirin 'yan ƙasa da shekara 18 ne"); *Daily Trust* (Nijeriya), "Tsofin 'yan Boko Haram 95 sun kammala shirin sauya tunani a Gombe," 28 ga Fabrairu 2018.
[338] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da mutanen zubi na 2, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya da wani wanda sojoji suka ba wa cikakkun ranakun zuwa da sallamar kowane zubi wanda ya dace da tattaunawar Amnesty International, Maris 2020.
[339] Duba Sahara Reporters, "Tubabbun 'yan Boko Haram 151 sun koma Borno," 23 ga Yuli 2019 (an ruwaito sojoji na cewa akwai "yara 19" a cikin waɗanda aka saka a zubi na 3; a ƙalla yaro ɗaya ko biyua zubi na ukun sun mutu a sansanin Safe Corridor,kamar yadda za a gani aa ƙasa).
[340] Duba rahoton Haruna Gimba Yaya mai taken,"sojoji sun saki tsofin mayaƙan Boko Haram 155 a Gombe," *Daily Trust*, 24 ga Nuwamba 2018.

aka tsare su na ƙarin wata biyu.[341]

Mutanen, yara da manya sun sha yi wa jami'an sansanin Safe Corridor ƙorafin jinkirin sakinsu. Koyaushe suka yi ƙorafin, to sabon uzuri za a ba su, kamar yadda wani yaro ɗan shekara 16 a cikin zubi na 3 ke tunawa:

> **Sun ce ba za mu jima da yawa ba. Sun sha yi mana alƙawari [za mu tafi], sai su karya alƙawarin. Suna ba da uzurori. Daga su ce yanayin sararin samaniya babu kyau … sai su ce ba za mu tafi ba sai bayan zaɓe …bayan zaɓen kuma, sai suka ce ba a rantsar da sabon gwamna ba, dole mu jira a rantsar da shi. Bayan hakan ma dai ba mu tafi ba.[342]**

Wasu tsofin waɗanda aka saki a zubi na 3, da wasu wakilan ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa, sun ce jami'an Nijeriya sun nuna jinkirin da aka samu na sauya musu wajen daga sansanin Safe Corridor ya faru ne saboda da farko an sami yawaitar hare-haren Boko Haram a watan Disamba 2018, lokacin ba su jima da "kammalawa" ba.[343]

Wani wakilin wata ƙungiyar ƙasa da ƙasa tare da wani mutum da ya kewaya sansanin sun ce jinkirin ya gunduri su kan su sojojin, suna ganin laifin gwamnatin jihar Borno. Sun ce jinkirin na nufin sojojin za su ci gaba da riƙe su da ba su abinci fiye da lokacin da aka tsara, kuma hakan na jinkirta kawo wani zubin. Sun ce gwamnatin jihar Borno ta nuna ba ta shirya ba, sannan masu tallafa mata na bukatar isasshen lokaci domin su shirya yadda za a mayar da su cikin al'ummominsu—su kansu al'ummomin na ɗari-dari kuma ba su shirya karɓar mutanen da ake cewa tsofin 'yan Boko Haram ba ne—su kuma sojoji ba za su sake su haka ba, ba tare da taimakon gwamnatin jiha ba.[344]

Ga waɗanda suke cikin zubi na 3, mai ƙunshe da mutane 159 a farko, amma 151 suka koma ga al'ummominsu a Nijeriya,[345] sai da ta kai su ga yajin cin abinci na kwanaki kafin hukumomi su kai su "cibiyar yada zango"a Maiduguri.[346] Wani ɗan shekara 18, wanda ya zauna tun yana yaro a hannun Boko Haram, amma ya ce bai da wata alaƙa da su, kafin ya tsere kuma sojoji su tsare shi na wajen wata 10 a gidan Yarin Bama da Barikin Giwa, ya ce, "sun yi ta ba da uzuri. [Sojojin] sun ce sai wakilan jiha sun zo. Bayan wakilan sun zo, har yanzu muna nan. Babu abinda aka yi. Mun yi yajin cin abinci, na kwana biyu. Daga nan ne suka fahinci dagewarmu. Wani mutum ya zo daga gwamnatin jiha, sai suka kawo mu [Maiduguri]—ba a kai sati ba."[347]

Ko ma waye abin zargi, gwamnatin jiha ko kuma sojoji ko dukkansu, abin sani dai shi ne hukumomin Nijeriya ne ke da laifi. Babu ɗaya daga cikin yara ko manyan da aka kai sansanin Safe Corridor da aka kai gaban kotu lokacin da suke wajen. Babu wanda ke da halin ƙalubalantar tsarewar, duk da tsawaita ta da aka yi. Kamar yadda tun farko ba a bi ƙa'ida ba aka kai su sansanin Safe Corridor, to haka kasa sake duba matsayin tsarewar tasu ta sa tsarewar ta zama ba ta kan doka a ƙarƙashin dokar ƙasa da ƙasa.

4.2 KYAKKYAWAN YANAYI DA ƘOƘARI ABIN YABO

Ko da yake shirin sansanin Safe Corridor a baibaye yake da matsalolin tantancewa da rashin bin ƙa'ida kamar yadda aka san sojoji da yi a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, ko tantama babu, yanayin gurin ya fi na sauran guraren tsare mutane na sojoji kyautata. Shugabannin soji na wajen suna nuna alamun suna son su gudanar da sansanin Safe Corridor a kyakkyawan yanayi, da ya haɗa da fito da abubuwa a fili, ba kamar sauran guraren ba. Kuma shirin ya cimma wasu manyan buƙatun 'yancin ɗan Adam kamar ilimin manya da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala.

Ga dukkan waɗanda aka tsare, yanayi a sansanin Safe Corridor, abin farin ciki ne ba kamar guraren da aka fito da su ba, musamman Barikin Giwa, inda ake tauye musu 'yanci matuƙa. Akwai wadatattun bandaki; ba a bin layi a jira shiga har tsawon awanni, wanda ke jawo wasu su yi fitsari a wando. A ɗakunan kwana akwai katifu; ba sa bacci a zaune ko a

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[341] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da mutanen zubi na 3, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya da wani wanda sojoji suka ba wa cikakkun ranakun zuwa da sallamar kowane zubi wanda ya dace da tattaunawar Amnesty International, Maris 2020. Duba kuma Sahara Reporters, "Tubabbun 'yan Boko Haram 151 sun koma Borno," 23 ga Yuli 2019 (ana nuna ranar da aka sake musu waje daga sansanin Safe Corridor).
[342] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 da 10 ga Disamba 2019.
[343]Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019, da magana ta hanyar sadarwa, May 2020.
[344] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020, and tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020. An ga irin wannan ra'ayin a amsar wasiƙar da hukumar IOM ta ba wa Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020 (Amnesty International ta adana wasiƙar).
[345] Mutum shida daga cikin 159 sun mutu a sansanin Safe Corridor, kamar yadda aka yi bayani sosai a shafi na 63-65. Biyu daga cikinsu 'yan ƙasar waje ne kuma an mayar da su ƙasarsu. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[346] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[347] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 ga Disamba 2019.

cunkushe a waje guda. Suna iya yin wanka kullum. Babu yawaitar kuɗin cizo da ƙwarwata. Suna da inifam guda biyu da kayan gida ran juma'a. Suna yin mu'amalolinsu da atisaye. Kuma suna iya shan ruwa iya bukatarsu.[348]

Waɗannan abubuwa ne masu kyau idan an kwatanta da sauran guraren. Sauran guraren cike suke da azabtarwa kullum da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa yara da manya (duba Babi na 3) Wani wakilin wata ƙungiyar tallafi ta ƙasa da ƙasa da suke taimaka wa shirin Safe Corridor, wanda ya ziyarci sansanin ya nuna cewa yanayin gurin ya banbanta, ba wai kawai da na sauran guraren tsare mutane ba, da kuma "cibiyar yada zango" ta Bulumkutu, a'a har ma da na wasu sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira a faɗin jihar Borno.[349] Idan har hakan gaskiya ne, koda yake akwai ƙanshin gaskiya game da yadda suke samun abinci da ruwa a kan kari, duk da haka an yi watsi da gaskiyar cewa an daƙile 'yancin yara da manyan da aka tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor. Ana ba su ruwan sha, an hana su ganawa da iyalansu, ba za su iya sana'a ba, ko fita waje daga sansanin.

Jami'an ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa ma sun faɗi daɗaɗan abubuwa game da sojoji jagororin shirin na Safe Corridor, musamman saboda yadda ake fito da bayanai a fili da ƙoƙarin taimaka wa yara da manyan da aka tsare. Jagororin shirin suna tarbar wakilan ƙungiyoyin tallafi da na wasu gwamnatoci ko ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa, kuma su kewaya da su cikin sansanin. Ana yabon mai kula da shirin, Manjo Janar Shafa, da kwamandan sansanin na yanzu, wato, Birgediya Janar Musa Ibrahim, da rashin ɓoye abubuwa, wannan ya haɗa da bayanan da aka samu daga ma'aikatansu farar hula da sauran sojoji da kuma ƙungiyoyin tallafi da wasu masu taimaka wa shirin.[350]

"A ƙalla dai akwai abin da za mu iya gani game da shirin [Safe Corridor]," inji wani wakilin wata ƙungiyar tallafi da aka zaga da shi sansanin ba sau ɗaya ba, kuma ya sha ganawa da manyan jagororin shirin. "Wannan batun shi muka fi mayar da hankali a kai. Kuma wannan shi ne abu mai muhimmanci ga abokanmu na aiwatar da shirin."[351] Mutumin ya tabbatar da cewa, in ban da a shirin Safe Corridor, "sojoji suna yin abin da suka ga dama ne," ba su damu da ƙorafin ɗaiɗaikun mutane ko al'umma ba.[352]

Yadda sojoji ke bayyana abubuwa a fili na ƙara yawaita. Tun watan Yulin 2019, musamman ma a zubin yanzu mai sama da mutum 600 na waɗanda aka tsare, sojojin sun ba wa hukumar IOM damar shiga kai tsaye cikin sansanin har ma da wata ƙungiyar sa-ido mai zaman kanta da ba ta cikin tsarin tallafa wa shirin.[353] Sai dai wani da aka zagaya da shi sansanin ya ce ba a ba da damar tattaunawa da waɗanda aka tsare har sai da wani jami'i a wajen.[354]

Da yawa daga cikin sassan shirin Safe Corridor sun yi tasiri da ma'ana. Yara da manya, musamman waɗanda suka girma a yankunan da Boko Haram ke mulka, sun zo wajen ne da ƙarancin ilimi ko ma cike da jahilcin iya rubutu da karatu saboda ba su je makarantar boko ba. Wasu yara da samari sun shaida wa Amnesty International cewa sun koyi ABCD da ƙirge da yadda ake rubuta wasu kalmomi da matashiyar nahawun Ingilishi a lokutan karatun manya na mako-mako.[355]

Wasu da dama sun ce wannan karatun ya ƙara musu ƙarfin gwiiwar ci gaba da neman ilimi. Alal misali, wani yaro ɗan shekara 17 wanda a da ya kai aji 4 na firamare kafin a kama shi yana ɗan shekara 11, ya yi shekara shida a tsare, har da can Kainji, ya sami damar ci gaba da a ajin karatun manya na sansanin Safe Corridor. "Yanzu ina iya karatu da rubutu, saboda haka ina so na je makarantar sakandare," inji shi.[356]

Amma suna fuskantar matsaloli da yawa, kamar na kuɗi, musamman a makaranatar sakandare, ga kuma cewa suna baya sosai (duba Babi na 5) Babu ɗaya daga cikin yaran da aka tattauna da shi, cikin waɗanda suka baro sansanin Safe Corridor da ya samu aka masa rajista a wata makaranta—watanni bayan sako su.[357]

Baya ga karatun manya, wasu yara da manyan da aka sako daga sansanin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor, sun ambaci kyakkyawan tasirin da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala a wajen ke da shi. Abin sha'awa shi ne, duk wanda Amnesty International ta tattauna da shi sun ce yawancin lokutan wannan shiri ana keɓewa ne ana gudanar da shirin cikin mutuntawa tsakanin mai koyarwa da wanda ake koyawa, sai dai idan ana bukatar mai tafinta, kuma sojojin suna martaba diyaucinsu—suna zama a wajen ɗakin da ake tattauna shirin

348 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
349 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
350 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.
351 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
352 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
353 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020; da amsar wasiƙar hukumar IOM zuwa ga Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020.
354 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
355 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019. Mutanen sun kuma bayyana laccoci da darussan da Jami'an Hukumar Hana Sha da Fautaucin Miyagun Ƙwayoyi (wato NDLEA) suke yi a kai a kai, da wanda malaman addini ke yi, da kuma Hukumar Wayar da Kan Al'umma ta Ƙasa (NOA) take yi da sauransu.
356 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 ga Disamba 2019.
357 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

kyautata tunani da mu'amalar. Alal misali, wani ɗan shekara 19 wanda tun yana yaro ya zama mayaƙin Boko Haram na tsawon shekara biyar, kuma sojoji suka tsare shi na wata uku a Barikin Giwa kafin a kai shi sansanin Safe Corridor a zubi na 3, ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa:

> **Masana ilimin ɗabi'ar ƙwaƙwalwa da tunanin ɗan Adam suna ganawa da mu kuma sukan tambaye mu me ya faru kafin mu zo nan, suna tambayarmu ko muna tunanin abin. Daga kai sai shi za ku yi magana. Suna faɗa wa jami'in [sojojin] farin kaya ya tsaya ya jira a waje. Abin ya taimake ni, da sauran 'yan'uwana …sun tambaye mu ko muna gani a mafarki muna kashe mutane, ko kuma wani yana son ya kashe mu. Sau ɗaya ake yi a mako.[358]**

Wani mutum mai shekara 60, wanda aka tsare a wasu barikokin soja guda biyu kafin a kawo shi Safe Corridor, shi ma ya faɗa cewa, masanan "Suna ganawa da mu ɗaya bayan ɗaya.…sai ya tambaya me yake damunmu, a kan me muke mafarki, ko akwai abin da ba ma iya mantawa. Abin ya taimaka. Mutumin ya taimake ni. Sojan farin kaya yana tsayawa a waje …masanin ba ya jin Barbarci, amma suna kawo mai tafinta."[359]

Ya kamata a kwatanta irin taimakon da shirin Safe Corridor ya bayar ga ilimi da tunanin waɗanda aka tsaren, a wasu guraren tsare mutane da ke da alaƙa da rikicin Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya; wasu shirye-shirye da ba wannan ba, kamar na Gidan Yarin Kuje da "cibiyoyin yada zango", "ba su da wannan tagomashin".[360]

Babu mamakin yadda gaba ɗaya masu tallafawa shirin da masu sa-ido na ƙasa da ƙasa suke ganin shirin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor wani ci gaba ne daga sojojin Nijeriya da ma ita kanta gwamnatin tarayya. Yanayi mai kyau da fito da abu a fili abin a yaba ne. Amma a gefe guda kuma, shirin Safe Corridor kawai ana talla da shi ne; a wasu guraren, sojoji na ci gaba da yawaita laifukan take haƙƙin ɗan Adam da daƙile kaiwa ziyara guraren da bayyana ra'ayi. Bugu da ƙari, mayar da hankali ga kyakkyawan yanayin wajen da kansancewar ana fito da abubuwa fili na sa ana mantawa da cewa asalin tsarewar tasu ma fa ba ta bisa ƙa'ida ba ce. Kulawa da mutane a sansanin Safe Corridor bai cancanci yabon da ake masa ba tunda kusan babu wanda ake tsare da shi da aka bi wata ƙa'ida wajen kawo shi a tsare shi. Kuma kamar yadda sauran wannan babi zai yi bayani, akwai manyan abubuwan take haƙƙin ɗan adam a sansanin, duk da cewa ana bayyana abubuwa a fili.

4.3 ƘARANCIN ABINCI DA KIWON LAFIYA

Abin da yawancin waɗanda aka tsare ke kuka da shi, shi ne ƙarancin abinci da kiwon lafiya. Matsalolin ba wai na kawo kayan abincin da yawan ma'aikata da za su kula da su ba ne, a'a, kawai dai akwai nuna halin ko-in-kula ne da halin da na tsaren ke ciki. Mutum bakwai ne suka mutu a sansanin na Safe Corridor, a cikinsu akwai biyu samari 'yan ƙasa da shekara ashirin, waɗanda suna yara aka kamo su a hannun Boko Haram. Sojoji suna ta alaƙanta mutuwar tasu da rashin lafiyar da suka iso sansanin da ita, sai dai akwai hujja mai ƙarfi da ke nuna ba hakan kaɗai ne dalilin mutuwar ba.

Yawancin waɗanda aka tsaren na nuna kyan abincin da ake ba su, matsalar kawai ita ce kaɗan ake ba su, ba ya isa. Mutum shida sun ba da siffar abincin iri ɗaya, kamar yadda wani ɗan shekara 18 a zubi na uku, wanda ya yi Boko Haram na shekara uku kuma sojoji suka tsare shi na sama da shekara biyu: "Abincin kaɗan ake ba mu—bai ma kai na Barikin Giwa ba. Amma kyansa [ya fi], sai dai kaɗan ne sosai."[361] Wani mai shekara 63 shi ma a zubi na 3 ya faɗi makamanciyar haka: "Abincin ba shi da yawa. Ko yaro ɗan ƙanƙane sai ya ji yunwa."[362]

Wani mutum ma da aka zagaya sansanin da shi ya ji wani wanda aka tsare a wajen yana ba da irin wannan kwatance da abincin Barikin Giwa. Ya ce sojoji da farar hular da ke aiki a sansanin Safe Corridor suna cin

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[358] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta bi-baya, 16 ga Janairu 2020. Tattaunawar ta asali an yi ta ne ranakun 8 da 9 ga Disamba 2019.
[359] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[360]Binciken waɗancan "cibiyoyin yada zango" ba ya cikin farfajiyar wannan rahoto, duk da cewa suna bukatar a musu kallon ƙwaƙwaf—saboda suna riƙe yara mata da maza da manya waɗanda aka sako daga hannun sojoji ko dai daga Barikin Giwa ko sansanin Safe Corridor. Tsare mutane a "cibiyoyin yada zango" ba ya wuce na wata biyu ko uku. Wani wakilin wata hukuma ta Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya a Nijeriya ya ce akwai ci gaba sosai a "cibiyar yada zango" ta Bulumkutu a 'yan shekarun nan, ana shirya waɗanda aka tsaren domin komawa ga al'ummominsu,— haka su ma al'ummomin. Ana ba da ilimin farko ga yaran da aka tsare a wajen—yawanci ABCD da sanin lambobin ƙirge da koyon rubuta suna, kamar yadda wasu yara da aka tsare a wajen suka shaida wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International. A ƙalla akwai matsaloli guda biyu da cibiyar ta Bulumkutu. Da farko hukumomi sun tsare mata da maza, yara da manya a lokaci guda—abin da wannan wakilin na majalisar Dinkin Duniya ya ce ya jawo matsalolin ba da kariya. Na biyu, su sojoji suna sako mutane masu yawa zuwa Bulumkutu ba tare da la'akari da yawan ma'aikatan wajen ba, wannan ke nuna ana takura "cibiyar yada zangon" wasu lokuta, abin da ke barazana ga kiwon lafiya da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala da wasu taimakon da za a iya bayarwa. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, and tattaunawa ta waya, Maris da Afrilu 2020.
[361] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 10 ga Disamba 2019.
[362] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.

abinci iri ɗaya ne da waɗanda aka tsare, amma ta iya yiwuwa nasu ya fi yawa.[363] Da dama daga cikin na tsaren su ce sun sha kai ƙorafin ƙarancin abincin ga shugabannin sojojin kuma sun yi musu alƙawarin abubuwa za su sauya, amma babu abin da ya sauya.[364]

Ƙarancin kayayyakin jinya da kula da lafiya shi ne babban abin damuwa. A zubi na 3, wanda ya fara da mutum 159 yara da manya, mutum shida ne suka mutu; na bakwai ya mutu ne daga cikin zubi na 2, wanda shi kuma aka kawo mutum 95. Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum shida, waɗanda suka shafe lokaci mai tsawo a ɗakin jinya na sansanin, har da wanda aka yi wa maganin tarin fuka TB. Sun ce akwai ƙarancin kula da nuna halin ko-in-kula da aka nuna musu da waɗanda suka mutu. Wani wanda aka tsare a Barikin Giwa na tsawon wata bakwai kafin a kai shi sansanin Safe Corridor ya ce:

> **Bayan wata ɗaya muna tafiya wajen koyon [sana'a], sai na kwanta rashin lafiya. Ƙafafuna suka kumbura, duk jikina ya kumbura. Zuwa wajen koyon sana'a ya zame mini jan aiki. Jinyar sai ƙara tsananta take. Sai abokaina sun taimake ni nake iya tafiya, daga ƙarshe sai dai su ɗauke ni. Abin yana musu matuƙar wuya [ɗaukata].**
>
> **Daga ƙarshe [wani ma'aikaci] ya kai ni ɗakin jinya na sansanin. Ba ni da lafiya na tsawon wata biyu. Suna gani ba na iya tafiya, amma babu wanda ya taimake ni. A ɗakin jinyar, sai an taimake ni nake fitsari. A wani bokitin roba nake yi, sai ma'aikacin jinya ya zo ya wanke. Bayan wani lokaci, ko su ma daina taimakona suka yi. Matsalar sai ƙara girma take. Na fara bahaya a kan gadona. Wata mai wanke wajen ce take zuwa ta wanke ni da kayana. Wasu lokuta sai ta yi awanni [kafin ta zo].[365]**

Akwai yarjejeniyar aika marasa lafiya mai tsanani tsakanin sansanin Safe Corridor da asibitin koyarwa na Gombe. Wannan mutum da aka ambata a sama ya ce an sha kai shi Gombe amma a ranar aka dawowa da shi; ya ce sai waɗanda aka ga sun kusa mutuwa ake bari su kwana a asibitin.[366] Su kansu masu matsananciyar jinyar ana aikawa da su ne idan guri ya ƙure, ko ma a ƙi kai su.

Waɗanda suka yi zaman wajen sun ce mutumin da ya fara mutuwa a mutanen zubi na 3 shi ne "Saly" Tidjani. Wani da ya kai shi ɗakin jinyar ya ce an ba wa Saly magani da rana kuma aka ce ya zauna a wajen ya huta, amma da dare ana mayar da shi ɗakin kwanansu. Mutane da yawa sun ce Saly ya fara amai yana ta mirgine-migine a daɓen dakin, yana cewa zai mutu. Sai suka fara dukan ƙofar ɗakin don sojojin su zo, tunda su suna kulle ne a ciki.[367] Har Saly ya daina motsi; sojojin suka ɗauke shi suka fita waje suna cewa Saly "suma" ya yi ba mutuwa ba. Mutane sun san ba haka ba ne, sai da safe sojoji suka zo suka ɗauki katifar Saly da kayansa suka ƙona.[368]

Buƙatun marasa lafiya na gaggawa da aka jinkirta su sun faru da yawa. Wani Mohammed Issa, da aka fi sani da Modu Kanto, tun yana yaro Boko Haram suka sace shi daga ƙauyensu a jihar Yobe; bayan ya tsere, sojoji sun tsare shi a Barikin Giwa har fiye da wata takwas, kafin su aika shi sansanin Safe Corridor. Wani da ya zauna da Mohammed Issa a ɗakin jinyar ya tuna cewa:

> **Mohammed Issa yana zuwa ya karɓi magani, lokacin da jikinsa ya yi tsanani, sai aka kwantar da shi tare da ni. Ba ya iya zuwa banɗaki da kansa. Haka yake bin jikin bango, yana amfani da hannunsa [ya tokare kansa] Idan ya dawo, ba ya iya hawa gadon. Nan yake zama bakin gadon tsawon minti uku ko huɗu kafin ya sami ƙarfin tashi.**
>
> **Wata rana suka ɗauki Mohammed Issa zuwa [asibitin Gombe] Aka ba shi gado, saboda cikinsa ya kumbura …[kuma] yana fama da zafin zazzaɓi—ya cire rigarsa, yana ta gumi sosai … bayan kwana bakwai suka kawo kayansa daga asibitin. Ba su ce ya mutu ba. Amma na gane ya mutu saboda wasu sojoji guda biyu sun tafi da limamin sansanin zuwa asibiti.[369]**

Mutum takwas ne a cikin mutanen zubi na 3 baya ga wani ɗan'uwansa da suka tabbatar da mutuwar Mohammed Issa.

Adam Baba Alhadji yana ɗan shekara 13 'yan Boko Haram suka kai hari ƙauyensu a jihar Yobe suka sace shi. Bayan wasu shekaru sai ya kuɓuto ya miƙa kansa ga sojoji sai suka tsare shi a kurkukun yara kafin daga baya su aika da shi sansanin Safe Corridor. Mutuwarsa, lokacin yana ɗan shekara 18, ta zo daga baya ne a

[363] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[364] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[365] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[366] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 Janairu 2020.
[367] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da shaidu guda huɗu, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[368] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da shaidu guda huɗu, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[369] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.

sansanin Safe Corridor—bayan zubinsu sun "kammala," a cewar wasu da aka tsare su tare. Wancan mutumin da suke tare da Mohammed Issa a ɗakin jinya kafin ya mutu, ya faɗa wa Amnesty International cewa:

> **Ba su kai Adam asibiti ba… da dare, mun yi bacci. Da safe, sun kawo abin karin kumullo. Adam bai ci ba, yana nan kwance a kan gado. Wata ma'aikaciyar jinya ta tambaya, 'bacci yake?' Na ce ban sani ba, ba na tsammanin yana numfashi. Sai ta buɗe idonsa, ta ɗauko abin gwada bugun zuciya. Ta kira wasu sojoji, sai suka ga ba ya numfashi. Suka tafi da shi Gombe. Daga baya, sai suke ce min wai suma ya yi, amma na san ya mutu.**
>
> **Kullum Adam yana zuwa ɗakin jinyar, yana cewa ba shi da lafiya kuma ba ya iya tafiya sosai. Sai su ba shi magani su ce ya koma [ɗakin kwana] Jinyar ta ci jikinsa sosai. Sai ya zo [ɗakin jinyar] ranar wata Asabar. Suka ce masa babu likita a asibiti ran Asabar ko Lahadi, saboda haka za su kai shi asibiti ran Litinin. A daren Asabar ɗin Adam ya mutu.[370]**

Ashe kenan matsalar ba ta kayan aiki a ɗakin jinyar ba ne, matsala ce ta yadda ake nuna halin ko-in-kula da rayuwar waɗanda aka tsaren. Wannan ɗakin jinya da ke kula da waɗanda aka tsaren shi ne dai kuma ke duba mafi yawa daga cikin sojoji da farar hula ma'aikatan sansanin.[371] Wasu mutane da aka zagaya da su sun ce ɗakin shan maganin yana da tsafta kuma akwai magunguna isassu, idan an kwatanta shi da suaran asibitocin gwamnati a Nijeriya,[372] koda yake an sake faɗaɗa shi aka kawo wasu kayayyakin asibiti aka ƙara a daidai lokacin da 'yan zubi na 3 suke shirin gama zamansu a wajen.[373] Haka kuma asibitin koyarwa na Gombe na ɗaya daga cikin asibitoci masu kyau a Arewa maso gabas.[374] Amma kayan aiki a ɗakin jinyar ba abin yabo ba ne har sai anyi amfani da su an bada kulawa ga majinyata, sannan masu bukatar zuwa asibiti a gaggauta kai su, ba sai jinya ta ci ƙarfin jikinsu ba.

Wani wanda yake da masaniya ta kai tsaye, ya ce ya zuwa farkon watan Maris, babu wata mutuwa a zubin da suke can yanzu; yana cewa ta iya yiwuwa kwamandan dake kula da sansanin na yanzu, wanda tun watan Agusta na 2019 ya fara aiki, shi ne ya kawo sauyi.[375] Mutane da dama sun ce kwamandan yanzu ya mayar da hankali sosai ga kyautatuwar shirin kuma ba shi da ɓoye-ɓoye sannan yana neman shawarar ma'aikata.[376] Waɗannan kyawawan ɗabi'u haka ya kamata ya zama ƙa'idar aiki, ba wai a riƙa alaƙanta su da wani shugaba guda ba.

Har yanzu Amnesty International ba ta sami amsa daga wajen gwamnatin tarayya ba, a kan wasiƙarta da aika da tambayoyi a kan shirin Safe Corridor, ciki har da tambaya a kan kiwon lafiya. Sai dai wakilanmu sun tattauna da mutane da dama da suka ziyarci sansanin kuma sun yi magana da shugabannin sojojin. Wani wakilin ɗaya daga cikin masu tallafa wa shirin na Safe Corridor yace sojoji sun faɗa musu mace-macen ne a lokaci ɗaya, daga baya, kuma ba abin da shirin zai iya yi, tunda waɗanda suka mutun sun zo ne da ma da jinyoyinsu.[377] Wani mutum kuma da aka zagaya sansanin da shi wani babban jami'i ya tabbatar masa mutum bakwai sun mutu—shida a zubi na3 da ɗaya a zubi na 2—amma ya ce sun mutu ne ba jimawa da zuwansu saboda sun zo da jinyoyinsu.[378]

Idan ma an ce duk mace-macen sun faru ne saboda mutanen sun zo da rashin lafiya, har yanzu dai sojoji su ne da laifi tunda akwai yanayi na rashin tausayi a barikin Giwa da Kainji, inda daga can ne aka kawo su sansanin Safe Corridor. Amma bayanan shaida da Amnesty International ta tattara, gami da lokacin da mutuwar ta faru, sun nuna lalle ba jinyar kaɗai ba ce tayi sanadiyyar mutuwarsu. Mutane da dama, ciki har da Adam Baba Alhadji, sun mutu ne bayan sun ci lokaci mai tsayi; bayan lokacin da aka ɗebar musu a sansanin Safe Corridor ya ƙare har sun "kamala."[379] A ƙalla mutum ɗaya a zubi na 3, Abana Dawa, ya mutu

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370 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.

371 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

372 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.

373Amnesty International communications, Mayu 2020.

374 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.

375 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

376 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020.

377 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.

378 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.

379 An ga wannan a rahotannin bayanan da sojoji suka bayar, ko da sojoji ba su fito kai-tsaye sun tabbatar da mutuwar ba. Alal misali, a zubi na 3, sojoji sun nuna mutum 155 sun "kammala" shirin a watan Nuwamba na 2018, amma, bayan wata takwas, a Yuli na 2019, sun nuna sun hannunta mutum 151 ne daga wannan zubin. A kwatanta rahoton Haruna Gimba Yaya mai taken,"sojoji sun saki tsofin mayaƙan Boko Haram 155 a Gombe,"a jaridar *Daily Trust* (Nijeriya), ta ranar 24 ga Nuwamba 2018, da kuma rahoton Sahara Reporters mai taken, "Tubabbun 'yan Boko Haram 151 sun koma Borno," ranar 23 ga Yuli 2019. Wanna shi ke nuna ko dai mutum biyu ko huɗu sun mutu bayan sun "kammala" zamansu a sansanin.—tunda mutum biyu daga cikin mutanen zubi na 3 'yan ƙasar waje ne, waɗanda aka mayar ƙasarsu, kamar yadda waɗanda aka tattauna da su da kuma wasu masu masaniya ta kai tsaye suka faɗa, amma Amnesty International ba ta tabbatar ko an mayar da su ƙasarsu kafi su "kammala" wa'adinsu ko bayansa.

ƙasa da awa 48 kafin a kai su "sansanin yada zango"— bayan wata 19 da zuwansu daga Giwa.[380] Da yawa daga cikin waɗanda aka tsare sun dage cewa waɗanda suka mutu a zubi na 3 suna da lafiya lokacin da aka zo dasu wajen, ko kuma tun farkon watanninsu a wajen, suna cewa jinyar daga baya ne ta fito.[381]

Wani ƙarin abin takaici, hukumomi ba su shaida wa iyalan mamatan ba game da mutuwar dan'uwansu. Haka kuma hukumar IOM, duk da cewa ita ce alhakin nemo iyalan na tsaren ke wuyanta—kuma duk da cewa sun sha magana da iyalan wasu da dama daga cikin mamatan kafin mutuwar tasu. Wani ɗan'uwan Adam Baba Alhadji ya ce wani ma'aikacin hukumar IOM ya je jihar Yobe da hotunan Adam, domin neman iyalansa. Iyalan sun yi murna cewa yana raye, saboda babu wani labarinsa da suka samu tun bayan tserowarsa daga hannun Boko Haram da miƙa wuyansa ga sojoji. Babu wani labari da iyalan suka ƙara samu, sai daga baya suka ji zubin su Adam sun dawo jihar Yobe. Ga yadda wani ɗan'uwansa ya tuna labarin:

> **Bayan sun saki mutane daga "cibiyar yada zango" [a Maiduguri] sai na ga wani yaro [daga sansanin Safe Corridor] Na tambaye shi, "Kun dawo? Ina [Adam]?" sai ya ce ya rasu … na je na faɗa wa mahaifin [Adam] Shi ma ba shi da lafiya a lokacin. Na yi kuskure—ban san me ya sa na faɗa [masa] ba. Daga baya ya rasu … bayan kamar wata ɗaya da na faɗa masa…babu wata hukuma—babu wanda ya zo ya shaida mana Adam ya rasu. Ko ita hukumar IOM. Kawai na ji labarin ne daga wani abokin zamansa a Gombe.[382]**

Wani ɗan'uwan Abana Dawa, wani ɗan shekara 60 da ya rasu kafin a saki 'yan zubi na 3, shi ma ya faɗi makamanciyar wannan:

> **Wasu ne da suka dawo daga sansanin Safe Corridor suka faɗa mana ya rasu … babu wanda ya zo a hukumance ya shaida mana ɗan'uwana ya rasu. Hukumar IOM ta zo da hotuna [suna so a gane shi] Suka ce, "Waye wannan?" na ce, "Ɗan'uwana ne." Suka ce, "Ka tabbatar?" na ce, "Eh, shi ne." Suka ce za a sake shi nan da wata uku. Amma tunda ya rasu, babu wanda [ya zo] Abana ya tsero [daga yankin Boko Haram] duk da haɗarin da ke tattare da hakan. Ya miƙa kansa ga hukuma, inda [ake sa ran] akwai aminci, amma ka ga abin da ya same shi. Sun kai shi Barikin Giwa da farko. Ya sha wahala. Daga ƙarshe dai ya rasu, kuma ba su ko gaya mana ba. Abin da ciwo.[383]**

A amsar wasiƙar da ta turo wa Amnesty International, hukumar IOM ta ruboto, dangane da mutuwa bakwai da aka samu, da kuma dalilin da ya sa ba a faɗawa iyalansu ba, shi ne cewa "ba mu da tabbacin bayanai a kan hakan … hukumar IOM ba ta samu ta iya saduwa da waɗanda ke amfana da shirin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor ba har sai a watan Yuli na 2019."[384]

Ko da yake an sami ƙarin damar shiga wajen waɗanda aka tsare a watan Yuli, amma ita hukumar IOM ta fara shiga cikin lamarin tun kafin wannan lokacin, musamman maganar yadda za a mayar da su ga al'ummominsu, da kuma nemo iyalansu.[385] Ko da akwai ƙarancin damar shiga, ya kamata hukumar IOM ta sami bayanai isassu—a ƙalla ga waɗanda ta samo iyalansu tun tuni.

Amma babban nauyin shaida wa iyalan, abu ne sananne, yana kan hukumomin Nijeriya. Wani wakilin Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya ya shaida wa Amnesty International a watan Janairun 2020 cewa humomin Nijeriya sun faɗa musu cewa an shaida wa iyalan waɗanda suka mutun.[386] Amnesty International ta tattauna da iyalan uku daga cikin mamatan; kuma babu wata hukumar Nijeriya da ta shaida musu. Sun sami labarin ne kaɗai daga sauran waɗanda aka tsare.

4.4 RASHIN KARIYA DA CUTARWA A KOYON SANA'A

Koyon sana'a na ɗaya daga cikin manyan sassan shirin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor. Waɗanda aka tsare yara da manya suna da dama su zaɓi wani daga cikin sassan da ake da su, kamar koyon aski da haɗa takalma, da ɗinki da aikin kafinta, da walda da yin mai da sabulu. Suna shafe a ƙalla wata shida na koyo da gwajin sana'ar, kuma ana yi musu alƙawarin ba su tallafin fara sana'ar da zarar an sake su. Da dama daga cikin yara da manya da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun yaba damar da aka ba su ta koyon sana'a kuma suna ganin abu ne mai kyau. Sai dai akwai matsaloli guda biyu: yin aikin a wasu sassan

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[380] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[381] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[382] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[383] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[384]Amsar wasiƙar hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020.
[385] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020, da magana ta hanyar sadarwa, May 2020.
[386] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.

akwai haɗari sannan ba a ba su ko kwabo daga kudin da aka samu daga sayar na kayan da suke yi.

Misali ƙwaƙƙwara na aiki mai haɗari shi ne sashen haɗa man-shafawa da sabulai, inda yara da manya suke yin sabulai da turaren ƙansasa ɗaki da sabulun ruwa. Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum biyar da suka koyi aiki a wannan sashen; sun bayyana yadda suke mu'amala da sinadarin 'Sodium Hydroxide,' wanda wani ruwan sinadari ne mai ƙuna. Wani mutum mai shekara 61 da aka tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor ya tuna cewa: "Ruwan sinadarin yana da haɗari matuƙa. In ya taɓa jikinka, zai ɗaye fata. Yana da ƙuna sosai. Ko a galan ɗin roba muka saka shi, za ka gani, yana da zafi. Yara da suke sashen [haɗa sinadarin] su suke zubawa a ciki. Ni nakan girgiza [mazubin], ba na son na raɓi abin."[387]

Wani tsahon wanda aka tsare, wanda shi ma ya yi aiki a sashen, a zubi na biyu a sansanin Safe Corridor, ya ce ba a taɓa basu wani kayan kariya ba saboda aikin. Mutane daga zubi na uku na waɗanda aka tsaren sun ce da farko ba a basu kayan kariya ba, amma bayan sama da shekara suna tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor—bayan mutane sun jijji ciwo a hannuwansu, duk sun yi tabo—sai aka kawo mana safar hannu ta roba.[388]

Sinadarin Sodium hydroxide yana da ƙuna matuƙa. Idan ya taɓa ido ko fata yana jawo ƙonewa mai muni,[389] Hukumar ƙasar Amurka mai kula da sinadaran guba da cututtukan da suke haifarwa ta ce "Yawaita shaƙar kura ko danshin sinadarin Sodium Hydroxide yau da gobe yana sale hanyoyin numfashi."[390] Kayan kariya na (PPE) da ake bukata domin aiki da sinadarin Sodium Hydroxide sun haɗa da tabaran kariya daga sanadari da rigar kariya da abin shan iska.[391] In ban da s far hannu, waɗanda aka tsaren ba su da ɗaya daga cikin waɗancan—haka wani da ya zagaya guraren koyon sana'ar ya tabbatar cewa waɗanda ke aiki a sashen haɗa sinadaran suna aiki ne ba tare da kayan kariya ba.[392]

A cikin mutum shida da suka mutu a zubi na 3, mutum biyar ko ma watakila su dukka shidan, sun yi aiki a sashen haɗa sinadaran, waɗanda a cikinsu mutum biyu suna yara ne lokacin da suke hannun Boko Haram da sojoji.[393] Koda yake ba lalle ne a ce duk sun mutu saboda aiki a sashen haɗa sinadarai ba—amma yawan shaƙar wannan sinadari ta yiwu ya ruruta cutar da dama suna da ita—ya cancanta a yi bincike. Ko da mace-macen ba su yi kama ba, rashin kayan kariya ya saɓawa 'yancin waɗanda aka tsaren na aiki cikin yanayi mai aminci da 'yancinsu na kiwon lafiya.[394]

Daɗin daɗawa, an faɗa wa mutanen da suka koyi sana'ar yin sabulan, kafin a sake su, cewa ba za a ba su tallafin kafa jarin sana'ar da suka koya ba. "Idan kana da kayan aikin, yanzu ma sai na [yi]," inji wani tsohon wanda aka tsare daga zubi na uku. "Kafin mu tafi, kwamandan ya ce mana akwai abin haɗin—ruwan sinadari na Caustic soda—da ba za a iya sayar mana ba, saboda ana amfani da shi wajen haɗa bom. Ya ce idan muka je gida, sai dai mu zaɓi wani abin daban."[395] Wani wanda aka tsare mai shekara 63 cikin zubi na 3, ya faɗi makamanciyar haka, "Lokacin da muka kammala, kwamandan ya ce, 'Ba za mu ba ku sinadari ba, saboda suna da haɗari.'"[396]

A watan Janairun 2020, Amnesty International ta nuna damuwarta game da aiki da sinadarin sodium hydroxide ba tare da kayan kariya ba a lokacin ganawa da masu ba da tallafi da sauran masu taimaka wa shirin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor; sun ce za su duba batun.[397] Kamar yadda aka ambata a sama, gwamnatin tarayyar Nijeriya ba ta ba wa ƙungiyar amsa ba game da tambayoyi da damuwar da ta nuna. Har ya zuwa watan Maris na 2020, sashen haɗa sinadaran yin sabulan na ci gaba da koyon aiki babu kayan kariya—duk da cewa babu wata alamar amfana da waɗanda ake tsare da su za su samu daga koyon wannan sana'a, saboda ko da yara da manyan sun koma cikin al'ummominsu, ba su da wani tallafin fara sana'ar yin sabulan tunda an ce musu su nemi wata sana'ar. Kuma duk da cewa masu koyon sana'a a wajen sun koka kan kare lafiyarsu, rashin kayan kariya na jawo a nuna damuwa dangane da kare mutane a gaba ɗayan sansanin Safe Corridor, musamman kuma a wasu sassa masu haɗari kamar koyon walda da aikin kafinta.[398]

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[387] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[388] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, da tattaunawa ta waya, Afrilu 2020.
[389] Duba Laburaren Magunguna na Ƙasar Amurka,Taƙaitattun Bayanan Sinadarai: Sinadarin Sodium Hydroɗide, https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.goɓ/compound/Sodium-hydroɗide; da Cibiyar Kula da Lafiya da Kariya a Sana'o'i ta Ƙasar Kanada (wato CCOHS), Sodium Hydroɗide, 3 Janairu 2017, https://bit.ly/2WcJEsb
[390] **Hukumar Kula da Sinadaran Guba da Cutukan da Suke Haifarwa ta Amurka** (wato ATSDR),sinadarin Sodium Hydroɗide, https://bit.ly/2ɗJE5YƊ
[391] Duba Cibiyar Kula da Lafiya da Kariya a Sana'o'i ta Ƙasar Kanada, sinadarin Sodium Hydroɗide, 3 ga Janairu 2017.
[392] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[393] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da mutum biyar a sashen haɗa sabulai, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[394] Yarjejeniyar Ƙasa da Ƙasa a kan 'Yancin Tattalin Arziƙi da Mu'amala da Al'ada (wato ICESCR), doka ta 7(ii)(b) da doka ta 12. Nijeriya ta sa hannu a yarjeniyar ranar 29 ga Yuli 1993.
[395] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 17 ga Janairu 2020.
[396] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[397] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.
[398] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta yi da wani mutum daga sashen aikin kafita, wanda shi da wani tsohon wanda aka tsare da yake da masaniya ta kai-tsaye, sun ce takunkumin fuska kawai aka ba su na kariya. Amnesty International ba ta sami tattaunawa da wani wanda ya

Da yawa daga cikin tsofin na tsaren sun furta wani koken: shi ne ba a biyan su ko kwabo saboda aikin da suke yi. Sun ce suna aiki a sashen koyon sana'arsu na tsawon awa huɗu zuwa biyar a kullum, sau biyar a mako; hakan kuma ya ci gaba lokaci na mai tsawo bayan "kammala" koyon aikin.[399] Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 19 wanda ya tsero daga hannun Boko Haram yana yaro kuma sojoji suka tsare shi na wasu shekaru a Barikin Giwa da sansanin Safe Corridor, ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa, shi da sauran abokan tsarewarsa sun kai kokensu ga shugaban sojin: "Muka ce, 'Kun kawo mu nan kawai muna muku kujeru da kayayyakin katako da takalma da gadaje, kuma ba a biyan mu komai.'"[400]

Mutanen da suke sashen haɗa takalma a zubi na 3 sun ce gaba ɗayansu suna yin takalma 50 zuwa 60 a kowanne mako.[401] Waɗanda suke sashen aski kuwa sun ce su suke yi wa sojoji manya da ƙanana da ma'aikatan gidan yari da sauran ma'aikata da waɗanda aka tsare a sansanin. Kafintoci su suke yin kujeru, masu haɗa sinadarai suna yin sabulun wanka da na wanki da sauran abubuwa, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama; su kuwa teloli su suke dinka inifam ɗin da ake sakawa a sansanin Safe Corridor.[402] Dukkan wanda aka tattauna da shi ya ce ba a ba su ko kwabo na aikin da suka yi ba.

Wasu abubuwan da ake yi waɗanda ke tsaren ne suke amfani da shi ko kuma a ce a sansanin gaba ɗaya. Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18 wanda yaro ne mayaƙi da aka kawo a zubi na 3, alal misali, ya ce dukkansu yara da manya cikin mutum 151 da suka kammala zamansu, an ba shi takalmi guda; shi da sauran waɗanda Amnesty International ta tattauna da su sun ce, sauran takalman an zuba su a suto.[403] Haka kuma an ba su sabulu da abin wanke ɗakuna, sabulun wankin mota kuma wasu an yi amfani da su a motocin sojojin; sauran an zuba su a suto. Wani da ya zagaya sansanin ya ce wasu kujeru da kayayyakin katakon ma ana amfani da su ne a sansanin.[404]

Da yawa daga cikin na tsaren suna zargin sojoji na sayar mafi yawan kayayyakin da suke samarwa, amma ƙungiyar Amnesty International ba ta da tabbacin hakan. Aƙalla dai, waɗanda aka tsaren na rage kuɗin gudanar da shirin, saboda hakan na nufin ba sai hukumomi sun kawo wasu kayayyakin bukatun yau da kullum ba.

A ƙarƙashin dokar Nijeriya, "waɗanda aka tsare ba za a tsare su a matsayin bayi ba ko yin wata bauta, kuma aikin da za su yi ba zai zama mai cutarwa ba ko ya zama an yi akin ne don amfanin wani jami'in gidan gyaran hali ba."[405] Aikin haɗa sinadarai da na walda, aƙalla, suna iya zama "aiki mai cutarwa" idan an gudanar da su ba tare da kayan kariya ba. Dokar Nijeriya ta amince wanda aka tsare ya yi aiki ba a biya shi ba idan "aikin na dole ne da ya shafi tsaftar muhalli ko kuma domin amfaninsu ne ko kyautata yanayinsu a wurin tsarewa."[406]

Koda yake hakan na iya zama aiki bisa tilas a ƙarƙashin Yarjejeniyar Aiki Bisa Tilas ta Duniya, wadda Nijeriya ta sa wa hannu. Yarjejeniyar ta cire "duk wani aiki da aka yi... biyo wayan wani hukuncin kotu" daga aiki bisa tilas, matuƙar an yi shi ne bisa yanayin da muka ambata a sama. Amma mafiya yawa na waɗanda aka tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor suna tsare ne ba bisa ƙa'ida ba, babu wani hukuncin kotu.[407] Tambayar ko aikin da suke zai iya zama na tilas ko a'a, ya dogara ne da cewa ko akwai wani horo da za a yi wa mutum idan ya ce ba zai yi aikin ba, tunda su a sansanin Safe Corridor waɗanda aka tsaren na ci gaba da aiki a sashen sana'o'in ko bayan sun "kammala" koyon aiki,.[408] Dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ta jinƙai ita ma ta haramta "aikin da ba a biya ko na cin zarafi".[409]

4.5 RUFA-RUFA KAN TALLAFIN DAWOWA CIKIN AL'UMMA

A sansanin Safe Corridor, an sha faɗa wa yara da manyan da aka tsare cewa za a ba su tallafin da za su kama sana'a bayan sun kammala zamansu—tallafin ko ya kasance na irin sana'ar da suka koya ko wanda

yi aikin walda ba, amma wasu waɗanda aka tsare sun shaida mata cewa waɗanda suka yi aikin walda an ba su tabarau da abin toshe kunne a matsayin kayan kariya amma babu safar hannu.

[399] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[400] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 8 and 9 Disamba 2019, da tattaunawar bi-baya, 16 ga Janairu 2020.
[401] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[402] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[403] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 11 da 12 ga Disamba 2019.
[404] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[405] Kundin Dokar Gidajen Gyaran Hali na Nijeriya 2019, Sashe na 15(1).
[406] Kundin Dokar Gidajen Gyaran Hali na Nijeriya 2019, Sashe na 15(6).
[407] Yarjejeniyar Aiki bisa Tilas ta Duniya, 1930 (No. 29), doka ta 2(2)(c).
[408] Yarjejeniyar Aiki bisa Tilas ta Duniya, 1930 (No. 29), doka ta 2(1) ("aiki bisa tilas shi ne duk wani aiki da aka sa wani ya yi saboda wata barazana ko wani horo da zai biyo baya, kuma aikin ba mutumin ba ne ya miƙa kansa don raɗin kansa.").
[409] Hukumar ICRC, dokokin aikin jinƙai na duniya: doka ta 95. Aikin bisa Tilas

zai dace da kasuwannin yankinsu. Amma ga da dama daga cikinsu, tallafin bai iso ba, watanni ko shekaru bayan an sake su.[410] Rufa-rufar da ake yi a kan tsawon lokacin da tallafin zai ɗauka, ya jefa su cikin halin ƙaƙa-ni-ka-yi— abin da ya sake dagula ruɗanin da al'ummomin ke ciki. Ga wasu, wannan shi ne cin mutunci na ƙarshe, da har ya sa suke da-na-sanin miƙa-wuyan da suka yi.

Kowanne ɗaya daga cikin manya da yaran da suka je sansanin Safe Corridor ya bayyana yadda sojoji da jami'an gidan yari ke yawan faɗa musu cewa za a ba su kayayyaki da kuɗin tallafi domin su fara kasuwanci bayan an sake su. Alal misali, wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18 wanda aka koya wa aski a mutanen zubi na 3 ya ce: "Matsalar ita ce, lokacin da muka gama, ba su ba mu kayan aikin ba. To me ya sa ma muka koyi aikin?....Dukkan waɗanda ke kula da koyarwar sun ce, gwamnati ta faɗa mana mu koya muku, kuma za su ba ku kayan aiki ku zama ƙwararru.'"[411]

Alƙawuran sun fito daga bakin babban soja mai kula da sansanin na Safe Corridor, kamar yadda wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18, wanda aka tsare a Kainji har shekara huɗu, kafin a kawo shi a zubi na 4 ke cewa:

> **Sun yi wa kowa alƙawari cewa za su zauna [cikin al'ummominsu] su fara sana'a. Janar Shafa da kansa ya zo….wani mutum ya ce masa lokacin da aka kama shi an kama shi da kuɗi da yawa da kuma mota. Shafa ya ce, "ba zan yi maka alƙawarin samun motarka ba, amma a tsarin Safe Corridor, za a ba ku kuɗin da za ku fara kasuwanci da shi." Amma ba mu samu komai ba. Mun iso Maiduguri babu kuɗi a jikinmu—bai fi Naira 500 ko 1000 ba (Dalar Amurka $1.25–$2.50). Babu abin da suka ba mu.[412]**

Bayan an kawo su Bulumkutu "cibiyar yada zango,"da kuma bayan an sake su, manya da yaran da aka tsare, sun ce sun sake jin irin waɗannan alƙawura a wajen jami'an jiha da na ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa kamar hukumar IOM, saboda shirin mayar da su cikin al'umma. Amma duk da haka, mutum 15 da aka tattauna da su, mutum biyu ne kaɗai, waɗanda suka fito daga zubi na 2 aka ba su abin da za su fara kasuwanci da shi a watan Janairu na 2020. Babu ɗaya cikin mutanen da aka tattauna da su a cikin mutanen zubi na 3 da ya sami tallafi a wancan lokacin, wata shida bayan an sake su daga sansanin Safe Corridor; sun ce kuma babu ɗaya daga cikin abokan tsarewar tasu da ya sami jarin soma kasuwanci, abin da wani jami'in ƙasa da ƙasa da ke da masaniya ta kai tsaye ya tabbatar.[413] Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 20, wanda aka tilasta wa shiga Boko Haram lokacin yana ɗan shekara 15 ko 16, a wani hari da mayaƙan suka kai garinsu har suka kashe mahaifinsa, ya faɗa wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International, bayan ya shafe wata huɗu a barikin Giwa da wata 19 a sansanin Safe Corridor, da wasu wata biyu a Bulumkutu cewa:

> **Da safe yanzu, abu ne mai wahala ka sami abin da za ka ci. Gwamnati ta ce za ta samar mana abin yi, mu yi abin kanmu, amma sun manta da mu. Hukumar IOM ita ma ta yi mana alƙawarin ba mu wani abu … sun yi mana alƙawarin za su ba mu kayan aikin sana'ar da muka koya, in kuma muna so mu canja zuwa sana'ar tireda, [za mu iya], amma har yanzu, ba mu ji komai ba.[414]**

Abin takaicin shi ne, mutane a jihar Borno sun ɗauka waɗanda suka dawo daga sansanin Safe Corridor sun sami kuɗi da samun damar biyan bukatun rayuwa, kamar yadda wani tsohon wanda aka tsare da wasu jami'an ba da tallafin shirin mayar da su cikin al'umma ke cewa. Wani wakilin wata ƙungiyar jinƙai ya ce ana ganin kamar Safe Corridor tana kawo matsayi da faɗa a ji.[415] Lokacin da wakilin ƙungiyar Amnesty International ya ce yana neman bayanai a kan shirin Safe Corridor, mutane da dama a wata ƙaramar ƙungiya sun nuna takaicinsu, suna cewa ai kuɗi kawai suke ba wa masu fyaɗe da kisan mutane.[416] Wannan ra'ayi ya dace da abin da ake ruwaitowa a wasu jaridu na gida.[417]

Saboda haka, mutane da yawa da suka yi zaman sansanin Safe Corridor suna fuskantar ƙalubale: da ma kuma an tsane su a matsayinsu na tsofin "Boko Haram"—ko sun taɓa yi ko a'a—ana musu kallon sun amfana da wannan alaƙar, duk da cewa har yanzu wasu ba su sami wani abin a zo a gani ba na taimako. "Mutane da yawa suna tsammanin mun kammala kuma an ba mu kuɗi," inji wani saurayi ɗan shekara 19

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[410]Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ba ta fitar da matsaya ba game da shirin DDRR na tallafa wa tsofin mayaƙa da kuɗi. Jama'a da dama a Arewa maso gabas ba su da aikin yi kuma suna fama da yunwa; akwai bukatar taimakon gaggawa ga iyalai a gabaɗayan yankin. Jin cewa ana tallafa wa tsofin mayaƙa kaɗai zai jawo baƙin jini a tsakanin al'ummomi sannan ya jawo wasu su riƙa sha'awar shiga ƙungiyoyin mayaƙa don kawai su amfana da shirin rage mayaƙa na gaba. A ɗaya ɓangaren kuma, wasu da suke sansanin Safe Corridor ba tsofin mayaƙa ba ne. Fararen hula ne da aka tsare ba bisa ƙa'ida ba saboda sun terse daga yankunan da Boko Haram ke iko da su. Kuma kusa duk wanda ke sansanin Safe Corridor ya fuskanci wani laifi na take haƙƙin ɗan Adam, musamman lokacin da suke Barikin Giwa ko Kainji. Saboda haka sun cancanci a rage musu wahala da ta haɗa da biyan diyya a ƙarƙashin dokar ƙasa da ƙasa.

[411] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 ga Disamba 2019.

[412] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 ga Disamba 2019.

[413]Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.

[414] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 ga Disamba 2019.

[415] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, 6 ga Maris 2020.

[416] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.

[417] Duba, alal misali, rahoton Emmanuel Onwubiko "sallamar 'yan ta'adda shu'umci ne da mugunta," a jaridar *The Nigerian Ɓoice*, 28 Janairu 2020; Dataphyte, "Shirin Safe Corridor Wautar Zuba Jar ice a Ta'addanci," 4 Maris 2020, https://bit.ly/2YHZwEP

daga zubi na 3, wanda Boko Haram suka ɗauka mayaƙi tun yana yaro. "Har su ma 'yan Ƙato-da-Gora, suna kallonmu, suna cewa ai mu masu kuɗi ne—sun ɗauka an ba mu [Naira] 300,000, ko 400,000, wai mun sami kaza da kaza."[418]

Amnesty International ta ji daga bakin wani wanda yake da masaniya ta kai tsaye cewa, ya zuwa watan Maris na 2020, Hukumar IOM ta fara samar wa mutanen da aka sallama na zubi na 3 da kayayyakin fara sana'a.[419] A amsar wasiƙarta, hukumar IOM ta nuna cewa, "daga farkon ɓullar annobar COƁID 19, IOM ta samar da kayayyakin fara sana'a ga mutum 150, waɗanda tuni sun koma cikin al'ummominsu. Bayan haka, ta kuma amince da tsarin kasuwanci na mutum 60."[420] Wannan mutum 150 na nuna dukkan, ko a ce kusan dukkan, mutanen zubi na 2 da rabin, ko ma fiye da rabin, mutanen zubi na 3.

Hukumar IOM ta yi cikakken bayanin gagarumin aikin da ke gabatar samar da kayan fara sana'ar, kamar shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala da darussan naƙaltar kasuwa ta yadda mutum zai iya fito da tsarin kasuwancinsa da kansa; da duba yanayin kasuwannin domin a tabbatar tsarin kasunwancin ya ɗore, da zuwa tallata kasuwancin a cikin al'umma domin a samu mutane "na hulɗa;" kuma dole sai wanda za a ba wa tallafin ya sami "amintaccen gurin kafa kasuwancin;"da kuma "hanyar awon kasuwanci" kafin a bayar da kayan fara sana'ar. Hukumar IOM ta ƙara da cewa wasu daga cikin waɗannan matakan sun sami tsaiko saboda ana mayar da mutanen daga "cibiyar yada zango" zuwa cikin al'ummominsu "kafin kwanakin da aka tsara".[421]

Shirye-shiryen da Hukumar IOM take yi kafin fara bayar da kayan, zai iya taimaka wa kasuwancin ya ɗore haka kuma shirinta na bibiyar su da shawarwari bayan an ba su tallafin. Wani mutum daga zubi na 2 wanda ya sami tallafin buɗe shago a sansanin 'yan gudun hijira, ya shaida wa ƙungiyar Amnesty International cewa yana jin daɗin "kula" da shawarwarin da ake ba su; ya ce samun shagon yana taimaka masa ya biya kuɗin makarantar yaronsa da yake makarantar sakandare da kuma samar wa iyalansa abin bukatar abinci.[422]

Samar da tallafin biyan buƙatun rayuwa mai ɗorewa abu ne da yake ɗaukar lokaci, musamman ganin jinkirin da ake samu da wasu matsaloli masu jawo hana-ruwa-gudu, wanda sun fi ƙarfin Hukumar IOM. Babbar matsalar ita ce ta rashin bayyana abubuwa a sarari—a bayyana komai ga waɗanda aka tsaren, a faɗi tsawon lokacin da za a ɗauka kafin tallafin ya iso, kuma a bayyana wa al'ummomin da za a kawo musu mutanen game da halin da suka shiga da kuma abin da aka ba su (da wanda ba a ba su ba).[423] Kamar yadda aka ambata a sama, tsofin waɗanda aka tsaren sun sha bayyana cewa maganganun jami'ai a sansanin Safe Corridor ya sa sun aminta cewa tallafin ba zai jima ba bayan an sake su.

Ga da dama daga waɗanda suka yi zaman sansanin Safe Corridor, rashin bayar da tallafin fara sana'a, duk da alƙawuran da ake musu, cin amana ce babba, inji wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18 wanda tun yana yaro ya zama mayaƙin Boko Haram na wasu shekaru kafin ya "gaji" da ƙungiyar, ya miƙa wuya ga sojoji:

> **A Sambisa, ni ba matalauci ba ne. Ina samun abin da nake so. Ina kula da mahaifiyata. Nakan je ƙasar Kamaru na sayo kayayyaki na dawo Sambisa na sayar. Ina da aikin yi. Daga baya, sai na ji a rediyo, "idan kun yi saranda za a kula da ku. Za ku dawo cikin mutanenku." Na shawarci wani abokina muka gudu, saboda sun ce abubuwa za su yi kyau.**
>
> **Mun rungumi zaman lafiya. Amma lokacin da muka zo, tun farkon tafiyarmu, babu wata alamar haske cikin tafiyar. Sun ce mana mu faɗi gaskiya, kar mu yi ƙarya. Mun faɗi gaskiya. Sun ce mana mu je koyon sana'a. Mun je. Daga bayan nan, babu abin da ya faru. Sun ce za mu fara samar da kayayyaki, amma bayan mun dawo, sai muka zama nauyi ga wasu. Sun yi mana alƙawuran ƙarya, kawai sun jibge mu ne a sansanin.**
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> **Me za mu faɗa wa waɗanda suke daji? Cewa yanzu a sansanin nan, ina zaman wulaƙanci? Kwano biyu na dawa da kwano ɗaya na wake da ɗan gishiri—abin da nake samu fa kenan a wata. Ka duba fa! Mutane ne ke tallafa min yanzu. Me zan faɗa wa waɗanda suke daji? Duk abin da gwamnati ke faɗa [a rediyo], ƙarya suke faɗa mana…Me za mu faɗa wa waɗancan? Su zo? Lokacin da [ma'aikatan]**

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418 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 ga Disamba 2019.
419 Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
420 Wasiƙar Hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga May 2020.
421 Wasiƙar Hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga May 2020.
422 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 ga Disamba 2019.
423 A nata ɓangaren, Hukumar IOM ta ce "mun umarci ma'aikatanmu su samar da jadawalin lokutan da suke sa ran karɓar kayan fara sana'ar da lokacin da zai ɗauke su kammala ba da darussan kasuwanci da kuma sanar da waɗanda za su amfana da shirin duk wani junkiri da zai iya faruwa. Sai dai waɗanda za su amfana da tallafin ba kullum suke amincewa da wani dalili ba, sun fi so a ba su kayayyakin fara sana'ar nan take." Wasiƙar Hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga May 2020.

hukumar IOM suka zo su yin magana da mu [a sansanin], sun fara yi mana dariya—sun mayar da mu wawaye. Suka ce, "ai mun faɗa muku zamanku a tsare ya fi wannan wajen."

Ya kamata su yi mana gaskiya. Ya kamata su ce, "Idan kun fita waje, ku za ku ɗauki ɗawainiyar kanku." Talauci yana karya komai. Idan ba ka da komai, ta iya yiwuwa mutane su rabu da wannan ƙuƙumin su koma [Boko Haram]. Ina son zaman lafiya. Amma idan da yanayinsu a can a daidaice yake, da zan so na koma can [yankin Boko Haram]. Abin da muka ji a rediyo da abin da muka zo muka tarar ba su da kama. Muna son zaman lafiya, amma gwamnati na bukatar ta cika alƙawuranta.[424]

4.6 ƘALUBALEN FAƊAƊA SHIRIN

Yadda sojoji ke faɗaɗa mutanen da ake kaiwa sansanin Safe Corridor, daga mutum 159 a zubin da ya fi kowanne yawa, zuwa mutum 600 a wannan zubin da ke sansanin a yanzu—ga shirin faɗaɗawa zuwa mutum 750—akwai yiwuwar zai sake taɓarɓarar da matsalolin. Hakan kuma na barazanar daƙushe ci gaban da shirin ya cimma a baya, kamar na kyautata tunani da mu'amala.

Wasu jami'an ƙasa da ƙasa da suke tallafa wa shirin Safe Corridor suna ganin cewa faɗaɗa shirin na nuna kyakkyawar manufar sojoji na sakin "'yan Boko Haram masu ƙarancin haɗari" daga inda suke tsare a gurare kamar barikin Giwa; amma kuma suna ganin rashin kyakkyawan shiri zai daƙushe armashin shirin.[425] Sun nuna damuwa kan rashin wadatattun kayan kiwon lafiya a sansanin da za su iya biyan buƙatun ƙarin mutanen da yadda ɗakin dafa abinci za yi da mutane masu yawa ko kuma wajen koyon sana'a.[426] Wani wanda suke tallafa wa shirin ya ce sun shirya karɓar mutum 200 ne, amma sai sojoji suka ninka yawan har sau uku ba tare da sun tuntuɓe su ba.[427]

Wani wanda shi ma suna tallafa wa shirin Safe Corridor ya ce gaggauta faɗaɗa shirin zai shafi mayar da su ga al'ummominsu, inda yake nuna cewa idan aka yi la'akari da kasafin kuɗin da suka yi da yawan ma'aikatansu, abu ne mai wuya su iya tattaunawa da dukkan waɗanda aka tsaren da nemo iyalansu da zuwa ziyarar iyalan da kuma kai ziyarar aiki zuwa ga al'ummominsu.[428] Tattaunawar da Amnesty International ta yi da waɗanda aka tsare a zubin da suka gabata, da tattaunawa da wani wanda ya yi aikin neman iyalan waɗanda aka tsaren ta nuna ƙalubalen ba ƙarami ba ne: a watanni sama da 19 da mutum 159 na zubi na 3 suka yi a sansanin Safe Corridor, ba dukkan iyalansu aka iya samowa ba; a tsarin da ake ciki yanzu dole sai an nemi ninki huɗu na mutane da iyalan waɗanda aka tsaren a lokacin da bai kai ɗaya cikin ukun lokacin da aka yi a baya ba, in an saki na tsaren a wata shida kamar yadda sojoji suka yi alƙawari.

Wani abin damuwa shi ne yadda abin zai shafi wani ɓangaren shirin Safe Corridor mai tagomashi: wato shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala. Kamar yadda aka bayyana a shafi na 61, waɗanda aka tsare a zubi uku na farko sun nuna jin daɗinsu game da shirin da masanan da suke tattaunawa da su. Suna samun damar tattaunawa ɗaiɗaiya kuma suna samun isasshen lokaci mai ma'ana a kan matsalolin da na tsaren suka fuskanta da kuma yadda za a mayar da su zuwa ga al'ummominsu.

Wani wanda yake da masaniya ta kai-tsaye kuma wanda ya zagaya sansanin Safe Corridor ya ce akwai masana ɗabi'ar ƙwaƙwalwa da tunanin ɗan Adam guda 12 masu kula da zubin da ke can yanzu mai mutane sama da 600 da ke tsare; adadin waɗannan masana ba wani ƙaruwa ya yi ba daga sauran zubin da suka gabata waɗanda suke da kashi ɗaya cikin huɗun na yanzu. "Sun ce hakan yana shafar kyawun aikin da suke yi na kyautata tunani da mu'amala," mutumin yake cewa. "In ka ƙara mutane, dole ka ƙara ma'aikata, da masana ilimin ɗabi'ar ƙwaƙwalwa da tunanin ɗan Adam. Idan babu kuwa, to ka kawo mutane kaɗan."[429]

Wani wakilin babbar mai tallafa wa shirin Safe Corridor ya faɗi makamanciyar haka inda ya haɗu da masana ɗabi'ar ƙwaƙwalwa na sansanin a lokacin zuwansa na ƙarshe a ƙarshen shekarar 2019; ya ce sun kai su 10 a lokacin. "Muna maganar sauya tunani. Ta yaya za ka yi da mutum 600 da masana 10 kacal? Haka matsalar take ga limamai [masu ba da darussan addini]...matsalolin [zubin da suka gabata] za su ƙara girma ne."[430]

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[424] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 ga Disamba 2019. Wasu tsofin waɗanda aka tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor su ma sun bayyana irin wannan a wata tattaunawa ta daban, cewa wani ma'aikacin IOM ya yi musu dariya ko ma zagisu da irin wannan salon. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta gabatar wa Hukumar IOM da waɗannan ƙorafe-ƙorafen, wanda ta ce ba ta iya gano hakan ba "amma ta gaggauta sake yi wa dukkan ma'aikatanta bita a kan yadda za su yi magana da waɗanda suke amfana da tallafinsu." Wasiƙar Hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga May 2020.
[425] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[426] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[427] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[428] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[429] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Maris 2020.
[430] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.

A amsar wasiƙar Hukumar IOM zuwa ga Amnesty International, game da faɗaɗa shirin, hukumar ta nuna, a daidai lokacin da wasu ke ƙoƙarin zuwa daga garuruwan da ke hannun Boko Haram ko kuma an sako su daga hannun sojoji ba tare da an bi da su ta tsarin "taimaka musu su dawo hayyacinsu" ba, su kansu "al'ummomin a rikice suke saboda mabanbantan mutane da suke shigo musu ƙauyukansu kuma ba sa gane bambancinsu. Wannan na bukatar zuwa garuruwan don a wayar musu da kai da kuma samar da wani shiri na kai tallafi gare su."[431]

Amnesty International ta yarda akwai bukatar saka jari sosai a kan tattaunawa da al'ummomi da kuma kai musu ziyarar wayar da kai, a kuma sa jari a biyan diyyar da zai kai ga dukkan jinsi [ba tare da bambancin maza da mata ba] da kuma taimaka wa al'ummomin su dawo hayyacinsu tare da sauran shirye-shiryen tallafi irin na Safe Corridor. Ziyarar wayar da kai a ƙauyuka da garuruwan ya kamata ta ƙunshi bayanan cewa ba lalle ba ne a ce don an tsare mutum kuma an sako shi ya zama yana da alaƙa da wani laifi ba, tunda babu ɗaya daga cikin waɗanda aka sako daga hannun sojoji da aka taɓa kaiwa kotu domin ta yanke masa hukunci cikin adalci.

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[431] Wasiƙar Hukumar IOM ga Amnesty International, 13 ga May 2020.

LABARIN S.H., WATA YARINYA MAI SHEKARA 10 'YAR GUDUN HIJIRA DAGA ƘARAMAR HUKUMAR BAMA ZUWA SANSANIN MUNA EL-BADAWY[432]

"Lokacin ina ƙauye, ina zuwa makaranta. Ina aji 1, kafin Boko Haram su ƙwace makarantarmu su fara zama da iyalansu a makarantar, sai muka daina zuwa …

Mun bar ƙauyenmu saboda Boko Haram suna damunmu… babbar yayarmu… an kai ta zuwa dajin Sambisa. Boko Haram ne suka zo suka tafi da mijinta zuwa Sambisa, sai ita da 'ya 'yanta biyu suka bi su … duk lokacin da aka yi girbin hatsi, sai [Boko Haram] su zo su karɓe; in an ɗebi albasa, sai su zo su ƙwace. In kuma aka sayar da albasar a kasuwa, to sai su zo su karɓe kuɗin. Duk abin da muka yi to sai sun zo sun karɓar nasu. Ta haka suke damunmu …

Duk lokacin da Boko Haram za su kashe wani a ƙauyenmu, sai su kira matan ƙauyen, cewa duk su fito su gani. In ka ƙi fitowa ka ga mutumin da za a kashe, za su ladabtar da kai. Akwai lokacin da suka kashe wani mutum da ya yi ƙoƙarin guduwa daga ƙauyen; sun yanka wuyansa suka riƙe kan ta kunnensa, suka nuna kan nasa ga dukkanmu. Idan wani ya yi kuka, sai su kira shi kafiri. In ka yi kuka saboda sun kashe wani, sai su kira ka kafiri kuma sai su doke ka …

Duk lokacin da suka zo, suna yi mana wa'azi cewa ya kamata mu sayi [tufafi] mai jan ƙasa... kuma dukkan mazan kar su kalli matar wani sannan matan ma kar su kalli mijin wata. Sun faɗa mana mu yara mu ma mu saka dogayen riguna; idan ba ta da tsayi, sai su ce, 'ba kwa jin wa'azin da muke yi,' sai su ladabtar da mutum. Sun kashe mata shida a ƙauyenmu da aka zarge su da maita. Sun kawo su tsakiyar gari, sannan suka sa kowa ya zo ya taru, sai suka harbe su …

Mahaifina ya yanke hukuncin cewa lalle mu dawo Maiduguri. Da ƙafa muka taho. Ni ma takawa na yi … lokacin ina da shekara shida ko bakwai. Da dare muka baro ƙauyen … lokacin da muka ƙaraso wajen duba mutane a Mafa, [sojoji] sun tsayar da mu kuma suka ce mahaifinmu ya tsaya a baya … sojojin suka tambaye mu, 'Ina za ku je?' Muka ce musu Maiduguri za mu je. 'Daga ina kuke?' muka amsa musu, sai suka ce mu ɗan jira a wajen. Mun yi kwana huɗu a wajen. Daga nan suka ce mu wuce … [sannan] sun ce mahaifinmu zai tarar da mu kafin mu kai Maiduguri… da muka iso Yerwa, mun yi kwana uku muna jiran mahaifinmu, sai muka sami labarin an wuce da shi [Barikin Giwa] shi da sauran.

An saki wasu mutane daga barikin Giwa, sai muka tambayi labarin mahaifinmu, suka ce mana ya rasu a can. An sake [su] shekara biyu da suka wuce, lokacin ne muka sami labarin rasuwar mahaifinmu. Mutanen sun ce yanayin gurin bacci a wajen ya yi muni … sun faɗa mana cewa wajen akwai wari sosai kuma in wani ya mutu ba sa cire gawar a kan kari... ranar da na ji labarin, na yi kuka matuƙa …

Lokacin da muka iso Maiduguri, a wani fili muka sauƙa … daga baya sojojin suka kawo mu Muna, sai mamarmu ta sami wajen da ta sama mana matsuguni ni da kakata …

Yanzu mahaifiyata tana [wani sansanin 'yan gudun hijira] ne... ta yi aure tana tare da mijinta... wasu 'yan'uwana suna tare da ita … amma ni ina tare da kakata a nan sansanin Muna. [Mamarmu] ta ce mu bi ta mu zauna da ita a gidan mijinta, amma sai muka ce mun fi so mu zauna a nan tare da kakarmu …

Ɗakinmu a sansanin ƙarami ne sosai, mu kuma mu takwas ne. Bargonmu guda ɗaya ne da tabarmi guda biyu. Kakarmu da [ƙannena] su suke amfani da bargon, mu kuma manyan sai a ce mu lulluɓa da hijabinmu. Abincin da suke ba mu, ba kullum yake isar mu ba; duk lokacin da abincin ya ƙare, sai mu shiga daji mu nemo itacen girki … ko jiya sai da na je daji na ɗebo itace, wanda na sayar naira 200 (wato dalar Amurka $0.51). Sau biyu nake zuwa daji a rana. Ina sayar da itacen girki ga matan cikin gari, da na sayar nakan sayi abinci. Mafiya yawan lokaci ina zuwa dajin ne bayan na dawo daga makaranta …

A nan cikin sansanin Muna muke zuwa makaranta. Sun ba mu jaka da littattafai … ba a wani karatu a makarantar, yara na zuwa ne a yi ta wasa … lokacin da nake makaranta a ƙauyenmu, muna karatu sosai. Suna koya mana tarawa da ɗebewa da yadda za mu yi karatu, amma a nan kawai suna koya mana ABCD ne da ƙirge, ba sa koya mana yadda ake rubuta kalma. Ina aji 2... ba na jin daɗi makarantarmu, ina so su karantar da mu sosai...

Yayyena ba sa zuwa makaranta. Kullum suna zuwa daji ne neman itacen girki ko wake domin su sayar. Wasunsu ba su gama firamare ba … ina so ku yi magana da malamaina a makarantarmu, domin su riƙa koyar da mu da kyau. Ina so na yi aiki a asibiti idan na girma. Ina so na zama ma'aikaciyar jinya. Ina so na koma gida. Ina so su kawo zaman lafiya a garinmu, saboda mu koma mu yi rayuwa cikin lumana."

[432] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 ga Janairu 2020.

5. ABUBUWAN DA KE JAWO TARNAƘI GA ILIMI

> **“Ina so na zama likita, [amma] babu makaranta a nan [a sansanin Dalori 2] Haka ake kusan shekara biyu.”**
>
> Wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 10 daga wani ƙauye a ƙaramar hukumar Bama da take gudun hijira tsawon wasu shekaru a sansanin Dalori 2 da ke wajen Maiduguri, jihar Borno.[433]

> **“Ina so na ci gaba da karatuna. Muna bukatar abin da za mu yi. Idan kawai zama za mu yi, muna ta tunani, mutane za su ji kamar su koma [su sake haɗuwa da Boko Haram].”**
>
> Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 20 wanda ya gama firamare amma bai sami damar ci gaba da karatu ba sama da shekara biyar, saboda Boko Haram sun sace shi, daga nan, bayan ya kuɓuto, sojoji suka tsare shi na tsawon shekaru.[434]

Idan kana tafiya daga filin jirgin saman Maiduguri zuwa cikin gari, za ka ga ƙaton zanen rubutu da ya gindaya titin an rubuta, “Da bindiga za ka iya kashe ɗan ta’adda, da ILIMI za ka KASHE ta’addanci” wata magana da ake alaƙanta ta da Malala Yousafzai.[435] Nijeriya na tallata saka hannun jari a kan harkar ilimi a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, kuma ta sami tallafi mai gwaɓi daga masu ba da tallafi ciki har da dala miliyan 100 da Bankin Duniya ya bayar a wani ɓangare na taimakon ilimi a faɗin ƙasar; da dala miliyan 23 daga Tarayyar Turai a shekarar 2019.[436] Amma duk da haka, a watan Disamba na 2019, ƙungiyar UNICEF ta ba da rahoton cewa a jihar Borno, “kusan kashi 75 cikin ɗari, wato kusan yara miliyan 1.4,”ba sa zuwa makaranta.[437]

Kamar yadda aka gani a Babi na 2, Boko Haram ta sa kaiwa hare-hare kan harkar ilimi, ɗaya daga cikin manyan manufofinta, tun farkon wannan rikicin. A jihar Borno, a ƙarshen shekarar 2019, “cikin makarantun gwamnati 1, 359 da ake da su guda 824 (wato kusan kashi 61 cikin ɗari) a rufe suke saboda rashin tsaro da

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[433] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 14 ga Disamba 2019.
[434] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 9 ga Disamba 2019.
[435]Akwai hoton wannan rubutu a hannun Amnesty International. Asalin maganar ita ce, “da bindiga za ka iya kashe ɗan ta’adda, da ilimi za ka iya kashe ta’addanci.” Duba, “Kudin ‘Yancin Ɗan Adam na Duniya ya cika shekara 70, dokoki 30 a kan dokoki 30 – doka ta 26 ,” na Hukumar OHCHR. https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEɓents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspɗ?NewsID=23977&LangID=E (an naƙalto Malala Yousafzai).
[436] Duba Bankin Duniya, Nijeriya – Saka Jari a Harkar na Jiha, https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P122124 (accessed 26 Maris 2020); da rahoton Bankin Duniya, “Bankin Duniya ya ƙara tallafi a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya,” 7 ga Yuni 2016; da rahoton Hukumar Tarayyar Turai, “Hukumar Tarayyar Turai na tallafa wa Ilimi a yankin da rikicin Boko Haram ya shafa a Nijeriya,” 1 ga Yuli 2019.
[437] Asusun UNICEF, *Nijeriya – Kowane Yaro zai Iya Karatu: Dabarun Ilimi na Asusun UNICEF 2019-2030*, Disamba 2019, shafi na 1.

ci gaban rikicin."[438] Saboda haka yara da dama 'yan makaranta da suke tserewa daga yankunan da ke hannun Boko Haram ba sa samun damar karatu tsawon shekaru.

Hukumomin Nijeriya na sake lalata yanayin nasu inda take kasa sama musu damar ci gaba da karatu idan sun ketaro yankunan da gwamnati ke da iko da su. Wannan babi ya duba dalilan da ke sa ake samun ɗaruruwan yaran da ba sa zuwa makaranta a sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira da makamantansu, duk da cewa akwai dubunnan yara.[439] A wasu guraren, babu makarantar da za a iya zuwa. A wasu kuwa, akwai dalilai da dama da suke hana mafiya yawan yara zuwa makaranta, ciki har da nisan makarantar, da kashe kuɗi, da halin ƙunci na gudun hijira da ke sanya iyaye saka 'ya'yansu aikin ƙwadago, da kuma tsare yaran da iyayensu wanda sojoji ke yi na tsawon lokaci. Ko ga yaran da suke makaranta, musamman waɗanda suke a sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira, ba sa samun 'yancinsu na ilimi saboda malaman ba kullum suke zuwa makaranta ba kuma ba a karantun sosai.

Ko da yake amfani da sojoji ke yi da makarantu ya fita daga farfajiyar wannan rahoto, a watan Maris na 2019 Nijeriya ta ɗauki matakai masu muhimmanci a hukumance na sanya hannu a kan yarjejeniyar kare makarantu wanda ƙasashe 103 suka sanya wa hannu cewa ya zuwa 30 ga Afrilu na 2020 "Za a ba da muhimmanci kan ƙarfafa kariyar da ake ba wa makarantu daga hare-hare da kuma kare makarantu da jami'o'i daga mamayen soja."[440] A saboda haka ne, gwamnatin tarayya ta fara duba Dokar Jami'an Tsaro don ganin an kare makarantu daga mamayen sojoji.

Wasu mutane a Maiduguri ta Jihar Borno suna tsallaka gadar sama wadda aka saka wa makeken allo mai ɗauke da rubutun da ke nuna muhimmancin ilimi a lokacin rikici, 2019. © Tom Saater/saboda Jaridar Washington Post ta Getty Images

[438] Asusun UNICEF, *Nijeriya – Kowane Yaro zai Iya Karatu: Dabarun Ilimi na Asusun UNICEF 2019-2030*, Disamba 2019, shafi na 2.
[439] Wani batu da ba ya farfajiyar wannan babi shi ne batun yadda sojoji ke kasa kare makarantu da yara daga hare-hare, duk da cewa akwai alamomi da ke ankarar da su kafin Boko Haram awanni kafin mta 'yan makaranta"; da rahoton GCPEA, *"Ba zan sake komawa makaranta ba"*; da rahoton ƙungiyar Human Rights Watch, *"Sun kunna wa ajin wuta"*, shafi na 63-66.
[440] Duba rahoton Yarjejeniyar Amincin Makarantu, watan Mayu 2015, https://ssd.protectingeducation.org/ (accessed 30 Afrilu 2020) and *Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Uniƀersities from Military Use During Armed Conflict*, Disamba 2014. Nijeriya ta sa hannu a kan Yarjejeniyar Amincin Makarantu a shekarar 2015 amma tana bukatar a sake duba abin a hukumance tare da goyon bayan doka. Duba rahoton GCPEA, "Labaran Yarjejeniyar Amincin Makarantu na 5," 18 Disamba 2019. Domin ƙarin bayani a kan yadda sojoji da 'yan Boko Haram ke amfani da makarantu a rikicin arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya, duba GCPEA, *"Ba zan sake komawa makaranta ba"*, shafi na 39-44.

‘YANCIN SAMUN ILIMI

A ƙarƙashin Dokar Tilasta Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya Kyauta ta 2004, gwamnatin tarayyar Nijeriya ta sa kowacce jiha da ƙaramar hukuma a Nijeriya “ta tilasta bayar da ilimin bai-ɗaya kyauta ga kowanne yaro a makarantar firamare da ƙaramar sakandare,” wanda a jimlace ya kai shekara tara ke nan na karatu.[441] Dokar ta ƙarfafa cewa “hidimar ba da ilimin... ta kasance kyauta”.[442]

Dokar ‘Yancin Yara ta Nijeriya (2003) ita ma ta tabbatar da ‘yancin “Tilasta Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya Kyauta,” baya ga kare su daga sacewa da tilasta musu aiki da cutarsu da sauran hanyoyin cin zarafi.[443] Dokar ‘Yancin Yaran ta yi kira ga gwamnatocin jihohi su “kare walwalar yara tare da taimaka wa masu bukata,” inda aka fassara “masu bukata” su haɗa da “yara masu nakasa da ‘yan gudun hijira da waɗanda suke cikin yanayin ƙunci”.[444] Bayan kusan shekara ashirin, har yanzu gwamnatocin jihohi a arewa maso gabas ba su ɗabbaƙa ta su dokar ta ‘yancin yara ba, wadda a tsarin tarayya da ƙasar ke bi, ta shafi Babban Birnin Tarayya ne kaɗai.

Dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ma ta tilasta makamancin haka. Kundin Dokokin ‘Yancin Yara na Duniya (wato CRC) da Kundin ‘Yanci da Walwalar Yara ta Afrika (wato ACRWC), da Yarjejeniyar Ƙasa da Ƙasa a kan ‘Yancin Tattalin Arziƙi da Mu’amala da Al’ada (wato ICESCR) duk sun tabbatar da ‘yancin ilimi ba tare da wariya ba. A matsayinta na ƙasar da ta saka hannu a wannan yarjejeniya, dole Nijeriya ta tabbatar ta ba da ilimin firamare kyauta, kuma a iya samunsa da tilasta shi ga dukkan yara sannan kuma ilimim sakandare ya zama ana iya samunsa da ɗaukar matakan ganin an mayar da shi kyauta.[445] Kundin Dokokin ‘Yancin Yara na Duniya ya yi kira ga ilimi don ya kasance ya “taimaka wa ci gaban zatiyyar yaro da fasaharsa da abin da zai iya da gangar jikinsa iya taimako”.[446]

Game da Nijeriya, Kotun Ƙungiyar Tattalin Arziƙin Afrika ta Yamma (wato ECOWAS) ta yi hukunci a 2010 cewa ‘yancin tilasta samun ilimin bai-ɗaya kyauta abu ne mai hujja kuma dangane da zarge-zargen da ake yi na almundahana da kuɗaɗen da ake zubawa a ɓangaren ilimi kotun ta ce dole gwamnatin Nijeriya “ta ɗauki matakan da suka dace domin samar da kuɗin da zai cike giɓin da aka samu saboda aiwatar da shirye-shiryen ilimi cikin sauki, saboda kar a hana wani ɓangaren al’umma samun ‘yancinsu na ilimi”.[447]

Domin tabbatar da cewa ƙasashen sun bayar da haƙƙoƙinsu, akwai hukumomi don bibiyar hakan kamar Kwamitin ‘Yancin Tattalin Arziƙi da Mu’amala da Al’ada da Kwamitin Kula da ‘Yancin Yara waɗanda suke yin la’akari da abubuwan da suke hana ruwa gudu kamar ƙarancin kuɗi da yaƙe-yaƙe.[448] Babu tantama hare-haren da Boko Haram ke kaiwa a kan harkokin ilimi da matsalolin jinƙai da rikicin ya kawo ƙalubale masu yawa kan ‘yancin samun ilimi. Amma har kullum akwai haƙƙin da ya rataya kan kowacce ƙasa. Cikin waɗannan, dole Nijeriya ta aikata duk mai yiwuwa kuma da ganin ba ta aikata abin da zai jawo tarnaƙi ga ilimin yara ba; dole ta saka mafi ƙarancin jarin da ake bukata kan harkar ilimi; dole ta kare yara da jami’an makaranta daga hare-haren Boko Haram kuma dole ta ɗauki mataki daidai da barazanar da ake fuskanta, alal misali rufe wajen makarantu domin “a samar da wani shirin na bada ilimi a kan lokaci”.[449]

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[441]Dokar Tilasta Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya Kyauta ta 2004, 26 May 2004, Section 2. Duba kuma bayanin Hukumar Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya (wato UBEC), “Game Da Mu,” https://www.ubec.goɓ.ng/about/who-we-are/. A ƙarƙashin tsarin gwamnatin tarayya, hukumar UBEC ita take taimakon hukumomin Ilimi na ƙananan hukumomi (wato LGEAs) da kuma gwamnatin jiha, waɗanda gabaɗayansu sule jagorantar ilimin firamare, amma ita kuma gwamnatin jiha ita kaɗai ke ɗaukar ɗawainiyar ilimin ƙananan makarantun sakandare. Bayanin wannan ƙa’ida ta fita daga farfajiyar wannan rahoto, amma sarƙaƙiyar da ke ciki na iya jawo manyan ƙalubale. Duba rahoton Bankin Duniya mai taken, *Bayanin Gudanarwa da Sha’anin Kuɗi a sashen Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya a Nijeriya*, Satumba 2015.

[442] Dokar Tilasta Bayar da Ilimin Bai-ɗaya Kyauta na 2004, 26 ga May 2004, Sashe na 3.

[443] Dokar ‘Yancin Yara 2003. Sashe na 15.

[444] Dokar ‘Yancin Yara 2003, Sashe na 171.

[445] Duba CRC, doka ta 28; ACRWC, doka ta 11; ICESCR, doka ta 13.

[446] CRC, doka ta 29.

[447]*Shari’a tsakanin SERAP da Nijeriya,* Hukunci mai lamba ECW/CCJ/JUD/07/10, 30 Nuwamba 2010 (inda ta nuna abin haka yake in an bi Dokar ‘Yancin Ɗan Adam da Al’umma ta Afika), http://www.worldcourts.com/ecowasccj/eng/decisions/2010.11.30_SERAP_ɓ_Nigeria.htm

[448] Duba littafin Hukumar Kwatanta Dokokin Ƙasa da Ƙasa da Ilimi ta Birtaniya mai sunan, *Protecting Education in Insecurity and Armed Conflict: An International Law Handbook* (2012), shafi na 18, 77-78; da kundin Geneɓa Academy, *Ƙa’idojin Tafiyar da ‘Yancin bil Adama da ‘Yancin Samun Ilimi a Lokacin Rikici na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya* (2014), shafi na 16-23 (ciki har da manazarta zuwa ga bayanai na sharhunan hukumomin da ke bibiyar dokar).

[449] Kundin Geneɓa Academy, *Ƙa’idojin Tafiyar da ‘Yancin bil Adama da ‘Yancin Samun Ilimi a Lokacin Rikici na Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya*, shafi na 13-25.

5.1 BABU MAKARANTUN DA AKE IYA ZUWA

A wasu sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira yara ba su da makarantar da za su je – ko da ta firamare ce. A wasu lokuta jami'an jiha suna rufe makaranta, abin da ke jawo naƙasu da damar zuwa makaranta, wato kenan an danne haƙƙinsu na samun ilimi.

Misali mafi muni da ƙungiyarar Amnesty International ta kawo shi ne a sansanin Dalori 2 da ke wajen Maiduguri inda ake da mutane sama da 11,000 'yan gudun hijira da ke rayuwa a wajen, yawancinsu daga ƙaramar hukumar Bama.[450] Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 17 da ke zaune a sansanin Dalori 2 da suka haɗa da wasu iyaye da yara da wani malamin sa-kai. Malamin sa-kan ya ce da akwai firamare da ƙaramar sakadare waɗanda ke da yara kusan 3,700 amma a tsakiyar shekarar 2018 mutanen da ke kula da makarantar suka rushe ta suka tafi da kujeru suka ce malamai da jami'an makarantar su koma Bama.[451]

A wancan lokacin, sansanin Dolari 2 yana dauke da mutane sama da mutum 12,000. Ga shi yanzu bayan shekaru biyu da zangon karatu uku, har yanzu mutane da dama suna sansanin kuma babu makarantar da yara za su je. Babu ɗaya daga cikin yara taran da aka tattauna da su ko yara 13 da aka tattauna da iyayensu da yake zuwa makaranta. Wasu yara 'yan kaɗan suna darasi a filin da wani malamin sa-kai wanda ya ce ba a biyansa kuma yana ta ƙoƙarin yadda zai shirya darasi na awa ɗaya ko biyu a rana ga yara ƙanana 'yan shekara huɗu zuwa 18 a aji guda.[452] Wani yaro dan shekara tara da ke aji 3 lokacin da aka rushe makarantar, wanda kuma yake so ya zama likita, ya ce wasan ƙwallo kawai yake yi sai 'yan aikace-aikacen gida. "ba ma jin daɗi, saboda an ruguza makarantar," inji shi.[453]

Wata yarinya 'yar shekara 12, wadda ba ta taɓa zuwa makaranta ba a ƙauyensu, saboda Boko Haram ta ce ta fara zuwa makaranta ne a sansani Dalori 2, bayan da iyayenta suka zo gudun hijira wajen. "Ina aji ɗaya – ni ce babba a cikinsu," Inji ta. "Yanzu na kusan manta abin da (na koya). Da muna karatu, sai suka rushe (makarantar). Abin da ciwo."[454]

Iyayen yara da sauran shugabannin sansanin Dalori 2 suna roƙo ga hukumomin Nijeriya da hukumomin Majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya domin a sake a buɗe wata makarantar. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ga wasu wasiƙu guda biyu – ɗaya daga shugabannin sansanonin Dalori 1 da Dalori 2, ɗaya kuma daga ƙungiyar raji ta Knifar, wata ƙungiyar mata da rikicin ya shafa – da aka miƙa wa ma'aikatar ilimi ta jihar Borno a ƙarshen watan Satumba 2018 inda suke roƙon a sake buɗe makaranta a sansanonin; wasiƙun sun nuna ba a karatu a sansanin tsawon wata huɗu bayan an rusa makantar kuma malamai sun tafi.[455]

Lokacin da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ziyarci sansanin Dalori 2 a ƙarshen watan Janairun 2020 an kammala ginin wata makaranta da ake sake ginawa. Amma har watan Afrilu na 2020 ba a fara karatu ba. Ba a sani ba kuma ko yaushe za a ɗauki malamai kuma ko guda nawa za a turo makarantar in an fara karatu, kuma ko daga wace ƙaramar hukuma; ko an buɗe ɗin ma ba lalle ba ne a samu isassun azuzuwa da ƙwararrun malamai domin a cika biyan haƙƙoƙin yara na ilimi. Yara da yawa sun ce a yanzu haka suna baya sosai saboda da farko Boko Haram sun rufe makarantunsu a ƙauye; ga kuma an rufe Dalori 2 na lokaci mai tsayi wanda zai sa ko an buɗe ma da wuya iyayensu su mayar da su, duk da cewa mafiya yawan yaran suna so su je makaranta.[456]

Yaran da suke sansaninin Dalori 1, wanda yake da mutane kusan 19,000 a wajen Maiduguri, kamar kilomita 1 daga Dalori 2, su ma an danne masu haƙoƙinsu na samun ilimi sama da shekara guda, bayan jami'an sun wawashe makarantar tasu a 2018, aka ce kuma malamai su koma Bama.[457] Hukumar ilimi ta karamar hukumar Konduga sun turo malamai kuma wasu ƙungiyoyi suka sake gina masu makarantar, bayar tsawon lokaci iyayen yara da shugabannin sansani sun yawaita neman a buɗe ta; makarantar, wadda wani malami ya ce tana da ɗalibai kusan 1,200—kaɗan cikin yaran da suke sansanin –ba ta da isassun malamai, kamar yadda aka ambata a shafi na 83.

Haka ma a Sabongari Buzu a Maiduguri, inda ake da mutane 785, akwai makarantar firamare mai yara

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[450] Alƙaluman Hukumar IOM da Hukumar NEMA daga watan Disamba na 2019 sun nuna akwai mutane 11,267 daga gidaje 2,657 da suke zaman gudun hijira a Dalori 2, wanda ake kira sansanin rukunin gidaje 250. Duba rahoton hukumar IOM da NEMA, *Nijeriya – Rahoton Jadawali Gano Guraren Gudun Hijira na 30(Disamba 2019):Jerin Guraren Gudun Hijira da aka Tantance*, 7 ga Maris 2020, shafi na 6.
[451] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 14 ga Disamba 2019 da 24 Janairu 2020.
[452] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[453] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 14 ga Disamba 2019.
[454] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 21 ga Janairu 2020.
[455]Wasiƙun suna hannun Amnesty International, ranar 24 da 25 Satumba 2018 (daga qungiyar raji ta Knifar da shugabannin sansanin).
[456] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 21 ga Janairu 2020.
[457] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, a ranakun 16, 17, da kuma ga 24 Janairu 2020; da kuma wasiku da aka aikawa hukumomin ilimi, Amnesty International ta tanadi wadannan takardun.

kusan 240 wadda wasu ƙungiyoyi na gida ke taimaka wa.[458] Amma da damina a shekarar 2019 makarantar ta rushe sakamakon ambaliyar ruwa. Haka kuma an daina biyan malamai albashi, saboda haka da suka daina zuwa, suka bar wasu 'yan sa-kai waɗanda suke zama a sansanin kuma suke ƙoƙarin koyarwa a wani fili ko a wani ɓangaren azuzuwan da ba su rushe ba. Daga ƙarshe dai an rufe makarantar.[459] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 13, wanda yake son zama ɗan siyasa ya shaidawa Amnesty International cewa, "Mun je makaranta kawai sai ga ruwan sama, ajin ya rushe kuma babu malami, saboda haka an rufe makarantar. Sai aka kai ni makarantar Islamiyya. Amma mun kasa biyan kuɗin makarantar, saboda haka yanzu ba na zuwa. Ina zaune a gida."[460] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 11 wanda yake aji 3 kafin a rufe makarantar, yanzu rake yake sayarwa. "Ina damuwa" inji shi. "Abokaina suna zuwa makaranta, ni bana zuwa saboda ba ni da kuɗin makaranta; ba na tare da abokaina yanzu, saboda suna zuwa makaranta kuma suna hirar makarantar. Ni ba na (iya ganewa). Saboda haka na barsu."[461]

Idan yaran da ke Sabongari Buzu suna son zuwa makaranta da ke kusa to dole sai sun yi tafiyar aƙalla kilomita biyu zuwa uku, kuma suna shafe awa ɗaya a tafiya, awa ɗaya a dawowa a ƙafa. Wata yarinya 'yar shakara 13, wadda ke son yin karatun lauya ta zama alƙali ta ce a cikin su 12 a gidansu, mutum 4 ne kawai, har da ita da ke aji 4, suke zuwa makaranta. Ta ce:

> **Nauyin ya yi yawa. Dole sauran suke zaune a gida. Mahaifinmu ya rasu, saboda haka muna wajen mahaifiyarmu ne. Ina shafe awa guda kafin na je makaranta; makarantar akwai nisa… 'yan'uwana ma suna son zuwa makaranta. Dukkanmu muna son mu sami ilimi, amma mahaifiyarmu ba za ta iya ɗaukar nauyin biya ba. Muna son mu yi karatu a sansanin, amma ko a nesan ma, 'yan 'uwana suna shrye da su je. Amma dole sai an shirya yadda za a kai su can da dawo da su.[462]**

A jadawalin gano 'yan gudun hijira na hukumar IOM da NEMA an ruwaito cewa daga Disamba 2019 yaran da suke sansanonin gudun hijira da makamantansu a arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya "ɗari bisa ɗari suna samun karatun Boko da sauran ilimi[463]– waɗannan alƙaluma sun saɓa da abin da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta gano, haka kuma binciken asusun UNICEF da su kansu IOM da NEMA sun nuna yara kaɗan ne a jihar Borno suke makaranta.[464]

A amsar wasiƙar da ta turo wa Amnesty International, hukumar IOM ta tabbatar da cewa alƙalumansu a kan damar samun ilimi bai ware ilimi da aka samu a aji da wanda aka samu ba a aji ba." IOM ta rubuto cewa "Yana da kyau a sake maimaita binciken saboda sabbin bayanai" da ke cikin jadawalin, kamar yawan yaran da suke zuwa makaranta, da dalilan da ke hana wasu zuwa da kuma yanayin gine-ginen makarantun.[465] Hukumar IOM ta nuna cewa "Jami'an da ke kawo bayanai a kan jadawalin an yi musu horo ne kaɗai a kan samo bayanai da haɗa su a kan 'yan gudun hijira ba wai masana ba ne a kan fannin ilimi. A halin da ake ciki kuwa ba lalle ba ne waɗanda ba masana fannin ilimi ba su iya gano da tantace bayanai masu kamanni---Alal misali, wasu lokuta muna ganin ana amfani da manhajar karatun Boko a wasu makarantun Islamiyya."[466]

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta karɓi wasu daga cikin muhimman bayanai a jadawalin, kamar yadda za a gani a mashiya a wannan babin. Ta kuma fahinci akwai buƙatar sabon horo ga masu tattaro bayanai don su gane bambanci tsakanin makarantun. Duk da haka, duk wani bincike da zai ce dukkan yaran da ke Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya suna zuwa makaranta ɗari bisa ɗari, to bai faɗi gaskiyar yanayin da ake ciki ba, bisa la'akari da bincikenmu, kuma gaskiya mayar da hannun agogo baya ne game da ganowa da magance matsalar. Duk da cewa makarantun da ba na nizamiyya ba suna da rawar suke takawa game da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala da kuma bayar da dama yara su yi wasa, ba sa samar da cikakken karatun da ake buƙata wanda zai biya haƙƙin yara na samun ilimi, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama. A gurare kamar Dalori 1 da Dalori 2 babu wani abu mai ma'ana dangane da samun ilimi. Akwai buƙatar a samo alƙaluma

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[458] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Fabrairu and Afrilu 2020. Alqaluman yawan mutanen Sabongari Buzu sun samu ne daga hukumar IOM da NEMA, *Nigeria – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30(Disamba 2019): List of Displacement Sites Assessed*, shafi na 6.
[459] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya da malamin ɗan sa-kai da wasu yara bakwai da suka kai shiga makaranta, Fabrairu 2020.
[460] Tattaunawa ta waya da Amnesty International tayi a watan Fabrairu 2020. Abinda ake kira Islamiyya a yankin arewa maso gabas shi ne makarantun da suke hada karatun addini da na boko, bisa jadawalin karatu na ilimin zamani da gwamnati take samarwa. Yawanci mutum guda ne yake kafa makarantar ko wata kungiya, ko wani mutum ya kafa makarantar, kuma makarantun suna zaman kansu ne, ana kasha kudi wajen gudanar da makarantun. Domin karin bayani, duba, misali, Adam Higazi, "Mobilisation into and against Boko Haram in North-East Nigeria" in Collective Mobilisations in Africa (Leiden: Brill, 2015), pp. 335-338; Alex Thurston, "Nigeria's Islamiyya Schools: Global Project, Local Target," 18 May 2012, The Revealer, https://therevealer.org/islamiyya-schools-draft/
[461] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Fabrairu 2020.
[462] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Fabrairu 2020.
[463] IOM and NEMA, *Nijeriya – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30(Disamba 2019)*, 7 Maris 2020, shafi na 26
[464] Kamar yadda aka ambata a babin farko, asusun UNICEF ya rawaito cewa kashi 25 ne na yara a jihar Borno kawai ke. IOM da NEMA sun nuna kusan kashi 65 cikin xari ne a sansanonin da ke jihar Borno suke da rabin yaran da suka kai shiga makaranta da suke zuwa makarantar. Rahoton IOM da NEMA, *Nigeriaa – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30 (Disamba 2019)*, 7 Maris 2020, shafi na 26
[465] IOM letter response to Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020.
[466] IOM letter response to Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020.

masu nagarta dangane da samo adadin yara 'yan gudun hijira da ba su da wata makaranta wadda ta dace da dokokin Nijeriya da na ƙasa da ƙasa, ƙari a kan bayanai da alƙalumman da asusun UNICEF da na hukumar IOM da NEMA suke da shi a kan yaran da ba a saka a makaranta ba. Abin sha'awa shi ne IOM ta nuna a wasiƙarta cewa tana "tattaunawa da hukumomin ilimi dangane da yadda za a banbance makaratun boko da waɗanda ba na boko ba a rahotanninta na gaba."[467]

5.2 NISAN MAKARANTA DA KASHE KUƊI

Ko a yankunan da 'yan gudun hijira suka sauƙa inda suke da makarantu, 'yancin yara na samun ilimi ba ya samuwa saboda kashe kuɗin makaranta da nisan da makarantun ke da shi. 'Yan gudun hijira a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya suna fama da talauci da ƙarancin abubuwa na buƙatun rayuwa, abin da ke sa kashe kuɗi a kan makarantar yara ba ya samuwa. Haka kuma nisan makarantar na jefa yaran cikin haɗarin Boko Haram.

Jadawalin IOM da NEMA na 2019 ya rawaito cewa kashi 22 cikin ɗari na yara a jihar Borno suna buƙatar tafiya mai nisan a ƙalla kilomita 1 kafin su kai makaranta mafi kusa da su, akwai kuma wasu fiye da kashi 5 cikin ɗari da sai sun yi tafiyar kilomita 2 zuwa biyar kafin su kai ga makarantarsu.[468] Sai dai ganin yadda jadawalin IOM ya haɗe makarantun, ba za a iya ganewa cewa "makaranta" na nufin makarantar Boko ko kuma akasinta ba, waɗanda ba sa iya samar wa yara 'yancinsu na ilimi kamar yadda doka ta tanada. In haka ne kuwa, to rahoton ya rage asalin ƙalubalen da ake fuskanta. Kuma rashin kai yara makaranta a kyauta, na sa wasu iyayen yara ba sa kai 'ya 'yansu, musamman mata, zuwa makaranta.

Alal misali, a watan Janairun 2020, Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 14 'yan gudun hijira a Manguno tun farkon 2019. Suna sansanin Gidan Kwano da kuma na makarantar firamaren Kuya. A cikin waɗanda ke da 'ya 'ya ko jikoki da suka kai shiga makaranta, duk waɗanda aka tambaya sun ce babu makaranta a sansanin da suke ko kuma a kusa da su, yaran sai sun yi tafiyar kilomita uku kafin su je cikin garin Manguno.

"Idan sun tafi a ƙafa, suna kaiwa a ƙalla minti 45 zuwa awa guda" inji wani mutum mai shekara 62 a sansanin Gidan Kwano kuma yana da ɗa guda ɗaya da wasu jikoki da suka kai shiga makaranta.[469] Wani shugaban al'umma a sansanin Kuya, wanda yake da jikoki guda biyu 'yan makaranta, shi ma ya faɗi makamanciyar wannan. "Idan sun tafi (makaranta) da ƙafa, suna kwashe minti 40. 'Yan ƙananan kuma suna fin haka. Wurin akwai nisa, kuma yana karayar da wasu iyayen… ina ga kashi 40 cikin ɗari na yaranmu ne suke zuwa makaranta, sauran kashi 60 ɗin ba sa zuwa."[470]

Wasu kaɗan daga cikin iyayen yara da kakanni da suke sansanoni uku na Manguno sun ce wata rana idan sun ɗan sami sukuni to sukan ba wa yaran kuɗin keke-NAPEP zuwa makaranta.[471] Wani uba mai shekara 30 da ke da 'ya'ya mata guda biyu da suke zaune a sansanin Gidan Ruwa ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa:

> **Makarantar akwai nisa… daga nan Gidan Ruwa zuwa bakin kasuwa [kusa da makarantar] Naira 50 ne ga kowacce yarinya. Su biyu Naira 100 a tafiya, a dawowa ma Naira 100, saboda haka ina ba su naira 200 (dalar Amurka 0.51) a kullum na kuɗin abin hawa. Aikin da nake yi shi ne shiga daji na saro itace; ina sayarwa wasu kuma na bari a gida domin girki, kuma a cikin kuɗin (da nake samu) nake biyan kuɗin kai su makaranta kullum. Wata rana ba na samun kuɗin biya musu abin hawa. A waɗannan ranakun sai dai su dawo da ƙafa. Idan an tashi [Daga Makaranta] da ƙarfe 1 na rana, ranakun da ba su da kuɗin abin hawa, suna dawowa gida da misalign ƙarfe 3 na yamma. Idan kai babba ne, kuma kana sauri, to za ka iya zuwa a minti 45, amma ka san yara suna wasa a hanya.[472]**

[467] IOM letter response to Amnesty International, 13 ga Mayu 2020.
[468] Duba jadawalin IOM and NEMA, *Nigeria – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report 30(Disamba 2019)*, 7 Maris 2020, shafi na 26. Waɗannan alƙaluma sun rage asalin matsalar, saboda ba dukkan yara ba ne suke samun shiga makaranta ciki har da 'yan gudun hijira. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[469] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 Janairu 2020.
[470] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 Janairu 2020.
[471] "Keke-NAPEP" or "keke," mashin ne mai taya uku da yake aikin tasi, shi ne mafi sauqin abin hawa a garuruwan Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya.
[472] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 Janairu 2020.

Wata yarinya tana wanke tabarmar kwanciya a sansanin Bakasi, Maiduguri, Jihar Borno, 2019.
© Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradoɗ

Iyayen yara, da yaran da shugabannin al'umma a sansanoni uku da ke Monguno sun ce iyalai kaɗan ne ke iya biyan kuɗin abin hawa; ga tallafin jinƙai da ake ba su ba ya isa, wani lokacin kuma ya yi jinkiri, abin da ke nufin duk wani kuɗi da suka samu yana tafiya ne ga ababen biyan bukatun rayuwa, musamman abinci, kamar yadda za a gani nan gaba. Saro itace da sayar da shi shi ne babba daga cikin sana'o'i 'yan kaɗan da ake da su kuma ko shi ɗin ma na buƙatar tafiyar aƙalla awa ɗaya zuwa da wata awar a dawowa, wanda hakan na nufin shiga haɗarin harin Boko Haram. Yara waɗanda ke hannun mata ko waɗanda suke hannun kakanninsu da wuya su sami kuɗin abin hawa saboda karancin abubuwan buƙatun rayuwa.

Tafiya mai nisa zuwa makaranta a ƙafa yana da haɗari sosai, musamman ga yara, saboda haɗarin ababen hawa. A sansanin Muna Moforo, inda ake da mutane kusan 3000 'yan gudun hijira, babu makaranta a sansanin, 'yan makarantar firmare sai sun yi tafiya zuwa wani ƙauye da ke kusa. A 2019 wani mai keke [NAPEP] ya kaɗe wasu yara da za su tsallaka titi zuwa makaranta inda ya yi musu munanan ranuka, saboda haka, wasu iyayen yara suka fasa aika yaransu makaranta saboda tsoron irin haka.[473] Wani yaro ɗan shekara 11 a sansanin Muna Moforo ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa, "Ina aji 2 lokacin da muka zo sansanin 'yan gudun hijira. Daga nan na shiga makarantar Muna har na kai aji 5. Bara an kaɗe wata yarinya a hanya, sai na daina tafiya makarantar saboda haka. Gashi kuma ana buƙatar kayan inifam da kayan rubutu, dole muka daina tafiya."[474]

Kamar yadda ya faru ga wannan yaro ɗan shekara 11 a Muna Moforo, akwai wasu mastaloli masu yawa da suke jawo hana yara damar samun zuwa makaranta. Kashe kuɗi a kan abubuwan da suka shafi makarantar shi ne abu mai girma cikin abubuwan da suke kawo cikas ga karatun yara. Ko da yake, ana cewa karatun firamare kyauta ne a Nijeriya, akwai wasu abubuwan kashe da kuɗin a tattare da hakan, kamar unifam da kuɗin abinda hawa zuwa makaranta da littattafan rubutu da kuɗin ƙungiyar iyayen yara da malamai. A wasu sansanonin, gwamnatin Nijeriya da hukumomin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya da wasu ƙungiyoyin sun ɗan rage wannan giɓi ta hanyar bayar da inifam kyauta, ko kuma yadin da za a ɗinka inifam ɗin. Alal misali yaran da ke sansanonin Bakasi da Farm Centre kusa da Maiduguri sun ce an aba su inifam da jakar makaranta kyauta.[475] Ba abin mamaki da ya kansance a waɗannan sansanonin ne ake da yawan yara da suke makarantar firamare.[476] A wasu sansanonin ma har abinci ake bayarwa a makarantunsu kamar sansanin Dalori 1, inda rudunar sojojin sama na Nijeriya ke ba wa yara daffafen abinci.[477]

A sauran sansanonin kuwa a faɗin jihar Borno iyaye ke sayan inifam da sauran kayayyyakin makaranta. A watan Janairu na 2020 ƙungiyar OCHA ta rawaito cewa a sansanin Gubio "yara kimanin 1,300 sun daina zuwa

[473] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya da yara uku da kuma jami'an sansanin, Fabrairu 2020.
[474] Tattaunawar Amnesty International ta waya, Fabrairu 2020.
[475] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[476] Duba IOM, *DTM: Nigeria — Location Assessment — Round 30*, 7 Maris 2020, https://bit.ly/2SLƁur1
[477] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.

makaranta saboda babu inifam."[478] Iyaye da mariƙan yara da dama sun shaida wa Amnesty International cewa sun kasa kai 'ya'yansu makaranta, saboda wasu dalilai ciki har da rashin kuɗin inifam.[479] Ga waɗanda suke iya sayen inifam, tsadar kayan na rage musu ƙarfin sayen sauran kayayyakin bukatun rayuwa. Wata mata mai shekara 65 mariƙiyar wasu yara biyu jikokinta a sansanin Gubio ta ce ta biya naira 3000 (dalar Amurka 8) wajen sayen inifam ɗin kowanne yaro. Kafin haka sai da ta sayar da wani ɓangaren abincin da ake ba ta wato kimanin Naira 13,500 (Dalar Amurka 35) a wata; ta ce da ma abincin ba ya isar ta ita da jikokinta saboda sau biyu kaɗai suke cin abinci.[480]

MAKARANTAR SAKANDARE

Matsalar nisa da kashe kuɗi a kan makaranta ta shafi yara a kowanne matakin karatu a Arewa maso gabas, amma ya fi tasiri a kan yaran da suke son zuwa makarantun sankadare. Kuɗin makaranta da na abin hawa suna da yawa, kuma makarantun sakandare ba su da yawa musamman a kusa da wuraren 'yan gudun hijira – hakan ke sa sai yara sun tafi nesa. A jihar Borno, yara guda biyu ne kaɗai cikin yaran da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su, suke zuwa makarantar sakandare, sai wani saurayi guda ɗaya. Iyayen yara da sauran mariƙa da dama sun ce 'ya'yansu ba su kammala makarantar firamare ba, waɗanda suka gama ɗin ma yanzu dole sun dakata kafin su fara ta sakandare.

Wani yaro ɗan shekara 15 a sansanin Farm Centre, inda ake da mutum sama da 20,000 'yan gudun hijira, shi ma, kamar sauran wasu da dama, ya ce "makarantar da ke Farm Centre ta firamare ce, ni kuma na gama ta. Ina buƙatar na je ƙaramar sakandare, amma babu kuɗi. Ita ƙaramar sakadare ba a sansanin take ba, saboda haka har yanzu ban kara zuwa ba."[481] Wata mata mai shekara 55 da ke da jikoki uku a sansanin Teachers' village, inda ake da mutum sama da 16,700 ta ce "lokacin da muke Baga kafin mu gudu, [jikana ɗan shekara 12] yana aji 6 na firmare. A wannan sansani ya ɗau jarrabawa ya kammala. Yanzu watanni da dama bayan jarrabawar ya kamata a ce ya fara sakadare… amma babu kuɗi, akwai yara da yawa irinsa a Teachers' village."[482]

Yara da ke sansanonin gudun hijira da ke kewaye da Maiduguri, dole sai sun yi tafiya cikin gari, tafiyar kusan kilomita takwas zuwa da dawowa.[483] Karatu na yiwuwa ne kawai ga waɗanda za su iya ɗawainiyar biyan kuɗin abin hawa kullum, hakan kuwa iyalai 'yan gudun hijira kaɗan ne ke iyawa. Wani malami a Dalori 1, kilomita 4 a wajen Maiduguri, ya shaida wa Amnesty International a watan Janairu cewa wasu yara da su ka shirya zuwa makarantar sakadare sun zo sun roƙi malamai da su fara koyar da su, "Amma mun gaya musu cewa kwantiragin [malaman] ya ƙare… daga ƙaramar sakandare zuwa sama, dole ku je gari kafin ku sami makaranta. Gurin da nisa sosai, saboda haka dole sai sun hau keke-NAPEP… idan ba ka da kuɗin abin hawa, ba kai ba zuwa makaranta."[484]

Ko da inda aka sami yaran da suka shiga makarantar sakandare ma, to da dama suna rasa aji na tsawon kwananki saboda rashin kuɗin abin hawa. "Sau da dama ba na iya zuwa makaranta saboda rashin kuɗin abin hawa", inji wani yaro ɗan shekara 16 a sansanin Bakasi wanda yake ƙaramar makarantar Sakandare. "Ƙannena guda biyu ba sa zuwa makaranta. Suna zaune a gida suna ɗinka huluna" saboda su taimakawa iyali da abin biyan buƙatun rayuwa.[485] Sojoji suna tsare da mahaifin yaran da wani yayansu na tsawon shekaru, saboda haka mahaifiyarsu ce ke kula da su su shida a sansanin. Yaron ya ce yana ƙoƙarin yin ƙwadago a gonakin da ke kewaye da sansanin kuma idan ya samu yana biyan kuɗin makaranta da na abin hawa.[486]

Kamar abin da ya faru da wannan yaro ɗan shekara 16 a sansanin Bakasi, kashe kuɗi a kan makaranta a wajen iyalai da dama na nufin a tura yaro ɗaya ko biyu, zuwa makaranta, sauran kuma ana barin su a sansanin su riƙa samo ruwa da abinci da itacen girki, ko kuma sai a kai su makarantun adddini wato makarantun allo, inda ake ɗanka su a hannun wani malami ya riƙa kula da rainonsu. A wasu lokuta yaran ne ke barato kuɗi da abinci su kawo wa malamin.[487] Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18 a sansanonin Farm Centre, wanda mahaifinsa yake tsare a hannun sojoji tsawon shekaru biyar, ya ce wani yayansa ne ke biya masa

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478 OCHA, Fact Sheet: Gubio IDP Camp, Janairu 2020, shafi na 3, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_nga_gubio_idp_camp_factsheet_200119-2.pdf

479 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

480 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 23 Janairu 2020. Abin damuwa shi ne, a lokacin wannan tattaunawa katinta na karɓar abinci ya daina aiki kusan wata shida. Ta kai kukanta sau da dama wajen shugabannin sansanin da jami'an aikin jinƙai, waɗanda suka yi mata alƙawarin gyara amma bayan watanni har yanzu katin ba ya aiki. Tana da jikoki guda biyu amma suna dogara ne da 'yarta babba da ita ma take da 'ya'ya a sansanin.

481 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Janairu 2020.

482 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 12 Disamba 2019.

483 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

484 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.

485 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Janairu 2020.

486 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Janairu 2020.

487 Waɗannan makarantu a karan kansu, ba sa cika bukatar ilimin yara kamar yadda ƙasa da ƙasa ta gindaya a kundinta shafi na 73-74. For more on the almajiri system, Duba Hannah Hoechner, *Quranic Schools in Northern Nijeriya: Everyday Experiences of Youth, Faith, and Poverty* (Cambridge Uniɓersity Press, 2018); da maƙalar M.A. Yusha'u da wasu mai taken., "Problems and prospects of integrated almajiri education in northern Nigeria," *Scientific Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences*, vol. 2(3) (2013), shafi na 125-134.

kuɗin sakandare da inifam a ƙaramar makarantar sakandare da yake zuwa kuma kuɗin ba zai isa a kai ƙannensa makarantar ba:

> **A cewarsa, yayana ne yake biyan kuɗin makarantana da kuɗin dinkin inifam [da] na Keke-NAPEP; Naira 100 muke biya, 50 zuwa 50 dawowa.**
>
> **An kai ƙannena guda biyu makarantar allo… babu daɗi na ga makarantar allo kaɗai suke zuwa; wani lokaci idan ina dawowa daga makaranta nakan gan su suna bara. Idan na gan su nakan ji takaici, amma babu abinda zan iya yi, yayana kuma ya ce ba shi da isassun kuɗin da zai kai mu dukka makaranta, shi ya sa ya kai su can. Idan sun je bara, to suna kai wa malaman ne kuɗin. Ƙaramin ɗan shekara biyar, ba ya son zuwa… kullum yana dawowa da kuka.[488]**

Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta ji irin wannan labarin na aika kaɗan daga cikin yara zuwa makaranta a wajen kusan dukkan yara da iyaye 'yan gudun hijira da aka tattauna da su. Haka abin yake kusan shekara 10 ana wannan rikici. Da ma sanya yara a makarantar Boko yana baya sosai a jihar Borno, amma kai su makarantun allo abu ne daɗaɗɗe.[489]

Dukkan ƙungiyoyin agajin jinƙai na gida da waje a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya sun ce yanayin ya canja a shekaru biyar da suka gabata—a wani ɓangare saboda kamfe da ake yi game da muhimmancin ilimi—kuma yawancin iyaye suna so 'ya 'yansu su sami ilimin boko.[490] Wannan ra'ayi ya dace da ra'ayoyin da Amnesty International ta samu a tattaunawar da ta yi, inda iyaye suka yi ta nanata maganar babbar matsalarsu ta 'yan gudun hijira ita ce abinci da tsadar rayuwa da ɗawainiyar kashe kuɗin makaranta a matsayin abin da ke jawo tarnaƙi ga kai 'ya'yansu makaranta, tun ma kafin a musu tambaya a kan ilimi.[491]

Idan da akwai son ci gaba da kuma kula da harkar ilimi da yanzu an sami yadda yara 'yan gudun hijira za su riƙa samun karatu – musamman ma a manyan sansanonin da suka jima – ta hanyar kawo makarantun kusa da su da rage musu kashe kuɗi. Sai dai har yanzu a jihar Borno ana tauye wa yawancin yara 'yan gudun hijira haƙƙinsu na samun ilimin firamare saboda abubuwan da suke kawo tarnaƙi waɗanda aka ambata a sama. Waɗannan abubuwa suna tauye wa yara 'yancinsu na samun ilimi wanda za a yi ta ganin tasirinsa a shekaru masu zuwa.

5.3 AIKIN DOLE DOMIN TAIMAKON IYALAI RAYUWA

Yara da yawa da ke rayuwa a sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira ba sa zuwa makaranta ko suna rasa ajin karatu a kai a kai.[492] Da yawa dole suke aiki na tsawon kwanaki domin su taimaka wa iyalansu samun isasshen abinci da ruwa. Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya ta zama wani yankin da ake ayyukan jinƙai mai tattare da ƙalubale, ganin yadda wannan rikici yake da kuma irin hare-haren da Boko Haram ke kaiwa a kan hanyoyi da masu ba da agaji. Hukumomin Nijeriya sun taimaka ga girman ƙalubalen saboda yadda suke tunkarar abin ba daidai ba da kuma daƙushe ayyukan ƙungiyoyin jinƙai.[493] Sakamakon shi ne hauhawar ƙarancin abinci da ke sanya yara barin makaranta.

A wasu sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira, Hukumar kai Ɗaukin Gaggawa ta Nijeriya (wato NEMA) da takwararta ta jihar Borno (wato SEMA), suna jagorantar ba da tallafin abinci. Ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta sha tattaunawa da yara waɗanda suke daidai shekarun makaranta da mariƙansu aƙalla a huɗu daga cikin waɗannan sansanoni, kuma a dukkan tattaunawar an nuna ana fama da ƙarancin abinci kuma a wasu lokutan ana jinkirta kawo tallafi, wanda hakan ke haifar musu da dole suke zuwa su yi aikin karfi domin su taimaka wa iyayensu da kudin sayen abinci.

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[488] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Janairu 2020.
[489] Duba maƙalar Hannah Hoechner mai taken, *Ƙuranic Schools in Northern Nigeria. [Makarantun Allo a Arewacin Nijeriya]*.
[490] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[491]Yawancin tattaunawar da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta yi wani mai nazari ne na Global North ya yi a madadinta, abin da watakila ya kawo coge, saboda wasu da aka tambaya suna maida hankali a kan ilimi, ko kuma ba sa jin daɗin kushe ilimin boko, don su faɗi abin da suke jin cewa mai tambayar tasu ke son ya ji. Musamman ma ganin yadda ake kashe kuɗi a kan harkar ilimi da tallafin ƙasashen duniya a Arewa maso gabas da kuma yadda ake yawaita kamfe a kan muhimmancin ilimi, sai ake jin cewa idan mutum ya yi magana a kan ana ba wa ilimi muhimmanci kamar abu ne karɓaɓɓe a mu'amalance kuma akwai moriya.
[492]Duba rahoton hukumar IOM da NEMA, *Nijeriya – Rahoton Jadawali Gano Guraren Gudun Hijira na 30 (Disamba 2019)*, shafi na 26 (inda aka rawaito cewa kashi 65 cikin ɗari na sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira a jihar Borno, ƙasa da rabin yaran da suka kai shiga makaranta ne ke zuwa, ciki har da kusan kashi 14 cikin ɗari a guraren da suke da ƙasa da kashi 25 na yaran da suke zuwa makaranta; jadawalin ya rawaito cewa akwai adadi mai kama da wannan a wasu garuruwan da suke ba wa 'yan gudun hijira mafaka). Wannan alƙaluma ma ba su shafi yaran da aka yi musu rajista a makarantu amma ba sa iya zuwa a kai a kai.
[493] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da wakilan ƙungiyoyin jinƙai, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020, and tattaunawa ta waya, Maris 2020. Duba kuma rahoton Amnesty International mai taken, *"They betrayed us"{sun yaudare mu]*, shafi na 35-51 (inda aka nuna yadda gwamnati ta gaza da kuma hakan ke jawo yunwa a wasu sansanonin gudun hijira); da rahoton Human Rights Watch mai taken, "Nigeria: Army Restrictions Stifling Aid Efforts,"[ƙaidin sojoji yana daƙushe ayyukan jinƙai a Nijeriya.] 4 Maris 2020.

Nasir (ba sunan asali ba), shi ne babba namiji a gidansu, yana aikin ƙwadago a cikin Maiduguri domin ya taimaki iyayensa, maimakon ya sami zuwa makaranta a jihar Borno, Nijeriya, 2019. © Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradoɗ

Wata yarinya tana ɗibar gawayi a wani sansanin 'yan gudun hijira ranar 21 ga Afrilu 2019 a Maiduguri, Nijeriya. © Jean Chung/Getty Images

Alal misali wata dattijuwa mai shekara 68 a sansanin Farm Centre a wajen Maiduguri ta ce tana kula da Jikokinta uku ‘yan shekara biyar zuwa tara, waɗanda ‘yan Boko Haram suka kashe mahaifinsu. Da ita da yaran huɗu, hukumar NEMA na ba su shinkafa kilo 18 da wake kilo 10. Ya kamata rabon abincin ya kasance wata-wata, amma da ita da sauran waɗanda aka tattauna da su a sansanin Farm Centre sun ce ana samun jinkirin kwana 15 zuwa 30, wani lokacin ma fiye da haka. Sau biyu suke cin abinci a rana kuma duk da haka ba ya wuce musu rabin wata. Manyan jikokin nata guda biyu da suna makarantar firamare a sansanin, amma kakar tasu ta ce idan sun cinye ɗan abincin da aka ba su, a dole take ɗaukarsu su fita bara a kasuwa.[494]

Daga ƙarshe dai ta care jikokin nata daga makarantar ta kai su makarantar allo, inda suke bara, tace yanzu ba sa fama da yunwa sosai. “Saboda ƙarancin abinci, dole na tura su.” Inji ta. “Abin da muka fi damuwa da shi shi ne abinci. Muna fama da yunwa. Abincin da suke ba mu kaɗan ne, kuma ba a kawowa a kan kari. Da ina noma dawa (a ƙauye). Yanzu mun zama mabarata. Ina wahala. Jikokina ma suna wahala.”[495]

Amnesty International ta ji irin wannan koken na jinkirta kawo tallafin abinci a wasu manyan sansanoni guda uku inda hukumomin NEMA da SEMA suke kula da bayar da tallafi: wato sansanin Teachers’ village, inda ake da sama da mutum 16,000, da sansanin Bakasi, inda ake da mutum sama da 32,000 da sansanin Muna El-Badawy, inda ake da kusan mutum 40,000.[496] “Jikokina guda uku suna fita neman itacen girki maimakon zuwa makaranta.” Inji wani dattijo mai shekara 73 a sansani Muna El-Badawy, inda ya ƙara da cewa yanzu wata uku ke nan ba a kawo musu tallafin abinci ba “Da haka muke fama mu sami abinci.”[497]

Wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 14 wadda ta kai aji 6 lokacin suna Gwoza ta ce Boko Haram sun kashe mahaifanta gaba ɗaya; mahaifiyarta malamar makaranta ce. Yanzu yarinyar tana sansanin Bakasi tare da kakarta da sauran ‘yan’uwanta, kuma ba ta iya zuwa makaranta. Ta ce kullum misalin ƙarfe 8 na safe take zuwa ɗiban ruwa, tana ɗinkin hula domin ta taimaka a kan tallafin abinci da ake basu.[498]

Baya ga waɗannan matsaloli a sansanonin da hukumomin Nijeriya ke ba da tallafi, sojoji na ƙara daƙushe ƙoƙarin da ake na aikin jinƙai saboda tarnaƙi ta suke ƙara yi ga ƙungiyoyin ba da tallafi ciki har da hana su tafiya da kuma hana kawo musu man fetur.[499] Da abin ya yi muni sai suka rufe ofishin ƙungiyar Action Against Hunger da ta Mercy Corps a watan Satumba na 2019 a kan zargi marar tushe cewa suna taimaka wa Boko Haram.[500]

Wasu mutum biyu a sansanin Gidan Ruwa na Munguno sun faɗa wa Amnesty International cewa wata uku ke nan ba a basu tallafin abinci ba tun bayan da sojoji suka dakatar da ƙungiyar Action Against Hunger daga bayar da abinci, kuma da ma ita kaɗai ce wadda ke samar musu da tallafin abinci.[501] Da dama mutane sun cire ‘ya ’yansu daga makaranta a wancan lokacin, saboda su taimaka musu nemo itace da sayar da shi. Wani shugaba a sansanin Gidan Ruwa, wanda shi ma yana cikin waɗanda suka daina samun tallafi saboda dakatarwar, ya ƙiyasta cewa “ƙasa da kashi 50 ne na ‘ya’yanmu ke zuwa makaranta…’yan gudun hijira ne, saboda haka suna tunani ne na me za su ci, ina za a sami suturar da za su saka. Saboda wannan wahala, ba sa aika ‘ya’yansu makaranta”[502]

Abubuwa da dama da suka shafi yadda ake tunkarar ayyukan jinƙai a wasu lokutan suna sake ɓata sha’anin har ya shafi karantun yara.[503] Amnesty International ta tattauna da mutum 25 ‘yan gudun hijira daga sansanoni 6 da ba su sami tallafin abinci ba na tsawon watanni, kusan wata shida – saboda katinsu ya daina aiki. Sun ba da labarin yadda suka yi ta zuwa gurin shugabannin sansanonin da ofisoshin ƙungiyoyin, mako bayan mako suna ƙoƙarin a shawo kan lamarin amma sai dai a ce musu su yi haƙuri. Da alama matsalar ta fi shafar mata da tsofi, waɗanda suke cewa ana korar su idan sun ɗaga maganar a wajen jami’an sansanin.[504]

Wata dattijuwa mai shekarar 73 a sansanin Gubio, inda ake da mutane 30,000 ta ce tana kula da yara takwas. Yara uku ‘ya’yan wani ɗanta ne da ya rasu, amma mutuwarsa ba ta shafi wannan rikicin ba; da kuma biyar daga ƙannensa guda biyu da ‘yan Boko Haram suka kashe. Shida daga cikin yaran sun kai shiga

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494 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Janairu 2020.
495 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 Janairu 2020.
496 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
497 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 14 ga Disamba 2019.
498 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Janairu 2020.
499 Tattaunawar Amnesty International da masu aikin jinƙai, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020. Duba kuma rahoton Human Rights Watch, “Nijeriya: Army Restrictions Stifling Aid Efforts,” 4 ga Maris 2020.
500 Duba Nijeriyan Army HƘ, “Press release: Sabotage of the counter insurgency operations in the North East,” 19 Satumba 2019, https://www.facebook.com/354312648014400/posts/2164617166983930/; Action Against Hunger, “Nijeriya: Action against hunger forced to close its office in Maiduguri,” 19 Satumba 2019; Human Rights Watch, “Nijeriya: Army Restrictions Stifling Aid Efforts,” 4 Maris 2020.
501 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Janairu 2020.
502 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 Janairu 2020.
503 A wani rahoto a 2018, Amnesty International ta rawaito cewa “ko a sansanonin da ƙungiyoyin ba da agajin jinƙai na duniya ke ba da tallafi, shi ma ba ya isa .” Amnesty International, *“They betrayed us*,” shafi na 49.
504 Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

makaranta, amma babu wanda aka saka. Ko da yake wata ƙungiya ta zo ta yi mata rajista ita da iyalanta a watan Agustan 2019, amma har tsakiyar watan Disamba 2019 ba su sami wani tallafi ba. “Ina tafiya bara kuma wasu daga jikokina ma suna zuwa bara” inji ta. “Abin da muka samu, da shi muke cin abinci. Wani lokaci ba ma samo komai. Sai ‘yan jikokin su yi ta kuka amma babu abin da za su samu sai ruwa.”[505]

Su kansu yaran da aka yi musu ragista a makaranta, tsananin ƙuncin da ake ciki da buƙatar da suke da ita ta yin aiki kafin su sami abinci, yana sa su kasa zuwa makaranta suna rasa darusa. Wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 7 da ke aji na 2 a firamare a sansanin Farm Centre, wadda take wajen kakarta saboda Boko Haram sun kashe mahaifinta, ta ce tana zuwa makaranta da sassafe, amma wasu lokutan da zarar rana ta ɗago ana cikin aji sai ta fita ɗiban ruwa da itacen girki, kuma ba ta komawa.[506]

5.4 TSAREWAR SOJOJI

Kamar yadda aka ambata a Babi na 3, sojoji sun tsare dubunnan ‘yan mata da samari ciki har da yara ƙanana sosai, saboda wannan rikici. Wasu yaran an tsare su na tsawon makonni ko watanni, wasu har na tsawon shekaru. Tsawon lokacin da yaran ke tsare, ba su da damar samun karatu.[507] Har wa yau sojojin sun tsare gwamman dubunnan mutane maza da mata, yawanci ba tare da haƙƙi ba, kuma hakan na shafar rayuwar ‘yan’yansu ta yadda ba za su iya zuwa makaranta ba, har yanzu kuma gwamnati ta kasa rage tsananin tasirin hakan.

A tsakanin watan Yuli na 2018 da Maris na 2020, sojojin Nijeriya sun saki yara sama da 500 daga inda suke tsare da su.[508] Tantancewar da sojojin ke yi a wasu wurare a bakin daga tana rage yadda ake tsare yara ba kamar shekararun baya ba (duba babi 3.1). Wannan ci gaba ne mai kyau.

Har yanzu, mafiya yawa daga cikin dubunnan ‘yan mata da samari da aka tsare a lokacin wannan rikicin an danne musu haƙƙinsu na samun ilimi. Babu ɗaya daga cikin tsofin waɗanda aka tsare a Kainji da ya sami damar karatu a can. A wani ɗan lokaci kafin 2017 wani malami da aka tsare a Barikin Giwa, wasu lokuta yana koya wa yaran da ke tsare haruffa da lambobi a cikin cunkusasshe kurkukunsu; daga baya aka kai shi babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri.[509] Bayan an sauya masa waje, wasu yara kaɗan sun ce wasu lokuta sojojin na zaɓar wani daga cikin waɗanda aka tsare, yana koya musu. Babu wata alama da ke nuna cewa wanda aka zaɓar ya koyar yana da takardun shaidar aikin koyarwa, kuma yaran sun ce ba kullum ake koyarwar ba, wani lokaci ma ana dakatarwa na tsawon lokaci.[510] Har cikin yaran da aka tsare na tsawon shekaru, babu ɗaya da cikinsu da ya sami wadataccen ilimi kamar yadda Kundin Dokokin ‘Yancin Yara ya nuna.

Waɗannnan yara suna baya sosai kuma hukuma ce ta yi sanadin hakan, kuma a dukkan misalan da ƙungiyar Amnesty International ta tattara bayanai a kansu, babu wani mataki da gwamnati ta ɗauka – ko da na gwaji ne – domin ta gyara abin da ta ɓata. Wani saurayi ɗan shekara 18 a Maiduguri ya ce da yana aji 3 ne a ƙaramar sakandare lokacin da aka kama shi a 2014. Ya shafe sama da shekara biyar a tsare a Barikin Giwa da Kainji da sansanin Safe Corrodor kafin a sake shi a 2019. “Mun fito, amma yanayin babu daɗi,” inji shi. “Ina so na koma makaranta na ci gaba da karatu, sai dai babu taimako daga wajen kowa…ina zaune a gida ina neman aikin yi. Babu kuɗin zuwa makaranta.”[511]

Haka ma wata yarinya ‘yar shekara 15 ta kai aji 1 a ƙaramar sakadare ta Islamiyya, inda ake koyarwa har da boko, kafin a kama ta a Maiduguri a 2014. Ta shafe shekara biyar a hannun sojoji ba tare da an tuhume ta da wani laifi ba. A watan Janairu na 2020 ta ce tana so ta koma makaranta ta zama mai aikin jinya. “Ina so na koma Islamiyyarmu.” inji ta. “amma mahaifina ya rasu [lokacin ina tsare]. Ban san wa zai taimake ni ba. Mahaifiyata ba za ta iya ba.”[512]

A wasu ƙasashe da ke fama da rikici, har da wasu na Afrika ta Yamma, ana mayar da hankali ga koyar da yaran da suke baya sosai a wani tsari na gaggawa domin su tarar da abokansu, don haka ana gaggauta karatun nasu ta yadda za su iya gama firamare a rabin shekara ko ma ƙasa da haka.[513] Amnesty

[505] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Disamba 2019.
[506] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 ga Janairu 2020. Yara qanana daga iyalan da ke fama da rashin abinci wani lokaci suna rasa aji ba wai don sun je aiki ba ne, a’a, yunwar ce ba za ta bar su su iya mayar da hankali ga darasin ba, sai suka karaya da tafiya makarantar. Inji wani dattijo mai shekara 65 a sansanin Monguno. Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 20 Janairu 2020.
[507] One partial eɗception is the adult literacy classes in Safe Corridor, as detailed in Chapter 4.
[508] Domin ƙarin bayani a kan sakin da sojoji ke yi duba hashiya ta 163.
[509] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2016, Afrilu 2017, and Afrilu 2019.
[510] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Afrilu 2019, Disamba 2019, and Janairu 2020.
[511] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 13 Disamba 2019.
[512] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 20 Janairu 2020.
[513] Duba, alal misali, UNICEF and Liberia Ministry of Education, *Evaluation of the Accelerated Learning Programme in Liberia – Final Report*, Nuwamba 2011; da rahoton The Pierson Institute mai taken, *Accelerated Education Programs in crisis and conflict*, 2016; da na

International ta tattauna da yara 'yan shekara 8 zuwa 10 waɗanda ba su taɓa zuwa makaranta ba da wasu samari da suka daina zuwa makaranta tun a firamare, yawanci saboda 'yan Boko Haram sun ƙwace ƙauyukansu kuma sun shafe lokaci a hannun sojoji. Ratar shekaru da ke tsakaninsu da 'yan ajinsu na iya sawa su karaya su daina zuwa makaranta ko da an rage wasu abubawan da ke kawo tarnaƙi ga ilimi. Koda yake akwai irin tsarin ilimin gaggawa a Arewa maso gabas wanda Tarayyar Turai ta tallafa wa a tsakiyar shekarar 2019 domin ya kai ga yara 18,000 ƙari a kan na da, har yanzu dai yawansu bai taka kara ya karya ba, idan aka yi la'akari da girman lamarin.[514] Babu ɗaya daga cikin yara ko iyayen da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su da ya san akwai wannan shirin.

Yara da dama da Amnesty International ta tattauna da su, sun ce ci gaba da tsare iyaye – musamman ma mahaifi – ita ce babbar matsalar dake daƙile karatun yara. Hukumomin a jihar Borno sun buɗe makaranta domin marayu, kuma a bainar jama'a ana bayyana makarantar da cewa ta "waɗanda suka faɗa haɗarin Boko Haram ce."[515] 'Ya 'yan waɗanda suka mutu saboda hare-haren sojoji ko waɗanda ake tsare da su ba tare da haƙƙi ba, zai zama ba su cancanta da shiga ba. Har yanzu laƙabin makarantar dai an tsuke shi ne, saboda yawanci a Arewa maso Gabas inda iyaye maza su ne uwa-uba a gida, yara 'yan gudun hijira da ke hannun iyaye ko kakanni mata su ma suna cikin haɗarin rashin makaranta saboda dole suke fita ƙwadago domin tallafa wa iyalansu, kamar yadda aka ambata a sama.

5.5 DANNE WA YARAN DA KE MAKARANTA HAƘƘIN SAMUN KARATU

Ko ga yaran da suke zuwa makaranta, hukumomin Nijeriya ba sa sauke nauyin da ke kansu na ba su wadataccen ilimi ba saboda rashin zuwan malamai makaranta, ga yawan yara a aji da rashin wadatattun kayan aikin koyarwa a wasu makarantun sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira. Idan iyaye sun ga rashin kyawun karatun da ake ba wa 'ya 'yansu, sai su daina tura su makaranta, musamman ma ganin yadda samun abinci yake da wuya.

MALAMAN DA BA SA ZUWA AIKI

A tattaunawar Amnesty International ta yi da yara da mariƙansu da jami'an makaranta a wasu sansanoni, mutane da yawa sun koka da ƙarancin malamai da rashin zuwan wasu malamai makarantar.

Alal misali, wani malami a Dalori 1, inda ake da 'yan gudun hijira sama da mutum 19,000, ya ce malamai 10 ne kaɗai aka turo makarantar da take da yara sama da 1,200.[516] Malamin, tare da wasu shugabannin sansanin sun ce da akwai ƙarin malamai 12, amma tallafin da wata ƙungiya ke bayarwa na biyansu ya ƙare a watan Disamba 2019.[517] "Ko lokacin da ake da malamai 22, da ƙyar muke kula da yaran" inji malamin saboda yawan ɗalibai a aji, wanda hakan, a cewarsa da ta wasu daban, ana samun yara 54 ko fiye a aji tun ana da malamai 22.[518]

Abu mafi muni shi ne, a cikin malamai goman da ake da su ɗin ma a halin yanzu, da dama ba sa zuwa makarantar. "A mako guda suna zuwa sau biyu ko uku", inji malamin. "Wasu suna zuwa da safe, sai su tafi bayan sun rubuta sunansu, ba za ka sake ganin su ba. Kaɗan ne suke zuwa kullum."[519] Wata yarinya a aji 3, wadda ta ce tana so ta yi aiki a ƙungiyoyin sa-kai in ta girma, ta bayyana cewa: "Ba sa koyar da mu a koda yaushe. Wata rana in mun zo makaranta sai dai mu yi ta wasa, saboda babu malami… malami ɗaya ne yake zuwa kullum. Malaman da ba sa zuwa kullum sun fi masu zuwa yawa."[520]

Lokacin da Amnesty International ta ziyarci sansanin Dalori 1, a ƙarshen watan Janairu na 2020, Malamai biyu ne kaɗai ke makarantar. Wani malami ya bayyana irin ƙalubalen da rashin zuwa malaman ke jefa su:

> **Muna tattara yaran ne a wasu azuzuwa mu fara koyar da su. Wani lokaci za ka sami an haɗa yara 'yan aji 1 da na 2 da na 3 a aji guda. Idan ba ka tara su dukka a aji guda ba, sauran sai su fara wasa kuma sai**

Save the Children, *Accelerated education programming (AEP): Children, families, teachers and educational stakeholders' experiences of AEP in Uganda*, Fabrairu 2019.

[514] Duba rahoton Tarayyar Turai, "EU supports education in Boko-Haram hit region of Nigeria," 1 Yuli 2019; da rahoton Hukumar USAID ta Nijeriya, *Education Crisis Response – Final Report*, Disamba 2017.

[515] Rahoton Conor Gaffey, "Boko Haram: 23,000 orphans in Nigeria to get free education," a mujallar *Newsweek*, 8 Fabrairu 2016. Duba kuma rahoton Al Jazeera, "Nigeria's 'mega schools' for Boko Haram victims," 2 Yuni 2019.

[516] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.

[517] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.

[518] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.

[519] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.

[520] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.

> **su ɗauke wa na aji hankali. Don haka, idan malamai huɗu ne suka zo a rana sai mu sa yaran a azuzuwa guda huɗu.[521]**

Ɗaya malamin shi ma ya bayyana cewa ƙarancin malamai ita ce babbar matsalar ilimi, ya ƙara da cewa akwai yara sama da 100 a aji guda. Ga yadda ya bayyana matsalar; " A matsayinka na uba, kana gani malamai 22 [da] suna zuwa su koyar, sai suka daina zuwa [yanzu] wani lokaci ko malamai 10 ba sa zuwa, saboda haka sai [iyayen] suka daina turo 'ya'yansu."[522]

Wasu mutane ma a sauran sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira sun bayyana irin wannan matsala ta rashin zuwan malamai. A sansanin Bakasi na Maiduguri, wani yaro ɗan shekara 13 a aji 4 ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa, "Wani lokaci (malaman) suna zuwa, wani lokaci kuma ba sa zuwa. Idan ba su zo ba, sai mu zauna haka kawai har sai an tashi. Yawanci sau uku ko huɗu suke zuwa a mako."[523] Wasu yara ma a makarantar sun ce idan malami bai su zo ba, yaran na ci gaba da zama a aji har sai maigadin makarantar ya zo ya ce malamai ba za su zo ba, sai ya kulle makarantar.[524]

Wani uba mai shekara 38 da yake da 'ya'ya 3 'yan makaranta a sansanin Gidan Ruwa na Manguno shi ma ya shaida wa Amnesty International cewa, "Akwai ranakun da suke zuwa makaranta, amma malaman ba sa zuwa ko kuma su zo latti. Akwai ranakun da suke zuwa ma sai malaman su ce musu, 'A yau babu karatu, ku koma gida.' Aƙalla duk mako suna dawowa gida sau ɗaya ba tare da an yi karatu ba."[525] Haka ma wasu iyaye da dama a sansanonin Monguno sun yi irin wannan ƙorafin, kamar yadda wasu shugabannin al'umma da ke yawan kai ziyara makarantun da ke ƙarƙashin ikonsu suna ganin yara suna wasa a waje saboda ƙarancin malamai ko kuma rashin zuwansu a ranar.[526]

A wasu ƙananan hukumomi, aƙalla, gwamnatin jihar Borno ta fahimci matsalar ta rashin zuwan malamai. A watan Disamba na 2019, gwamnan jihar Borno Babagana Umara Zulum, ya sanar, a wata ziyarar aiki da ya kai Bama, cewa, "Ya kai ziyara makarantun firamare takwas kuma ya gano cewa a cikin malamai 300 da suke aiki a makarantun, bai fi 100 ne ke zuwa kullum ba." Gwamnan ya ba da umarnin a dakatar da wadanda ake zargin sun shafe shekara ba su je makaranta ba, kuma za a ɗauki sabbin malamai aiki.[527]

Wasu jami'an bayar da agajin jinƙai da wasu wakilan ƙungiyoyin sa-kai sun ce babban dalilin da ke sa malamai ba sa zuwa makaranta shi ne rashin tsaro a wurare kamar Bama, saboda hare-haren da ake kaiwa a kusa. Yawanci malaman da ba sa zuwa makaranta a Bama su ma 'yan gudun hijira ne, yawanci a Maiduguri.[528] Rashin tsaro a faɗin jihar Borno, da kuma tarihin Boko Haram da aka sani na kai hare-hare a makarantu, shi ne ake jin dalilin rashin zuwan malaman. Amma wannan ba zai zama dalili ba, idan aka yi la'akari da makarantun da ke guraren da Boko Haram ba sa kai hare-hare a-kai-a-kai kamar a Maiduguri da kewaye. Dole hukumomi su fara aikin samar da yanayi mai kyau ga malamai kuma a ɗauki wasu malamai aiki da sake horar da su saboda a rage cunkoso a aji, sannan a samar sa tsaro a kare makarantu daga hare-hare, a riƙa kuma bibiyar aikin malaman ciki har da rashin zuwansu.

ƘARANCIN KOYARWA

Baya ga rashin zuwan malamai, ɗalibai da iyayen yara da dama sun nuna takaicinsu game da ƙarancin koyarwa a makarantu da yawa, musamman waɗanda ke koyar da 'yan gudun hijira. Matsalar ba wai ta manhaja ba ce, sai dai ta cunkoson yara a aji da rashin ƙwararrun malamai da rashin bibiyar aikin malaman da duba aikin makarantun, duk da cewa ana cikin yanayin mai cike da ƙalubale.[529] A mafiya yawan lokuta darussan da ake bayarwa suna kasa cimma muradun Kundin 'Yancin Yara wanda ya ce lalle ilimi "a tsara shi yadda….zai samar da ci gaban yaro da mutuntakarsa da kyautata abin da ƙwaƙwalwarsa da jikinsa zasu iya yi."[530]

Wata yarinya 'yar shekara 10 da ke sansanin Muna El-Badawy, wadda kuma ke son zama mai aikin jinya, ta bayyana cewa:

> **Abin da kawai suke koya mana a makaranta shi ne ABCD da ƙirgen 123. Ba ma karatu a makarantar, yaran kawai suna zuwa ne a yi ta wasa. Lokacin da nake ƙauye a makaranta, muna karatu sosai, suna**

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[521] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.
[522] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 Janairu 2020.
[523] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 22 Janairu 2020.
[524] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019 da Janairu 2020.
[525] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 Janairu 2020.
[526] Tattaunawar Amnesty International da mariƙan yaran da suka kai shiga makaranta da wasu shugabannin al'umma 2, 19 and 20 Janairu 2020.
[527] Duba rahoton Abdulkareem Haruna, "Borno governor suspends 200 'absentee' teachers," a jaridar *Premium Times* (Nijeriya), 10 Disamba 2019.
[528] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, Disamba 2019.
[529] Domin ƙarin bayani a kan aikin bibiyar makarandu da duba aikinsu, Duba Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), *Minimum standards for education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*, 2010, shafi na 35-49, 74-102.
[530] CRC, art. 29.

koya mana lissafi, Tarawa da ɗebewa da yadda za mu iya karatu, amma a nan daga ABCD sai 123 kullum, ba sa koya mana yadda ake rubuta kalma… Ba na jin daɗin makarantar, ina so su riƙa koyar da mu sosai.[531]

Wani malami a sansanin Dalori 1 ya tabbatar da girman matsalar, inda ya ce da yawa daga cikin malaman da suke koyarwa da 'yan gudun hijira su ma makarantar sakandare kaɗai suka kammala. Za ka ga malami yana koyar da yara 'yan aji 6, sai ka ga yana koyar da su yadda ake rubuta kalmomi masu harafi uku saboda shi ma abin da ya sani kenan. Ilimin da (yaran) ke samu mai rauni ne ƙwarai da gaske. Idan mun ga ɗalibi mai ƙwazo sai mu ce iyayensa su cire shi su kai sakandare."[532] Kamar yadda aka ambata a sama, da dama daga cikin iyalai 'yan gudun hijira ba sa iya ɗaukar ɗawainiyar kashe kuɗin da ke tattare da kai yara makarantar sakandare wadda yawainci tana nesa.

Lokacin da wakilin Amnesty International ya ziyarci makarantar Dalori 1, wani yaro ɗan shekara 12 a aji 4 ya nuna masa takardunsa na rubutu kuma ya ce, "Kawai suna faɗa mana mu juyi abin da suka rubutu ne a allo, amma ba sa faɗa mana me muka juya. Ba zan iya karanta abin da na rubuta ba a wancan shafin. Na san abin da ke wannan shafin yadda ake rubuta wasu abubuwa ne, amma ba zan iya tuna mene ne ba."[533]

Wasu iyaye da mariƙan yara, sun shaida wa Amnesty International cewa sun cire 'ya'yansu daga makaranta bayan sun ji yadda suke ɓata lokaci, wasu iyaye da shugabannin al'umma sun je makarantun da kansu kafin su cire 'ya'yansu nasu. Wani mahaifin wata yarinya 'yar shekara 10 a sansanin Gidan Ruwa na Manguno ya ce ya yi mata ragista a wata makarantar 'yan gudun hijira a cikin gari, kuma yana tabbatar da cewa kullum ta tafi makarantar, domin har yana ware wuni kuɗi a cikin kuɗin abinci da ake ba su ya ba ta kuɗin abin hawa zuwa makaranta. Sai dai yarinyar ta sha zuwa ta ce min "wai ba a koya musu komai a makaranta, wasa kawai suke zuwa su yi. Ta ce min kullum tana zuwa ne ta zauna kawai a benci ba tare da wani malami ya shiga ajinsu ba."[534] Daga ƙarshe dai uban ya cire 'yar sa daga makarantar.

Yara kenan suna zaune a taburin makarantar firamare ta Kaleri a jihar Borno a 2019. 'Yan Boko Haram sun kai hari yankin sau da dama.
© Mohammed Abdulsamad / The Walking Paradoɗ

[531] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 18 ga Janairu 2020.
[532] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[533] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 24 ga Janairu 2020.
[534] Tattaunawar Amnesty International, 19 ga Janairu 2020.

6. KAMMALAWA DA SHAWARWARI

> **“Da na tuna abin da aka yi min, sai na ga zalunta ta aka yi. Sun tsare ni har shekara bakwai. Sa’a na ci kawai na rayu. Sojoji sun kai ni can na mutu ne. Babu wanda ya zo ya ce min abin da aka yi min bai dace ba…Mutane sun karaya, wa ya san abin da za su yi nan gaba.”**
>
> Wani yaro ɗan shekara 17 yana tuna zamansa na sama da shekara shida a tsare a Kainji da ma sansanin sauya tunani. Ya ce bai taɓa shiga Boko Haram ba kuma yana zuwa makarantar firamare da safe sannan ya yi aiki da yamma lokacin da aka kama shi.[535]

Shekaru goma na rikicin sun jefa mutane da al’ummomi cikin damuwa, rikicin ya ƙi ci ya ƙi cinyewa, cikin ƙanƙanin lokaci sai mutane su zama ‘yan gudun hijira na tsawon shekaru. ‘Yan Boko Haram da sojoji duk sun aikata laifukan yaƙi da na take haƙƙin ɗan Adam kuma yara su abin ya fi shafa.

Aƙidar Boko Haram da dabarun yaƙinta sun jawo kai hari ga yara da makarantu da yawan sace ‘yan mata da samari. Maimakon sojojin Nijeriya su kare yaran tare da tallafa musu farbaɗowa daga damuwar da suke ciki sai kawai su sake rikita yanayinsu ta hanyar aikata musu wasu laifukan. Yara a faɗin yankin sun bayyana yadda damuwarsu ke hauhawa.

Yara da yawa suna kallo aka kashe iyayensu da ‘yan’uwansu. Da dama an sace su na tsawon shekaru, kuma an tilasta musu zama mayaƙa ko “matan aure.” Suna cikin haɗarin kisa idan sun nemi gudu, amma in sun gudo sai sojoji su tsare su a kurkukun da yake kamar an tsara shi don kisa saboda mummunan yanayin da ake da shi a wajen. Har yanzu akwai mutane a garƙame a irin waɗannan kurkukun. Yara da yawa sun ga yadda ‘yan’uwansu suka mutu don matsananciyar yunwa wadda su ma suke fama da ita. Suna son zuwa makaranta amma ba dama. Yara da dama sun fuskanci duk waɗannan matsalolin ba wai guda ɗaya kawai ba.

Ya kamata gwamnatin Nijeriya ta gaggauta gyara yanayin. Gwamnatin tarayya da sojoji na buƙatar su daina tsare mutane ba bisa ƙa’ida ba, kuma su gane cewa tsare yara yana dacewa ne kaɗai a matsayin mataki na ƙarshe. Ana buƙatar ganin an hukunta waɗanda suka kula da aikin azabtarwa da kisan kai a wuraren tsare mutane. Akwai buƙatar a ƙara kuɗaɗen da gwamnati take sawa a fannin ilimi ta kuma ɗauki ƙwaƙƙwaran matakin ganin cewa an kawar da duk wasu ababen za su hana yara samun ilimi. Bayan haka gwamnati na buƙatar sauke nauyi da ke kanta na kare lafiya da kyautata tunani da gyaran mu’amalar yara, da suka haɗa da mata, waɗanda suka sha fama lokacin wannan rikici a hannun Boko Haram da sojojin Nijeriya.[536]

Zuciyoyin mutane a kaɗe suke a Arewa maso gabas. Boko Haram ta tafka ta’asa ga iyalai da al’ummomi ta

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[535] Tattaunawarƙungiyar Amnesty International ranar 13 gaDisamba, 2019.
[536] CRC, art. 39.

hanyar munanan hare-hare. Mutane da dama, musamman a jihar Borno da arewa maso gabashin jihar Adamawa, har yanzu suna cikin haɗari. A waɗannan yankunan mutane a tsorace suke da junansu – mata ne ko maza, yara ko manya – duk ana zargin su da alaƙa da Boko Haram. Yawaita kame da sojoji ke yi ba bisa ƙa'ida ba ya jawo tsangwama ga yara da sauran mutane da ba su da wata alaƙa da Boko Haram ko aikata wani laifi. Idan gwamnati ta fito ta yarda ana aikata waɗannan laifuka, kamar yadda aka gani a maganar yaron nan na sama, to abin zai yi ma'ana sosai.

Irin shirin da sojoji ke yi na sauya tunani da aka fi sani da Safe Corridor – wanda a cewar sojojin an yi shi ne don tsoffin 'yan Boko Haram – abu ne mai kyau, sai dai har yanzu da sauran rina a kaba tunda waɗanda ake tsarewa ba su da damar ƙalubalantar tsarewar tasu, ba su da damar ɗaukar lauya, kuma ba a tuhumar su balantana a yanke musu hukuncin aikata wani laifi. A yanzu da ake gudanar da shi, wannan tsari ba ya amfanar waɗanda aka yi shi domin su. Da yawan mutane da yaran da ke wajen Sauyi Tunani a wajen garin Gombe, laifinsu shi ne sun zauna a yankin da jami'an Nijeriya suka janye saboda tsoron hare-haren Boko Haram; ko kuma an sace su a garuruwansu. Abu ne sananne cewa masu tallafa wa tsarin safe corridor ba za su amince da tsare mutane na tsawon lokaci ba, kuma ga rashin bin ka'ida.

Manyan abubuwa da tsarin sauyin tunani na safe corridor yake yi, musamman kamar karatun manya da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala ya kamata su shafi waɗanda ma ba a tsare su ba. Kuma tsarin ya shafi dukkan jinsi kamar yadda ya kamata a dukkan tsare-tsare na tallafa wa mutane da al'ummar da abin ya shafa. Yadda abin ke shafar mutane na iya banbanta daga wani zuwa wani, amma a wannan rikici mata sun fuskanci wahala kamar yadda maza suka sha. Sai dai yawancin tsare-tsaren tallafi sun fi shafar maza yara da manya, su kuma tsare-tsaren da suka shafi mata yara da manya ba su da yalwar da tsarin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor ke da shi. Hakan na ƙara faɗaɗa rashin daidaito da ake da shi a Arewa maso gabas.

Idan aka ci gaba da irin wannan mataki na rashin mutunta haƙƙin ɗan Adam, to Nijeriya na gab da rasa jinsin yara maza da mata. Amma in aka maida hankali a ilimin yara da shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala, to za a buɗe wata sabuwar hanyar ci gaba a Arewa maso gabas.

6.1 SHAWARWARI

GA GWAMNATIN TARAYYAR NIJERIYA

A ƊAUKI NAUYIN KARE HAKKIN YARAN DA AKA TSARE

- A saki dukkan yaran da ake tsare da su a barikin Giwa da Kainji da Babban Gidan Yarin Maiduguri da Sansanin Sauyin Tunani na Safe Corridor da ma dukkan wajen tsare mutane, har fa sai in sun kai shekarun da za a iya gurfanar da su a gaban kotu, kamar yadda dokar ƙasa da ƙasa ta amince; ko kuma ana da ƙwaƙƙwaran dalilin tuhumar su da wani laifi da aka yarda da shi a dokar ƙasa da ƙasa; in ba kuma wata kotu ce tace a tsare su na wucin-gadi ba, ko kuma ana tsare da su ne cikin mutunci a wani wajen da ba na soji ba;
- A tabbatar da cewa dukkkan waɗanda ake tsare da su an gurfanar da su a wata kotu 'yantacciya ta farar hula, kuma a ba su damar ɗaukar lauya dan ƙalubalantar tsarewar tasu;
- A ɗauki matakin ganin cewa ba a tsare yara ba har sai in hakan ne matakin ƙarshe ne da yafi dacewa;
- A tabbatar cewa yanayin wuraren tsare mutane, musamman yara da ake hana musu walwala an kyautata shi kuma ya dace da dokar da ƙasa da ƙasa;
- A tabbata duk wanda aka tsare ya sami haƙƙinsa na kiwon lafiya da isasshen abinci da ruwan sha da duk wani abin da yake buƙata, ya kuma sami damar ganawa da iyalansa; da kuma lura da haƙƙin da ya shafi yara da 'yan mata;
- A tabbatar an samar da cikakkiyar rajista, wadda za ake sabunta ta, ta dukkan mutanen da aka kama aka tsare saboda wannan rikicin kuma ta kasance iyalai da lauyoyin na tsaren suna iya duba ta. Dole ne rajistar ta ƙunshi bayanan waɗanda aka tsare da gari da sunan wajen tsari da sunan waɗanda suka yi kamen da dalilin kamen da kwanan watan da aka yi kamen da na tsarewar da sake musu waje. Kuma waɗanda suka mutu a tsare, a faɗi rana da wuri da dalilin mutuwa;
- Nan take a rufe duk wani wajen tsaro da ba na hukuma ba, ya haɗa kuma da duk wani wajen da sojoji ke tsare mutane da doka ba ta amince ba da sauran sansanonin tsare mutane wanda ke cike

da rashin tausayi ko kuma rashin bin ƙa'idar tsare mutane da azabtarwa da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa. Kodai a saki duk na tsaren ko kuma a yi gaggawar kai su kotun farar hula;

- A tabbatar an samar da kayan kariya a Sansanin Sauya Tunani na Safe Corridor domin masu koyan sana'a, kuma ya kasance ba tilasta musu aka yi ba, musamman waɗanda aka kai su ba tare da wata kotu ta yanke musu hukunci ba.
- A tabbatar za a iya ziyartar dukkan wuraren tsare mutane a-kai-a-kai haka kuma a ba wa Hukumar Kare Hakkin ɗan Adam ta Ƙasa damar kai ziyarar ba-zata, sannan a ba wa na tsaren damar faɗar albarkacin bakinsu ba tare da tsangwama ba;
- Kuma a bar jami'an Majalisar Dinkin Duniya da na sauran ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa da na Nijeriya su riƙa kai wa sansanonin ziyarar ba-zata domin duba duk wuraren don ganin ko ana tsare da yara.

A TABBATAR DA ADALCI DA BIYAN DIYYA DA DAINA SAƁA KA'IDA

- A tabbatar da cewa 'yan Boko Haram da ake zargin sun tafka ta'asa da laifukan yaƙi da sauran laifukan keta haddin ɗan Adam an bincike su kuma idan an sami ƙwararan dalilai an gurfanar da su a gaban kotu mai adalci.
- A tabbatar da cewa sojojin da ake zargin sun tafka ta'asa da laifunkan yaƙi da sauran laifukan keta haddin ɗan Adam an bincike sun kuma idan an sami ƙwararan dalilai an gurfanar da su a gaban kotu mai adalci kuma ba hukuncin kisa. A kuma binciki manyan jami'an soji da ke kula da wuraren tsari kamar gidan yarin Bama da Barikin Giwa da Sansanin Soji na Kainji saboda saɓa ƙa'ida musamman ga haƙƙoƙin yara. A tabbatar an ba wa shaidu damar ba da shaida a kowacce sharia ba tare da tsoron ɗaukar fansa ba.
- A fitar da rahoton Kwamitin Bincike na Shugaban Ƙasa na Kare Haƙƙin ɗan Adam da Bin Dokokin Yaƙi ga 'yan ƙasa su gani.
- A ba wa duk waɗanda abin ya shafa haƙƙinsu na gaskiya, da adalci da diyya, a kuma tabbatar an yi shari'a a bainar jama'a kuma a ba da dama mai ma'ana ga waɗanda abin ya shafa a yi musu shari'a ta adalci da biyan diyya.
- A kafa wani shiri na biyan diyya da tattaunawa da ƙungiyoyi da al'ummomin da abin ya shafa, kuma a ba da fifiko ga cin zarafin yara a bisa sauran mutane. A nemi shawarwarin masana don cin ribar biyan diyya ga yara mata da maza, bayan haka a tsara yadda rabon diyyar zai kai ga kowa har ga yara masu nakasa.

A BA DA DAMAR SAMUN ILIMI A AREWA MASO GABAS

- Gwamnatin Tarayya ta tabbatar ta haɗa kai da ma'aikatun ilimi na jahohi da ƙananan hukumomi da masu tallafi na ƙasa da ƙasa don ganin an daina karɓar kuɗin makaranta a makarantun firamare da ƙananan makaratun sakandire don ya dace da dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa da ma waɗanda suka shafi kare haƙƙin ɗan Adam a Afirka ta yamma saboda la'akari da ƙaranci ko rashin kayan more rayuwa ga 'yan gudun hijira a Arewa maso gabas. A haɗa gwiwa da jihohi da ƙananan hukumomi don samar da tallafin hanyoyin isa ga makarantun;
- Gwamnatin tarraya ta ƙara kuɗi a kasafinta na ilimi kuma a ba da fifiko ga jahohin Arewa maso gabas saboda ƙalubalen da suka fuskanta na rashin yara a makaranta, musamman a jihar Borno;
- A cire duk wani ƙuƙumi da ƙa'ida da aka sa wa ƙungiyoyin ba da tallafin jinƙai da suke aiki a Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya saboda taimakon da suke yi na kyautata rayuwar 'yan gudun hijira da rage musu nauyin amfani da 'ya'yansu wajen neman abinci.
- A tallafa wa jahohi da ƙananan hukumomi don ganin an sami kyakkyawar kula da makarantu, da suka haɗa har da na 'yan gudun hijira, don a tabbatar cewa makarantun suna ba da ilimi mai inganci da ya dace da dokokin Nijeriya da na ƙasa da ƙasa.

A BA DA FIFIKO GA WALWALAR YARAN DA SUKA FITO DAGA YANKUNAN BOKO HARAM DA SAKE HAƊA SU DA AL'UMMA

- Tare da tallafin ƙungiyoyi, gwamnati ta zuba kuɗi mai yawa a shirin kyautata tunani da mu'amala don biyan buƙatun yaran da suke cikin haɗari fiye da sauran mutane. A tabbatar ba wariyar jinsi a tsare-tsaren da gwamnatoci da sauran ƙungiyoyi ke yi saboda waɗanda ake da su yanzu ba sa kaiwa ga mata sosai kuma ko tallafin ya kai ga matan ma ba ya isarsu.
- A faɗa wa waɗanda ake tsarewa a sansanin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor gaskiyar lokacin da za su kwashe a wajen da kuma irin tallafin da za a ba su in an sallame su. A yaɗa cikakken labarin

sansanin a Arewa maso gabas da irin mutanen da aka tsare a wajen da dalilin tsare su da kuma taimakon da ake ba su a wajen don hakan zai rage damuwa idan sun dawo gida.

- A tattauna da al'ummomi sosai kuma tun da wuri kafin a fito da tsarin dawo da tsofin 'yan Boko Haram cikin al'umma, ya kamata gwamnatin ta gane cewa tattaunawa da al'ummomin wajibi ne kuma yana ɗaukar lokaci don ya kamata a haɗa da dukkan al'ummomi da ma 'yan gudun hijira da waɗanda suka ba su mafaka. Akwai buƙatar a ji ra'ayoyin yara kuma a faɗa musu shirye-shiryen gwamnati, sannan dole ya kasance babu wariyar jinsi wajen tattaunawar saboda a guji rashin sa bakin mata, yara da manya.

A MAYAR DA DOKOKIN ƘASA DA ƘASA KAN HAƘƘIN ƊAN ADAM SU ZAMA DOKOKIN ƘASA KUMA A AIWATAR DA SU

- A tabbatar dokokin ƙasa sun haramta kamewa da ɓoye mutane ala tilas, sannan dokokin su dace da Dokokin Haƙƙoƙin ɗan Adam na Duniya.
- A sake duba kundin dokokin Dakaru na ƙasa (CAP A20) don ya dace da Dokokin Haƙƙoƙin ɗan Adam na Duniya, sannan a hana sojoji amfani da makarantu da harabobinsu.
- Gwamnatin Nijeriya ta tabbatar ta ɗabbaƙa tare da aiwatar da yarjejeniyar Birnin Rome.

ZUWA GA MAJALISAR ƘASA

- Su samar da dokoki da za su maida Dokar (Hana) Ta'addanci ta ƙasa ta dace da dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa ta hanyar soke hukuncin kisa; a tabbatar cewa ana kama mutum ne kaɗai bayan an haƙiƙance cewa ya aikata wani laifi; a tabbatar cewa dokar ta ba da dama an ba wa kowa damar gurfana a gaban kotu kuma an tuhumce shi da wani takammemen laifi; dokar ta hana jami'an tsaro (lokacin da suke aikinsu) amfani da ƙarfi har sai ya zama dole, kuma ba mai wuce kima ba; haka dokar ta ba da kyakkyawar kulawa da kare yara kamar yadda dokar 'yancin ɗan Adam ta ƙasa da ƙasa ta nuna.

ZUWA GA GWAMNATOCIN JIHOHIN BORNO DA ADAMAWA DA MAJALISUNSU

- A samar da dokokin a jihar da za su dace da Dokar Kare Haƙƙin Yara Ta Ƙasa (2003);
- A samar dokoki a jihar da za su dace da Dokar Gudanar Da Shari'ar Laifuka Ta Ƙasa (2015);
- A daina rufe makarantu a sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira kuma a buɗe wanɗanda aka rufe, sannan a wadatar da makarantun da abubuwan da suke buƙata don a sami daidaito tsakanin yawan ɗalibai da adadin malamai. A tattauna da 'yan gudun hijiran da 'ya'yansu game da mayar da su gida saboda da yawansu suna tsoron komawa yankunan nasu;
- A tabbatar an wadatar da makarantun jihar, da suka haɗa da na sansanonin 'yan gudun hijira, da ƙwararrun malamai, kuma a tallafa wa malaman har da tsaron lafiyarsu don a samu su riƙa halartar aji;
- A kyautata bibiyar aikin makarantu, har da na yara 'yan gudun hijira, don a tabbatar sun ba da ilimi nagartacce da ya dace da dokokin Nijeriya da na 'yancin ɗan Adam na ƙasa da ƙasa.
- A soke duk wani kuɗin makaranta a makaratun firamare, kuma, tare da tallafin ƙungiyoyi na ƙasa da ƙasa, a riƙa ba da inifam da samar da ababen hawa da za su riƙa kai yara makarantu. Bayan haka a soke duk wani kuɗin makaranta a makarantun sakandire;
- A tabbatar an biya kuɗin da ake buƙata jahohin su biya domin su sami cikon kuɗin da gwamnatin tarayya take bayarwa ta hannun Hukumar Ilimin Bai-ɗaya ta Ƙasa.

ZUWA GA HUKUMAR KARE 'YANCI ƊAN ADAM TA ƘASA

- A riƙa kai ziyarar aiki a sansanonin tsare mutane saboda rikicin Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya kamar su Barikin Giwa da Kainji da gidan yarin Maiduguri da sauran wuraren tsaro a garuruwan bakin daga irin gidan yarin Bama da sansanin soji a Monguno da Damboa.
- A binciki zarge-zangen da ke cikin wannan rahoto kuma a fitar da sakamakon binciken ga jama'a, sannan a yi aiki da sauran hukumomi domin kawo ƙarshen wannan saɓa ƙa'ida kuma a yi wa waɗanda abin ya shafa adalci da biyan diyya.

ZUWA GA ƘUNGIYOYIN TALLAFI NA ƘASA DA ƘASA DA SAURAN MASU TALLAFA WA SHIRIN SAUYIN TUNANI NA SAFE CORRIDOR KAMAR TARAYYAR TURAI, DA BIRTANIYA DA AMURKA DA HUKUMAR KULA DA CIRANI TA MAJALISAR ƊINKIN DUNIYA (IOM)

- A duba yiwuwar sanya sharuɗɗan ba da tallafi ga shirin sauya tunani na Safe Corridor domin ba da tabbacin cewa hukumomin Nijeriya za su bi ƙa'ida ga mutanen da aka take wa 'yanci, kuma a tabbatar duk wanda aka tsare ya zo ne bayan wata shari'a da ta dace da dokokin ƙasa da ƙasa na 'yancin ɗan Adam da jinƙai.
- A nemi a yi cikakken bincike na sarari a wata kotun farar hula mai 'yanci game da mace-macen da aka yi a hannun sojoji a Safe Corridor da ke wajen Gombe.
- A nemi samar da kayyakin kariya da suka dace a sashen koyar da sana'a.
- A fito fili a faɗa wa waɗanda aka tsare a sansanin Safe Corridor game da yiwuwar ba su tallafi bayan an sake su.
- A duba maganar kuɗaɗen kayayyakin da su waɗanda ke tsaren suke samarwa ko suna samun wani abu a ciki, sannan a nemi bayanin yadda hukumar sojin ke sarrafa kuɗin.
- A ba wa hukumomin Nijeriya shawara mai ƙarfi game da ajiye iya adadin mutanen da za a tsare a sansanin don su dace da yawan likitoci da masana tunanin ɗan Adam da malamai da masu hidimar walwalar ɗan Adam domin mutunta haƙƙoƙin ɗan Adam da ci gaban shirin.
- A duba yiwuwar ƙara tallafi domin matakan sauya tunani (na DDRR) Kuma tallafin ya haɗa da waɗanda laifukan Boko Haram da na jami'an tsaro ya shafa da waɗanda suka fito daga yankunan Boko Haram, waɗanda bai kamata a tsare su ba da tsofin 'yan Boko Haram da masu goyon bayansu waɗanda ba a gurfanar da su a kotu ba da sauran fararen hula da suke tserewa daga yankin. A tabbatar dukkan tallafin, har da wanda ake badawa yanzu ya kai ga mata bisa daidaito kuma a riƙa tattaunawa da al'ummomi ba kamar yadda ake a yanzu ba.

ZUWA GA TARAYYAR TURAI

- A fito da wani tsari da za a aiwatar a kan bin ƙa'idojin 'yancin ɗan Adam ga dukkan tallafi da ake bayarwa ga sojoji a ƙasashe abokan hulɗa kamar Nijeriya don ya dace da Kundin 'Yancin ɗan Adam da Dimokuraɗiyya na Tarayya na Turai (21C) A tabbatar cewa wannan tallafi ya dace da manufofin 'yancin ɗan Adam na Tarayyar Turai kuma ya dace da dokokin 'yancin ɗan Adam da jinƙai na Duniya.

ZUWA GA SAURAN ƁANGARORIN BOKO HARAM

- Ku yi Allah wadai tare da daina sace mutane da tilasta wa yara zama mayaƙa kamar yadda dokokin duniya suka sharɗanta cewa duk wanda ke ƙasa da shekara 18 yaro ne;
- Ku yi Allah wadai tare da daina tilasta wa 'yan mata "aure" da fyade da bautarwa ta hanyar lalata da sauran ta'annati da ake yi ga mata yara da manya;
- Ku saki duk waɗanda kuke tsare da su da mata, tare da haɗin kan majalisar Ɗinkin Duniya da sauran ƙungiyoyin ƙasa da ƙasa. Kuma ku tabbatar duk wanda yake son barin yankunan da kuke riƙe da su an ba shi dama ba tare da tsoron azabtarwa daga wajenku ba.

ZUWA GA OFISHIN BABBAN MAI GABATAR DA ƘARA A KOTUN DUNIYA

- A gaggauta kammala binciken share-fagen da ake yi kan lamarin Nijeriya a kuma nemi damar fara shari'a;
- A maida hankali, a binciken da ake yi da duk ma wani binciken nan gaba, a kan laifukan da mayaƙa da sojoji ke yi a kan yara ya dace da burin ofishin da manufofinsa a kan yara na shekarar 2016.

ZUWA GA KWAMTIMIN MASANA A KAN 'YANCI DA WALWALAR YARA NA

AFRIKA

- A shawarci hukumomin Nijeriya su mutunta tare da kare ‘yancin yaran da ake tsare da su da waɗanda ke fitowa daga yankunan da Boko Haram ke kula da su kuma a tabbatar yara a Arewa maso gabas sun sami damar yin karatu.
- A duba yiwuwar zuwa binciken yanayin da yara ke ciki a wannan rikicin na Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ƘUNGIYAR RAJIN KARE HAƘƘIN BIL ADAMA CE TA DUNIYA.
IDAN AN ZALUNCI WANI TO ABIN YA SHAFE MU DUKKA.

INDEX: AFR 44/2322/2020
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“GABA KURA BAYA SAYAKI”

MAGANCE MUMMUNAN TASIRIN DA RIKICIN AREWA MASO GABASHIN NIJERIYA KE DA SHI A KAN YARA

Wannan rikici na Arewa maso gabashin Nijeriya ya yi mummunan tasiri ga yara. Boko Haram sun yawaita sace yara mata da maza sannan su sake jefa su cikin wasu ayyukan ta’asa; ta jefa al’ummomi cikin bala’i a faɗin yankin, ta hanyar hare-hare da wawashe (dukiyar) farar hula da makarantu. Maimakon kare yaran da suke kuɓutowa daga yankunan Boko Haram, sai sojojin Nijeriya su tsare sun a tsawon watanni ko shekaru ba bisa ƙa’ida ba kuma su azabtar da su da sauran hanyoyin gallazawa. Bayan haka ta kasa samar wa yara ‘yan gudun hijira samun damar ilimi wadatacce.

Rahoton an gina shi ne bayan an yi tattaunawa da sama da mutane 230 da rikicin ya shafa, ciki har da mutum 119 waɗanda lokacin da Boko Haram da sojojin Nijeriya suka yi musu laifukan yaki suna yara ne. Binciken ya duba yadda yaran da ke tserewa daga yankunan da Boko Haram ke iko da su, suke afka cikin ayyukan saɓa ƙa’ida a hannun jami’an Nijeriya; su ƙara musu cin zarafi a kan na Boko Haram.

Dole Nijeriya ta sale salo. Dole ne nan take ta saki dukkan yaran da ke tsare a hannun sojoji ko kuma a gurfanar da su a kotun farar hula. Ya kamata ta ƙara kuɗaɗen da take sawa a fannin ilimi da shirin kyautata tunani da mu’amala da sake gina wuraren da aka lalata da biyan diyya, kuma a tabbatar shirye-shiryen sun kai ga mata manya da yara cikin daidaito. A ɓangarenta, ya kamata Kotun Duniya (ICC) ta fara binciken laifukan da aka yi musamman a kan yara.

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