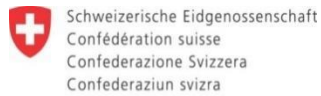




# NARRATIVE REPORT ON THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING PROGRAMME AND RELATED PROJECT INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES 2021 - 2022

Funded by



Embassy of Switzerland



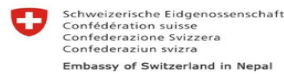
Technical Partner



[www.prawa.org](http://www.prawa.org)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2021 - 2022



## SWISS FUNDED ACTIVITIES

8 States  
Covered



13 Communities  
Reached



3125 Persons  
Directly Reached

22  
Technical  
Sessions  
Conducted



Over 130 NPF  
Division Reached

Male 2043  
Female 1082



## GIZ FUNDED ACTIVITIES



5 Technical  
Sessions  
and  
Workshops



202 Persons  
Directly Reached

Male 172

Female 30



136 Persons  
Directly Reached

Male 83  
Female 53



18,000  
resource  
materials printed

This report is divided into three sections which are

- Section One: The Swiss funded activities of the project
- Section Two : GIZ funded Component of the project
- Section Three: IRCT funded activities of the project

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# **SECTION 1: SWISS REPORT**

# NARRATIVE REPORT

Implemented by



With the support and funding of



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Embassy of Switzerland

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nigeria Police Force, in collaboration with the Prisoners' Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) and supported by the government of Switzerland (Swiss Embassy), has been diligently working towards enhancing the capacity and knowledge of police officers on human rights. Through various activities, such as training programs, the production of training resources, and the establishment of an online training platform, the force is committed to upholding human rights principles.

Drawing from the outcomes and insights gained from past initiatives like the Nigeria Police Human Rights Training Programme and the Human Rights Training for Specialized Police Units, as well as the 2020 ENDSARS movement and its aftermath, it became evident that a comprehensive and holistic approach was necessary. The primary aim was to address issues arising from interactions between police officers and the public and to curb persistent human rights violations.

To realize this objective, PRAWA implemented four key components under the project. These included physical training and capacity building on human rights and trust-building, along with online training and capacity building on human rights, trust-building, and related subjects like Restorative Justice. Additionally, the project involved community-based trust-building activities and youth and community engagement on Alternatives to Violence.

The project's broader aspiration was to promote institutional reform within the Nigeria Police Force and other pertinent security agencies by strategically building their capacity and fostering trust. Collaborating with communities was pivotal in forging alliances and partnerships, thereby fostering stabilization, respect for the rule of law, human rights compliance, and sustainable peace.

During the implementation phase spanning 2021 and 2022, the project achieved remarkable milestones, reaching 3,125 individuals, including personnel from a police college, over 130 police divisions, and THIRTEEN (13) communities. Through capacity-building initiatives, law enforcement agencies were equipped with essential knowledge and skills, leading to effective institutional reforms. Furthermore, the strengthened trust between the police and the public resulted in improved relationships, paving the way for a safer and more harmonious society.

Through this impactful project, PRAWA made significant strides in reducing human rights violations by the Nigeria Police Force, promoting accountability, and upholding human rights standards. The positive impact extended to several states in Nigeria, including Kano, Lagos, Ogun, Nasarawa, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), leaving a tangible imprint on the path towards positive and transformative change within law enforcement and security agencies. As the journey towards a more rights-conscious and accountable Nigeria Police Force progresses, it sets the stage for a brighter and more just future.



## **BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION**

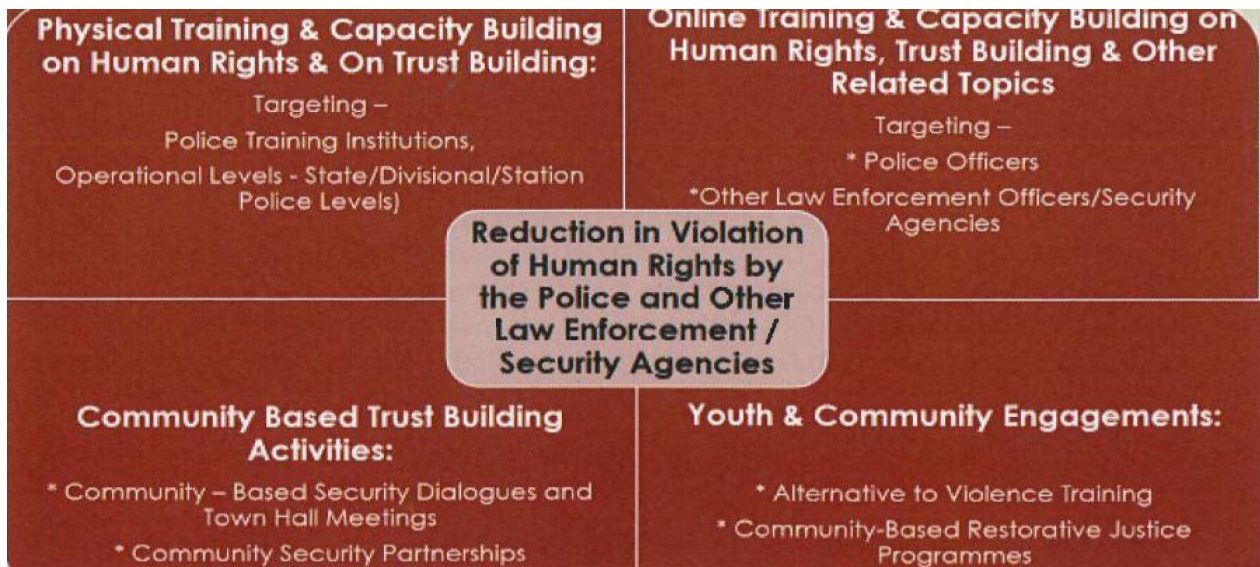
Over the years, the Nigeria Police Force, with technical support from PRAWA and funding from the government of Switzerland (Swiss Embassy), has undertaken various activities aimed at enhancing the capacity and knowledge of police officers on human rights. These activities have centered on training, the production of training resource materials, and the establishment of an online training platform.

In light of the outcomes and lessons learned from previous initiatives such as the Nigeria Police Human Rights Training Programme (2015-2020) and the Human Rights Training for Specialized Police Units, as well as the 2020ENDSARS movement and its aftermath, and the prevailing situation in Nigeria with persistent human rights violations by law enforcement agencies especially the police, there arose a need to reevaluate the strategy of engagement with the NPF. The objective was to adopt a more comprehensive and holistic approach in addressing the issues and challenges arising from the interactions between police officers and the public.

The primary focus of this revised strategy was to enhance the capacity of the police to comply with human rights standards, adhere to good policing practices in their day-to-day processes, foster trust between law enforcement and citizens and strengthen accountability mechanisms.

To realize these objectives, PRAWA implemented four component activities under the project during the specified period which includes.

- Physical training and capacity building on human rights and on Trust Building
- Online training and capacity building on human rights, trust building and other related topics such as Restorative Justice,
- Community based trust building activities
- Youth and community engagement on Alternatives to Violence,



These components of the project focused on strategic capacity building and trust building to drive institutional reform within the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and other relevant security agencies. Simultaneously, efforts were made to collaborate with communities to foster trust-building, encourage alliances, and establish partnerships to promote stabilization, respect for the rule of law, human rights compliance, and sustainable peace in targeted areas.

PRAWA successfully implemented these programs in various states of the country which includes Kano, Lagos, Ogun, Nasarawa, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Over the period of 2021 and 2022 implementation phase, a total of 3,125 individuals, including personnel from a police college and over 130 police divisions, as well as six (6) communities, were reached through this intervention.

The capacity building initiatives equipped law enforcement agencies with the necessary knowledge and skills to effect institutional reforms effectively, in addition the collaboration with communities bridged the gap between the police and the public, fostering a sense of trust and cooperation. By promoting these alliances and partnerships, the project intervention created a conducive environment for stabilization, upholding the rule of law, respecting human rights, and working towards sustainable peace in the targeted regions of intervention.

Through these collective efforts, PRAWA contributed significantly to improving the relationship between law enforcement and communities, ultimately striving for a safer and more harmonious society. The reach and impact of the programs extended to thousands of individuals and numerous police divisions, leaving a tangible footprint on the path towards positive and transformative change within the Nigeria Police Force and related security agencies.

## **2. Project Goal / Objectives:**

The reduction of occurrences of human rights violations by officers of the Nigeria Police Force”.

Through:

- The mainstreaming of human rights in the training and operations of the Nigeria Police Force.
- Enhancing trust building and partnership between security/policing agencies and the communities (including youths) for the purposes of safety and security of the communities.
- Expanding training and capacity building on human rights for the police / other law enforcement agencies through the use of online training and other technology driven platforms.
- Strengthening the internal and external oversight and accountability mechanisms of the NPF towards enhancing human rights compliance by the Nigeria Police Force.

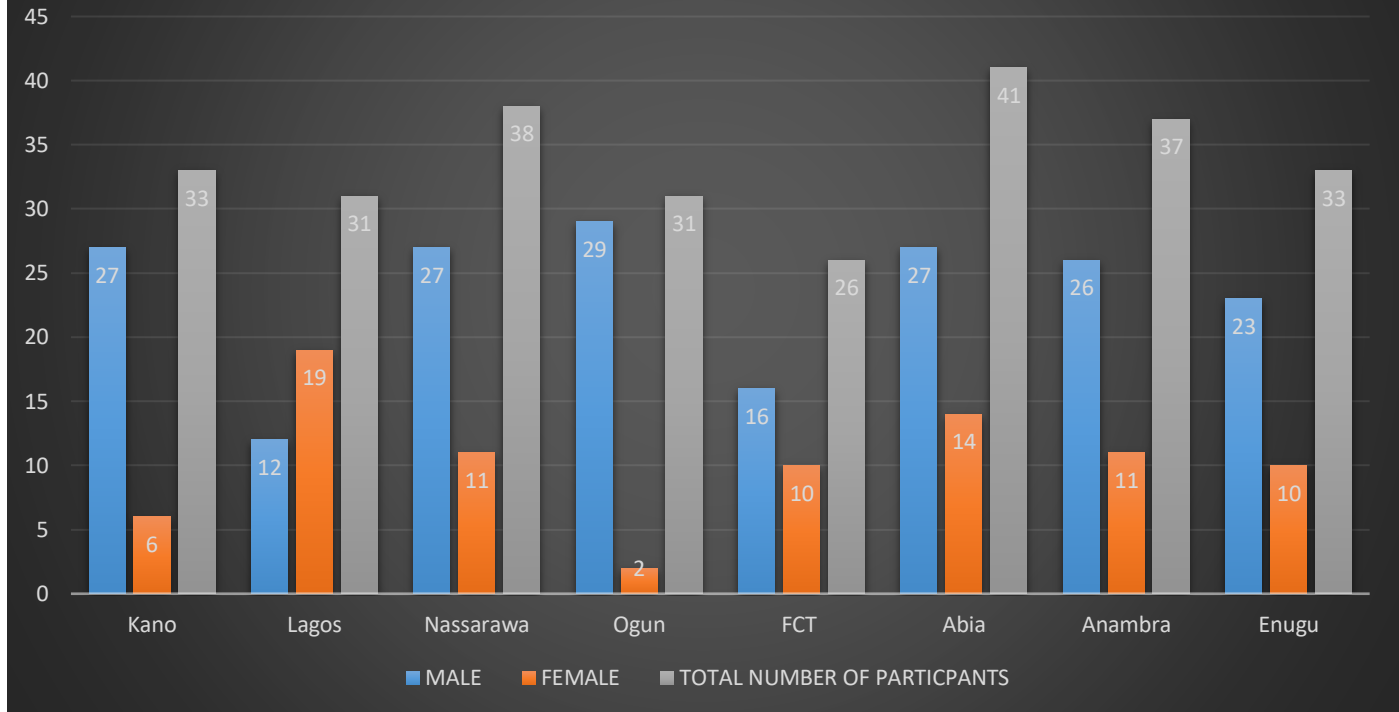
### 3. IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES

#### ACTIVITY 1: YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE PROJECT (AVP)

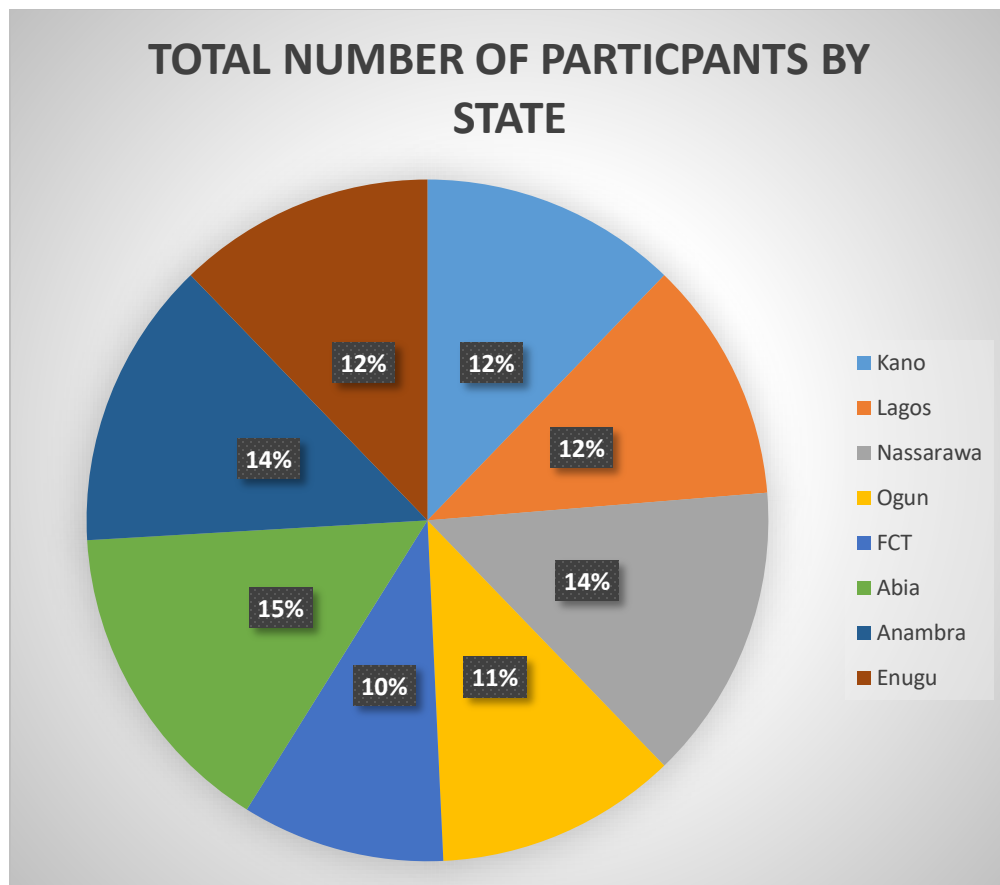
STATES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Kano	27	6	33
Lagos	12	19	31
Nassarawa	27	11	38
Ogun	29	2	31
FCT	16	10	26
Abia	27	14	41
Anambra	26	11	37
Enugu	23	10	33
Total	187	83	270

*Table 1: Total number of participants reached in AVP training*

## ACTIVITY 1: YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE PROJECT (AVP)



The programme which is a two (2) day activity focused on enhancing the capacity of youths towards utilizing alternative means to address issues of violence. Conversations at the sessions centered on the root causes of violence, ways to avoid violence and ways to help others avoid violence. Participants were exposed to problem solving techniques. Ways to appreciate the various perceptions of people were discussed. The training was held in Kano, Lagos, Ogun, Nasarawa, Abia, Anambra, Enugu and the FCT.



The training is designed to be very practical and highly interactive and participatory. The participants were allowed to share new things they learn from each other, as well as write positive affirmative words about other participants. The practical sessions naturally facilitate healing, networking and bonding amongst the participants and they were encouraged to take positive lessons learned back to their various communities for the purposes of sensitization on the need to avoid violence.

## COMMENCEMENT

The sessions commence with the facilitator, **Mr. lyke Chiemeka and Mr Eddy**, welcoming participants to the training and highlighting the objective which is to build their capacity on utilizing alternative means to violence. He then creates different scenarios on causes of violence which often lead to destruction of lives and properties. He notes that for violence to stop, perpetrators should take responsibility, attribute blame to themselves and not to others.

He then leads the participants to state what they hope to achieve at the end of the training. Some of their expectations include:

- To unlearn and learn new ideas
- To acquire knowledge so that I can step it down
- To learn new ideas so that I can modify behaviours
- To learn solutions to non-violence
- To have a change in ideas that will motivate others to change for the better
- I want to be inculcated with AVP so that I step it down in the community
- To unlearn some bad ideas and be able to say sorry when I am at fault
- To acquire the necessary knowledge that will make me a true activist that will make me fight against violence in my community
- To help my community to look for alternative way to resolve violence
- To have idea on AVP
- To know more on violent extremism and solution



As a way of getting to know each other, participants are paired and told to each ask questions that will give information about each other after which they are selected at random to say what questions were asked and the information collected about the next person.

### **What is Violence?**

In this session, the facilitator uses a flip chart to explain the concept violence to the participants and seeks to know from the participants the causes of violence after which the root causes of violence are highlighted. The same is done for causes of non-violence and he explains that both are interwoven.

### **EXAMPLES OF CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AS STATED BY PARTICIPANTS**

Disruption; Disagreement; Aggression; Trouble; Escalated agreement; Physical abuse; Fighting; Emotional immaturity; Lack of thought; Power; Harm; Pain; Unrest; Anarchy; Conflict; Intoxication; Misunderstanding; Bad govt; Loss of value; Pride; Religious intolerance; Drugs;

Cultural differences; Injustice; Bias; Land encroachment/ grabbing; Favouritism; Nepotism; Tribalism.

### **Group Discussion**

This session involves sharing Participants into groups to discuss examples of Conflicts they resolved non-violently after which one of those examples is presented by the representative of each group.

Participants are grouped again into groups to discuss scenarios where a person's button is being pushed and what the reaction would be. Participants are asked to mention ways they could remain calm in such situation. The outcome of the discussion is later presented by the representative of each group.

The group presentations bring the first day of the Alternative to Violence Training to an end.

The second day activity commences with the participants performing exercises. Breaking the ice exercise involve participants saying their positive names, best food and why. The essence is to remind participants of the need to like/love which according to the facilitator overshadows hatred.

The participants are further divided into groups, in each group, an envelope is given and participants are instructed to form a square with the contents of the envelop in silence, no participant is to grab any piece from a group member unless given. Some participants struggle to complete the task, appear frustrated and ready to give up, but with determination, participants are able to form squares as directed. The essence of the exercise is to communicate the need for collaboration, to work together and form consensus which is the only way to move ahead in life and that what makes us human is the ability to make mistakes and the ability to correct our mistakes without passing judgement and we should learn to be patient with each other.

In the next exercise participants are paired to have a discussion on any topic of their choice while maintaining eye contact, use of body language, no interruptions and with attentiveness after which participants are asked to share how each felt when sharing their story with their partners. The essence is to create a sense of patience, listening ear and not jump to conclusion when being approached for anything.

### **Transforming Power**

In this session the facilitator shares a story which started violently but highlights a simple reaction from an opponent which completely changes an ordinarily violent event to a non-violent one. Participants are grouped into 7 to discuss any violent issue each of them encountered and how it ended non-violently using the transforming power. The outcome of this discussion is presented by a representative of each group.

The next exercise involves participants looking at an image and each saying what he/she thinks of the image, the facilitator explains to participants the idea around the exercise. He then turns the image upside down and it shows a different image, he states that the way one person sees a thing may be different from the way another person sees that same thing and that it is left for all to have that in mind and not to be quick to act.

### **Conflict Resolution**

For this exercise, participants go back to their groups to discuss. He explains the exercise to the participants thus:

There is a problem that needs to be solved and that the six persons involved in the conflict are; father, mother, son, daughter, one other son and grandmother.

The scenario is this- the father is coming home and wants the family to relocate from the community. He is just coming out from the prison and does not want to go back to the community that sent him to prison. The mother does not want to move because she will have to give up her job, the son does not want to leave because he will lose his friends, the daughter and the grandmother each have reasons they wouldn't want to relocate so also the other son. Participants are to do the following:

- Identify the problem
- Evaluate the problem and suggest the best solution to the problem.

At the end of the group discussion, participants through their group representatives present their outcome.

The last exercise requires participants in the same group to discuss and come out with best decision on the scenario. A hospital has a heart and 5 persons qualify to have the heart, participants are expected to discuss who best suits to receive the heart and why. Each group make its presentation after the group discussion.

At the end of the exercise, participants are appreciated for their cooperation and commitment towards the success of the training, noting that all that was done in the two days was for their betterment and the society, they were urged to step down the training to others not opportune to attend the training.

### **Kano State**

The programme was held at Nimah Hotel on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2021 with 33 participants in attendance. Participants were drawn from various communities and civil societies that engage with youths.

### **Lagos State**

The programme was held at the police training college on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> November 2021 with an attendance of 31 participants drawn from the different communities, police and civil society organizations involved in youth engagement activities.

### **Ogun State**

The programme was held at the Police officers Mess, Abeokuta on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 with an attendance of 31 participants drawn from various youth organizations in the state.

### **Nassarawa State**

The programme was held at the Police Officers Mess, Lafia on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 with an attendance of 38 participants drawn from different youth organizations in the state.

### **FCT**

The programme was held at the Police quarters, Abuja on the 29<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 with an attendance of 26 participants drawn from different youth organisation in the state.

### **ABIA**

The Alternative to Violence project (AVP) training was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 2022 at the police officers mess, Umuahia Abia state. In the attendance were 41 participants drawn from all the local government areas of the state

### **ANAMBRA**

The Alternative to Violence project (AVP) training was held on 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> of May, 2022 at the Security hall of Nnamdi Azikiwe university, Awka, Anambra state. 37 young person's drawn from all the local government areas of the state participated in the programme

### **ENUGU**

The Alternative to Violence project (AVP) training was held on 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 2022 at the conference hall of PRAWA, Enugu. 33 young person's drawn from all key local government areas of the state participated in the programme

## **OUTPUTS**

After the training, participants gave feedbacks on knowledge acquired and experiences gathered on ways to resolve conflicts or violent situations as they were equipped with how best to turn a violent situation to a non-violent situation. Some participants had this to say:

***“In this training, I have acquired the necessary knowledge that will make me a true activist that will make me fight against violence in my community”-Azeez Jaiyesimi***

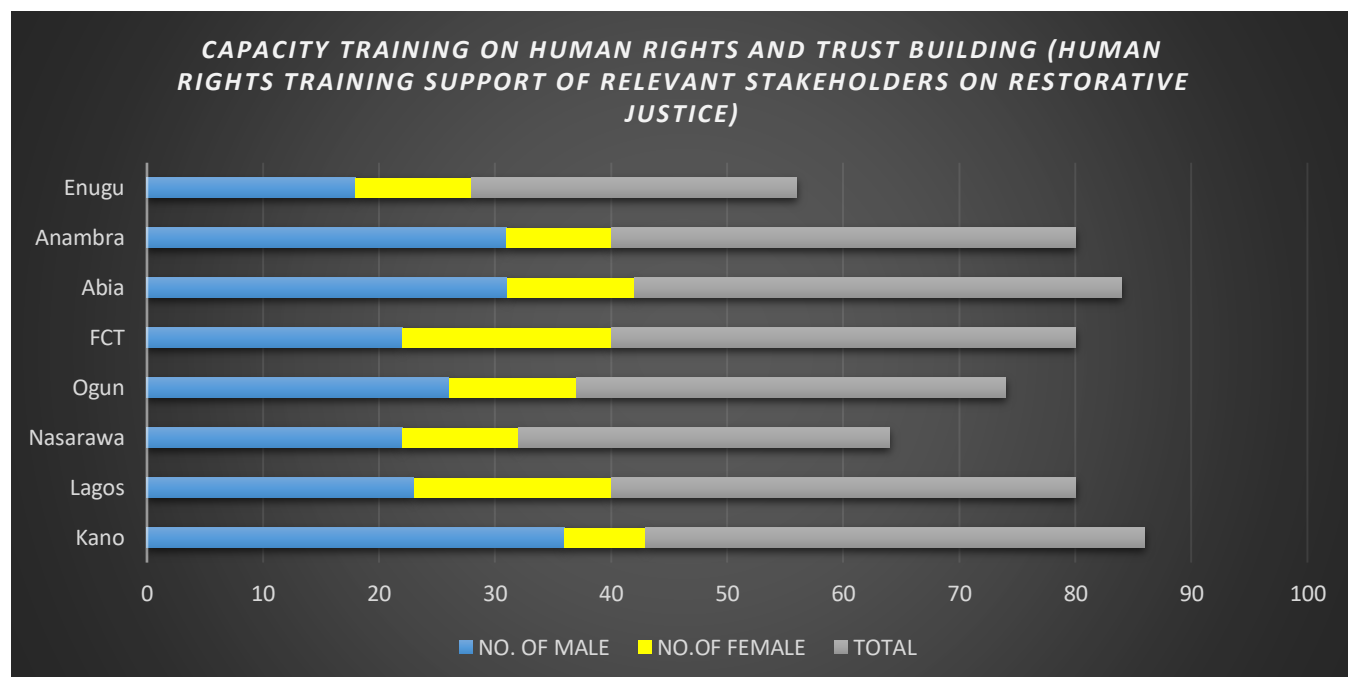
***“This past two days, I have learnt a lot and am willing to step this down in my community”-Yakubu Idris***

PRAWA also established an AVP WhatsApp group, this group included participants trained in different locations and it has enabled participants share their experiences after the training having been transformed.

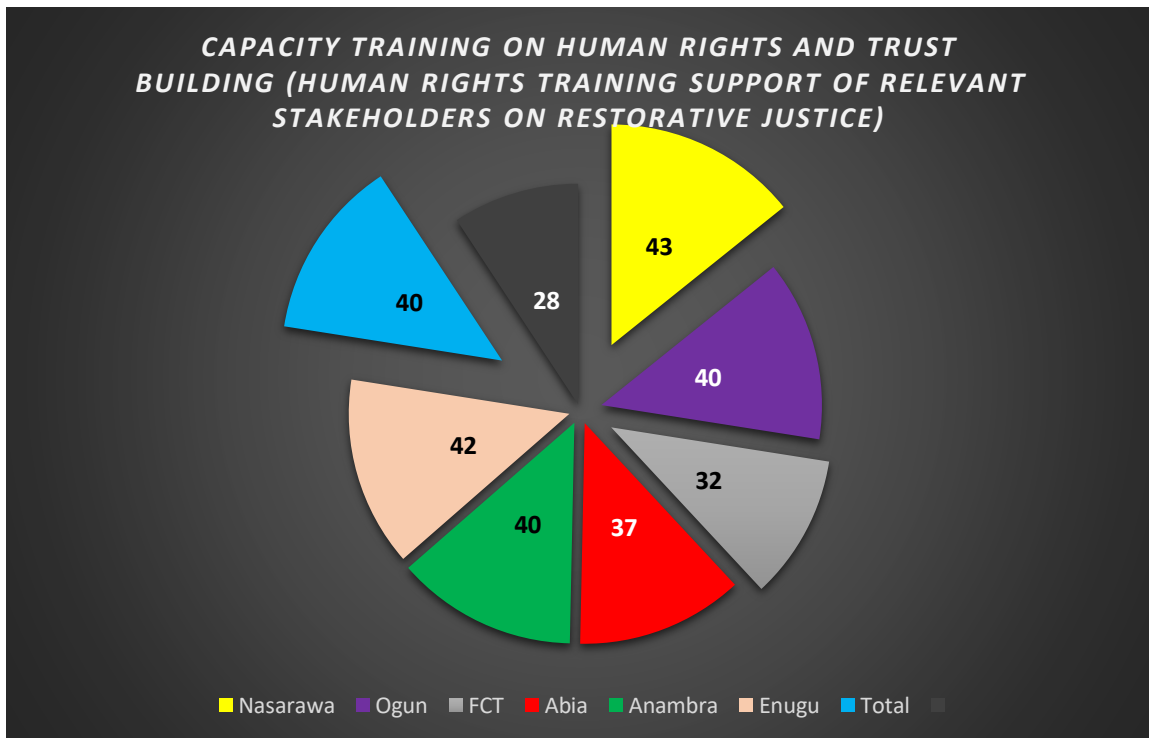
***Activity 2: CAPACITY TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRUST BUILDING  
(HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING SUPPORT OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE)***

STATES	NO. OF MALE	NO.OF FEMALE	TOTAL
Kano	36	7	43
Lagos	23	17	40
Nasarawa	22	10	32
Ogun	26	11	37
FCT	22	18	40
Abia	31	11	42
Anambra	31	9	40
Enugu	18	10	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>302</b>

**Table 2: total number of participants reached**



The recently enacted Nigerian Correctional Service Act 2019 made provision for utilization of non-Custodial measures in deserving cases. Restorative Justice is a component of this newly introduced community- based Corrections. Restorative justice can happen at different stages of the criminal justice administration. The Pre-trial stage (especially when the case is at the Police Station) is quite critical in the process of the administration of justice. Building on this new development in the criminal justice system, PRAWA introduced a sensitization / awareness component to the NPF Human Rights Training to ensure partnership and collaboration between the critical agencies of the criminal justice system. This is to ensure that Restorative Justice is implemented at the Pre-trial stage in deserving cases. This will help decrease pre-trial detention; decongest courts and cells; prevent contamination of first/minor offenders; facilitate quick delivery of justice, reduction of number of cases that go to court which contribute to delay in dispensation of justice. Restorative justice gives the victim of an offence voice and helps in repairing harm done to the victim, foster reconciliation and forgiveness and generally make for security and safety of the community.





The training focused on the following topics:

**Legal Framework for the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Nigeria:** This focused on the legal instruments and principles on the utilization of restorative justice with emphasis on the Administration of criminal Justice and the Nigeria Correctional Service Act 2019.

**Concept, Theories and Principles of Restorative Justice:** This explained the historical perspectives and concept on the ideologies behind restorative justice, also the rationale and values behind restorative justice, which include:

- That crime hurts the victims, the communities and the offenders.
- That crime creates an obligation to make things right.
- That the victims' perspective is central to deciding how to repair the harm etc.

It also explained the various categories of restorative justice which include the victim offender mediation, family group conferencing and community mediation.

The training programme was held in four locations, which are:

**Kano State**

The training was held at Nimah hotel on the 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021, and had in attendance 43 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Hisbah, Nigeria Correctional Service and National Drug Law Enforcement Agency.

**Lagos State**

The training was held at the police training college on 9th November 2021 and had in attendance 40 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Lagos State Traffic Management Authority, Nigeria Bar Association, Task force and the Nigerian Correctional Service.

### **Ogun State**

The training was held at the Police Officers Mess, Abeokuta on 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 with an attendance of 37 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Correctional Service, the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and the Legal Aid Council.

### **Nassarawa State**

The training was held at the Lafia Police Command, Nassarawa State on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2021 and had in attendance 40 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Correctional Service, Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and the media.

### **FCT**

The training was held at the Police Quarters, FCT on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and had in attendance 40 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Correctional Service, Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and the media.

### **Abia**

The training was held at the Police Quarters, FCT on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and had in attendance 40 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Correctional Service, Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and the media

**OUTCOME/ RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**-All stakeholders expressed happiness at the introduction of Restorative Justice in the Nigerian Criminal Justice system.**

**-They all confirmed the importance of effective implementation of RJ at the police station level.**

**-Each of the agencies present expressed their concerns regarding the process of implementation and these were resolved.**

**-All the stakeholders committed to ensuring that Restorative Justice is implemented in their states.**

**-The correctional service agreed to explore the possibility of attaching non-custodial officer/staff to every division of the Nigeria Police Force to allow for restorative justice methods to be applied at the earliest possible moment.**

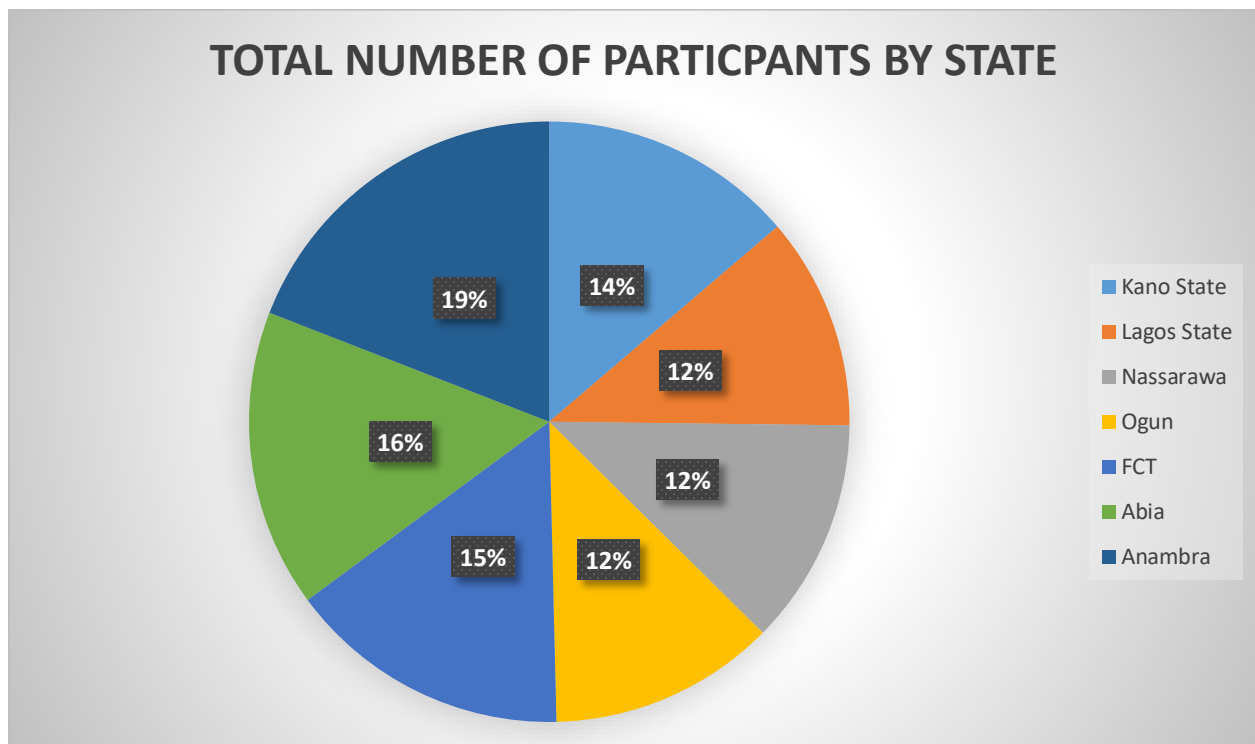
**-The Correctional Service agreed to organize sensitization/awareness creation workshop for defence lawyers of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) to understand that offenders taking responsibility for their actions is a big part of restorative justice.**

**-The Correctional Service also agreed to facilitate sensitization/awareness creation workshop for the DPP. They are the prosecutors and make recommendations on which cases go to court. To allow for cases to go the non-custodial route, the DPP must make these recommendations.**

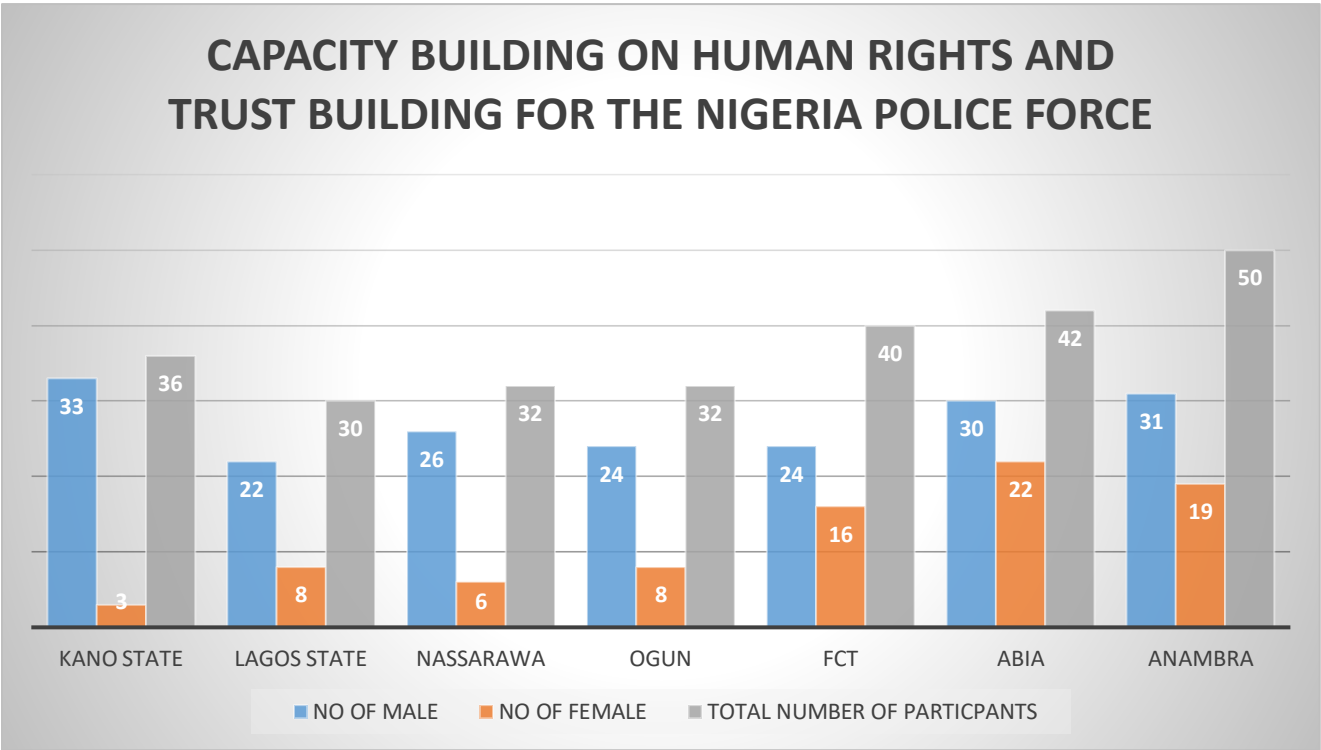
**Activity 3: CAPACITY BUILDING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRUST BUILDING FOR THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**

STATES	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICPANTS
Kano State	33	3	36
Lagos State	22	8	30
Nassarawa	26	6	32
Ogun	24	8	32
FCT	24	16	40
Abia	30	22	42
Anambra	31	19	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>262</b>

*Table 3: number of persons reached in trust building training*



The one (1) day training programme on human rights was implemented in four states – Kano, Lagos, Ogun, Nasarawa, Abia, Anambra and the FCT. In response to the experiences of the EndSARS Campaign of 2020, the violence and the aftermath of frosty relationship between the police and the masses the programme targeted engendering trust, confidence building and partnership between security/policing agencies and the general public in the provision of security and safety in the communities in line with human rights principles and standards. Participants were mostly police officers with few others drawn from different law enforcement agencies. The following topics were presented at the trainings:



## **Introduction to Human Rights**

### **Human Rights Based Policing**

### **Gender and Human Rights**

### **Overview of the Police Act 2020**

### **Trust Building: Need for Strategic Leadership Targeted at Trust and Confidence Building between Security Agencies and the Citizens**

### **Rights of Persons under Detention**

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SESSIONS**

- Insight into the definition of human rights, history and characteristics of human rights and the rationale for the protection and promotion of human rights.
- Rights of police officers, rights bearers and duty bearers, the responsibility of state as represented by the police to promote, protect and fulfil human rights. And code of conduct for police officers.
- Gender based perspective to policing communities

#### **Highlights of innovations in the Police Act 2020 promoting human rights best practices in policing**

- The importance of establishing relationships with the community through fostering dialogue
- Strategies for collecting regular feedback from the communities
- Regular Media engagement - using the media to publicize positive interaction between law enforcement and the communities they serve
- Relate with the communities, interact with them outside of enforcement activities. Use the platform of sports and other activities.

- The rationale and importance of the protection of the rights of persons under detention with reference to the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015 and the Anti-Torture Act 2017 and other international and regional human rights instruments. The training was implemented in five locations:

### **Kano State**

The training was held at Nimah hotel on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2021, the training had in attendance 36 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Hisbah, Nigeria Correctional Service, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Community Youth Representative and Civil Society Organizations.

### **Lagos State**

The training was held at Police Training College, Ikeja on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 2021, the training had in attendance 30 participants drawn from the Nigeria Police Force, Taskforce, Nigeria Correctional Service, Civil Society Organizations and Lagos State Traffic Management Authority.

### **Ogun State**

The training was held at Lafia Police Officers Mess, Abeokuta on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, the training had in attendance 32 participants from the Nigeria Police Force.

### **Nassarawa State**

The training was held at Lafia Police Command, Nassarawa on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, the training had in attendance 32 participants drawn from the various police divisions in the state.

### **FCT**

The training was held at Police Command, FCT on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022 the training had in attendance 40 participants drawn from the various police divisions in the state.

### **Abia**

The training was held at Police Officers mess, Umuahia on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2022 the training had in attendance 42 participants drawn from the various police divisions in the state.

### **Anambra**

The training was held at Police Command, FCT on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2022 the training had in attendance over 50 police officers drawn from the various police divisions in the state.

## **POLICE STATION BASED HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Police Station Based Human Rights Training for the Nigeria Police Officers was held at the Gwarinpa Divisional Police Headquarters, on the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 with the support of PRAWA. In attendance were police officers from the Gwarinpa Divisional Police Headquarters, FCT.

### **TRAINING OBJECTIVES**

- To sensitize police officers of their human rights as right bearers and as duty bearers.
- To review and address the essential Human Rights competences, skills and attitudes for Police officers in the execution of duty.
- To motivate and enable the Police officers in the active usage and knowledge of the Laws providing for Human Rights, especially as touching to their roles and in the execution of their duties.



- To build the capacity of police officers to comply with human rights principles
- To contribute to the number of trained Human Rights Police officers, who would as well step down essential Human Rights knowledge to unenlightened Officers

## COMMENCEMENT

The training commenced by 12:09pm with a welcome address led by Mrs Ogechi Ogu, Esq, Deputy Director, PRAWA, followed by an introduction of what PRAWA stands for, her roles and objectives as an organization, and the formal introduction of PRAWA staffs present at the training.

She went ahead to introduce the police officers to the training stating that a proper sensitization of every police officer on the knowledge of human rights would ward off many of the embarrassing situations faced by the police, and will as well, make room for a society where the Rule of Law prevails and not a tyrannous environment. She urged the police officers present to follow through the training as to acquire good knowledge which will be of good benefit to them and to the masses.

## TECHNICAL SESSION

This training session was facilitated by the Deputy Director of PRAWA, Mrs Ogechi Ogu, Esq.

She commenced by asking how many of the police officers present have gone through a human rights based training, only two police officers responded, indicating that they have been trained.

Upon receipt of responses from the police officers to the question, she made a great emphasis on the need to be interested to undergo such trainings and relate same to fellow colleagues.

She further asked for a definition of human rights, which was given by a police officer and further explanations of what human rights is, was made by her.

Furthermore, she went ahead to ask for persons who are aware of the Anti-Torture Act 2017, and have read it. On receipt of no response, she expressed the need for them to get a read of the 14 sectioned Act, bearing in mind that the law is for the protection of the officers when they obey it.

She went ahead to give an extensive presentation on the origin of human rights, and its African background, stating that human rights had already been in existence decades before the arrival of the Western education. However, the arrival of the Western culture did not come to abolish our rights, but came to enhance those rights which a part of them were repugnant to justice, equity and good conscience. She went further to trace the foundation of the universally accepted human rights which was brought together by the 1945 UN Charter, followed by the various conventions of the UN. She went through this process to bring to the knowledge of both the untrained and trained police officers, what human rights is all about, it's historical background, characteristics and the need for an effective implementation of these rights.

At the end of this session, questions and comments were entertained from participants.

Some of the questions raised were; whether the police officers has recognized human rights as their rights seems to have been abused, citing the occurrences that took place during the EndSars protest, as well as the current situation affecting the police sector, and what should be workable solutions to them.

Dr Uju Agomoh, the Executive Director of PRAWA, in response to the questions stated that the police officer's human rights training is higher, reiterating the fact that they are first right bearers before duty bearers, so a police officer has a human right which should equally be respected.

However, a seeming challenge in the proper implementation of these rights could have been as a result of poor oversight mechanisms in seeing to the general implementation of these rights as it affects the police. She had them understand the need for trust and relationship building both internally/within and externally, as it will help engage effective implementation of these rights.

She furthermore asked them to identify the various ways the force would be needing the help of PRAWA in extending their grievances to the expected authorities.

### Closing Session

The session began with Dr. Uju appreciating the Police officers for the show of interest in acquiring such knowledge which she noted would go a long way in creating a proper environment for law and order to thrive in, she however shared some solution strategy with the police officers, which includes; the police involvement in community dialogue meeting, attracting the attention of philanthropists in the society who would be willing to provide facilities in the various police environs, and developing support mechanisms for the police officers, as these will help the police. She further presented 100 copies of the human rights pocket handbook to the police officers, alongside a human training material which was presented to the DPO.

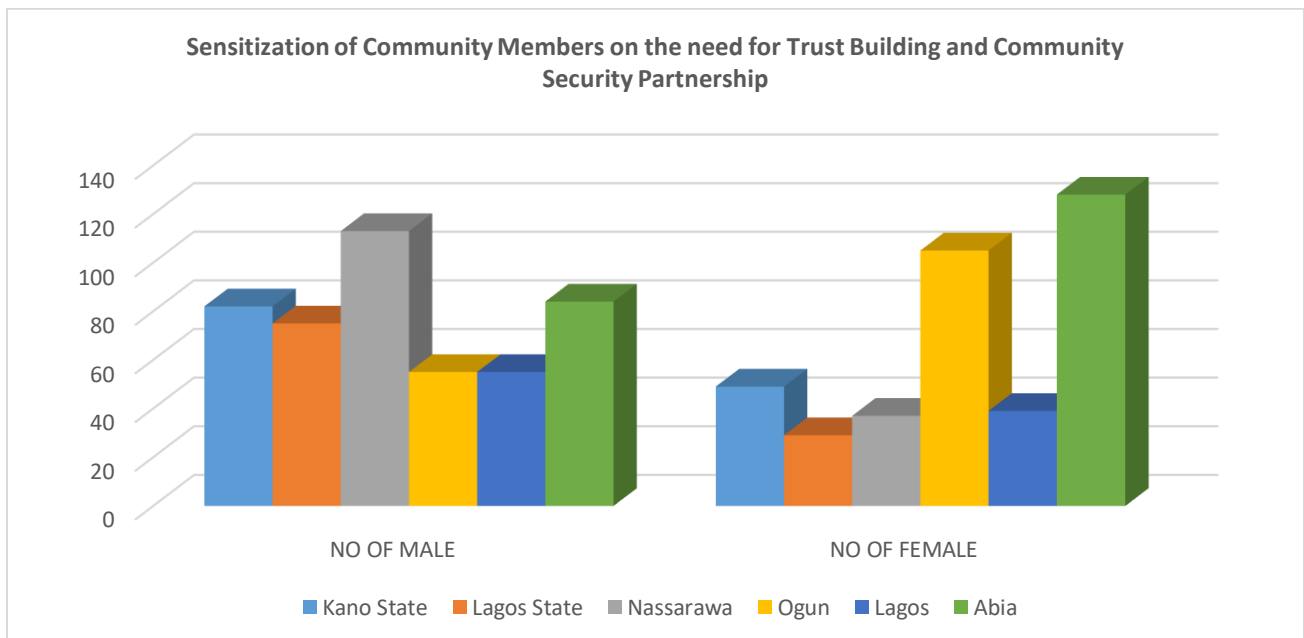
With this, the police station-based training on Human Rights came to an end at about 2:30pm.

## ACTIVITY 4: Community Based Trusting Building Activities and Community Security Partnership

The one-day community engagement programme is one great and unique initiative added to this project as this helps in the trust building exercise between the police and the community, four communities were visited during the duration of the project.

STATES	NO OF MALE	NO OF FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICPANTS
Kano State	82	49	131
Lagos State	75	29	104
Nassarawa	113	37	150
Ogun	55	105	160
Lagos	55	39	94
Abia	84	128	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>851</b>

*Table 4 Number of persons sensitize in the community outreach*



### **Lagos State**

A one-day community engagement programme was carried out in Otumara community, Lagos State on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2021, with an attendance of **104** members drawn from the community members, neighborhood watch and police. The Community Baale recognized the presence of PRAWA, Police and members of the community. The programme gave members of the community the opportunity to state their displeasure with the police authorities and issues raised were:

- **The police are not friendly with the community members**
- **High violation of human rights not just on the side of the police but other security agencies.**
- **No openness between the community and police**
- **No form of synergy, while some of the community members know their rights but don't know how to go about it and this has been a big challenge.**
- **There is need to train the police on how to interact with members of the community, because part of the challenge is lack of getting prompt response from the police on urgent matters.**
- **Inability for women within the community to speak up when they are arrested.**
- **Police within this community sees everyone as a criminal, therefore their processes of handling reported cases and suspects cannot be trusted**

- **Some participants focused on the issue of disabled persons as their rights were not respected.**
- **Police expect people to commit crime, they look at arresting people as a business.**
- Police need help in the area of mobility/ facility and even political interface**
- **We have the mentality of working till dawn in this community, there is need to educate and train our youths on the dangers of working and walking at night.**
- **There is no good relationship between the police and community members.**

#### **RESPONSE FROM THE POLICE:**

- **There are ongoing sensitization of the police and generally any member of the public can access the police station of their choice without limitation.**
- **The Human Rights principles are fundamental to the work of the police**
- They also reassured the community that physically challenged is treated fairly by the police**
- **On the issue of police duty turned to business, using arrest as a business is inappropriate, however a drastic action will be taken on it.**

**The police further stated that the community should have confidence in the police and assured all of confidentiality when they report matters to the police because of the issues of professionalism and on the issue of freedom of movement, when you are coming late always try and explain yourself and if possible, have a form of ID on you.**

#### **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

**They highlighted the support needed by the police stating that sometimes when one goes to the police for help, they either don't have the manpower or material resources for the work, and called on the government to support or help the police.**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- PRAWA Lagos office should organize more town-hall meetings in collaboration with the DCO of Iporin division.**
- Baale should step up mechanisms for receiving complaints**

#### **Kano State**

On the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021, a one-day community engagement programme was carried out in Daurawa Community in Tarauni Local Government Area, Kano State with an attendance of **131** people drawn from men, women, youths, children, neighborhood watch, vigilante and the police.

The programme created a platform for participants to share their concerns with the police authorities in their community and the following issues were raised:

**- The spokesperson for the women the raised issue of high number of rape cases recorded in the community and requested that when a rape case is reported to the police, they want the police authority to carry along the community committee in the processes and procedures of handling such matter, the community should be informed of such suspect. She further recommended that a woman should be in-charge of rape cases or issues like that in the police station located at the community.**

**- Spokesperson for the men complained of the Interference of some Human Rights organizations in the investigation of the police, sometimes a suspect is caught in the community and taken to the police station, some human rights agencies interfere by fighting for the suspect without consulting the community, it was agreed to have sort of discussion with the concerned NGOs or better still a town hall meeting can be held to inform the concerned organizations.**

**- Representative of the youths raised the issue of drug abuse among the youths, it was agreed that the PRAWA team and the NDLEA will work out a platform to reduce the level of drug abuse in the community as this also leads to high number of young people going into crime.**



**-The need for rehabilitation of drug users especially for the youths and also for mothers to be sensitized on the need to train their children on the need to abstain from illicit drugs, it was agreed that PRAWA would support by sensitization and awareness creation and provision of rehabilitation support to the community.**

### **OGUN STATE**

The event was held at Igbein Community, Abeokuta on the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 with attendance of **160** people drawn from community members, neighbourhood watch, and the police. The traditional ruler appreciated PRAWA for the initiative, he also thanked the police for coming, and for the work they do. He also affirmed the importance of the town-hall meeting saying that this kind of visit is very helpful in facilitating the much-needed trust building between the police and the community. The issues raised were as follows:

**-Issues regarding the security of lives and property, the community was concerned that criminals were becoming bolder, and were no longer restricted to night-time.**

**- Cultism, rape and kidnappings had also become rampant and had begun to breed distrust amongst neighbours. The community inquired about the setting-up of a neighbourhood watch to assist with the rising insecurity.**

**- Responding to questions and concerns of the community, the Officer in-charge of Legal (OC Legal) called for better collaboration and corporation from the**

community, according to him, perpetrators of crimes are seldom outsiders in the community, and information provided by members of the community could lead to faster resolution of reported cases.

- The Police also agreed to provide a means for community members to share information anonymously and in a bid to build trust, and foster good community policing, all ranking officers in the state had been mandated to have periodic meetings with stakeholders in the community and this will be adhered to strictly.

- The police explained that they have adopted the use of helicopters and drones to assist in finding the hiding places of criminal elements, this has helped them recover kidnap victims faster.

- The representative of the police further stated that they are open to partnering with the community to set the necessary mechanism. A later date was chosen for a meeting between his team and key community members to discuss the issue further.

### **Nasarawa State**

The community sensitization was held on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 at Akubra community in Lafia, Nassarawa State with 150 participant in attendance comprising Police officers, youths, women, children, Key elders and the Emir of the Community. The issues raised are as follows:

- Tarnishing the image of the community by some persons and that whenever a report is made to the police and arrest is made, the same person arrested is seen back in the community the next day.
- The vigilante group leader in the community stated that when a report is made to the police and arrest is made, the arrested person is back in the community the next day.
- The Youth leader of the community, Mr. Isa Abubakar stated that they have been having good relationship with the police but that some arrests are not justified.
- A woman leader Mrs. Hajara Bello advocated for their youths that have finished schools to be gainfully employed which will reduce the incidences of crimes happening in the community.
- Responding to the concerns raised, The DPO "C" Division stated that Akubra community have been cooperating with him since he took over hence, the selection of a police officer who is an indigene of the community as his Personal Assistant (PA).
- He noted that the only incident recorded in the community was the stealing of a transformer and promised that with this visit, he is going to step up the relationship with the people of the community by giving the necessary assistance to the vigilante and urged that same assistance be given to him.

## FCT

The community outreach programme which is under the Nigeria Police Human Right Training Project was held on the 26<sup>th</sup> March 2022, in Dawaki Community, FCT, and Abuja. The outreach had the presence of the police, community leaders and members and PRAWA Team, over (94) participants were in attendance for this programme.

The session began with a welcome address by Mrs. Ogechi Ogu Deputy Director, PRAWA, in which she explained the purpose of the outreach as any community without peace there can't be tangible progress.

According to her, peace and security are critical and as a nation it is the role of the police to ensure peace and security, protect the right of the people and promotion of human rights but this can't be achieved without the help of the community.

She also explained that this initiative started in 2021 and it has been implemented in four (4) states and this year we are starting with FCT and PRAWA Team decided to do this program where the office is situated.

She concluded by stating that PRAWA is here to work with the community and the Police in order to ensure peace within the community.

The police represented by the DPO of Dawaki Police Station gave his speech as he acknowledged the presence of the community leaders, elders, members and PRAWA Team. He explained how delighted he is to be involved in this engagement as this will foster peace within the community.

He pledges his support to such future engagement such as this as he hopes that such engagement wouldn't be a worn-off activity.

## Rising Issues

The following issues were raised by community members:

-There is poor relationship between the police and the community and due to that early information are not easily released and there is no level of secrecy, when information is given to the police.

-There is need for the police to be more observant, there are gatherings in the community which ought not to exist, and this should be corrected

-There is need for community members to have the contact details of the DPO, so any issue raised can be reported immediately.

-As women, sometimes when we have issues, going to the station to lay complain they end up requesting for money. They asked if it was normal for money to be involved in reporting a case.

-The community women requested to know how gender-based violence are handled and its reporting process

-A report on the mistreatment and arrest of some youths by the police was raised

-A report on the death of a young boy (a community member) , accused to be killed by the police was raised.

## Reactions by the Police

-The DPO addressed the issue of money collected when community members come to report or lay complain, he promised that such will be investigated, however, no one should pay for laying a complain.

-DPO pledge his support and willingness to collaborate with the community and also every information will be given will be held in secrecy and appropriate investigation can be done.

-The DPO promised to drop his contact details and stated he is accessible to everyone.

#### **Immediate Action by community members and police**

- Human Rights based trainings for Dawaki station police
- Dawaki community youth to participate in the two (2) days Alternative to violence project training organized by PRAWA.
- The process of discussion and negotiation such as this community engagement between the community members and the police should continue
- The need for a clear communication process, where the police explain some of their actions carried out in the community.
- There is need for an anger management program

## **EXTENDED COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

This initiative taken by the Prisoners' Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) to extend their Human Rights Training beyond the divisions and institutions of the Nigeria Police in communities in Lagos and Abia states, involving diverse stakeholders such as the police, traditional leaders, and members of Ori-Okuta and Isawo communities in Ikorodu area of Lagos, as well as members of Otutu and Ofeme communities in Abia state is a collaborative approach aims to create a more inclusive and informed human rights culture at the grassroots level, fostering improved relationships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve and this was seen as town-hall meeting for vast majority of the participants .

The extension of Human Rights town-hall meeting by PRAWA aimed to raise awareness of human rights principles and empower local communities to safeguard and protect their rights effectively.

These sessions were customized to address the specific needs and concerns of each community, ensuring relevance and engagement. Key topics covered during these extended community engagements include the importance of respect for human dignity, and the role of various stakeholders in upholding human rights.

PRAWA collaborated closely with the Nigeria Police Force to ensure the effective participation of police officers in the sessions. This partnership sought to improve police-community relations and promote a human rights-based approach to policing. Additionally, traditional leaders played a crucial role in mobilizing community members and endorsing the importance of human rights education.

In Lagos, the participation of members from the Ori-Okuta and Isawo communities in Ikorodu fostered an inclusive dialogue that allowed for a deeper understanding of the human rights challenges faced by these communities. Similarly, in Abia state, the engagement of members from the Otutu and Ofeme communities enriched the discussions on human rights in the context of local realities and cultural nuances.

The extension of Human Rights Training to these communities has already shown promising results. Feedback from participants highlighted increased awareness of their rights and responsibilities, a willingness to engage constructively with the police, and a commitment to promoting human rights within their communities.

Moving forward, PRAWA aims to sustain this momentum by establishing community-based human rights education centers and conducting follow-up sessions. These centers will serve as focal points for ongoing education, advocacy, and support for human rights issues at the grassroots level. PRAWA also plans to collaborate with local authorities and stakeholders to incorporate human rights training into the curriculum of schools and educational institutions, nurturing a culture of respect for human rights from an early age.

The extension of Human Rights Training to communities in Lagos and Abia marks a significant milestone in promoting human rights awareness and understanding at the grassroots level. PRAWA's collaborative approach, involving the police, traditional leaders, and community members, is paving the way for improved police-community relations and a more rights-oriented society. By continuing to invest in community-based initiatives and sustained engagement, PRAWA is making a valuable contribution to the advancement of human rights in Nigeria.

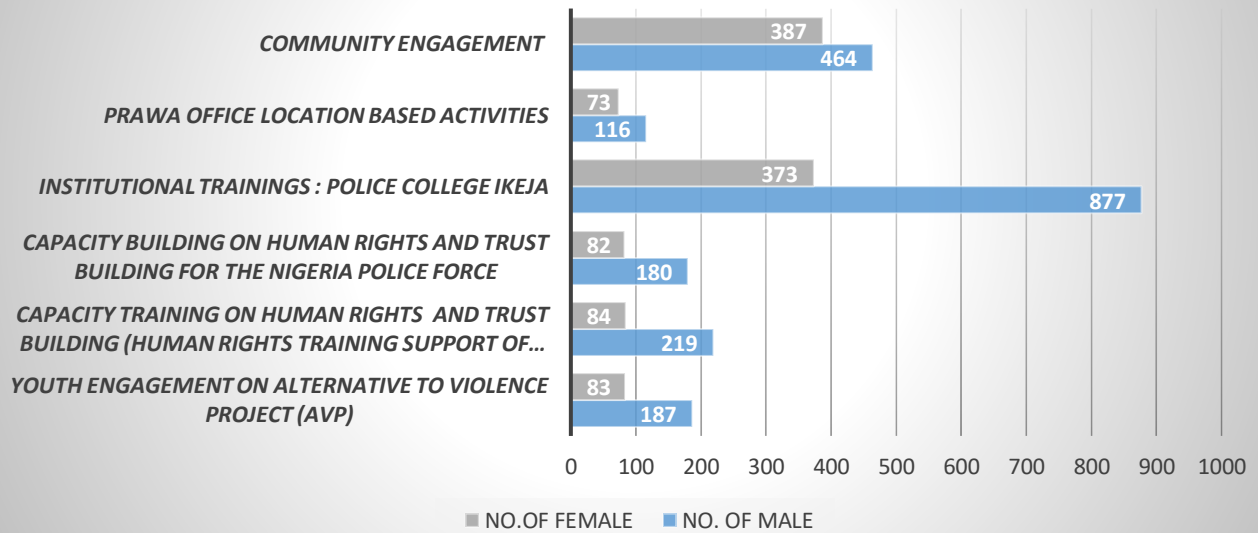


#### 4. SUCESSSES / ACHIEVEMENTS

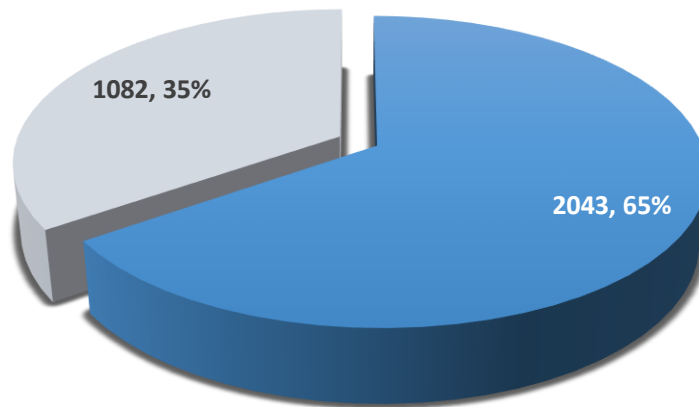
ACTIVITIES	NO. OF MALE	NO.OF FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICPANTS
YOUTH ENGAGEMENT ON ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE PROJECT (AVP)	187	83	270
CAPACITY TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRUST BUILDING (HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING SUPPORT OF RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE)	219	84	302
CAPACITY BUILDING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRUST BUILDING FOR THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE	180	82	262
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	464	387	851
INSTITUTIONAL TRAININGS : POLICE COLLEGE IKEJA	877	373	1250
PRAWA OFFICE LOCATION BASED ACTIVITIES	116	73	189
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>3125</b>

**Table 4: Total number of persons trained under activities implemented in 2021/2022 under the NPF project**

## ACTIVITIES AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS REACHED

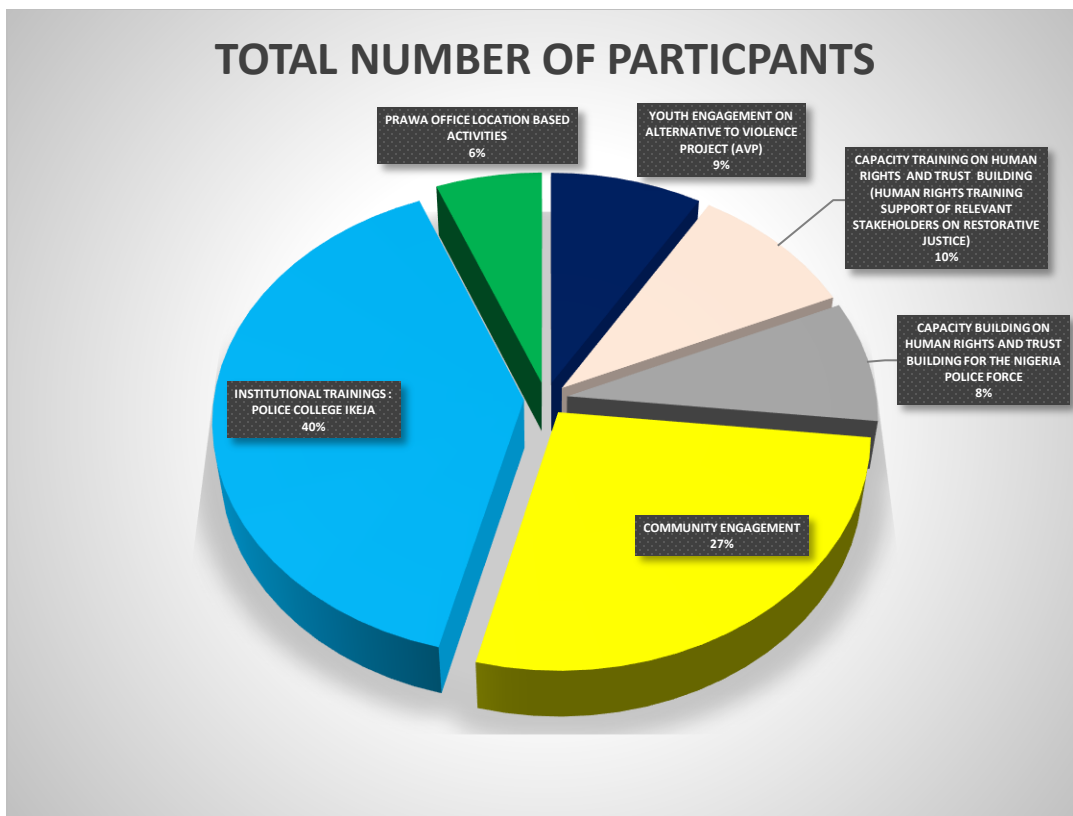


## ALL ACTIVITIES



During the period under review, the following achievements were recorded:

- Number of persons directly reached: In 2021 and 2022 cumulatively a total of 3,125 were reached on various activities as stated in the project document.
- Exceeded the estimated 200 participants and trained 270 Community-based Volunteers and Peer Educators on Alternatives to Violence.
- Over 1200 recruits of the Nigeria Police force through the institutional support programme were reached
- Creation of a WhatsApp platform for all trained peer educators on alternatives to violence, this platform has enabled participants share experiences, knowledge and also initiate ways of stepping down the training at the various locations.
- Promotion of community-based trust building activities in four communities with huge support from the different community leaders, which has led to continuous engagement with the communities visited till date.
- Huge support and participation from the police, the Leadership of the Police at the Force Headquarters gave the project a huge support; Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of Training and Development acting on behalf of the Inspector General of Police gave his blessings to the programme of activities; in some of the states such as Lagos and Kano States, the Commissioners of Police sent their representative, while in Ogun and Nasarawa States the Commissioners of Police attended in person which signifies the buy-in of the NPF leadership.
- The NPF leadership ensured that the DPO and his team of police officers in the communities joined in the community sensitization and contributed immensely in the discussions and also provided security to everyone present.
- Involvement and synergy between the Police and other security agencies, the training on trust building encouraged the need for support between the police and security agencies both at the federal level and state based, also, during the training representative of NDLEA, HISBAH, Nigerian Correctional Service, Federal Road Safety Commission; Nigeria Security & Civil Defense Corp, Taskforce, LASTMA etc. were all sent for the training programme.



## 5. CHALLENGES

- One of the major challenges faced in implementing the activities was that no training was done in the South Eastern States as planned due to security challenges. Also, Police officers were skeptical to go into some of the communities due to incessant cases of attack on security agencies and officers during the period. .
- Due to the emergence of the COVID 19 pandemic, the number of participants was limited to curb the spread of the virus.
- At the community sensitization programmes, language posed a barrier, however the team utilized the services of translators to pass the messages and for the team to understand feedbacks from the community members.

## 6. NEXT STEP

The next phase of the project implementation, PRAWA intends to do the following:

- Reach at least 3000 Police Officers on Human Rights and Trust Building both physically and virtually and utilizing the On-line Training Platform (at least 500 officers are to be trained physically)
- Intensify sensitization of community members on need for trust building and community security partnerships.
- Continuous community engagement to foster relationship between communities and security agencies.
- Using the WhatsApp platforms to mentor the beneficiaries of the programme and monitor their activities in driving the human rights and anti-violence messages in their communities.

## MEDIA REPORTS (LINKS) OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

- <https://independent.ng/prawa-sensitises-lagos-community-on-partnership-building-trust-in-security-agencies/>
- <https://independent.ng/avp-youths-brainstorm-on-alternative-means-to-curb-violence/>
- <https://theaffairs.ng/2021/11/16/prawa-trains-ogun-police-area-commanders-dpos-on-human-rights-trust-building/>
- <https://dailytrust.com/human-rights-weve-best-mechanism-to-deal-with-erring-officers-ogun-cp>
- <https://platformtimes.com.ng/2021/11/17/prawa-trains-police-youths-on-human-rights-violation-alternative-to-violence/>
- <https://www.blueprint.ng/prawa-trains-police-youth-on-human-rights-peaceful-co-existence-in-nasarawa/>

- <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2021/12/01/endsars-protest-police-organise> <https://von.gov.ng/2021/12/03/prawa-sensitises-police-judiciary-on-restorative-justice-in-nasarawa/>

# **SECTION 2: GIZ REPORT**

# SPECIALIZED UNITS HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING PROGRAMME

## NARRATIVE REPORT

Implemented by



With the support and funding of





## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2021 local subsidy agreement for NPF human rights training for police specialized unit was implemented between September and November with the aim of reducing incidences of human rights abuses and promoting human rights policing. The programme implementation began with a two days planning meeting of relevant police units with civil society organizations and donor agencies to fashion strategies for enhancing police accountability, complaints redress and response, and human rights policing. The need to improve command and control, as well as the human rights records of NPF specialized units informed the organization of the conference of heads of police specialized units which came up with actionable strategies that will improve human rights policing in Nigeria. The capacity of the Police Internal and External Oversight Mechanisms such as the Complaints Response Unit (CRU), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Police Service Commission (PSC) and Ministry of Police Affairs (MPA), was built in a workshop on strengthening internal and oversight agencies and a WhatsApp platform was created for the participants to mentoring, experience and knowledge sharing among participants and to enhance synergy between internal and external oversight mechanisms of the NPF.

In furtherance of the key objective of the training, which is to enhance human rights policing and compliance with human rights standards in police operations, 71 police officers of IRT and SWAT units were trained in Lagos and Abuja. A review workshop was organized to validate the NPF Human Rights Manual for Police Specialized Units and the checklist/reporting template for internal and external oversight agencies. This activity enabled the production of the final copy of the NPF Human Rights Training Manual and Standard Reporting Template/Checklist for monitoring Places of Detention.

## 1 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

This report contains a narrative of the activities implemented under the GIZ Programme to Build and Strengthen the Police Structures in Selected Partner Countries in Africa – Country Component Nigeria. This programme is funded by the German Federal Office (AA) and implemented through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The aim of this programme being implemented in Nigeria and other African countries including regional and sub-regional levels is supporting police services and law enforcement institutions with expert advice, training, infrastructure and equipment projects and strengthening of management capacities. The overall objective of the Nigeria country component of the programme is to ‘support Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) in Nigeria in their reform processes, to become strengthened professionally based on the rule of law principles; and to enhance inter-institutional investigative collaboration and networking in accordance with the given laws as well as given by the constitution in order to create a safer environment for the Nigerian citizens’<sup>1</sup>.

The Nigeria Police Force with the technical support of PRAWA and funding of the German Cooperation and GIZ has over the years carried out activities that enhanced the capacity and knowledge of disbanded SARS officers through human rights training and production of training resource materials, including strengthening oversight and accountability through the development of checklists and reporting templates for oversight agencies. Following the outcome and lessons learned from implementing the project of 2020, the disbandment of the SARS Police unit and the aftermath of the #ENDSARS protest, there was need to review the project to reflect the realities on ground and expand the scope of the project to include other police specialized units with focus on IRT and the newly constituted SWAT.

The focus of the project was on the following;

- Building the capacity of Police specialized units, as well as strengthen internal and external oversight mechanisms to serve as a safeguard against human rights abuses and violation.

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<sup>1</sup> GIZ (2020) Terms of Reference – Police Programme Africa – Consultancy September – November 2020 at page 1.

- Finalization and validation of the Human Rights Training Manual for Specialized Police units with reflection of current trends in the new Police Act, Force Order and the Anti-torture Act 2017.
- Enhancing accountability by scoping of police specialized units, mandates, reporting structures, including finalizing the reporting templates and checklists for monitoring, evaluation and oversight of law enforcement operations.

## 1.2 Project Objective

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The reduction of occurrences of human rights violations by officers of the Nigeria Police Force through:

- The mainstreaming of human rights in the training and operations of the Nigeria Police Force.
- Strengthening the internal and external oversight and accountability mechanisms towards enhancing human rights compliance by the Nigeria Police Force.

## 2.0 Rationale - Issues to be addressed

### *A. Inadequate training materials, training and capacity building on Human Rights for Personnel of SWAT, IRT and other NPF Specialized Units:*

The NPF have in place training material on human rights. There is also a manual on Human Rights for Specialized Unit (SARS and Mobile Police Force by PRAWA with the support of GIZ) however, there is need to contextualize human rights to the duties of specialized units and updated to contextualize these to the current realities and the new legislative framework (including the Police Act 2020, the Anti-Torture Act), and reflecting lessons from the 2020 #EndSARS demonstrations and its aftermath. Human Rights training courses are taught in police training institutions, but the time dedicated for the training is not adequate to sufficiently empower officers with the knowledge of human rights. Also, the capacity of the trainers needs to be enhanced for proper understanding of international, regional and nation human right laws, especially new legislations such as the Police Act 2020 and the Anti-torture Act, 2017.

### *B. Lack of adequate capacity for internal and external oversight/accountability Mechanisms for the Nigeria Police Force:*

### **- Public Complaint Rapid Response Unit (PCRRU)**

The PCRRU is a unit within the NPF with the responsibility to receive complaints from members of the public related to unbecoming conduct by any police officer, including the IGP, and promptly address reported cases of professional misconduct, and ensure that citizen's concern and queries are addressed. Complaints are handled by two sub-units within the PCRRU. The Complaint Response Unit (CRU) respond to complaints received via email, phone calls, WhatsApp messages, Tweet, or Instagram. The Public Complaint Bureau (PCB) on the other hand is to receive complaints from members of the public via letters and phone calls. The CRU faces structural and capacity challenges thus making it ineffective in properly addressing complaints against police officers. Its last published report is in 2016. The proposed intervention will contribute to some extent towards enhancing the capacity of officers in the unit to receive and respond to complaints. It will also identify strategies to further strengthen the capacity of the CRU's.

**- The Police Service Commission (PSC)** is a body established by law with the responsibility, among other things, to appoint persons to offices (other than the office of the Inspector General of Police-IGP) in the Nigeria Police Force and to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over any person holding office in the NPF (other than the IGP). The PSC is currently facing challenges such as lack of coordination and collaboration between the Nigeria Police and the PSC, insufficient decentralization of Police Service Commission making it difficult for the commission to function effectively outside the Federal Capital Territory and inadequate resources for proper oversight by the commission.

**- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** is a body established by law, tasked with the promotion, protection, and enforcement of Human Rights in Nigeria. The NHRC has in place a complaint response mechanism and powers to make and enforce decisions regarding human right's abuses. The NHRC faces challenges such as inadequate capacity (skills and financial resources to effectively undertake its oversight/demand for accountability roles), low awareness by members of the public on the duties and functions of the commission, lack of government's political will to fully implements the NHRC's recommendations, and limited cooperation from agencies that its oversights including limited access to places of detention.

### *C. Structure and coordination of specialized units*

There are about twenty (20) specialized units namely: Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Intelligence Response Team (IRT), Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) response unit, Special Anti-Cultism Squad, Anti-Kidnap Unit, Special Tactical Squad (STS), Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU), Police Mobile Force (PMF), Special Protection Unit (SPU), Explosive Ordinance Unit (EOD), Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), X-Squad, Homicide, Crack Squad, Monitoring Unit, Anti-Pipeline Vandalism, Border Patrol, Mounted Troops, Dog Section, Special Forces. For this intervention, the following units are to be focused on with regard to workshops and training; SWAT and IRT. The Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit is under the control of state commanders who report to the IGP. The mandate of the unit is to respond to armed robbery, respond to scenes of weapon related crimes, rescue operations and Special Operations involving high-profile criminals that constitute threats to national security including anti-banditry, counterterrorism and counter-insurgency operations which will require special tactical response. The Intelligence Response Team (IRT) is under the command of the IGP and their mandate is to use intelligence and technical support to combat organized violent crimes like armed robbery, kidnapping etc.

## 3.0 Programme Interventions and Key Outcomes

### 3.1 Workshops

#### 3.1.1 Strategy Meeting

##### Introduction

The NPF Strategy Meeting was held on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 at Valencia Hotel, Abuja. It had in attendance heads of specialized units of the Nigeria Police Force, representatives from Police Affairs, ROLAC and NGOs. The strategy meeting was supported by GIZ with the technical support of PRAWA. The total number of persons that participated in the strategy planning meeting was 26. A 2-days strategy planning meeting was organized to brainstorm on effective strategies that will enhance human rights policing, improve complaints response and redress mechanism, strengthen internal/external oversight and accountability agencies, and enrich the training curriculum for police specialized units.

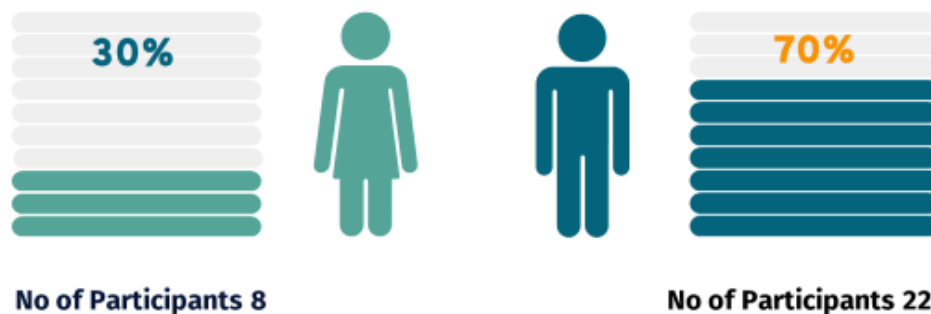
##### Objectives

The strategy planning meeting was aimed at developing a coordinated/synergized implementable strategy document for follow up implementation following the end of the NPF Human Rights Training Programme National Roll - Out Implementation Plan 2015-2020.

##### Outcomes

1. Clearer understanding of the mandates, structure, command control of police specialized units
2. Clearer understanding of the challenges and prospects for accountability and oversight mechanisms of police specialized units
3. Developed strategies for improving compliance with human rights policing
4. Developed strategies for strengthening complaints and redress mechanisms for police specialized units

#### Total attendees 26



## Opening Ceremony

The NPF Strategy meeting commenced at about 10:00am with the Nigeria National Anthem which was followed by the introduction of participants and brief welcome address from Mr. Gertjan de



Gruijter, Head, GIZ Programme to Build and Strengthen the Police Structures in Nigeria. Mr. Gertjan gave an overview of GIZ's intervention under the Human Rights Training for Police Specialized units and also revealed that forensic support is also currently being deployed to assist the Police in effective scientific investigation as a way of reducing the dependence on confessional statements.

In her remarks, the executive director of PRAWA, Dr. Uju Agomoh, gave an overview of the project which she said was aimed at enhancing human rights-based policing in Nigeria and reducing human rights abuses, torture, inhumane and degrading treatments by police specialized units. She said that the strategy planning meeting was important because ideas are needed to reposition and refocus police specialized units following the disbandment of the SARs units and the #ENDSARS protest. She listed some of the achievements recorded under the project, including the development of a training manual and a checklist/reporting template for oversight agencies. She concluded by advising participants to give their best in the programme in order to come up with far reaching suggestions that will reposition the police specialized units to serve Nigerians better.

## Technical Sessions

Session 1: Introduction and Overview of the NPF Human Rights Training for Police Specialized Unit Project.

Session 2: Accountability and Oversight Mechanism for Police Specialized Units Challenges and Prospects

Session 3: Strategies for Improving Compliance with Human Rights Principles and Standards for Police Specialized Units

Session 4: Strategies for Strengthening Complaints and Redress Mechanism for Police Specialized Unit

Session 5: Overview of Training Curriculum for Police Specialized Unit

## **Session 1: Mandates, Structure, Command and Control of Police Specialized Units**

### **(a) IG Monitoring Unit**

- The unit was created under the powers and functions of the Inspector General of police (IGP) based on the Police Act, which empowers the IGP establish mechanism for monitoring the performance of police officers.
- The unit is responsible for monitoring the conduct of police officers while performing their duties to ensure compliance with extant laws and Force regulations.
- The unit also checks the conduct of personnel on patrol duties.
- Routine checks are conducted by the unit on police cells to check for unprofessional conduct amongst officers.
- The Commissioner of Police Monitoring Unit (CP Monitoring Unit), covers the gaps where IGP monitoring unit cannot reach therefore, conflict does not exist between the two units because each have their reporting unit. While the CP monitoring unit reports to the Commissioner of Police in charge, the IGP monitoring unit reports to the Inspector General of Police.
- The IG monitoring unit is constituted by the Inspector General of Police to monitor the conduct of men and officers, while the CP monitoring unit is constituted by the state commissioners, especially in states where there is no IG monitoring unit,
- The IG monitoring unit is headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP).
- The criteria for selection into the unit are integrity, perseverance, patience and zero tolerance to corruption.
- The monitoring unit operates in plain clothes as a discreet means of observing officers on duty and catching them off guard in the event of misdemeanors or misconduct.
- They collaborate with the human rights desk officers and make sure arrest and detention of persons are done without infringement on their rights and the proper procedure is followed. In the event that infringements are uncovered, the victims are promptly released and the officers responsible for the abuse are investigated and disciplined accordingly.
- If an officer is found guilty of a criminal offence, if he is a senior police officer, that is ASP and above, he will be given a query and his response will be viewed by the Force Disciplinary Committee (FDC) usually headed by DIG Admin. and their recommendations will be forwarded to the Police Service Commission (PSC) for final endorsement.
- If it's a junior officer, the officer will be tried in orderly room and sanctioned according to the outcome of the trial.

### **(b) Police Mobile Force**

- The unit has 79 squadrons in the country with some states having 2 or more units, with the primary aim of responding to distress calls that cannot be handled by non-tactical police units.
- The Police Mobile Force was established as a strike or Anti-riot unit under the control of the Inspector-General of Police to counter incidents of civil disturbance. It is designated to take over operations of major crisis where conventional police units cannot cope.
- It was established as the punching arm of the force, which means that they go where the normal police officer cannot go, because they are specially trained as an anti-crime force to combat armed banditry, violent militant groups, religious insurrection.
- The PMF fights alongside the military in containing the Boko Haram insurgency and the unknown gunmen in Eastern Nigeria.
- Most of the mobile units are fully armed and there are specific rules of engagement depending on the situations on ground.

### **(c) SWAT**

- The unit was established to replace the defunct SARs unit but it is yet to be fully inaugurated
- They conduct investigations and are only in Abuja and Lagos state at the moment.
- SWAT is headed by CP Durosimi Olutoye in Lagos state, while DCP Usman Ayuba is the Commander of SWAT at the Force Headquarters under the FCIIID.
- Other states have their own SWAT e.g Jos, Port Harcourt and Asaba. They are under the command and control of the Commissioners of Police in the respective states and are not accountable to the Federal SWAT. Some states have Prompt Response Unit (PRU).

**Question:** Dr Uju Agomoh sought to know if there is a clash between the Federal and State SWAT.

**Response:** The presenter responded that there is no clash between the two units and that the situation that arose from the EndSARS issue was because of its centralization which led to the loss of control by state Commissioners of Police. In the current arrangement, states that have their own SWAT units are under the command and control of the commissioner of police.

### **(d) Police Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB)**

- The FIB is responsible for policing the police and checking excesses of officers.
- Members of the public report grievances against police officers to the unit.
- They have offices in all 36 states of the Federation.
- The medium of complaints to the bureau are through the social media platforms and phone numbers already circulated.
- The complaint process is handled in such a way that the police officer involved is invited and investigated.



- The unit is supervised by the Police Public Relations Officer (PPRO).
- Most of the complaints against police officers are related to extortion from the youths and mostly from the Southern and Eastern part of the country.
- The unit have collaborations with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

**(e) Police Community Relations Committee Unit (PCRC)**

- The unit was established in line with section 113 of the Police Act 2020 to maintain partnership, communication and cooperation between the police and the community.
- The mandate of the unit includes; crime detection and prevention; conflict resolution; criminal intelligence gathering and dissemination to local police commanders; maintenance of law and order; dealing with minor offences and social vices; reassuring and advising on public safety, crime prevention and security tips.
- It is a unit of the NPF that was trained by the British and Americans on community policing, but at some point the unit was not functioning.
- Due to the security challenges, the unit has been revived by the presidency to assist in curbing the security challenges in the country through intelligence gathering from community members and to promote cooperation between the public and the police.
- The unit is still at a teething stage as the structure is being put in place and also recruitment of qualified persons from all the 774 local government areas of the country is ongoing to ensure participation of community members in security governance.
- Persons recruited are trained and deployed to the various police divisions in their local government secretariats. They are not in the payroll as it is a volunteer work and prospective volunteers are informed beforehand on the process.
- The challenge the unit is facing now is lack of funds to implement the mandates of the unit.
- The mandate of the unit includes: promoting cooperation between the community and the police; crime detection and prevention; conflict resolution; criminal intelligence gathering and dissemination to the local police; deployment to complement the conventional police in the patrol of the public space within local communities.

**Session 2: Accountability and Oversight Mechanisms for Police Specialized Units: Challenges and Prospects**

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The group outlined the internal and external oversight mechanisms vested with the mandate to carry out oversight over the operations of police specialized units. The mechanisms were listed as follows:

## **A. Internal Control Mechanisms (ICMs)**

### ***Statutes and instruments for oversight***

- a. The Police Act: This is the legal instrument establishing the Nigeria Police Force. It stipulates the duties, functions and mandates of the Police Force.
- b. Force Orders: The Police Force order provides operational guidance. For example, the Force order 237 stipulates the rules for the use of force and firearms. It clearly specifies what is expected of every policeman and violations are regarded as disciplinary offences.
- c. Other administrative instruments such as – FCID Directives and Force Administrative Instruments that specify rules of engagement that guide police operations.

### ***Internal Oversight Units Responsible***

- a. Force Provost Marshal: Handles all disciplinary matters at the FHQ.
- b. Provost: Handles disciplinary matters at the state level and at all formations.
- c. Sergeant-Majors: Handles disciplinary matters at the divisional level
- d. Police Complaints Response Unit (PCRU): Handles complaints from the public using various channels of communication
- e. Force Disciplinary Committee: Consists of all DIGs and the Force Secretary. Deals with queries for serious infractions sent to it.

## **B. External Control Mechanisms**

- a. Police Service Commission: Responsible for confirming punishments recommended for mostly senior officers from ASP to DIG.
- b. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
- c. Judicial oversight: Under ACJA 2015, Police Act 2020.
- d. Legislative oversight: Petitions, legislative committees, budgetary and monitoring functions etc.
- e. Media and CSO Monitoring.
- f. Monitoring by International actors (UN Monitoring bodies & special rapporteurs)

### **Challenges to Oversight and Accountability Mechanisms**

- a. Many of the instruments are archaic, outdated and not in tune with current realities.
- b. Some of the punishments in the regulations are no longer realistic or cannot be administered
- c. The extinction of Sergeant-Majors at the divisional level, places so much responsibility of the superintending officers.
- d. The Public Complaints Response Unit (PCRU) is currently functional mainly at the Force HQ level and available mainly on social media. It is not accessible to most people at the grassroots who need it the most.
- e. Lack of knowledge and awareness amongst members of the Police Force of the regulations guiding police operations.
- f. Over centralization of the Control Mechanisms.
- g. Lackadaisical attitude of superintending officers to issues of discipline.

## **Recommendations for enhancing Oversight and Accountability for Police Specialized Units**

- a. The extinction of Sergeant-Majors (SMs) at the divisions should be looked into and introductions of Provosts or reintroduction of SMs to enforce discipline, especially because most violations occur at the grassroots level.
- b. There is need to decentralize the control mechanisms generally across the country.
- c. It is important to decentralize Complaints Process and have Police Complaints Bureau in each police division.
- d. There should be continuous training of officers on the contents of the Act and Regulations and their responsibilities and liabilities.
- e. There is need to review the Police Regulations to ensure that punishments are severe enough to deter officers from infractions.
- f. CSOs should work to advance the rights and welfare of police officers, just as they do for the general citizens.
- g. The Police Force and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should introduce incentives to motivate disciplined and outstanding officers.
- h. Adequate funding of the police and ensuring that the monies are followed and expended rightly.

### **Current Interventions**

- a. Recent review of the Police Act by the National Assembly.
- b. On-going review of the Police Training Manual/Curriculum – DIG Training of the NPF.
- c. The recent establishment of the Police Trust Fund – NPF.

### **Proposed Next Steps/Interventions**

- a. The government and CSOs to strictly monitor the use of funds budgeted and disbursed to the Police Force.
- b. Regular awareness creation (training and re-training) amongst officers on the provisions of the Police Act and Regulations.

## **Session 3: Strategies for improving compliance with human right principles and standards for police specialized units.**

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The group started by outlining the key issues and gaps that hamper effective compliance with human rights principles and standards.

### **(1) Key Issues and Challenges in Effective Compliance with Human Rights Principles**

- (a) Legislative Gaps: The provisions of the Police Act are not easy for the police to work with, given that the resources required for effective policing, investigation and interrogation are not available.

- (b) Lack of evidence based arms training: new recruits need evidence-based trainings on weapon handling to access the individual competencies of officers in weapon handling. Evidence based training entails assessing individual competencies to determine training needs.
- (c) Knowledge of deficits: Some officers don't know what the human rights principles are.
- (d) Lack of coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.
- (e) Lack of confidence/trust between the police and the public. These could lead to jungle justice if care is not taken.
- (f) Obsolete laws made by the colonial masters need to change. E.g., vagabond, wanderers, idle and disorderly conduct, that are found in the Penal Code and the Criminal Code.
- (g) Uniformity of the laws: There is need for uniformity and homogeneity of laws across the states of the federation. E.g., ACJL and Child Rights Act, which some states are yet to adopt.
- (i) Poor accountability mechanism: Impunity festers when there is no sanction for wrongdoing and when perpetrators believe they are not touchable.
- (j) None professionalism in the police: Deployment of officers to their areas of strength, experience and learning.
- (k) Lack of cooperation and synergy among the security personnel and the (officers) and other ministries.
- (L) Lack of adequate resources for proper operation.
  - Poor funding
  - Misplacement of priorities when little fund comes in.
  - Late disbursement of funds in case it comes.

### **Recommendations for Enhancing Human Rights Compliance in Police Operations**

- (a) **Legislative gaps:** Review of our laws and removal of outdated laws that criminalizes poverty such as street trading, wandering etc. Civil matter should not be seen as criminal matter as provided in the new Police Act. The Penal Code and Criminal Code should be reviewed to expunge provisions that criminalizes petty offences.
- (b) **Knowledge deficits:** Capacity Building/Training should be targeted at the officers on the front lines. Currently, some officers are over trained, some others are under trained while some low cadre officers have undergone no training at all.
- (c) Targeted training should be organized on arms and weapon handling for officers that have no prior training.

- (d) The police should make effort to build synergy and inter agency collaboration with other security agencies and members of the public.
- (e) Mechanisms for building and enhancing trust should be adopted to rebuild the confidence of the public on the sincerity and competence of the Nigeria Police Force
- (f) Obsolete laws should be reviewed and brought in tandem with contemporary realities.
- (g) Uniformity of laws: All federal laws should be domesticated by states.
- (h) Strengthening of different units in terms of trainings, funding and monitoring.
- (i) Professionalism in the Police: The Police should be intentional in recruitments e.g. anyone good with ICT should be positioned for investigation, research, cybercrime etc.
- (j) Proper funding and allocation of resources to priority areas.

**(3) Currents/Intervention**

- (1) Establishment of police trust fund.
- (2) Harmonizing of criminals and penal codes.
- (3) Capacity building for police officers by different organization.
- (4) Renovation of structures.
- (5) Building of forensic laboratory in Lagos State by GIZ.
- (6) Implementation of Community Policing project by the Police Community Relations Committee (PCRC).

**(4) Proposed Next Steps/Interventions**

1. Targeted capacity building workshops for officers that are undertrained.
2. Training on the new Police Act is needed to ensure that provisions that promote human rights compliance are internalized by the officers
2. Disbursement of budget in a way that all police divisions and stations get their allocations timeously and in full.

## **Session 4: Strategies for Strengthening Complaints and Redress Mechanism for Police Specialized Unit**

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### **Key Issues and Challenges**

1. Lack of awareness of complaints channels by the general public.
2. Bureaucracy in handling of complaints from the public.
3. Lack of adequate access to internet and social media to lay complaints.
4. Poor ICT facilities and lack of power supply. Solar power should be considered as back-up.
5. Lack of public trust leading to loss of confidence in police mechanisms for dealing with erring officers.
6. Capacity training for those in charge of handling complaints.
7. No effective follow up complaints redress mechanism.
8. Poor infrastructure and logistical problem, poor office condition of the state commands.
9. Poor attitude of some police officers to complaints received.

### **Solutions/Recommendation**

1. Training and retraining of complaint officers, advertisement and sensitization through media, police bulletin, social media handles of the police force.
2. The PCB/CRU has access to state-of-the-art complaint receiving strategy where video and audio evidence can be gotten through the C4i (command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence).
3. The PCB/CRU should develop a follow up mechanism to inform complainants of issues that have been resolved as a trust building measure.
4. Clear demarcation of roles for police units in charge of receiving complaints from the public.
5. Broadband internet access should be installed such that the public will have easy access to the complaint platform, town hall meeting regularly, interaction with traditional rulers and other local stakeholders through the community policing strategy.
6. Capacity building for the personnel of the police to train them on complaints response and redress strategies and attitudinal change of police personnel.
7. Increased funding for office infrastructure and equipment in state commands, area commands and divisions.
8. Funds for general maintenance and fueling of police vehicles to cascade down to all the police commands.

## **Session 5: Recommendations for enhancing Training Curriculum of Police Specialized Unit**

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Recommendations were made on how to enhance training and capacity of police officers to discharge their duties in line with human rights standards and with increased efficiency. From the group presentations, the following recommendations were made;

1. Training should be on two levels – institution based and at the command level.
2. Human rights training and training on relevant laws that promote human rights should be mainstreamed into promotional examination to ensure that officers take it seriously.
3. Police officers that have undergone training should be retained in their unit for some time to step down the knowledge before transferring them to other units.
4. Information and communication technology (ICT) as well as Artificial Intelligence (AI) training for all specialized units.
5. Mental health assessment/awareness at entry point and periodically in the course of the service.
6. Advanced training for commanders of specialized units to equip them with skills to manage personnel and to ensure compliance.

The following topics were proposed by participants to be included in the training curriculum of the Specialized Units:

1. Anti-torture Act 2017
2. Police Act 2020
3. Code of conduct
4. Musketry and Weapon Handling.
5. Use of force and Fire Arms
6. Forensics: handling of crime scene, investigation, weapon analysis, hand writing/documents, sexual offences etc.
7. Communication and information Technology skills;
8. Intelligence gathering and management
9. Trust and Confidence building
10. Public Relations
11. Psychology of Human Behaviour
12. Knowledge of culture and tradition of host communities.
13. First aid and Emergency Preparedness
14. Incidence and disaster management
15. Dispute Resolution and Mediation
16. Management of civil disorder.
17. Custody management: In case of any arrest (how to handle a suspect, etc.).
18. Exhibit management: Recovery, movement and custody of exhibits.
19. Administration of Justice Act (ACJA) and laws of the states (to enable the officers to know the warrant of arrest, warrant to search, etc.)

### 3.1.2 Conference of Heads of Police Specialized Units

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#### Introduction

A one-day workshop was organized for heads of police specialized units with the objective of sensitizing the leadership of these units on the need for human rights policing, trust building/citizens' engagement and strengthening of internal accountability mechanisms. The workshop provided an opportunity to assess the command-and-control structure of the units and the challenges faced by officers in the line of duty. Specialized units that participated in the workshop include (write the units in full), FIB, IRT, SWAT, CTU, IGP Monitoring Unit, Anti Cultism.

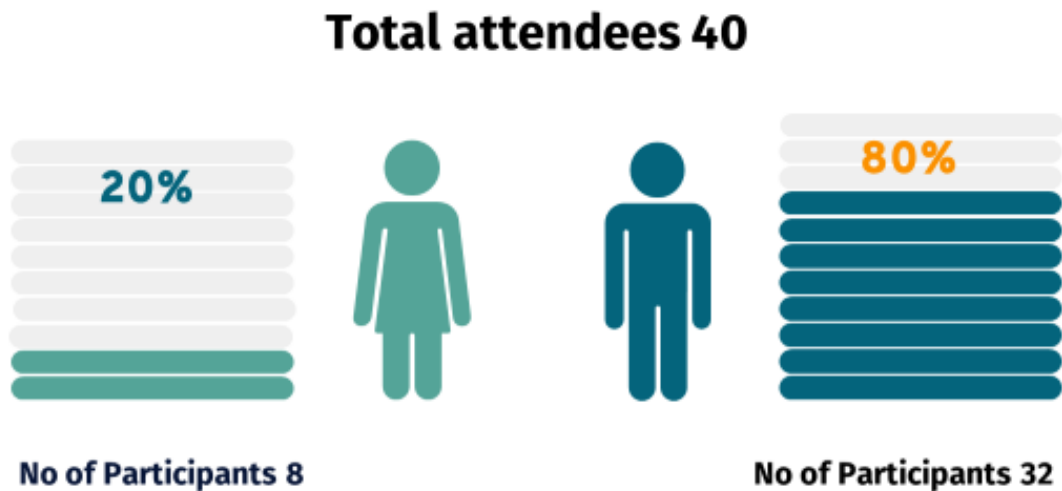
#### Workshop Objective

To provide an opportunity for deeper understanding of the key challenges, reflect and recommend on the approaches to adopt to ensure sustainable reforms and enhance compliance with human rights policing by SWAT, IRT and other NPF Specialized Units.

#### Workshop Outcomes

1. Better understanding of the challenges of police specialized.
2. Recommendations for enhancing operations of police specialized units.
3. Recommendations for enhancing compliance with human rights policing through effective internal and external oversight.

#### Number of participants





## Workshop Commencement



The conference commenced by 10:00am with the Nigeria National Anthem, and introduction of participants followed by the opening remarks by Mr. Gruijter de Gertjan, Component Manager Police Programme Africa GIZ. Goodwill messages were delivered by Mr. Tijani Mohammed, Director of Police Discipline Police Service Commission and AIG James Caulcrick rtd.

The Project Overview was delivered by Mrs. Ogechi Ogu, Deputy Director

PRAWA. She began by giving the history on how the project came to be and the purpose which is mainstreaming human rights into the Nigeria Police Force. She spoke on the National Rollout Plan and overview of the various trainings that have taken place since inception of the project in 2014 in some states of the federation. While explaining the stages involved in the training, she drew the attention of participants to the resource materials developed and the retreat held and supported by GIZ which drafted a 2015-2020 implementation plan targeted at utilizing the developed resource for the training of police officers. According to her, from the trainings conducted and the interactions had with the trainees, a very significant issue was identified and that the Specialized units were not invited to any of the trainings which was necessary going by the fact that part of the program implementation is ensuring that there is sustainability and tracking the impact of the project. With the support of the retired AIGs in the team, the idea of engaging the then disbanded SARS into the training was conceptualized and was supported by GIZ which led to another resource material titled Human Rights Training Manual for Special Anti-Robbery Squad for the NPF was developed and SARS operatives were trained in 4 states of the federation.

Mrs. Ogu informed that the ENDSARS experience charted a new course of discussion for PRAWA in terms of rebuilding trust and confidence between the police and the populace they protect and how to start addressing the issues from both sides to ensure a strike in balance is achieved towards a safe and secure community for everyone which prompted a new phase of the project which has decided to bring together heads of units and officers of specialized units to start a discussion towards addressing common concerns of the populace

She commended the leadership of the NPF for instituting the special units bearing in mind the challenges and urged participants to be free in stating their mandates and challenges which will chart a course to move ahead. She commended GIZ for supporting the police project at all levels and thanked everyone for listening.

## **Technical Session 1: Overview of the Mandate, Scope, Command and Control of Police Specialized Units**

The session was anchored by AIG Alafimihan Adeoye (Rtd). Heads of specialized police units and their representatives were called up for a brief presentation on their mandate and challenges.

### **Mandates of the Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB)**

- The Force FIB is the vanguard of information collection, analysis and generation of intelligence in support of the Nigeria police plans, operations and decision-making system. Its core mandate is to minimize uncertainty in the plans that the Nigeria police will have in relation to its administration, operations and its tactical actions.
- The bureau undertakes a think tank role in generating ideas in support of administration and management of the Nigeria police and national security. Upon these fundamental roles, the bureau is required to undertake various activities and operations such as surveillance, overt and covert activities.
- To efficiently utilize its intelligence products, an intelligence response unit popularly called IRT was formed in 2014
- The mandate of the IRT is the utilization of actionable intelligence in controlling and managing critical cases that the routine police units may not handle. The intention was that the IRT will be an elite technology driven unit that could contain any internal security threat without resort to bringing in the military

### **Functions and Duties of the IRT**

- IRT does routine intelligence collation and collection.
- The unit supports prosecution of cases and supporting all other counter terrorism and violent crime activities in the country.

### **Special Tactical Squad (STS)**

- In 2016, the Special Tactical Squad (STS) was established because the elite unit (IRT) seemed not to be achieving the desired aim.
- STS was mandated to go into the field and spread out in the country and engage law enforcement operations adequately and optimally.
- The STS vindicated the tough processes that brought about its establishment through the successes it recorded after its formation.

## **SWAT**

- The unit was created to replace the disbanded SARS in fighting violent crimes, kidnapping, cultism, communal wars, etc.
- The focus is on actionable intelligence which is timely, accurate, applicable and relevant to crime fighting.
- The unit is not fully functional in all the states of the federation and modalities are still being put in place.

### **Challenges**

- Inadequate equipment and poor funding.
- Inadequate capacity building as officers posted to the unit are sent to the normal police schools instead of the police mobile force and their mental state are not put into consideration.
- Inadequate infrastructure as the office the unit currently occupies was donated by a private individual.
- Lack of synergy between the police and the human rights organizations.

### **Recommendations for improvement of SWAT**

- Strengthen the human capacity in the context of soft power so that the reliance on weaponry will be reduced.
- Weaponry is not serving the purpose any longer, the effective way is through application of soft power elements, information operations, psychological operations, strategic communications and using the element of good governance as first step of managing security of the country.

## **Anti-Cultism Squad**

### **Mandate and duties**

The unit was created as a result of upsurge in the cases of cultism in secondary schools. It collaborates with other units of the force in the divisions and Special Intelligence Bureau (SIB).

## **Challenges**

- Inadequate accommodation for officers.
- Inadequate resources for operational efficiency.
- Lack of confidence on the part of the police officers occasioned by poor working conditions,
- Lack of synergy between security agencies.
- Job complexity because most students are minors and getting the support of their parents in combating cultism is difficult.
- Private schools do not cooperate with the unit due to fear of getting bad name from the public unlike government schools which always call on the unit when the suspect anything.

## **Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)**

### **Mandate and duties**

The unit was created in 2007, then it was called terrorism squad. The mandate of the unit is to fight terrorism in the country. The idea is to train police officers who are on standby to interdict bombs before it goes off and can contain it when there is incidence. The unit is one of the police units trained both local and international.

### **Challenges**

- Lack of accommodation.
- Inadequate man-power.
- The counter terrorism school no longer exist.

## **IGP Monitoring Unit**

### **Mandate and duties**

The unit is under the powers and functions of the Inspector General of police (IGP) based on the Police Act. It is responsible for monitoring police officers while performing their duties.

- The unit checks the conduct of personnel on patrol and removes illegal road blocks where they are found.
- Checks police cells for unprofessional conduct amongst officers.
- Police officers are checked relationship from time to time to make sure they are on point.
- Builds good relationship with members of the public.
- The unit investigates cases reported to the IG against misconduct and recommends disciplinary procedures for erring police officers.
- They collaborate with the human rights desk officers and make sure arrest and detention of persons are done without infringement on their rights and the proper procedure is followed.

- If an officer is found guilty of a criminal offence, if he is a senior police officer, that is ASP and above, he will be given a query and his response will be viewed by the Force Disciplinary Committee (FDC) usually headed by DIG Admin. and their recommendations will be forwarded to the Police Service Commission (PSC) for final endorsement.
- If it's a junior officer, the officer will be tried in orderly room and sanctioned according to the outcome of the trial.

### **Achievements**

- The unit has been able to save millions of naira for the Force through upholding discipline and ensuring that officers behave in a way that does not lead to legal battles.
- The unit fosters good relationship between the police and members of the public.

### **Challenges**

- Lack of serviceable vehicles.
- Inadequate funding.
- No votes for duty tour allowance.

### **Homicide Unit**

- The unit has the mandate of investigating murder crimes.
- The unit at times finds it difficult to detect the cause of death because of lack of forensic equipment and requisite knowledge and skills to carry out forensic investigations.
- Political interference sometimes affect investigation especially in the death of politically exposed persons.

## **Technical Session 2 (Group Work)**

### **1. Feedback from Group Presentation on challenges in fighting violent crimes**

Violent crime is such crime which the perpetrator uses or threaten force in the application of such crime or in the commission of such crime such as kidnapping, armed robbery, cultism, murder etc.

## **Challenges**

- Disproportionate use of force by police officers.
- Psychology and orientation of police officers that carry out specialized operations that involve violent crimes.
- Lack of proper understanding of rules of engagement.
- Poor weapon handling skills.
- Inadequate capacity building of police officers.
- Public influence and political influence.
- Inadequacy in intelligence gathering.
- Inadequate facilities poor condition of police cells

## **Recommendations**

- Training and retraining of police officers.
- Development and dissemination of standard rules of engagement for police specialized units.
- Application of minimal force.
- Cooperation with the public.
- Access to medical facilities for suspects in need of medical attention.
- Upgrade of NPF infrastructures across the federation.

### **2. Feedback from Group Presentation on Command and Control of Police Specialized Unit: Challenges and Suggestions for Improvement**

The group started the presentation by outlining the importance of having clear command and control structures in police specialized units. Some of the advantages put forward by the group includes:

- Command and control allow for an identifiable single line of control.
- Easy to access the line of authority.
- It also gives room for effective coordination.
- Makes room for effective collation/dissemination of intelligence.
- Management of man power and resources.
- Facilitates promulgation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) which in turn:
  - i. Makes operation knowledge based.
  - ii. It forms standard for training.
  - iii. It enhances and promotes professionalism.

### **Challenges that Hinder Effective Command and Control**

- Non-availability of Standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- Conflicting and inconsistent command and control structures.
- Inadequate funding.
- Inadequate training/retraining.
- Lack of welfare and motivation.
- Indiscipline.
- Inter unit conflicts.
- Inadequate instructors in institutions.

### **Recommendations for Improvement**

- Proper funding and effective management of the fund appropriated.
- Inclusion of various operating units into the budgeting expenditure of the funds of the force.
- Decentralized budgeting.
- Enhance quality of police training institution.
- Improvements of training curriculum to include courses that will improve operational efficiency.
- Setting a time period for mobilization and demobilization into specialized units.
- Provide technological and logistic support to police specialized units.
- Eradication of inter-unit rivalry by putting in place effective and implementable policies that promote synergy and inter-unit cooperation.
- Improvement of relationship between superiors/subordinate by way of mentorship.
- Proper improvement of the health care system to adequately cater for personnel.
- Having improved pension scheme that assures officers/men on their retirements.
- Development of suitable options to kinetic operation by shifting emphasis to psychological operations (PSYOPs).
- As every individual is liable to pay garnishee order, the vicarious liability clause should also be limited to a person's participation in the offence. This is to ensure that officers are more circumspect in participating in operations that are illegal and that officers are not punished for offences they did not take active part in.

### **Technical Session 3**

#### **Strategic reflections and recommended next steps**

In his reflections and recommended next steps, AIG Olafimihan Adeoye Rtd congratulated participants for the success achieved in the conference noting that the willing cooperation of the leadership of the NPF will solve the problem of the NPF. Furthermore, he stressed that it is not the quantity but the quality of security personnel that can secure security of a nation. He concluded by noting that every police officer is employed and statutorily empowered and paid to promote and protect the rights of the citizenry.

Dr. Uju Agomoh, Executive Director PRAWA in her reflection and recommended steps, informed participants on her experience serving with the NPF, the challenges faced and her decision to contribute her quota in reforming the Force. While speaking on suspects and how they are been treated, she educated participants on the need to understand the demography of persons in conflict with the law, which will help the police to know where such persons are coming from and what triggers their behaviors. She further intimated participants on the efforts of PRAWA targeted at reforming the police through the facilitation of capacity building training for police officers at various levels. She concluded by highlighting the following:

1. Training and capacity building of the NPF should be a continuous process and should be multi-dimensional in nature which could be through virtual and physical.
2. Police officers at the frontlines and on ground should be the primary beneficiaries of trainings giving the need to ensure that their operations are above board and in strict compliance with human rights standards.
3. The centralized training database should be fully operationalized and utilized to track training and ensure that beneficiaries are those that need it.
4. Creation of awareness to the public to drive the narratives through radio programs, newsletter,

The Conference of Heads of Police Specialized Units ended at about 5:20pm with the Nigeria National Anthem.



## 3.2 Training and capacity building

### 3.2.1 Capacity Building for IRT and SWAT



A four days human rights training for IRT and SWAT was organized on 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> October and November 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> in the FCT and Lagos State respectively. Topics were carefully selected from the Human Rights Manual for Police Specialized Units and used to build the capacity of officers to understand human rights principles, international, regional

and national instruments on human rights, use of force and fire arm. A total of 71 police officers were trained consisting of 36 IRT officers and 35 SWAT officers respectively. The focus of the training was on human rights and gender, trust building, rights of persons in detention, police code of conduct, compliance with relevant legislations such as Police Act 2020, Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015 and the Anti torture Act 2017.

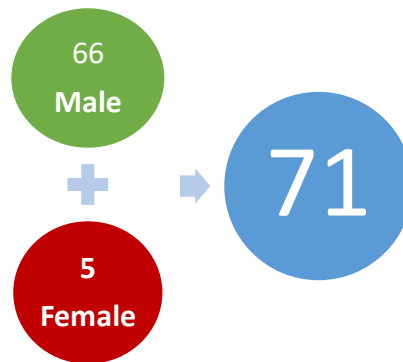
#### Workshop Objectives

The objective of the four days' workshop was to build the capacity of IRT and SWAT officers to understand human rights principles and to comply with human rights standards in the discharge of their duties. The training was aimed at reducing incidences of police brutality, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and also to underscore the importance of trust building and citizen engagement.

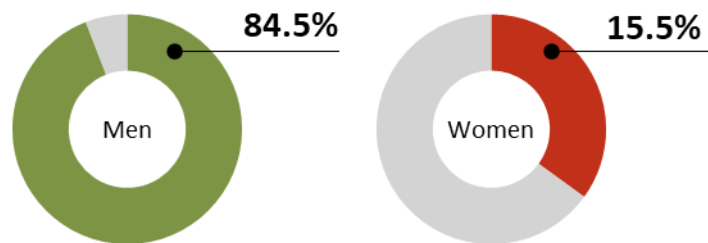
## Key Outcomes

1. Establishment of a WhatsApp platform for continuous engagement, experience sharing and good practices, and mentorship.
2. Inauguration of police officers as ambassadors of human rights.
3. Overall improvement in the capacity of police officers on issues of human rights policing.
4. Better understanding of the provisions of the police act and other key legislations.
5. Improved understanding of the concept and principles of human rights.
6. Enhanced capacity to comply with human rights standards and principles.
7. Improved knowledge of the rights of persons under detention.
8. Improved knowledge of code of conduct and best policing practices.

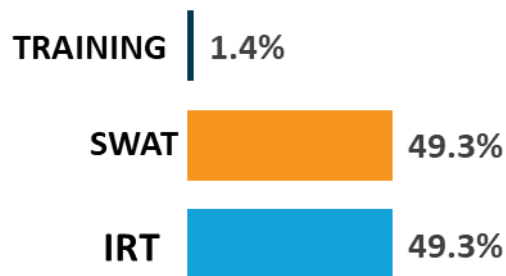
## Demographic Snapshot of Participants



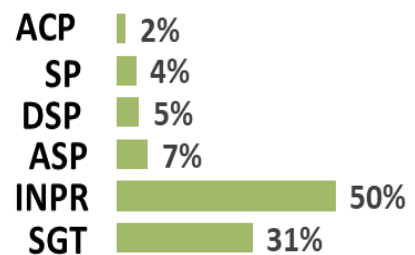
### Gender



## Police Units



## Rank of Participants



### Workshop Commencement

The workshop commenced with a national anthem and participants' introduction including the units they represent. After the introduction of participants, the opening ceremony began with an opening remark by Mr. Gertjan de Gruitjer, the Head of Nigeria Police Project in GIZ. He stated the rationale behind funding the subsidy project and other initiatives by GIZ for the Nigeria Police Force. He stressed that GIZ is committed to building and strengthening police structures in Africa and that the focus on police specialized units was aimed at ensuring human rights policing and rule of law. He went further to state that GIZ is piloting forensics laboratory in Lagos state with the aim of promoting scientific based investigation. He shared his 16 years' experience in the military and stated that he understands the intricacies of making critical decisions at the frontlines.

The overview of the NPF Human Rights Training was given by the executive director of PRAWA, Dr. Uju Agomoh in the Abuja training while the deputy director of PRAWA, carried out the same assignment in Lagos. The overview captured the history of police human rights training from its inception in 2015, including the command-based trainings that has covered 19 states. Mentioned was made of the GIZ human rights training for Police Specialized Units which has held in states like, Enugu, Edo, Delta and Rivers, before the disbandment of the Police Unit

## Technical Sessions

### Day 1

#### **First Technical Session:** Introduction to Human Rights and Human Rights of the Police

The first technical session was facilitated by Ogechi Ogu Esq. The session began with the definition of human rights. She described human rights as rights which belong to all people, at all times, in all situations, and in all societies. Human Rights' is derived from the inherent dignity and worth of the human person. She listed the characteristics of human rights as universality, inalienability, indivisibility, interdependent and interrelated and the rationale for promotion of human rights compliance was highlighted. Human rights instruments and the history of human rights were discussed in details. The rights of police officers such as right to life, right to the dignity of the human person, right to freedom from discrimination were equally addressed and the position of police officers as both rights and duty bearers clearly explained.

Participants were asked to discuss the impact of human rights-based policing on the quality of policing in Nigeria.

#### **Second Technical Session:** Procedure for Use of Force and Fire Arm

This session was moderated by AIG Fimihan Adeoye. The objective of the session is to familiarize officers with the best practices in the use of force and fire arm. Force was defined as the use, or threat of the use of physical means to achieve an authorized objective. The legal basis for the use of force and firearm were identified as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, CFRN, Criminal code, Penal code and Procedural laws. Officers were advised to apply non-violent means as far as possible and only use physical force, firearms or other items of law enforcement when other means remain ineffective.

#### **Third Technical Session:** Trust Building and Effective Citizens Engagement

The third technical session was facilitated by Dr. Uju Agomoh in the FCT, while Mr. Honest Offor facilitated the session in Lagos. The objective of the training was to highlight the importance of building and maintaining community trust and confidence and to enhance the capacity of police officers to build trust and gain the confidence of the community. They started by saying that building trust with the community is fundamental to effective policing and that police need the support and partnership of the citizens to effectively prevent and fight crime. The benefits of trust building and tips on how to gain the trust of the public were discussed.

Participants were asked to discuss how the personal misconduct of one police officer can affect the overall reputation and integrity of the Nigeria Police Force.

## Day 2

The second day started with a group presentation on case studies on the use of Force and Firearm. The class was divided into three groups and asked to analyze a practical scenario involving police officers on routine duty and human rights issues that ensued in the course of their duties. The officers used sections of the criminal code to explain their answers.

### **Fourth Technical Session:** PLAN Principle

AIG Adeoye defined PLAN principles as the fundamental principle underpinning the policy on the use of force and other police activities is that any action taken must comply with the fundamental principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and accountability and must be applied in a non-discriminatory manner. According to him, the principles help to guide Law enforcement officers (LEO) to comply with the law and follow the highest standards of practice. PLAN stands for Proportionality, Legality, Accountability and Neutrality.

### **Fifth Technical Session:** Overview of the Police Act 2020

Mr. Honest Offor started by asking how many officers have a copy of the new Police Act. The response shows that many officers have either not seen a copy of the act or are not even aware that the Police has a new legislation. He explained why it is important for all officers to be fully aware of the law that regulates their operations. Sections of the new Act that on issues like Arrest and detention, search warrant, reasonable ground for submission, arrest in proxy etc. were highlighted for the officers.

Officers expressed concerns that the provisions of the Act may make it difficult for the police to discharge their duties given that they lack the resources to effectively discharge their duties. One significant issue that was raised is the issue of arresting “soft targets”, which was said is a strategy to get the real suspect to appear before the police in a case where the suspect is at large. AIG James Caulcrick explained the difference between arrest and invitation, and asked officers to clearly explain when either of the tools is in use.

### **Sixth Technical Session:** Overview of the Anti-Torture Act 2017

The facilitator, Ogechi Ogu Esq. began by defining torture as reprehensible and a very serious abuse of human rights. She stated that there is absolute prohibition of torture under international human rights law and no circumstance whatsoever can justify the use of torture. She outlined human rights instruments that prohibit torture such as: United Nations Convention Against Torture, Optional Protocol and Convention Against Torture, African Commission on People and Human Rights. The anti-torture act was elaborated in details and acts that amount to torture were highlighted. Psychological torture was also discussed. Torture resulting in the loss of life of a person is considered as murder and shall be tried and punished under the relevant laws. Participants were told that a state actor that contravenes the provisions of section 2 of this Act commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years.

### **Seventh Technical Session: Rights of Persons under Detention**

The objective of this session was to provide awareness on the various rights of detainees and prisoners as contained in international, regional, and domestic laws in relation to their rights to physical integrity. The facilitator started by stating that persons under detention are entitled to their fundamental human rights including the right to life, right to dignity of human person, right to fair hearing, right to freedom from discrimination, etc. and that these rights should also be promptly communicated to the arrested or detained person. Participants were told that the only rights that the arrested or detained person is excluded from enjoying is the right to personal liberty. Some of the rights of the detained include; Right to be informed of the fact and grounds of his/her arrest or detention; Right to presumption of Innocence; Right to Remain Silent; Right to be brought to court within a reasonable time; Right of a detainee to access a lawyer; Right to Fair Trial; Right not to be compelled to testify against self.

Participants were asked to share challenges to upholding the rights of persons under detention.

### **Day 3**

#### **Eight Technical session: Code of Conduct and Best Policing Standards**

AIG James Caulcrik started by defining the meaning of code of conduct and the importance of having clearly defined code of ethics to regulate good behavior. Officers were asked to list principles that can enhance policing and public trust. The retired AIG listed the code of conduct for the police as minimal use of force, Confidentiality, Integrity, Cooperation with other Police Officers and Agencies, Personal Professional Capabilities.

#### **Ninth Technical Session: Role of the Police in Effective Implementation of the ACJA**

The objective of this session as explained by the facilitator was to highlight the provisions of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act (2015) targeted at strengthening the capacity of the NPF to deliver on its role in the administration of Criminal Justice in Nigeria and in compliance with human rights principles and standards. According to the facilitator, the ACJA 2015, is an innovative legislation targeted at finding solutions to the several institutional challenges that have made it impossible for not only the police but other agencies within the criminal justice system to deliver on effective criminal justice administration in Nigeria. The provisions of the Act on police processes such as; Arrest, Search, Recording of Statements; Keeping of Criminal Records and Bail, were highlighted.

#### **Tenth Technical Session: Guidelines for Selected Police Intervention**

The objective of this session is to outline good practices and guidelines for police intervention such as foot and mobile patrol. For vehicular patrol, the facilitator stated that mobile patrols should always entail the use of properly marked NPF vehicles, and that megaphones should be kept inside the patrol cars, ready for use during traffic management or traffic stops, driver and vehicle inspections, emergency response, crowd control. It is good practice to wear complete NPF uniform, name tag, badge and identity card while on patrol.

The trainer stated that it is good to use tact and non-threatening language when conducting a spot inquiry or when questioning persons. On checkpoints, the facilitator stated that checkpoints must not inconvenience nor intimidate citizens but, instead, should provide them a real sense of safety and security. On crowd control, officers were told that any loss of emotional control, unprofessional conduct, and excessive use of force by members of NPF Crowd Control Units is highly counter-productive and causes negative perception towards the police organization.

#### **Day 4**

##### **Eleventh technical session: Police Investigation and Human Rights**

The objective of the training is to create awareness of the human rights standards in relation to conducting police investigation. The facilitator defined police investigation is an act to determine if a crime has been committed, identify the perpetrator, apprehend the perpetrator and provide evidence to support a conviction in court. Quality investigation is necessary to achieve an effective, lawful and humane policing. The trainer stressed that a fair investigation process will lay the basis for a fair trial. This presumption of innocence should influence the attitude and a fair investigation process will lay the basis for a fair trial. This presumption of innocence should influence the attitude and behaviour of police officers towards people suspected of crime or who are subject to investigation. He stressed that investigation should be competent, professional, thorough, prompt and impartial behaviour of police officers towards people suspected of crime or who are subject to investigation. Investigation should be competent, professional, thorough, prompt and impartial.

Officers were asked to discuss the implications of obtaining information through torture during crime investigation.

##### **Twelfth Technical Session: Human Rights and Gender**

The objective of this session is to build the capacity of police officers to understand the role of the police in protecting the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups during conflict and emergency situations and to become aware of global/national instruments on women in peace and conflict situations. The facilitator recommended some gender sensitive policing strategies such as Gender sensitive pre-deployment and in-service training for the police; foot and vehicle patrols in areas identified as high risk (by women) and Integration of gender equality issues and violence against women in formal and non-formal education curricular for displaced children and youths.

##### **Thirteenth Technical Session: Report Writing**

The last session on report writing focused on building the capacity of officers to write standard reports that will aid prosecution. Elements that should be contained in a report were outlined.

## **Issues Arising and Reflections from the IRT and SWAT Training**

1. Conflict with the department of public prosecution (DPP)  
Participants at the Lagos training complained there is a seeming lack of cooperation from the DPP. They gave examples of cases where cases were undermined and prosecution wittingly scuttled because of the interest of the DPP. The challenge reveals the need to ensure closer collaboration between both agencies with a view to ensuring that prosecution of criminal cases proceeds diligently. There was a suggestion to the effect that case files should be duplicated and duly signed off by the receiving agency to forestall issues of missing files.
2. Human Rights and Welfare of police officers  
A common complaint in both locations is the mistreatment of police officers and the poor welfare package of police officers. Officers noted that some of the human rights abuses the police is accused of, are results of the psychological trauma police officers are subjected to because due to the poor working condition. They highlighted some of the challenges facing police officers, especially those related to the right to the dignity of the human person and right to life. Those who spoke complained about the killing of police officers and lack of life insurance for officers, including lack of proper resources to effectively protect officers in the line of duty. The interaction shows that there is need to for improved staff welfare of police officers including ensuring that their rights are protected and promoted.
3. Lack of proper knowledge of the provisions of the police act  
The interactions revealed poor knowledge of relevant legislations that promote human rights policing such as the police act. There is need to train officers on the human rights safeguards in the act, with a view to ensuring that officers understand what the law allows and prohibits.

## **Testimonial of impact of Human Rights Training by Participants**

### **Abdullahi wrote via WhatsApp**

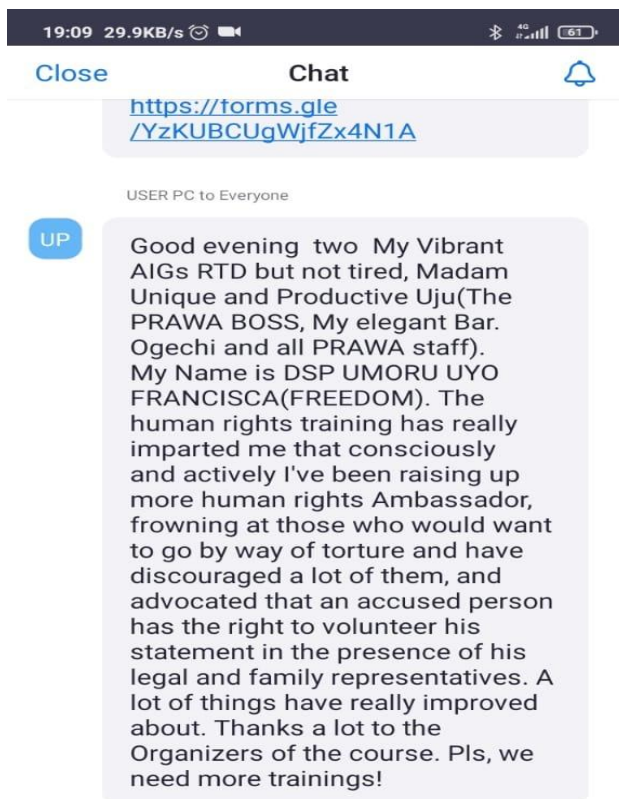
“Good evening madam my name is Abdullahi Abubakar I was one of the participants in Lagos and to be sincere with you that conference was like a kind of giving birth to a new me, because sincere after that lectures there have been no a day that part of the lecture didn't reflected on my memory while on field discharging my lawful duty.

Even yesterday I challenged an officer whilst torturing a suspect and I told him the implications if things go wrong. It was even from there I got the details of the administration of criminal justice law as amended 2015 and I have gotten mine to enable me enlighten myself more.

We picked a suspect yesterday and I kept on pleading with him to make sure he didn't get angry. I even bought apple for him just to calm him to help me. Seriously I learnt many things. Kudos to all the people involved in this!



## DSP Umoru Francisca



### 3.2.2 Review and validation of draft manual and checklists/reporting template for monitoring places of detention

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#### Introduction

The review and validation workshop for the NPF human rights training manual and the checklist and reporting template for oversight agencies, was held on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2021. The workshop was necessary to review the resource materials developed for police specialized units, after changes were made at the instance of the disbandment of SARS and expansion of the scope of the manual. The objective of the review is to evaluate the structure, language, grammar and suitability of the manual for the end users. The NPF Human Rights Training Manual for Police Specialized unit was reviewed by select police officers and civil society organizations. The draft manual was initially developed for the SARS police but had to be revised when the unit was disbanded. PRAWA, after assessing the prevailing realities in the police force with regards to police brutality and the #ENDSARS protest, made few additions to the manual to effectively address issues of lack of trust and the new Force order 237.

## Workshop Objective

To review and appraise the resource materials for police specialized units, make corrections where necessary and determine suitability for the end users.

## Workshop Outcomes

1. Improved quality of the NPF Human Rights Manual for Police Specialized Units.
2. Improved checklist and reporting template for oversight agencies.
3. Standardized checklist and reporting templates for monitoring places of detention.
4. Finalization of the draft manual, checklists and reporting templates for monitoring places of detention.

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFOGRAPHICS



## Workshop Commencement



The review workshop which was attended by select officers of the Nigeria Police force and civil society organizations, started at about 11am with the national anthem. Afterwards, the human rights advisor for GIZ under the project, Mr. Israel Habila was called up for his opening remarks. In his comments, Mr. Habila noted that there were familiar faces in the room and thanked the participants for their inputs since the beginning of the project. He underscored the importance of the police project and the need to finalize the resource

materials that will enhance human rights policing in Nigeria. After his remark, the first technical session began.

### **First Technical Session: Overview of the Human Rights Training Manual for Specialized Police Units**

This session was facilitated by Ogechi Ogu Esq. The objective of the session was to give reviewers a snapshot of the training manual and the rationale behind the chapters and the modules. The facilitator stated that the manual is relevant as an instructional tool and resource material for police officers. She said the manual is 243 pages and was divided into 9 chapters. According to her, the initial number of pages was 8 before the #ENDSARS protest that revealed the gnawing confidence gap between the police and the public. She stated that the essence of the new chapter is to underscore the need for confidence building and to build the capacity of officers to identify ways to gain back the trust of community members. The facilitator then delved into the respective chapters of the manual and spent time discussing the objectives of each chapter and the expected outcome.

### **Second Technical Session (Group Work)**

The plenary was broken into four (4) groups to look at specific chapters of the manual and the draft checklist and reporting template.

Group 1 – Chapter 1 – 3

Group 3 – Chapter 4 – 6

Group 4 – Chapter 7 – 9

Chapter 2 – Checklist and Reporting template for oversight agencies

### **Group 1 Report and Recommendations**

The group identified an error on page 10. The PSC should be removed as an internal control mechanism and the IG monitoring group and the Force secretary who issues queries to senior officers, should be added as internal control mechanisms. On the tactical team table on page 18, “mob disposal” should be changed to “mob dispersal”. On page 17, the group recommended that intelligence gathering should be included in the duties of the anti-cultism squad. The CTU is strictly operational and does not carry out investigations, so the duties ascribed to the unit should be reviewed.

## **Group 2 Report and Recommendations**

- Summarize the laws and instruments mentioned in the document instead of stating it in the checklist.
- Make the checklist concise and easy to use.
- Use standard numbering style for the forms.
- Clearly specify the internal or external agencies to utilize each of the sections.
- Rename the forms and checklists in a way that reflects the intended objectives.
- Change section 2 to complaint treatment procedure.

## **Group 3 Report and Recommendations**

Chapter 4 was reviewed and the language and structure were found to be simple, easy to use and reader friendly. Page 71 contains excerpts from the old force order and should be removed. There are shaded lines in the manual and should be removed. On page 81, two words joined together should be separated. On page 89, the rank of the squadron commander is wrongly captured as CSP or SP but presently, the rank has changed to ACP. The size of the squadron should also be updated as it has changed from 57 to 78. The group identified some quotation errors on page 89 and advised for it to be reviewed. The group also advised that abbreviations should be properly explained given that the book may be used by diverse individuals. The group also advised that the proper nomenclature should be used to describe children.

## **Group 4 Report and Recommendations**

The group reported that the structure of civil disorder and human rights (chapter 7) was in order and captured relevant instruments that guides human rights. The group however advised that relevant sections of the ACJA 2015 and the Police Act 2020 should be added to the legal instruments that were contained in the chapter.

Chapter 8: The language and structure of the rights of persons under detention was adjudged as suitable by the group. The group advised the language of module 2 that used “prisoners” should be changed to inmates in line with the correctional service act 2019. The group went further to ask that a word search should be done from beginning to the end, so that inappropriate languages can be corrected.

Chapter 9: The group identified chapter 9 as very important but identified that class activities and case studies were missing in the chapter and advised that given the importance of the chapter, there should be case studies to enrich the chapter.

## **Recommended Next Steps**

1. Correct the errors identified in the document and finalize the manual for printing.
2. Include acknowledgment page and preface before finalizing the document.
3. Update the reviews made in the checklist and reporting template.
4. Pretest the reviewed checklist before finalizing for printing.

### **3.2.3 Virtual Meeting: Feedback from Human Rights Training of Police Specialized Units**

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PRAWA organized a virtual meeting with beneficiaries of the capacity building to provide feedback on the efficacy of the training and to share practical examples where they have utilized the trainings received to resolve issues in the course of their duties.

Feedback from the participants indicated that they find the training very useful and would recommend a continuation of the project to get to other police officers who are yet to benefit from the training. A major outcome of the meeting was the resolution of PRAWA to organize a refresher virtual training on utilization of technology and virtual platforms for learning, because it was observed that most police officers lack basic virtual learning skills.

### **3.3 Enhanced capacity of Internal and External Oversight/ Accountability mechanisms.**

#### **Introduction**

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The workshop on internal and external oversight agencies for police specialized units sponsored by GIZ with the technical support of PRAWA was held at Barcelona Hotel, Abuja on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. In attendance were heads of police specialized units, representatives from the judiciary, Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), police service commission and Ministry of police affairs.

Effective oversight and accountability by internal and oversight mechanisms is imperative for ensuring human rights policing. Under this intervention, a workshop was organized for internal oversight units and external oversight agencies such as NHRC, PSC and the ministry of police affairs. The workshop highlighted the need for synergy between internal and external oversight mechanisms and recommendations were made towards strengthening oversight agencies and mechanisms.

#### **Workshop Objective**

The workshop was aimed at strengthening and enhancing the capacity of internal and external oversight and accountability agencies.

#### **Key Outcomes**

- Improved synergy between the complaint's response unit and oversight agencies.
- Mapping of challenges to effective complaints redress and response mechanisms.
- Identified strategies for enhancing accountability and effective oversight of police specialized units.
- Recommended strategies for enhancing effective internal/external oversight and accountability.
- Identified gaps in the checklist and reporting templates, with recommendations for improvement.

## Total Number of participants

# DEMOGRAPHIC INFOGRAPHICS



## Workshop Commencement

The workshop commenced at about 12:10pm with the Nigeria National Anthem which was followed by introduction of participants after which an opening remark/overview of GIZ program to build and strengthen the police structures was delivered by Mr. Gertjan de Gruijter and the activities on internal and external accountable mechanisms was equally delivered by Mr. Idris Bawa GIZ.

## Project Overview



In presenting the overview of the project, Dr. Uju Agomoh began by acknowledging the presence of all noting that impactful things start like a joke and that once it's given the maximum support, the result definitely comes to light. She underscored the need for coordination, access to compliant mechanisms, redress and trust building by the police special units and the importance of concerted public

engagement to foster credible relationship and confidence building of the general public. She concluded by urging participants not to trivialize what will be discussed at the meeting but that all should think of ways of transforming the society for good.

## **First Technical Session: Presentation on the Mandate of Internal and Oversight Agencies/Units**

Heads of police specialized unit and other government oversight agencies shared with participants their mandates and challenges currently faced. These are:

1. **Complaint Response Unit (CRU):** it was established in 2015 and supervised by the PPRO. It is enacted in the new Police Act, Section 133. The unit investigates police professional misconduct to ensure torture is completely eradicated and that people are not maliciously prosecuted or tortured to give implicating statements about themselves. Police officers are investigated internally when complaints get to the unit and in the course of investigation, police officers are given fair hearing and the unit has been doing that till date.

### **Challenges/Gaps**

- Inadequate funding
- The unit is only operating in the FCT, but it will be good to have CRU in every state command.
- Inadequate ICT equipment.
- Relocate to a unique building outside the NPF headquarters as persons find it difficult to go to the headquarters to lay complaint.
- Most professional misconduct by the police is not evidence based and even those with evidence, complainants are not willing to come forward. Complainants sometimes fail to come forward due to fear of reprisals or victimization. This makes a case for anonymous complaints mechanisms for persons wishing to keep their identity secret.
- Lack of awareness on the activities of the unit.
- Some complainants are not able to give details of what happened in terms of date, time, place, etc.

### **Successes Recorded since Inception**

- The unit revealed that it has received 13,947 complaints as at August 2021 out of which 10,847 cases were resolved.
  - Officers that were awarded different types of punishment are 258 in number.
  - #55.2million and \$800 was recovered within the period and was returned to victims.
  - 30 officers were dismissed across the Federation.
  - 7 cases are still at the board room trial in the Provost office.
2. **Police Complaint Bureau (PCB):** the bureau receives, processes and discharges complaints as they come, and complaints are received from the public against police officers and from police officers. Internal cases involving police officers are mostly domestic (husband and wife) while external complaints are mostly about extortion. The bureau has desk officers in the 36 states of the Federation and interpreters from both genders. The bureau is supervised by the office of the Police Public Relations Officer (PPRO). There is inter-agency cooperation between the Bureau and the NHRC as cases from the Bureau are transferred the commission and vice versa.

### **Challenges/gaps in the Bureau**

- Inadequate training of personnel of the bureau on how to treat complainants.
- Lack of resources to effectively carry out the mandate of the unit.

### **3. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**

The commission was established in 1995 with the mandate to promote and protect human rights, investigate alleged violation of human rights and enforcement of decisions. Complaints are received through the commissions social media platforms and also complainants visit the Commission offices across the federation and in the FCT to tender their grievances. The commission has officers in the 36 states of the Federation manned by zonal coordinators.

- The Commission is specifically mandated to deal with all matters relating to the promotion and protection of human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other international and regional instruments on human rights to which Nigeria is a party;
- Monitor and investigate all alleged cases of human rights violations in Nigeria and make appropriate recommendation to the federal government for the prosecution and such other actions as it may deem expedient in each circumstance;
- Assist victims of human rights violations and seek appropriate redress and remedies on their behalf

### **Challenges/gaps**

- Poor funding and inadequate logistics
- Lack of cooperation from organizations that are supposed to partner with the Commission.
- The NPF refusal to come to terms that the Commission has power over the force especially when it comes to visitation of detention centers unannounced.
- Inadequate budgetary allocation to the Commission.
- Inadequate capacity building and training for staff.
- Poor awareness creation and sensitization on the activities of the Commission.

### **4. Police Service Commission (PSC)**

- The mandate of the Commission is to change the Nigeria Police Force to the Nigeria Police Service through modern democratic policing ethics, performing with courage, diligence, honesty and impartiality as a highly motivated, professionally, disciplined, efficient, accountable and corruption free Police Service towards the development of adequate institutional capacity in discharge of the central functions of the Commission.



### **Functions of the Police Service Commission**

- (i) be responsible for the appointment and promotion of persons to offices (other than the office of the Inspector-General of Police)
- (ii) dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons (other than the Inspector-General of Police)
- (iii) formulate policies and guidelines for the appointment, promotion, discipline and dismissal of officers of the Nigerian Police Force;
- (iv) Identify factors inhibiting or undermining discipline in the Nigeria Police Force;
- (v) formulate and implement policies aimed at the efficiency and discipline to the Nigeria Police Force;
- (vi) perform such other functions which in the opinion of the Commission are required to ensure the optimal efficiency of the Nigeria Police Force; and
- (vii) carry out such other functions as the President may, from time to time, direct.
  - The commission is responsible for the appointment, promotion and discipline of police officers, the staff strength is 380 which is grossly inadequate compared to the work it performs. That complaints are received through the website, mail and direct complaints from the general public and police officers which is every day. The commission also receives cases from the NHRC.

### **Challenges/Gaps**

- The need for capacity building for staff of the commission.
- Staff of the discipline department are grossly inadequate.

5. **Inspector General of Police Monitoring Unit (IG Monitoring Unit):** the unit polices police officers and investigates the CRU and PCB. The unit has the power to take up case from everywhere and conduct investigation. The unit investigates police officers whose conducts are questionable and have satellite offices in Lagos and Port Harcourt.

### **Challenges/Gaps**

- Poor funding

### **First Technical Session**

The session was anchored by Dr. Uju Agomoh, it focused on Accountability, Oversight and Integrity: Current Issues, Challenges and Prospects.

She began by introducing participants to the concepts police oversight and accountability noting the 3 broad areas relevant for police accountability, she underscored the principles for effective oversight bodies and strengthening oversight mechanisms as it relates to internal and external oversight. Speaking on the challenges of police oversight, Dr. Uju drew attention of participants to the key features of effective complaint mechanism and concluded with the recommendation for strengthening accountability and oversight.

After Dr. Agomoh's presentation, participants were shared into three groups each to discuss on:

Group 1: Complaint Redress and Response Mechanism: Obstacles and Mechanisms for enhancing Effectiveness

Group 2: Strategies for Trust Building, Accountability and Oversight of Police Specialized Units

Group 3: Monitoring of Places of Detention: Issues, Challenges and Solutions

### **Feedback from the Group Presentation**

#### **3.3.1 Complaint Redress and Response Mechanism: Obstacles and Mechanisms for enhancing Effectiveness**

##### **Obstacles to Effective Complaint Redress and Complaint Narrative**

1. Bureaucratic delay in complaint processing procedure.
2. Difficulty in assessing complaints channels, especially at the grassroots.
3. Lack of access to social media channels and other internet related complaints response channels that are out of reach of rural communities.
4. Non- availability of toll-free lines for complaint.
5. Lack of sensitization and low awareness of complaints redress channel.
6. Fear of reprisals.
7. Lack of budgetary allocation for complaint investigation and logistics.
8. Interference with investigations from government quarters and powerful personalities.
9. Judicial complicity, where the judiciary goes beyond the stating power, by issuing orders that infringe on the rights of citizens.
10. Poor feedback and follow up mechanism.

##### **Recommendations for Enhancing Complaints Response and Redress:**

1. Develop a standardized form for complaints treatment procedure.
2. Liaise with the NCC to provide a toll-free line.
3. Provide anonymous channels that will give complainants a feeling of safety and immunity from reprisals.
4. Adequate funds be allocated for investigating case of compliant instead of creating situation where complaints are saddled with funding their complaints.
5. Sanctions to be levied against any senior officer who interferes in any case being investigated.
6. Judiciary should have a centralized electronic remand order register to avoid abuse.
7. Awareness and sensitization of the general public on available channels for complaints.
8. Establish proper feedback mechanism and assign officers to acknowledge receipt of complaints and provide updates to complainants.

## **Third Technical Session: Monitoring of Places of Detention: Issues, Challenges and Solutions**

### **Challenges to effective monitoring of places of detention**

1. Lack of unfettered access to places of detention, records/detention registry and detainees.
2. Lack of adequate capacity of oversight institutions to effectively monitor places of detention.
3. No standardized checklist of issues to be monitored during visits to places of detention.
4. No standard reporting format for documenting visits to places of detention.
5. Cover ups by officers in places of detention facilities.
6. Lack of logistics and resources for visiting places of detention.
7. Lack of support and cooperation between internal and oversight agencies.
8. Oversight agencies not knowing their obligations under the law.
9. Lack of medical facilities in detention places.
10. Lack of standardized collation template and analysis of reports.

### **Recommendations for enhancing outcomes in monitoring places of detention**

1. Develop standardized checklists and reporting templates for use by internal and oversight agencies.
2. Develop operational guidance note to guide monitoring of places of detention.
3. Build capacity of internal and oversight agencies.
4. Ensure access to detention facilities/records/detainees.
5. Adequate funding for logistics, provision of medical facilities and security personnel.

### **Recommended Next Steps**

1. Continuous engagement with the NPF in the area of policing in Nigeria.
2. Establishment of a WhatsApp group to continue the discussion on ways to improve security and policing Nigeria.
3. Conference of Heads of Police Specialized Units.
4. Further engagement with the IRT and SWAT officers.

### **Conclusion**

Senior Programme Officer PRAWA, Honest Ofor appreciated participants for actively participating in the workshop which shows that the NPF is fully interested in reforming and enhancing security of the Nigerian public and wished that the engagement continues, while noting the level of support gotten from the NPF so far, he stated that Nigeria as the country belongs to all of us and we want the best for the country hence, the need to work together to improve policing in Nigeria. With this, the workshop on internal and external oversight agencies for specialized unit came to an end at about 5:00pm with the Nigerian National Anthem.

## 4.0 Cooperation

- 4.1 Nigeria Police Force:** The project was implemented in close collaboration with the training department of the Nigeria Police Force. To underscore the importance of this partnership and cooperation, the CP Training, Force Headquarters, was part of the team that participated in the training. This strategy was important to ensure sustainability so that human rights training will be part of the training curriculum of the Nigeria Police in line with section 19(e) of the Nigeria Police Act 2020.
- 4.2 Oversight Agencies:** In implementing the project, effort was made to promote partnership and synergy between internal and external oversight agencies. The workshop on oversight and accountability for police specialized units brought together the National Human Rights Commission, Police Service Commission, Complaints Response Unit and Ministry of Police Affairs, and created a platform for useful engagement by highlighting how internal and external oversight can collaborate for increased accountability. The pretesting of the checklist and reporting template for monitoring places of detention, was pretested by the National Human Rights Commission and the Complaints Response Unit, providing an opportunity for both oversight bodies to collaborate.
- 4.3 Linkage to other initiatives:** To ensure sustainability of project impact, the human rights training for police specialized units is linked to the Swiss Human Rights Training for the Nigeria Police Force. The Swiss NPF Human Rights Programme which will last until 2022, will ensure sustained focus on the training of police officers on human rights including trust building.
- 4.4 Technology enhanced cooperation:** To ensure close cooperation, continuous learning, knowledge and experience sharing amongst officers, a WhatsApp platform was established by PRAWA for IRT and SWAT officers that were trained in Lagos and Abuja. The platform promotes cooperation, mentorship and experience sharing amongst officers and the human rights trainers. This initiative is another strategy aimed at ensuring sustainability of the project.

## 5.0 Result Matrix

Objective:	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achievements
<p><b>Objective:</b> The intervention will contribute to enhanced capacity of the Nigeria Police Force to strengthen accountability and oversight and improve its human rights compliance and strengthen its personnel through training.</p>	Human Rights Training materials and Structures, Training, Accountability and Oversight Mechanisms, Specialized units' human rights strengthened within NPF	<p>NPF internal mechanism and external oversight and accountability mechanisms not efficient.</p> <p>No clear strategy for improving internal and external human rights oversight and accountability.</p>	<p>NPF internal accountability structure/capacity strengthened.</p> <p>NHRC, PSC, and (to some degree ICPC) oversight capacity strengthened.</p> <p>Human rights monitoring/oversight capacity strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity of IRT and SWAT officers in 2 project locations.</li> <li>Improved synergy between internal oversight unit (CRU) and external oversight agencies (NHRC) and (PSC).</li> <li>Strengthening of capacity of oversight agencies for effective monitoring to places of detention.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Capacity of specialized units strengthened</p>	Workshop with leadership of specialized unit conducted.	No clear coordination.	<p>Establish cooperation mechanism</p> <p>Identify clear mandates and structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conference of Heads of Police Specialized Units held.</li> <li>Mapping of challenges to human rights compliance by specialized units of the police.</li> <li>Identified solutions and recommended strategies for human rights compliance.</li> <li>Identified command and control structures and made suggestions for improvement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Human rights training for specialized units conducted to enhance compliance</p>	Training curricula, modules and manual available on. Trainings are being conducted regularly.	Human Rights Training manual available.	<p>Training manual for specialized units validated.</p> <p>2 Trainings for officers of SWAT completed.</p> <p>2 Trainings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of 71 SWAT and IRT officers in 2 locations (Lagos and Abuja).</li> <li>Built the capacity of officers to respect, defend and promote human rights in their operations.</li> <li>Inauguration of IRT and SWAT officers as</li> </ul>

			for officers of IRT completed.	ambassadors of human rights
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Internal and external accountability and oversight improved, with prompt response	Improved cooperation and coordination between internal and external oversight and accountability mechanisms.	Coordination is being carried out on an irregular basis.  No clear approach on internal/external accountability mechanisms.	Cooperation Mechanism between NPF, PSC, NHRC (and to some degree ICPC) Strengthen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted a workshop for internal and external oversight agencies.</li> <li>• Strengthened synergy between the CRU and NHRC and PSC.</li> <li>• Identified challenges to effective complaints redress and response mechanisms.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Processes, Monitoring and	Processes, Regular Reporting,	No clear monitoring/reporting mechanism in place	- Enhance CRU's process and reporting system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed and enhanced the quality of checklist and reporting template for monitoring places of detention.</li> <li>• Finalization of the checklist and reporting template.</li> <li>• Enhanced the capacity of the CRU and NHRC through pretesting of the checklist by both agencies.</li> </ul>

## 6.0 Workplan

The project activities were implemented within agreed timeline and the target participants were reached with only the exception of ICPC which the strategy planning meeting revealed that the oversight of the agency over the Nigeria Police Force is minimal.

Date	Number of Days	Activity	Location	Target Participants
14-15 <sup>th</sup> October	2	Strategy planning meeting and workplan with donors	Abuja	Donor agencies
20 <sup>th</sup> October	1	Workshop for external and internal oversight agencies	Abuja	PSC, NHRC, ICPC, NPF etc.
26 <sup>th</sup> October	1	Conference with heads of specialized unit	Abuja	Heads of all specialized police units
27 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> October	4	Capacity building for specialized police units	Abuja	IRT and SWAT
8 – 11th November	4	Capacity building for specialized police units	Lagos	IRT and SWAT
24 <sup>th</sup> November	1	Review and validation workshop for Human Rights Training Manual for Police Specialized units	Abuja	CSOs, NPF, oversight agencies etc.

## 7.0 Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

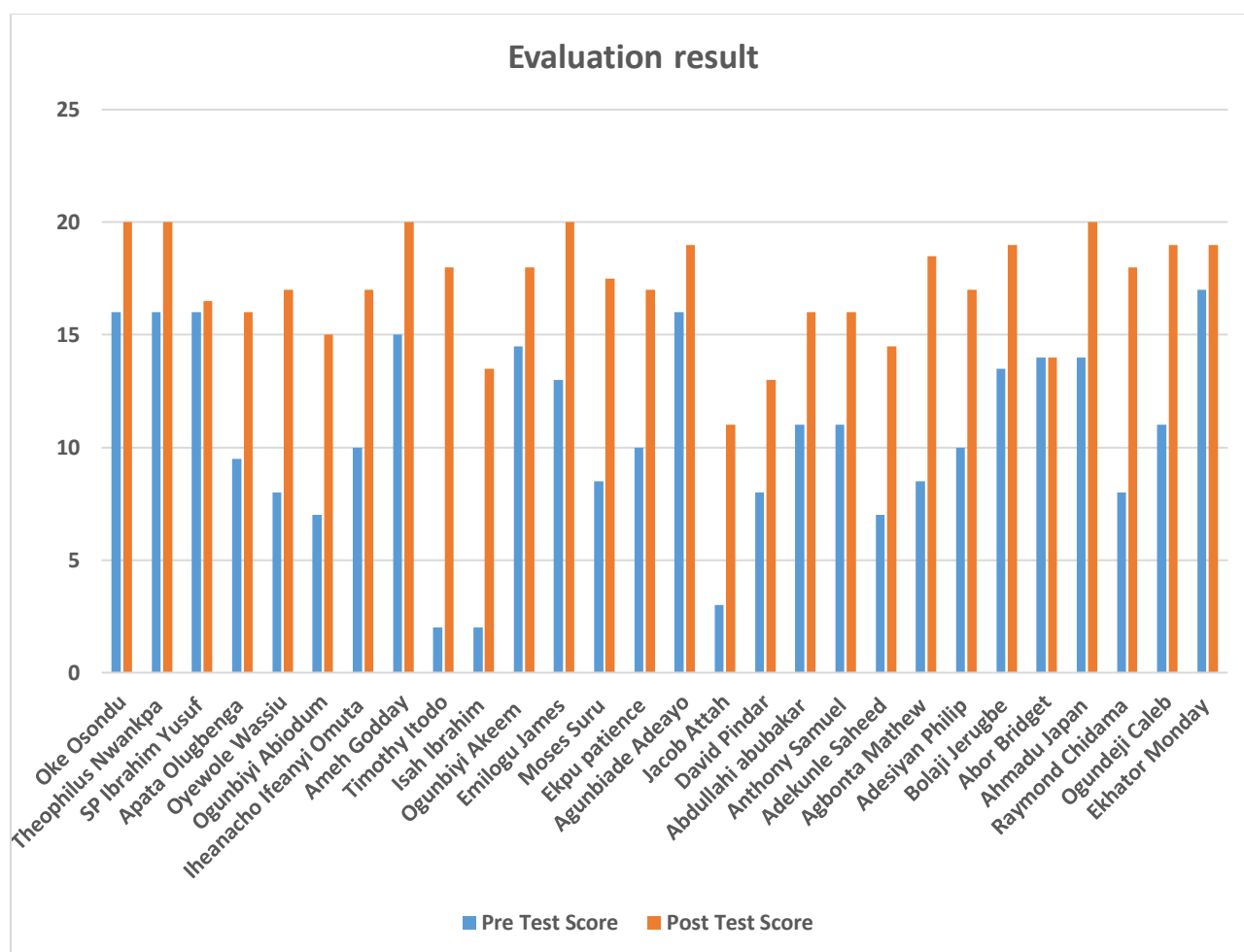
### 7.1 Lagos Pre-test and Post-test Evaluation

20 questions were administered to participants to evaluate their understanding of the topics treated during the capacity building.

Out of 28 pre-test and post test results that were evaluated, 27 participants representing 96% of the evaluated results, showed increase in the post test scores, indicating that their knowledge was enhanced by the training. For instance, a participant, Timothy Itodo, who scored 2 in his pre-test, increased his score to 18 in his post test, a percentage increase of 800%. Only one participant showed a zero increase between his pretest and post test result.

S/No	Name	Gender	Pre-Test Score	Post Test Score	Percentage increase
1	Oke Osondu	M	16	20	25
2	Theophilus Nwankpa	M	16	20	25
3	SP Ibrahim Yusuf	M	16	16.5	3
4	Apata Olugbenga	M	9.5	16	68
5	Oyewole Wassiu	M	8	17	112.5
6	Ogunbiyi Abiodun	M	7	15	114
7	Iheanacho Ifeanyi Omuta	M	10	17	70
8	Ameh Godday	M	15	20	33
9	Timothy Itodo	M	2	18	800
10	Isah Ibrahim	M	2	13.5	575
11	Ogunbiyi Akeem	M	14.5	18	24
12	Emilogu James	M	13	20	53
13	Moses Suru	M	8.5	17.5	105
14	Ekpu patience	F	10	17	70
15	Agunbiade Adeayo	M	16	19	19
16	Jacob Attah	M	3	11	267
17	David Pindar	M	8	13	63
18	Abdullahi abubakar	M	11	16	45
19	Anthony Samuel	M	11	16	45
20	Adekunle Saheed	M	7	14.5	107
21	Agbonta Mathew	M	8.5	18.5	118
22	Adesiyan Philip	M	10	17	70
23	Bolaji Jerugbe	M	13.5	19	41
24	Abor Bridget	F	14	14	0
25	Ahmadu Japan	M	14	20	42
26	Raymond Chidama	M	8	18	125
27	Ogundeji Caleb	M	11	19	73
28	Ekhator Monday	M	17	19	12



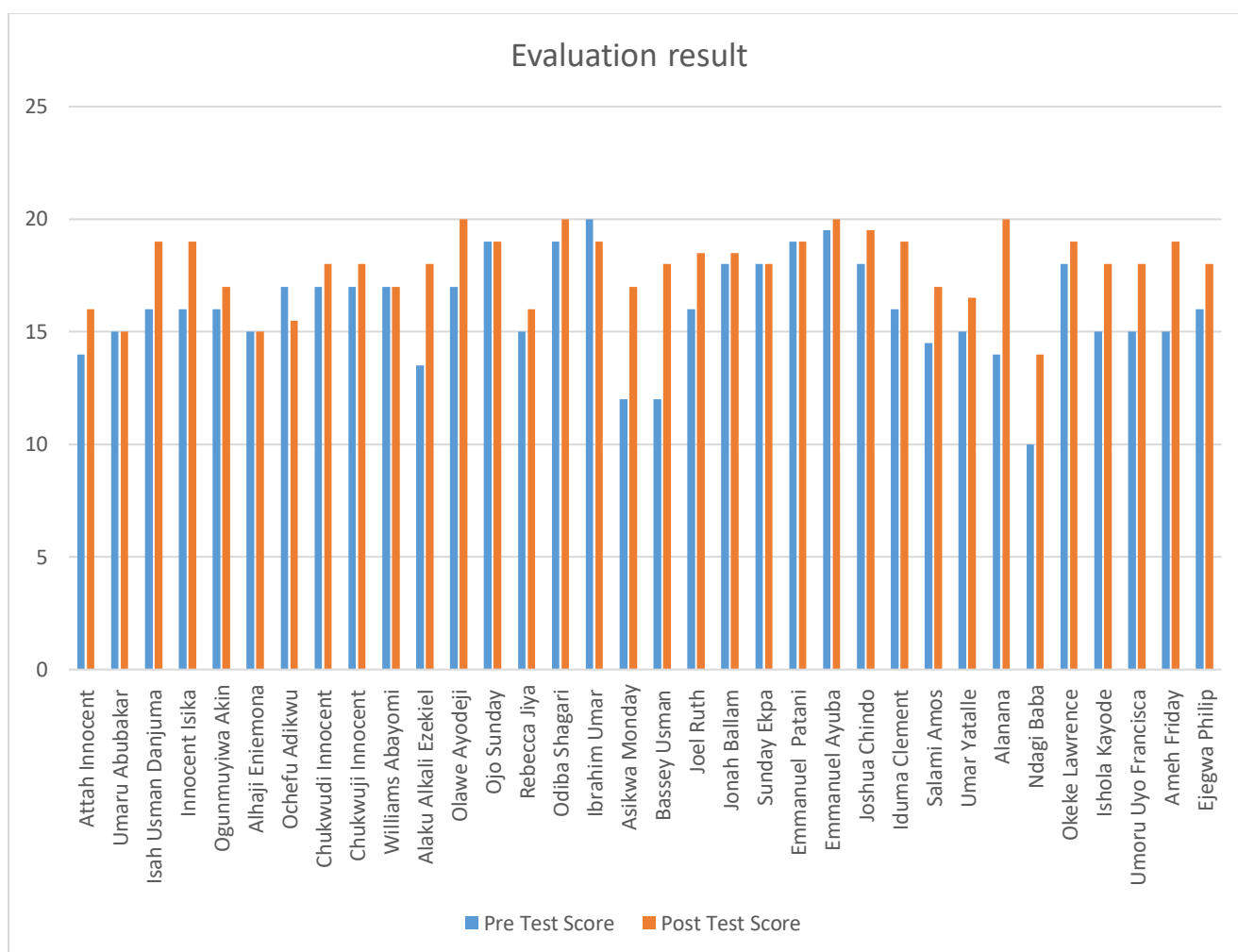


## 7.2 Abuja Pre-test and Post-test Evaluation

20 questions were administered to participants to evaluate their understanding of the topics treated during the capacity building.

Out of 34 pre-test and post test results that were evaluated, 28 participants representing 76.5% of the evaluated results, showed increase in the post test scores, indicating that their knowledge was enhanced by the training. 2 participants representing 5.9% of the evaluated results posted lower scores in their post-test. 6 participants received the same score in both pre and post test results.

S/No	Name	Gender	Pre Test Score	Post Test Score	Percentage increase
1	Attah Innocent	M	14	16	14
2	Umaru Abubakar	M	15	15	0
3	Isah Usman Danjuma	M	16	19	19
4	Innocent Isika	M	16	19	19
5	Ogunmuyiwa Akin	M	16	17	6
6	Alhaji Eniemona	M	15	15	0
7	Ochefu Adikwu	M	17	15.5	-9
8	Chukwudi Innocent	M	17	18	6
9	Chukwuji Innocent	M	17	18	6
10	Williams Abayomi	M	17	17	0
11	Alaku Alkali Ezekiel	M	13.5	18	33
12	Olawe Ayodeji	M	17	20	18
13	Ojo Sunday	M	19	19	0
14	Rebecca Jiya	F	15	16	7
15	Odiba Shagari	M	19	20	5
16	Ibrahim Umar	M	20	19	-5
17	Asikwa Monday	M	12	17	42
18	Bassey Usman	M	12	18	50
19	Joel Ruth	F	16	18.5	16
20	Jonah Ballam	M	18	18.5	3
21	Sunday Ekpa	M	18	18	0
22	Emmanuel Patani	M	19	19	0
23	Emmanuel Ayuba	M	19.5	20	3
24	Joshua Chindo	M	18	19.5	8
25	Iduma Clement	M	16	19	19
26	Salami Amos	M	14.5	17	17
27	Umar Yatalle	M	15	16.5	10
28	Alanana	M	14	20	43
29	Ndagi Baba	M	10	14	40
30	Okeke Lawrence	M	18	19	6
31	Ishola Kayode	M	15	18	20
32	Umoru Uyo Francisca	F	15	18	20
33	Ameh Friday	M	15	19	27
34	Ejegwa Philip	M	16	18	13



## 8.0 General Recommended Next Steps

1. Implement training on Police Act 2020 to ensure proper understanding of the mandate and duties of the Police
2. Implement training on the Anti-torture Act 2017 to sensitize officers on the consequences of police brutality
3. Develop pocket handbook of human rights provisions of relevant legislation such as the Police Act, Anti torture Act and the ACJA
4. Pilot and operationalize the checklists and reporting templates for oversight agencies in some states and evaluate impact on oversight and accountability
5. Develop a technological based mechanism to track the human rights compliant records behavioral/attitude change of the officers of SWAT and IRT who participated at the training.

# **SECTION 3: IRCT REPORT**

**Final Narrative Report**  
**On**  
**National Advocacy on the**  
**Implementation of UNCAT**  
**Recommendations**  
**Implemented by**



**Supported by**



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## 1. Executive Summary

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With the support of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), PRAWA implemented national advocacy activities aimed at promoting the implementation of the UNCAT recommendations to the Nigerian state. Under the project, PRAWA convened three (3) consultative workshops with relevant government agencies and civil society groups in two locations, Abuja and Umuahia. 136 persons, consisting of 53 females and 83 males, participated in the consultative workshops, which were aimed at creating awareness on the UNCAT recommendations and the role of respective stakeholders in its implementation. The CAT recommendations were serialized in a national newspaper, *The Guardian*, with a readership reach of 2.76 million across the country. To further deepen the understanding of the laws that prohibits torture, 5000 copies of the Anti-torture Act, were printed in four major languages in Nigeria – Igbo, Hausa, Yoruba, Pidgin and English. 10,000 IEC materials were printed and disseminated across the country, to create awareness and sensitization around the issues of torture in Nigeria. Under the project, “victims voices”, a radio programme was started in 2 locations with a reach of 1 million listenership across 8 states in Nigeria. A 5-part documentary on CAT Concluding Observations and Recommendations to the Nigerian states, was developed and disseminated using various social media channels.

Executive Summary in Infographics

# Total = 136 participants

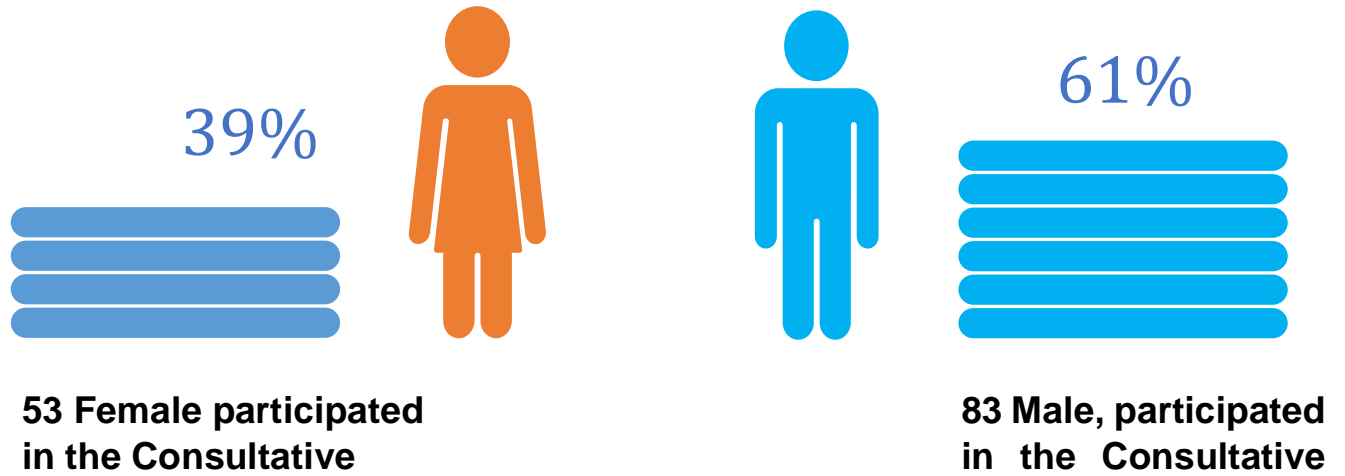


Figure 1: Breakdown of participants at the stakeholders' consultative workshop

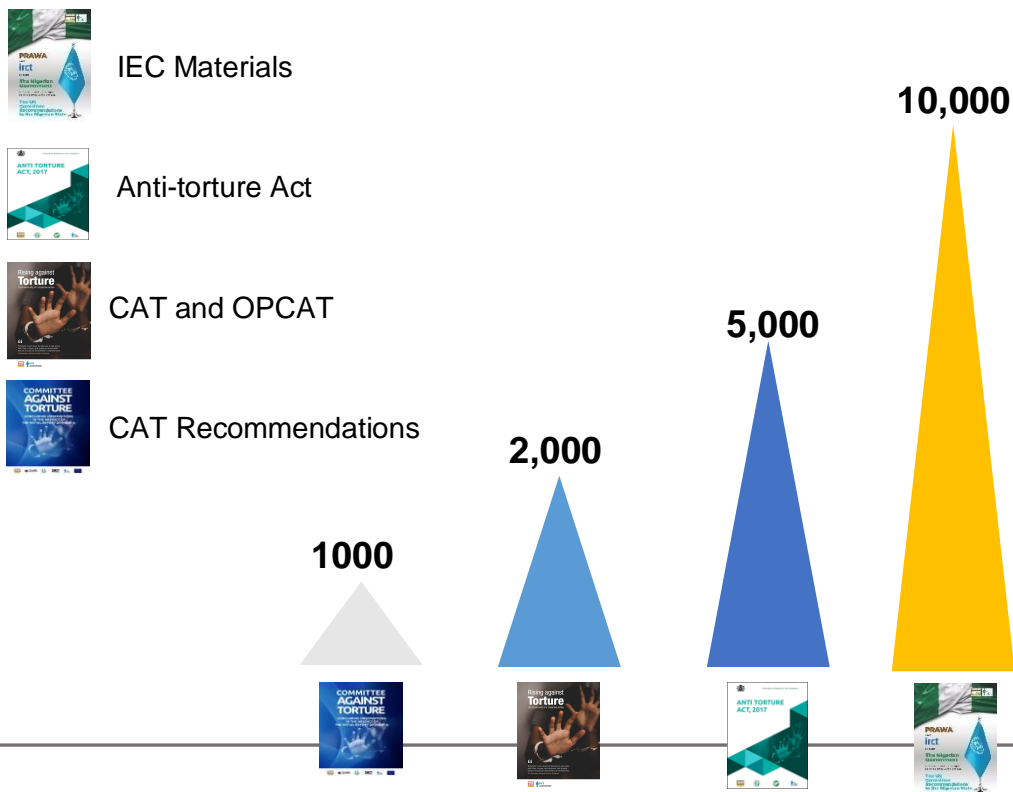


Figure 2: Number of printed resource materials

## **2. Project background**

The Nigerian State ratified the United Nations Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol in the year 2001 and 2009 respectively. Commendably, the country enacted the Anti-torture law of 2017 in compliance with the requirement of enactment of a national law prohibiting torture. Nigeria has also a National Committee on the Prevention of Torture. Unfortunately, in spite of these legal steps, the use of torture by security agencies in Nigeria remains widespread and systemic. Torture, ill-treatment, extrajudicial killings, and enforced disappearances remain a challenge in Nigeria.

PRAWA with the support of IRCT and OMCT, engaged in advocacy initiatives and led other Civil Society organizations to develop and submit an alternative report to the 72nd session of the Committee Against Torture in Geneva, in November 2022. The committee released its initial observations and recommendations to the Nigerian state, some of which formed part of the alternative report that was submitted to the CAT. To deepen advocacy on ending torture, inhuman and degrading treatment in Nigeria and to support implementation of the committee recommendations, PRAWA implemented series of advocacy initiatives with relevant government agencies, civil society organizations and the media.

## **3. Advocacy Objectives**

1. Promote willingness within relevant government agencies to implement the UNCAT recommendations.
2. Enhance media attention and awareness about the UNCAT recommendations.
3. Raise public awareness about the UNCAT recommendations and the main torture related problems in Nigeria.

## **4. Proposed Advocacy strategy**

### **1. Consultations on implementation of CAT Recommendations**

#### **(a) Consultative Workshops with Relevant Government Agencies.**

Targeted advocacy workshops with Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Human Rights Commission, the National Committee against Torture (NCAT), security agencies and the judiciary, on developing strategies for implementing the CAT recommendations.

#### **(b) Media (and CSOs) Workshops**



Media and CSO network meeting to create awareness on the CAT recommendations, highlight the respective roles they can play and enhance their capacities to engage government towards effective implementation of the recommendations.

(c) Other advocacy meetings/visits.

Additional advocacy visits will be undertaken to agencies and relevant policy makers that have a role to play in effecting the recommendations of the CAT.

## **2. Public Sensitization/Awareness Creation**

(a) Massive Media Publicity including use of traditional and social media including serialisation of the recommendations.

To further put pressure on government to implement the committee recommendations, PRAWA will serialize the committee recommendations in national newspapers and utilize radio and TV stations to highlight the need for government to implement the recommendations.

(b) Production of IEC materials/Infographics

PRAWA will produce and disseminate IEC material and infographics to the general public as a way of ensuring mass visibility and awareness of the committee recommendations and the need for effective implementation. PRAWA will develop the infographic which could be presented during the consultative workshops with CSOs, media and government agencies. The data and information will be used from the anti-torture law and other relevant instruments.

## **3. Printing and Dissemination of Committee Recommendations and Compendium of Anti Torture Instruments**

PRAWA will print and disseminate the recommendations of the Committee Against Torture, including a compendium of anti-torture instruments that will contain Nigeria's Anti-torture Act 2017, the Convention Against Torture (CAT) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT). This compendium will be disseminated to state security actors to ensure proper understanding of the total prohibition of torture by local laws and international conventions.

## 5. Advocacy Outputs / Project Achievements

### 5.1 Stakeholders Consultative Workshop with CSOs, CBOs FBOs

The consultative workshop for NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, and the Media on the report of the UN Committee against Torture in Nigeria was held on the 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 at Royalton Hotel, Abuja. The aim of the workshop was to create awareness and discuss way forward on the Observations and General Recommendations to Nigeria by the United Nations Committee Against Torture (UNCAT). The workshop had in attendance participants from different media outfits and Non-Governmental Organisations in the FCT.



The workshop commenced at about 10:30am with the Nigeria National Anthem which was followed by a welcome address by the **Executive Director PRAWA in the person of Dr. Uju Agomoh**. She began by welcoming participants to the workshop while expressing her delight, she drew the attention of participants to the aim of the workshop and the need for them to be dedicated towards actualizing the purpose for being at the event. She noted that same workshop was held for the government agencies and relevant stakeholders to

engage them in what is about to take place in the current workshop. While introducing participants to the journey that led to the development of the CSO CAT report and the contributions from different stakeholders towards the success of the report and the onward presentation at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of CAT held in Geneva which according to her was an achievement, she however expressed her disappointment at the Nigerian government delegation whose report was not submitted despite the work put into it and concluded by urging participants to feel free and discuss the recommendations for Nigeria by the Committee on Torture so that the country will be better for it. At the end of the opening ceremony, the technical sessions began.

#### **First Technical Session - Briefing on the Alternative CSO Report to the CAT**

This session was anchored by the **Senior Programme Officer of PRAWA, Chioma Anuna Esq.** She briefed participants on the efforts that went into developing the alternative CSO report. According to her, the initiative was undertaken in partnership with CLEEN Foundation and with support from OMCT. According to her, 39 CSOs participated in the process and made inputs that led to the development of the report. The report was subsequently transmitted to the CAT and PRAWA had two representatives who participated in the review that took place in Geneva.

At the end of Mrs. Anuna's presentation, Dr. Nwokolo briefed participants on the expectation of the workshop and noted the following:

- That participants are expected to think of the solutions/thoughts/ideas to the issues that will be presented
- Look at ways that will be achievable
- What mechanism can be utilized by their organization to get to the government e.g advocacy
- How will the state deal with the issue of violent extremism without the use of torture?

### **Second Technical session – Overview of the CAT Initial Observations and General Recommendation to Nigeria**

This session was facilitated by **Ms. Julcit Stolpe**. She began by informing participants that Nigeria acceded to the CAT convention on 28 June 2001 and its obligation to submit reports every year on cases of torture in Nigeria which was not done and that several reminder letters about the overdue initial report and the possibility for the Committee to proceed with a review in the absence of a report as a result of the extended delay in its submission were sent to Nigeria. Still, no reports were sent, she noted that finally, Nigeria wrote to CAT informing them of its willingness to participate at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session which was held in November 2021 and that Nigeria failed to meet its reporting obligations which precluded the Committee from assessing the implementation of the Convention by Nigeria on the basis of Nigerian Government's report.



While highlighting the positive aspect of Nigeria's accession to the Convention and the legislative and institutional measures taken to give effect to the Convention, she drew attention of participants to the issues, recommendation and way forward as reflected in the report and concluded by urging participants to participate actively in discussing the recommendations for Nigeria for effective implementation.

At the end of Ms. Stolpe's presentation, comments, observations and questions were entertained from participants.

### **Third Technical Session – Recommended Strategies for Effective Implementation of the Cat Recommendations**

This session was anchored by **Dr. Ndubuisi Nwokolo**. Participants were grouped into three (A-C) to discuss the CAT recommendations to Nigeria using the document containing the recommendations and the Anti-Torture Act 2007 to guide their discussion. Each group is to base their discussion on the underlisted questions, the feedback from the group discussion can be found in the appendix of this report

1. What are the immediate steps to be taken by the government and which agencies should lead on these?
2. Identify government agencies captured in the report and their responsibilities regarding issues of torture?
3. What mechanisms can be put in place to ensure that government is able to make its report at the next session?

Recommendation	Implementation Strategies	Time frame	Responsible Agency
<b>Group 1 Report</b>			
The committee invites Nigeria to make declaration on article 21 & 22 and to rectify any core human rights	The AG to look into treaties yet to be rectified by the Nigerian State	December 2022	AGF
Disseminating of Report	The use of multimedia platforms, jingles or by posting on websites	Continuous Process	NOA, NHRI and CSOs
The Nigerian State should comply with the reporting obligation under article 19	Responsible ministries should revisit the report that was developed and send same to the CAT.	December 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2022	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Establishment of rehabilitation programmes for victims of torture	a. Develop a policy document on effective rehabilitation of torture victims. b. Provide budgetary allocation for rehabilitation programmes. c. Resolve controversies regarding the federal mandated and state judicial panels on the subject	Continuous Process	Religious institutions, Ministry of Women Affairs, The Nigeria Committee Against Torture
Impunity and lack of investigation and prosecution	a. Agencies involved to submit a periodic report under the supervision of the AGF and set a timeline for the submission.	Continuous Process	PSC, MoJ, Nigerian Army and heads of other law enforcement agencies

b. Implement recommendations by the previous judicial panels including the 2018 judicial report on police brutality and the SARs report.

c. Law enforcement agencies should be equipped with digital and technological tools for effective monitoring and conventional recording

### Group 2 Report

Allegations of Torture, Ill treatment, Arbitrary Detention and Excessive Use of Force	Sensitization of Law Enforcement officers and training on best practices that will prevent torture, ill treatment and excessive use of force.  The NHRC is to take charge because of their mandate of oversight and monitoring of human rights violations across board.	Immediately	Law Enforcement Agencies (NPF), Judiciary, NHRC
Pretrial Detention and Overcrowding	Adoption of part 2 of the NCoS Act 2019 and the use of diversion techniques.  Compliance with section 12(4) – (12) of the NCoS.	Continuous Process	Ministry of Interior, NCoS, Law Enforcement Agencies, judiciary, NHRC
Conditions of Detention	Send in progress reports weekly to the ACJMC because they already meet in respect to pretrial detention and the NHRC observing its oversight function.	Continuous Process	ACJMC, NHRC, NPF, NCoS
Independent monitoring of places of deprivation of liberty in line with the OPCAT	Carry out periodic unannounced visits to detention centres.	Continuous process	NHRC, National Committee, Magistrates
Counter Terrorism measures	NHRC to collect data from the North-East of Nigeria on allegations of torture by the military which will be used for advocacy.	March 2022	NHRC, National Committee, Nigerian Army

Death Penalty	Commute death sentences for persons that have stayed for more than 10 years and a possibility of bringing a law before the legislature to abolish the death penalty.	Continuous Process	State governors
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### Group 3 Report

Direct application of the convention by domestic court	Capacity building for judicial officers	Immediate – short term	CSOs, Judiciary
Prohibition of torture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NOA in collaboration with the NJI should ensure that the information contained in the Anti-torture Act are simplified and disseminated to the public.</li> <li>• CSOs intensify campaign on the need for the amendment of the Anti-Torture Act to include ‘attempt to commit torture’ as a crime. CSOs to collaborate with the media and sensitize the public and also an engagement with the national assembly on the provisions</li> </ul>	Continuous process	NOA, NJI, Religious and Traditional institutions
<p>Fundamental safeguards</p> <p>i. Ensure the rights of detainees.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strengthen the functions of LACON to ensure the rights if indigents are protected and have legal representation.</li> <li>b. Monitoring of cells by the NHRC in conjunction with the ACJMC, the report should be submitted to the ministry of justice and monitored by the CSOs.</li> <li>c. Continuous education for security agencies on the need to ensure rights of detainees.</li> </ol>	Continuous process	LACON, NHRC, ACJMC.

- d. There should be trust fund for the LACON and should be done immediately.
- e. There should be training of security operatives and provision of necessary facilities for electronic recording.

### **NEXT STEP**

Dr. Uju Agomoh thanked all for participating in the workshop and outlined the following as recommended next steps.

- Creation of a WhatsApp platform for continuation of the discussion.
- Collaboration with the NHR, National Committee and the various agencies.
- Creation of a robust awareness by the media on what has been done.

### **Closing Remark**

This was delivered by **Ogechi Ogu Esq., the Deputy Director PRAWA**. She appreciated participants for their inputs at the workshop which is geared towards the development of the country and equally expressed PRAWAs appreciation to all stakeholders towards the success of the workshop.

### **5.2 Stakeholders Consultative Workshop with Government Agencies**

The consultative workshop for government agencies and relevant stakeholders on the report of the UN Committee against Torture in Nigeria was held on the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 at Royalton Hotel, Abuja. The aim of the workshop was to brief participants on the Alternative CSO Report to the UNCAT in Geneva and discuss way forward on the Observations and General Recommendation to Nigeria. In attendance were participants from government agencies and relevant stakeholders in the FCT.



The workshop commenced at about 9:30am with the Nigeria National Anthem which was followed by the welcome address by the **Deputy Director PRAWA in the person of Ogechi Ogu Esq.** she began by welcoming participants to the workshop while expressing her delight, she drew the attention of participants to the aim of the workshop and the need for them to be dedicated towards actualizing the purpose for being at the event. She

introduced participants to the journey that led to the development to the CSO CAT report and the contributions from different stakeholders towards the success of the report and the onward presentation at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of CAT held in Geneva which according to her was an

achievement she concluded by urging participants to feel free and discuss the recommendations for Nigeria by the Committee on Torture so that the country will be better for it.

The special remark was delivered by the **Executive Secretary NHRC, Tony Ojukwu SAN**. He commenced by appreciating participants for taking out time from their busy schedule to be part of the workshop. According to him, the calibre of persons present shows the seriousness of the matter of discourse and emphasized the importance of the consultative meeting after the report on torture to CAT by Nigeria which he noted as an obligation for everyone.

According to him, the aim of the gathering is to see what the government agencies can do and the responsibilities they have to take to make sure that the report goes to where its intended. He drew the attention of all to the mechanisms that should be put in place to make sure a rich report is developed, while informing all on the commitment of the NHRC to the process and readiness to provide the leadership required, he commended efforts towards the development of the reports noting that Nigeria has all it takes to lead Africa and that all that is needed is collaboration to forge ahead. He however expressed his displeasure at the non-submission of the government report to the committee on torture at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session in Geneva despite the hard work put into making sure all was done, he explained the legal instruments in place to guide operation of the state agents towards performance of duties and urge all to keep themselves informed for effective discharge of duty and reduction in incidences of torture. He concluded by stating that the commission will be engaging with the Attorney General of the Federation on some of these issues, the National Committee on torture for partnership and harness the different energies in such a way that there won't be friction and everyone brings out their potential on the matter of discourse, he thanked PRAWA for the initiative and the capacity of its staff and called on all to report to their heads of unit/departments what will transpire in the workshop.

### **First Technical Session – Briefing On Alternative Cso Report To The Cat In Geneva**

This was anchored by the Senior Programme Officer PRAWA, Chioma Anuna Esq. She listed the issues that were raised in the alternative CSO report that was submitted to the CAT.

- The use of torture as a crime solving tool by law enforcement and security agents.
- Ill treatment of persons in Correctional centers (prisons) and other detention conditions
- Ill treatment of mentally ill persons within the Criminal Justice Institutions and Mental health institutions
- Pandemic induced torture and the shortcomings
- The shortfall of the Anti – torture Act (the lack of implementation and the for provision on rehabilitation)
- The lack of independence of the NPM, causes and effects thereof
- The special Anti-Robbery Squad scandal
- Issues around migration, human trafficking and torture
- Counter terrorism measures and torture etc.

### **Second Technical Session – Overview of the CAT Initial Observations and Recommendations**



This session was facilitated by Dr. Ndu Nwokolo and Ms. Jucit Stolpe. They highlighted the initial observations of the Committee and the recommendations to the Nigerian State. They stated that a total of 12 issues were raised and recommendations were made to address these concerns. This session set the stage for the third technical session which was a syndicate group session to brainstorm on strategies for effective implementation of the recommendations.

The following recommendations were made by the various groups;

### **Training and re-training**

- i. Review of training manuals of law enforcement agencies and align it with international best practices and current realities.
- ii. Recommend that the National Judicial Institute should train judges and judicial officers on the provisions of CAT.
- iii. The Attorney General of the Federation should finalise the strategic policy document on the implementation of the Anti-Torture Act 2017.
- iv. Childs Rights Act 2003 should be domesticated in all states. Corporal punishment for children should be a criminal offence.
- v. Human Rights Desk in all law enforcement agencies to deal with issues of torture and ensure that interrogations are carried out in line with provisions of the law.

### **Closing Remark**

This was delivered by the **Director General, Nigeria Law Reform Commission (NLRC), Prof. Jummai Audi**. She began by stating that ACJA was the work of the Law Reform Commission together with UNODC and that the commission's work is only to recommend to the government what they have done but that it does not stop there, according to her, the commission can involve in activities on training and sensitization of the public on ACJA. She noted that it's a pleasure to partner with the CSOs (PRAWA) to add their voices to speak to the ACJA and the role CSOs are taking to inform all on the needful. One agency, she stated cannot do it alone but need the collaboration of others to achieve intended. She pledged the support of the NLRC to ending torture and ill treatment in Nigeria.

### **5.3 Stakeholders Consultative Workshop – Abia State**

PRAWA convened a stakeholders' workshop in Umuahia, Abia state, to discuss the CAT recommendations and explore strategies for effective implementation. The workshop which held on 21<sup>st</sup> December, was attended by government agencies, civil society groups and media practitioners.



In her opening remark, Ms. Ogechi Ogu Esq., expressed gratitude to the participants for attending the workshop and outlined the objectives of the meeting. She stated that the CAT recommendations, provides an opportunity for the Nigerian state to systemically address the issues of torture in

the country and sought the support of relevant stakeholders in ensuring that the recommendations are implemented.

### **First Technical Session – Overview of the CAT Initial Observation and Recommendations**

This session was facilitated by Ogechi Ogu. She started by saying that the CAT is mandated to review state parties and that it was the first time Nigeria was reviewed since it acceded to the Convention Against Torture in 2001. She listed some of the areas where the Committee raised some concerns to include:

- Absolute prohibition of torture
- Fundamental safeguards
- Allegations of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detention and excessive use of force
- Pretrial detention and overcrowding
- Conditions of places of detention
- Independent monitoring of places of deprivation of liberty
- Counter terrorism measures
- Death penalty
- National human rights institution
- Corporal punishment of children / Gender-based violence
- Impunity: lack of investigations and prosecution of acts of torture and ill-treatment
- Redress, including compensation and rehabilitation

At the end of the first technical session, the workshop entered into syndicate group session, to brainstorm strategies that can enhance the implementation of the recommendations.

### Recommendations from the Groups

- a. Police is advised to use “cautionary words” to inform suspects of their rights during arrest and interrogation.
- b. Interrogation of suspects should be recorded. In the absence of video recording, officers should use their phones to record the session.
- c. Training and sensitization workshops, should be organized for all security agencies in Nigeria, including paramilitary agencies that have powers to remand.
- d. Magistrates should comply with the ACJA and ensure routine visitation to places of detention.
- e. The Anti-torture Act 2017 should be reviewed and revised to align it with the CAT.
- f. States should adopt and domesticate laws that criminalize torture.
- g. The anti-torture act should be mainstreamed into the educational curriculum and should be overseen by the ministry of education.
- h. The National Committee should be funded, and should monitor the implementation of CAT recommendations.
- i. The National Committee should be strengthened to carry out routine unannounced visits to places of detention.

### 5.4 Public Presentation of Anti-torture Publications

The public presentation of all the anti-torture publications produced by PRAWA with the support of IRCT, was conducted on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June. The event which was well attended by government agencies, civil society organizations and the academia, provided an opportunity to highlight issues of torture in Nigeria.



The event was chaired by Prof. Tajudeen Akanji, a university professor and the Director of the Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies at the University of Ibadan. In his speech Prof. Akanji stressed on the need for the Nigerian government to take deliberate steps to implement the CAT recommendations and lauded PRAWA for their sustained advocacy regarding the issue of torture in Nigeria. In his welcome address, the Executive Secretary of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Mr. Ernest Ojukwu SAN, who joined the event virtually, expressed delight over the publications by PRAWA and IRCT, and congratulated both organizations for the good

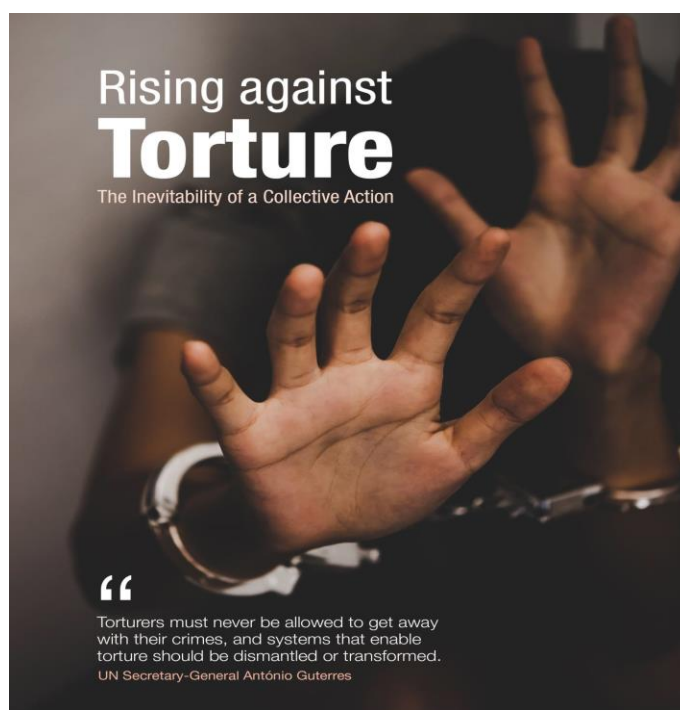
works they are doing to stamp out torture from Nigeria. He used the opportunity to highlight all the efforts the NHRC have been taking while playing its role as the human rights watchdog for the nation. He regretted Nigeria’s inability to submit an initial report to the Committee Against Torture (CAT), especially when according to him, report was developed and government representatives went to Geneva for the 72<sup>nd</sup> CAT session. The IRCT Secretary General, Lisa Henry, presented a special remark at the public publication virtually. In her speech, she expressed delight over the sustained advocacy by PRAWA in keeping the issues of torture at the front burner of public discourse and said she was happy that IRCT is partnering with PRAWA in its efforts at curbing torture.

The Executive Director of PRAWA, Dr. Uju Agomoh, expressed the gratitude of PRAWA to all the participants, especially those from government agencies and the National Committee on Torture. She listed all the materials that were produced under the project and thanked IRCT for their continued support to PRAWA. She used the opportunity to outline disadvantages of government's inability to meet its reporting obligation to CAT and called on all responsible persons to take action to address the issue.

Highpoints of the event were the official unveiling of all the publications and the screening of part 1 and 2 of the documentary. The event was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, National Committee on Torture (NCAT), civil society organizations and the academia.

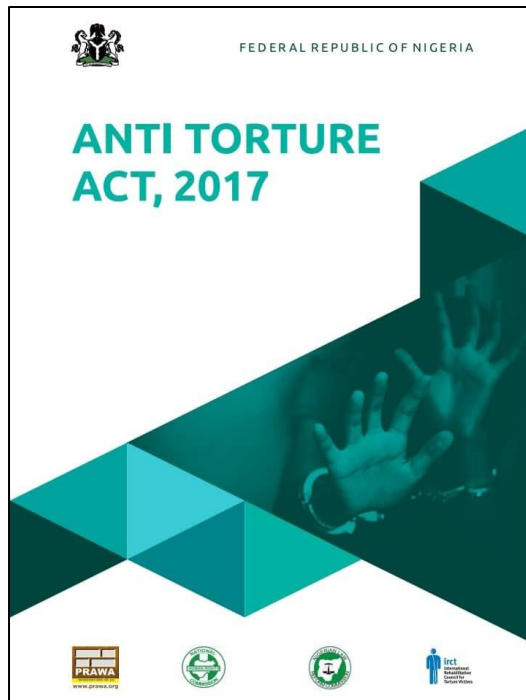
### **5.5 Policy Brief on Strategic Implementation of the UNCAT Recommendations**

To further deepen awareness and understanding of issues around torture in Nigeria, PRAWA developed and disseminated a policy brief titled "Rising Against Torture, the Inevitability of Collective Action". The policy brief highlighted the CAT initial observations and suggested strategic actions that can be undertaken to implement the recommendations. The policy brief is attached as an appendix.



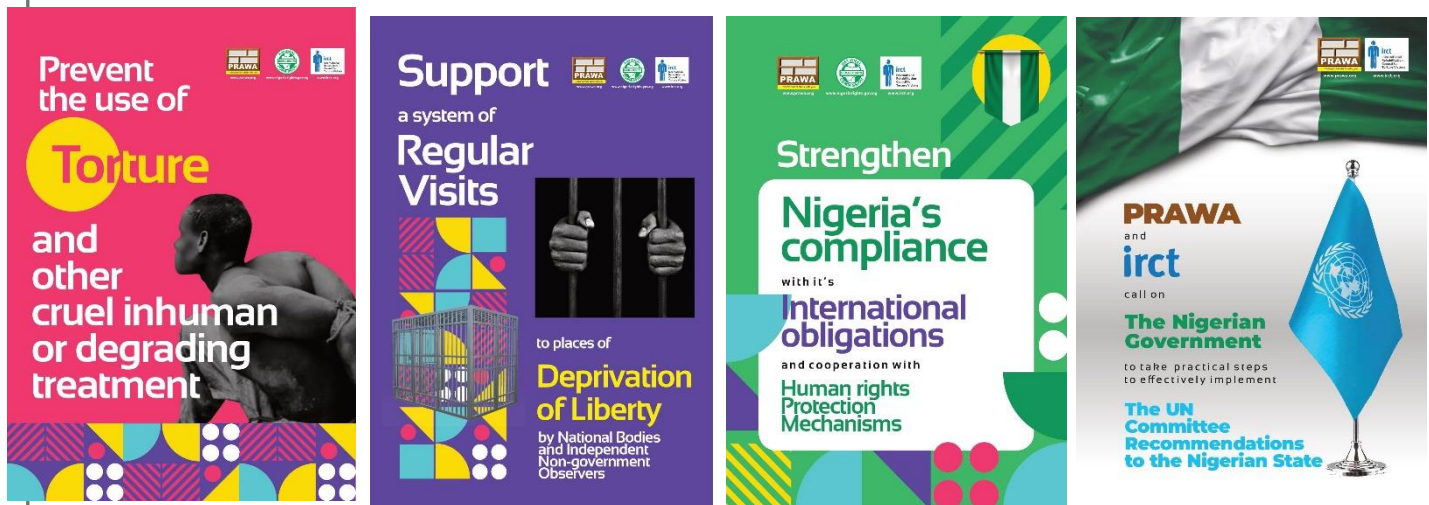
### **5.6 Printing and Dissemination of Anti torture Act 2017 in Five (5) Languages**

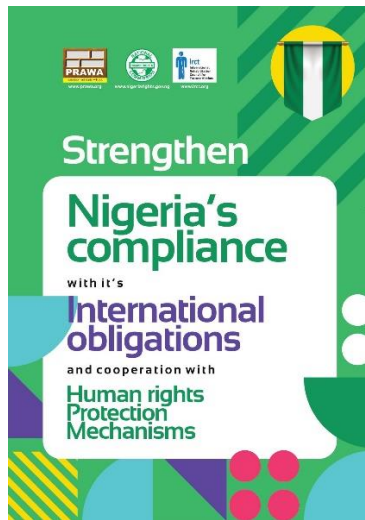
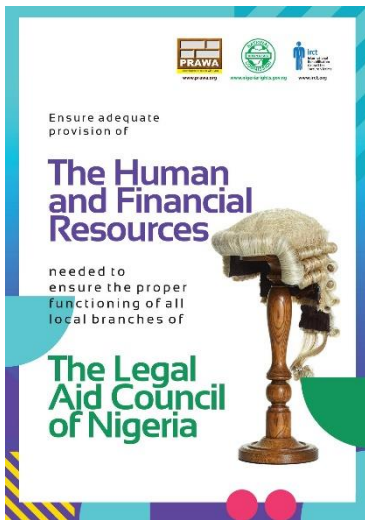
Under the project the Anti-torture Act 2017, was translated in to five (5) major languages in Nigeria, to promote increased understanding of the Act. The translated copies will be disseminated to state law enforcement agencies to be used as instructional and sensitization tools, to enhance the understanding of the provisions of the Act. 1000 copies were printed in each of the 5 translated languages.



### 5.7 Printing of IEC Materials

A total of 10,000 IEC Materials were developed from recommendations of the CAT and disseminated to various stakeholders, to create awareness and rally support for implementation of the recommendations. Some of the IEC materials are reproduced below:





### 5.8 Media and Publicity

Massive media campaigns were undertaken to create awareness on the CAT recommendations through newspaper serialization, radio programmes, TV documentary and social media campaigns. The CAT recommendation was serialized on the Guardian Newspaper, one of Nigeria's most influential tabloids with a readership of 2.76 million. Below are screenshots of the serialization;



## **6. Next Steps**

To build on the successes recorded in the project, the following steps will be implemented by PRAWA.

1. Continuous sensitization of the general public through the TV documentary and radio programmes.
2. Continuous awareness creation on the redress mechanisms available to victims through “Victims Voices” radio programme.
3. Distribution of printed copies of the Anti-torture Act, Convention Against Torture, Optional Protocol and the Committee recommendations.
4. Continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders to promote implementation of the committee recommendations.
5. Monitoring of project impact.
6. Monitoring and documentation of news reportage around torture and ill treatment.



# APPENDICES

## SECTION 1: SWISS REPORT APPENDIX

### PHOTO GALLERY

#### 1. CONSULTATION WITH POLICE HIERACHY AT FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ABUJA



#### 2. AVP PICTURES

AVP Training in Lagos State



**AVP Training in Kano State**



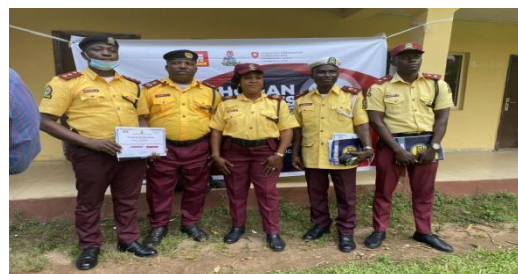
**AVP Training in Ogun State**



**AVP Training in NASARAWA State**



### 3. TRAINING ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE



Restorative Justice training in Nassarawa State



Restorative Justice in Ogun State



#### 4. TRAINING ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND TRUST BUILDING

##### Training on Trust Building in Nassarawa State



##### Kano State





## 5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

### Kano State



### Lagos State





Community Engagement in Nassarawa State



Community Engagement in Ogun State



FCT





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27	CAMILUS EDET	M	NPF/ASP	07038096758
28	OLANREWAJU STEPHEN	M	NPF/DCP	08034240814
29	OKORO MERCY	F	NPF/ACP	08036802415
30	ONOJA PATIENCE	F	NPF/SP	07067798015
32	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	M	NPF/ASP	08170240655

Restorative Justice Training, Nassarawa State

S/N	NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION/RANK	PHONE NO
1	OFFEM BESSIE BEN	F	NCoS/DCC	08037058039
2	VERITY ALAKU	F	NCoS/SC	08060962345
3	ROSE AWAZI AMINU	F	NCoS/SC	07060403702
4	STEPHEN A. ABENE	M	NCoS/SC	08032163690
5	KASIMU M. SAMBO	M	NCoS/DSC	07033914307
6	UMAR B. BICHI	M	NPF/ACP	08068542538
7	HARUNA ABDULMALIK	M	NPF/CSP	08035951018
8	UTEN DANLAMALI ALI	M	NPF/SP	08035946200
9	HAUWA K. SULAIMAN	F	NPF/DSP	08035725111
10	DAHIRU M. KEFFI	M	NPF/SP	08036786103
11	ABOGUN A. SADIQ	M	NPF/SP	08063988600
12	ORUME SHAFATU UMAR	F	MOJ/PSC	07035560440

13	FATIMA AHMAD ABUBAKAR	F	MOJ/PSC	07035102359
14	ABATCHA G. CHINDA	M	NPF/SP	08032564469
15	DUNGVM. TALBA	M	NPF/DSP	08038694201
16	KOLO KWATA	F	NPF/DSP	08034577391
17	JIRIKO JONATHAN	M	NPF/SP	08036887770
18	ANDE JOSHUA	M	NPF/SP	08036843518
19	COLLINS AGWAM	M	PUNCH	08039509281
20	AMINA MOHAMMED	F	VON	07038265772
21	GAMBO BAHAGO	M	NPF/SP	08037005201
22	CAMILUS EDET	M	NPF/ASP	07038096758
23	LUKAS DEDA	M	NPF/ASP	08036691160
24	YAKUBU G. GARBA	M	NPF/ASP	08036761334
25	FABIAN EWAOICHE	M	NPF/SP	07035838889
26	KEFAS E. TIGGA	M	PRESS/NNC	08037406461
27	PAULINA SAMUEL	F	NPF/DSP	09094304836
28	ROSE G. SOJI	F	JUDICIARY/JUSTICE	08036050939
29	RAMHAN NANSEL	M	NPF/ASP	08037461715
30	AMEH AUGUSTINE	M	NPF/ASP	08036570955
31	ONOJA PATIENCE	M	NPF/SP	07067798015
32	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	M	NPF/ASP	08170240655

## OGUN STATE

ACTIVITY	SENSITIZATION OF POLICE OFFICERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, Restorative Justice AND AVP TRAINING		
NAMES	SEX	MEDIA ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER
<b>15/11 - 16/11</b>		<b>AVP Training</b>	
Johnson Adeniyi	M	Apele Youth Forum	08080220351
Odu Sundat Michael	M	Adatan Youth Forum	08139655617
Ganiyu Suleimon	M	Isolu Youth Forum	07030859188
Azeez Tunde Sarafa	M	Somefun Ijehuntunbun	08066727437
Samsondeen Bello	M	Saje	08028959869
Olojede Kashimawo Lateef	M	Agooka	08034447363
Kareem Saheed O.	M	Apefe Unit	08130600882
Isiaka Adedamola	M	Saraki Adigbe	08032148135
Adamoh Mustapha	F	PRAWA	08028416435

Ogechi Ogu	F	PRAWA	08039527304
Ahmed Lateef	M	Ararom Youth Leader	08030446212
Ogunremi Sodja	M	Isolu Alabata CDA	08168666547
Odumuyiwa Segun	M	CDA Akinjile Obada ABK	07036520775
Okpabi Nicholas A	M	Ajebo Rd. Ogun State ABK	08036215440
Olaleye Saheed A	M	ACDC Youth Community	07035883439
Adekunle Olusola Makun	M	Bode Community	07033553638
Odebiyi Oladimaji Samuel	M	Akinjole Youth Forum	09022867745
Wasiu Digbe Augustine	M	Maleb Ajebord ABK	08140604730
Ossba Olajide	M	Newsangle	08136937676
Ikechukwu Chiemeka	M	AVP	08062313892
Uju Agomoh	F	PRAWA	08036877166
Chiso Okafor	F	PRAWA	08077314044
Zimchim Andrea	F	PRAWA	08096359002
Igbokwe Ifunanya	M	PRAWA	07031583987
Azubiike J Obidiogo	F	Abeokuta Central	08105129661
Abraham Adebayo O	M	Igbein ABK	08037190602
Obiesie E Amarachukwu	F	ABK	09034207482
Daniel Oluwagbayi	M	Suoulasa Kuto ABK	08128118420
Olabode Oluwaseun O	M	Bode-olude	08034317004
Ekundayo S Olatunde	M	Igbemi Youth Org	08163593381
Sunday Oyegunle	M	Ijaye/Iyana	07013228012
Sowunmi Olalekan M	M	Obantoko General	07065357505
Sonekan Muhammed	M	Oke-ola Kuto	08038220351
Olujobi Michael	M	Odo-eran ABK	08035641159
Adewusi Segun	M	Adatan Youth Forum	08034306569
Kuforiji Abolaji	M	Oslele/Odedda	08034036085
Odunewu Kayode F	M	Orita-marun Youth Asso.	08062657384
<b>16-Nov</b>		<b>Sensitization of Police Officers on human Rights and trust building</b>	
Apena Oladipupo	M	NPF	08033277695
Kalejaiye Olanrewaju	M	NPF	07060805608

Makanjuola James	M	NPF	08037314586
Ogunsan Hezekiah	M	NPF	07083092000
Kehinde Kayode	M	NPF	08067306891
Osifoh Albert	M	NPF	08030502814
Anoruo	M	NPF	08032145759
Insp. Olatuuji Segun	M	NPF	08034235904
Adamoh Mustapha	F	PRAWA	08028416435
Dr. Uju Agomoh	F	PRAWA	08036877166
ASP Adekola Blessing	F	NPF	08132815393
Insp. Adetola Adetokunbo	F	NPF	08110749323
DSP. Segun Johnson	M	NPF	08038035045
DSP. Opadare Segun	M	NPF	08037232911
SP. Oluwatosin Esther	F	NPF	08023529332
SP. Opadiran F. Taiwo	M	NPF	08066611771
Insp. John Bosede	F	NPF	08032683282
ASP Isaiah Afalabade	F	NPF	09073242883
Insp. Agoro Tope	F	NPF	07082372587
Mohammed Ijaw	M	NPF	08027885179
CSP Opebiyi A Sunday	M	NPF	07063899428
Obaaro O. Sunday	M	NPF	08060301925
CSP Charles Akinrosoye	M	NPF	08027355499
Abayomi Ajayi	M	NPF	08065801563
CSP Raphael Ugbenyo	M	NPF	08036000290
Isitokusu Oluisim Owolabi	M	NPF	08035965895
Ogechi Ogu	F	PRAWA	08039527304
Zimchim Andrea	F	PRAWA	08096359002
Chiso Okafor	F	PRAWA	08077314044
CSP Aladuhoroye Samuel	M	NPF	07061084870
CSP Hadiza Abu Oganyi	F	NPF	08030642903
Yahaya Aminu Silame	M	NPF	08069706828
Beyioku Kehinde	M	NPF	07035236506
SP Nurudeen B Hamzat	M	NPF	08062887706



CSP Adebayo Hakeem O.	M	NPF	08065725662
Oluwole Folashade	F	NPF	08146680090
Tanaruno Folashade	F	NPF	08069662921
Igbokwe Ifunanya	M	PRAWA	07031583987
<b>19-Nov</b>		<b>Restorative Justice Training</b>	
Adamoh Mustapha	F	PRAWA	08028416435
Igbokwe Ifunanya	M	PRAWA	07031583987
Uju Agomoh	F	PRAWA	08036877166
Ogechi Ogu	F	PRAWA	08039527304
CSP Charles Akinrosoye	M	NPF	08027355499
SP. Opadiran F. Taiwo	M	NPF	08066611771
CSP Aladuhoroye Samuel	M	NPF	07061084870
SP Fatoberu Oyekan	M	NPF	08033513377
CSP Hadiza Abu Oganyi	F	NPF	08030642903
Insp. Opeisa Christiannah	F	NPF	08065449629
Insp. Oluyemi Toyin	M	NPF	07031574826
ASP Peter Oghogho	M	NPF	08066447266
PC Ogunsan Hezekiah	M	NPF	07083082000
DSP. Segun Johnson	M	NPF	08038035045
Insp. Olatuuji Segun	M	NPF	08034235904
ASP Adekola Blessing	F	NPF	08132815393
Insp. Adetola Adetokunbo	F	NPF	08110749323
Oluwole Folashade	F	NPF	08146680090
SP Olufemi Ibitokun	M	NPF	08035965895
DSC Adeoye Azeez	M	CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	08037694399
		CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	
CSC Oyeleke Victor	M	SERVICE	08162844904
Yahaya Aminu Silame	M	NPF	08069706828
Beyioku Kehinde	M	NPF	07035236506
SP. Oluwatosin Esther	F	NPF	08023529332
CSP Raphael Ugbenyo	M	NPF	08036000290

SP Mustapha Opawoye	M	NPF	08093426122
CP Mohammed Ijani	M	NPF	08027385179
CSP Opebiyi A Sunday	M	NPF	07063899428
DCC Isiakpona N.P	F	CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	08035763846
DSC Akinde Segun	M	CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	08060288160
CSP Adebayo Hakeem O.	M	NPF	08065725662
SP Nurudeen B Hamzat	M	NPF	08062887706
Tanaruno Folashade	F	NPF	08069662921
Insp. John Bosede	F	NPF	08032683282
SP Ademola Ijehhan	M	NPF	08066634646
Akinbiyi Ayobami	M	CORRECTIONAL SERVICE	08038513844
Zimchim Andrea	F	PRAWA	08096359002
Kehinde Kayode	M	NPF	08067306891
Oyinkansola Adejumo	F	Ministry of Justice	08168991184
Lemboye Temitayo	F	Ministry of Justice	08064544227
Apena Oladipupo	M	NPF	08033277695
Shobiyi Oluwatosin	M	NPF	08060374010

Comunity Outreach, Lagos		
<b>NAME S</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
Victor Kingsley	M	Otumara Community
Azeez Dele	M	Otumara Community
Taiwo Olanreaju	M	Otumara Community
Azubike Nwiyi	M	Otumara Community

Damilare Demola	M	Otumara Community
Hannah Demola	f	Otumara Community
Oinojomoku Wike	M	Otumara Community
Atob Funmi	M	Otumara Community
Obafemi Folake	F	Otumara Community
Williams Philip	M	Otumara Community
Ukwa Okechukwu	M	Otumara Community
Olokodana Waheed	M	Otumara Community
Raim Sikiru	M	Otumara Community
Arwosade Bankole	M	Otumara Community
Francis Bose	F	Otumara Community
Abibatu Alao	F	Otumara Community
Esuruosho Akeem	M	Otumara Community
Monden Avonda	f	Otumara Community
Ambassador Obasi	M	Otumara Community
Azubuike Nwiyi	M	Otumara Community
Sunday Elkwe	M	Otumara Community
Tekun Adesoji	M	Otumara Community
Abigael Bamidele	F	Otumara Community
Omotayo Adewara	F	Otumara Community
Aminat Ekezua	F	Otumara Community
Asibuofwte Sunday	M	Otumara Community
Solomon Aipoh	M	Otumara Community
Jacob Akiri	M	Otumara Community
Mein Chiamaka	M	Otumara Community
Dominic Mkpuma	M	Otumara Community
Fisayo Fayiga	M	Otumara Community
Akeye Ademola	M	Otumara Community
Asogba Dele	M	Otumara Community
Abyaoye Ayobami	M	Otumara Community
Aghamu Sholu	M	Otumara Community

Olutunde Toyin	F	Otumara Community
Bola Basorum	F	Otumara Community
Kehinde Ibrahim	f	Otumara Community
Ayomidde Asoba	f	Otumara Community
Sarumi Maria	f	Otumara Community
Eze Abah King	m	Otumara Community
Akibu Semiu	m	Otumara Community
Idara Okon	m	Otumara Community
Alajiyi Omotara	m	Otumara Community
Alex Mattew	M	Otumara Community
Nsukan Thompson	M	Otumara Community
Otobo Ikechukwu	M	Otumara Community
Uwem Ben	M	Otumara Community
Balogun Taiwo	M	Progressive Elite ,Otumara Community
Saheed Taiwo	M	Progressive Elite ,Otumara Community
Grace Eze	f	Otumara Community
Joke Job	f	Otumara Community
Bubalola Aina	f	Otumara Community
Taiwo Ozanerujo	f	Otumara Community
Innocent Alose	M	Otumara Community
Lazarus Obido	M	Otumara Community
Nwori Linus	M	Otumara Community
Erikefe Stephen	M	Otumara Community
Tola Wasiu	M	Otumara Community
Victor Paul	M	Otumara Community
Modinat Kadiri	f	Otumara Community
Bagesomo Olorwiwa	M	Otumara Community
Mopelola Jubril	f	Otumara Community
Chuklau Blessing	f	Otumara Community
Haju Tsura	F	Otumara Community

Magret Fuwlaye	F	Otumara Community
Ogunrinde Tope	f	Otumara Community
Bagesome Olsurun	m	Otumara Community
Muji Adeyo	F	Otumara Community
Afonja Kabiri	M	Otumara Community
Ebube	F	Otumara Community
Folarin B	M	Otumara Community
Ejiro Iteh	M	Otumara Community
Chief Kehinde Kalelaiye	M	Otumara Community
Asp Ahmed B	M	Otumara Community
Abass Ishola	M	Otumara Community
Fatai Bello	M	Otumara Community
Akintunde Jide	M	Otumara Community
Muraina Nurudeen	M	Otumara Community
Iyke Mike	M	Otumara Community
Sunday Ugurlor	M	Otumara Community
Victor Peter	M	Otumara Community
M Ayodele	M	Otumara Community
Olu Aina	f	Otumara Community
Kenneth Ogundire	M	Otumara Community
Kalu Lewechi	M	Otumara Community
Kenneth Stephen	M	Otumara Community
Chidera Nwexim	M	Otumara Community
Wale G	M	Otumara Community
Fatimoh Abdumak	F	Otumara Community
George Okorodudu	M	Otumara Community
Michael Omotare	M	Otumara Community
Soliu Azeez	M	Otumara Community
Anu Ibrahim	M	Otumara Community
Dele Awosanmi	M	Otumara Community
Abdulrasak B.A	M	Otumara Community

Ojebole Oluwasegun	M	Otumara Community
Ibiwoye Ayoola	M	Otumara Community
Adebowale	M	Otumara Community
Okoro Ngozi	F	Otumara Community
Adeola James	M	Otumara Community
Aina Iwa	m	Otumara Community
Atibo Funmi	M	Otumara Community
Damillola	f	Otumara Community

Igbein, Abeokuta		
NAMES	GENDER	COMMUNITY
Kemi Taiwo	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
M.A Bilesanmi	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Oyenekan Lamidi	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Odelade Rabiu	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Jimoh Mukaila	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adekunle Iyabo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Laisi Isiwat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Akinsola Isimot	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Soyemi Afanda	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Ayinde Lamidi	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Ogunesan Tawa	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Oduntan Omowumi	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
M.G Balogun	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Ogunpaimo Folake	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Popoola Mulikat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Ojewale Abosede	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Emmanuel Ajoke	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Fashina Abigeal	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
sAKA aSISAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.

Tinusa Semiu	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Odesola Mariam	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Waheed Abibat	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Fatoku Taju	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Bankole Christana	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Opajobi Adebo	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Taju Monsurat	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Babatola Bazeet	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Isiaka Afusat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Sonolia Aboled	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Popoola Joke	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Fasanya Ayoka	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Ajayi Bisi	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Kayode Debora	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adejumo Kehinde	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adeshina Afusat	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Orobiyi Funmi	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Omotola Makinde	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Soba Tijani	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Lateef Hisa	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
M odunlami	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adeyemi Tajudeen	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adebayo Ajoke	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Oyebola Bunmi	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adeoso Aboled	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Shotunde Fikayo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Felicia Taiwo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Odeshola Kabira	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Saliu Waliyat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adeniyi Adiyat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Olabode Folashade	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.

Oladeyide Bola	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Moshood Grace	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Noyim Motu	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Fausat Ojelade	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Jimoh Kudirat	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Anike Shobyo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Akinde Elizabeth	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Majekodumi Iyabo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Oyegunle Olayinka	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Popoola Victoria	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Kehinde Sadiyat	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Okoya Abigeal	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Oluwaseun Ogunlowo	f	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
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Adeoye Iskilu	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Adijat Tiamiyo	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
Rofiat Majiya	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
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LUKUMONUAYEDUN	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
OWOLABI SUNDAY	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
HON. CHIEF RAMON SORUNKE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF MRS. MONSURAT ALEU	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. MAKINDE JELILI	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF IDRIS OYETUNJI	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF MUFUTAU OBAYOMI	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF OLOWOLAGBA-NURU	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF M.A. ALAYANDE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. ADEBAYO ISKILU	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
PASTOR EME NATHANIEL	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.



MR. BANJO ADEKUNLE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. WASIU SHOBANDE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SAMUEL OLULEYE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ALHAJA AINA OLUSOJI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MORUFU JIMOH	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
JAMIU AKIODE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
HAMMED SORUNKE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SUFI FASOLA	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MRS. SOYOYE MONSURAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. ADEKUNLE AMIDU	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MRS BOLA ADETUNJI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. DOTUN OYEREBE	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MRS. AKPAN FUNMI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MRS. LAWAL KIKELOMO	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
.MR. ALANI SALISU	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR.OYEWOLE QUADRI	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. SOYOYE A.O.	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MR. AKEEM FOLORUNSO	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
KAYODE ADESINA	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
OWOLABI TAWAKALITU	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
YINUSA AKANKE	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ALIYU BOLA	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
JOHN SERIFAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
PETER BUNMI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ANIFOWOSE FUNKE	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ADEBAYO ADIAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SOMORIN FLORENCE	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MAKINDE TAYO	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
JUMMAI PATRICK	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
OJO RUTH OLAYEMI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ALHAJI G. ANIFOWOSE SALAMI	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.

SOSHANDE MORUFA	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ADEOSUN ANIFA	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AYINDE RISIKAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
BAGBOYE JIMOH	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SOYOYE BASIRU	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
CHIEF SOKALU MOSES	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
ADENEKAN MOSHOOD	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AKINSANYA AYINLA	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
EGUNJOBI WAHEED	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
YEKINNI ABIODUN	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SONONA JIMOH	M	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
LIKA BOLAJI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SOMORIN DORCAS	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MRS. OLOYDE M.A.	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SALISU ADUNNI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AFAMOD ABIBAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
OSABA TOBI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
BILIAMINU	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
SOETAN OLUWATOBI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AKINSHOLKEHINDE	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AKINYEMI AYOOLA	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
AKINTOMIDE OLUWATOSIN	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MESINOYE MUFULI	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
DANYIWO ARIKE	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
LATEEF AMINAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
MAJEYAGE ROFIAT	F	IGBEHIN C.D.A.
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83	GRACE JOSHUA	F			09068073279
84	SHUAIHU	M			08100160608
85	NDAGBE A. BILKISU	F		<a href="mailto:Abdullahipriscilla30@gmail.com">Abdullahipriscilla30@gmail.com</a>	08187639343
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87	LUKA AYUBA	M		<a href="mailto:Lukaayuba244@gmail.com">Lukaayuba244@gmail.com</a>	08104670386
88	YAHAYA MUKHTAR	M		<a href="mailto:Yahyamukhta6@gmail.com">Yahyamukhta6@gmail.com</a>	09051096831
89	USMAN ILIYASU	M		<a href="mailto:Usmaniliyas58@gmail.com">Usmaniliyas58@gmail.com</a>	08061593089
90	TANKO EUNICE	F		<a href="mailto:Tankoeunice19@gmail.com">Tankoeunice19@gmail.com</a>	09038465308
91	DANJUMA LOVETH	F		<a href="mailto:Lovdanduma200@gmail.com">Lovdanduma200@gmail.com</a>	08189741733
92	SUNDAY YAKUBU	M			07059281186
93	JULIET NZEDIEGWU	F		<a href="mailto:chitreasnze@gmail.com">chitreasnze@gmail.com</a>	07064938097
94	ASAAMOGAT T. JACOB	M		asaamogaterfa@gmail.com	08028863853
95	DR UJU AGOMOH	F	PRAWA	<a href="mailto:uagomoh@prawa.org">uagomoh@prawa.org</a>	08036877166
96	ABIGAIL EDOMARUSE	F	PRAWA	<a href="mailto:aedomaruse@prawa.org">aedomaruse@prawa.org</a>	08136493645
97	CHIOMA EKEH	F	DAWAKI		09065178670
98	OGECHI OGU	F	PRAWA	<a href="mailto:oogu@prawa.org">oogu@prawa.org</a>	08039527304
99	MICHAEL ISEYARE	M	PRAWA	<a href="mailto:miseyare@prawa.org">miseyare@prawa.org</a>	07032172660
100	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	M	PRAWA		08170240655
101	IGBOKWE IFUNANYA	M	PRAWA	<a href="mailto:iigbokwe@prawa.org">iigbokwe@prawa.org</a>	07031583987
102	OBIAGELI ELO-ENECHUKWU	F	PRAWA	oenechukwu@prawa.org	08035515225



## SECTION 2: GIZ REPORT APPENDIX

### Appendix A

#### STRATEGY PLANNING MEETING

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	GENDER	PHONE NUMBER
1	OGECHI OGU	PRAWA	F	08039527304
2	ACP IBRAHIM M. MUSA	NPF	M	08033199035
3	ACP CHIOMA.O.	NPF	F	08068766516
4	DCP TUNJI DISU	NPF(IRT)	M	07066112222
5	DEJI AJARE	A2J	M	08036239465
6	PAUL ASHIBEL	A2J	M	08063157493
7	ISA J UREMA	PMF	M	08033135034
8	DR. UJU AGOMOH	PRAWA	F	08036877166
9	DSP ABDULLAH IGU	DTD	M	08038101118
10	DSP AYUBA USMAN	SWAT	M	08036246297
11	JOSEPHINE ALABI	NOPRIN	F	08069201703
12	ISRAEL HABILA	GIZ	M	08160880676
13	JUSTINA LAMAN	PRAWA	F	07038444001
14	MICHEAL ISESARE	PRAWA	M	07032172660
15	OLAFIMIHAOR ADEOYE	CON	M	08033415589
16	JOY OSAZEE	PWAN	F	08036274247
17	GEBENGA DE	GIZ	M	09060003216
18	AFOLABI O. TAIYE	POLICE AFFAIRS	M	08035877479
19	CHIOMA EZEGWU	ROLAC	F	08138742141
20	EMMANUEL OJUKWU	POLICE	M	08038305707
21	IGBOKWE IFUNANYA	PRAWA	M	
22	ISEYARE MICHEAL	PRAWA	M	

**CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF POLICE SPECIALIZED UNITS**

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	RANK	PHONE NUMBER
1	PATIENCE SAMPSON	NPF	INSPR.	07038973333
2	GUYA DE	GIZ		0906000216
3	A.N. THOMAS	NPF	DCP	08038237109
4	JUSTINA.A. ANESO	NPF	ASP	07039161875
5	MELODY NDIDI OKORO	NPF	INSP	08067740918
6	TIJANI MOHAMMED	PSC		08033082527
7	OLAFIMINGOR ADEOYE			08033415589
8	LAMI PATIENCE JUNO	NPF	SP	08034525681
9	ADEWALE AYODELE	NPF	CP	08033900580
10	JOSEPH FABELURIN OLUNOLE	NPF	CSP	08033391366
11	OBIAGELI ELO- ENECHUKWU	PRAWA	F/O	08035515225
12	JUSTINA LAMAN	PRAWA	APO	07038444001
13	MICHEAL ISEYARE	PRAWA		07032172660
14	OFFOR HONEST MUNACHISO	PRAWA	SPO	07065074524
15	ITOHA OKODUWA	LAIFPH		07066113439
16	ACP MUHOMMED SANUSI.A.	NPF	ACPOL	08069702133
17	SP ABUNG GRACE	NPF	SP	08036059332
18	OGUNDILE AKINLABI.K	NPF	SP	08035896648
19	SULEIMAN ABDULLAHI	NPF	ASP	08035076802
20	BELLO IDRIS	NPF	ASP	08029825506
21	SHAMSUDEEN BALA	NPF	SP	08030892380
22	OBISIJI MOJIRADE BILIKIS	NPF	DSP	08034112981
23	JAMES OLATUNJI			08020690896
24	OGE OGU	PRAWA	DD	08039527304

25	ONUM INALEGWU.I.	NPF	CSP	07068748993
26	ADEYEM TOYIN OJO	NPF	ASP	08184227808
27	NWANESINDU ESTHER	NPF	SP	08033400618
28	CSP IBRAHIM AGAYA	NPF	CSP	07064430636
29	INSPR ADANGU LIKITA DAN	FCIID	INSPR	08033206820
30	INSP. AUDU MOHAMED	FCID	INSP	08033644285
31	ASP FEMI ADELOGBA	FCID	ASP	07057325418
32	IDRIS BAWA	GIZ	ADVISOR	07031251948
33	SP ROBERT O. UGHEGHE	NPF	SP	07034648975
34	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	PRAWA		08170240655
35	JAMES AKABA	FCID	SGT	08170562945
36	DR.UJU AGOMOH	PRAWA	ED	08036877166

#### WORKSHOP FOR OVERSIGHT AGENCIES

S/N	Name	Organization	Gender	Rank	Phone Number
1	Justin Adaka	NPF	M	SP	08100831364
2	Dr. Uju Agomoh	PRAWA	F	ED	08036877166
3	Ogechi Ogu	PRAWA	F	DD	08039527304
4	SP Hashim Hussaini	NPF	M	SP	08035886184



5	Afolabi O. Taiye	MPA	M	DD	08035877479
6	Tijani Mohammed	PSC	M	D	08033082527
7	Evbu Igbinedion	FCT High Court	M	LA	08121122668
8	Idris Bawa	GIZ	M	Advisor	07031251978
9	DSP Aliyu Umar	NPF-CRU	M	DSP	0703926821
10	AIG James Culcrick (Rtd)	JAMOLAT	M	-	08020610896
11	CSP Abdullahi Iga	NPF	M	CSP	
12	AborishaDde S. Olufemi	NPF	M	CSP	08101616424
13	ASP Suleiman Abdullahi	NPF	M	ASP	
14	Obiageli Elo-Enechukwu	PRAWA	F	FIN	07035515225
15	Aderinde Ayodele	NPF	M	CP	08033900550
16	SP Ndume Albert	NPF	M	SP	08036282442
17	Efem Atu	NHRC	M	CIO	08037550233
18	EI-Mustapha Sani	NPF/PCB	M	CSP	08065510954
19	Mustapha B. Abdulkadir	NPF/PCB	M	ASP	08069329497
20	Lawrence Ojo-Gabriel	NBA	M		08052779665
21	SP Abang Grace	NPF	F	SP	08036059332
22	INSPR Agada Emmanuel	NPF	M	SP	07036283196
23	ASP Bartholomew Ali	NPF	M	ASP	0806706344
24	CSP Adenike Omolabi	NPF	M	CSP	08037871697
25	SP Sani Musa A.	NPF	M	SP	08036354800

26	SP Ayuba Nehemiah	NPF/IRT	M	SP	08035874518
27	Philip Nwachukwu	PRAWA	M	Admin	08170240655
28	SP Agana Yetunde	NPF	M	SP	08035629641
29	ASP Femi Ojo	NPF	M	ASP	08061224257
30	Israel Habila	GIZ	M		0818088006
31	Michael Iseyere	PRAWA	M	COMM	07032372660
32	Justina Laman	PRAWA	F		07038444081
33	Isaiah Chuwang	NPF	M	CPL	07030222797
34	Okafor Jeremiah	NPF	M	ASP	07067308096
35	Offor Honest	PRAWA	M	SPO	07065074534
36	Anerobi Chinizie	PSC	M	CIO	08165798161
37	Kenneth Abogu	NPF	M		
38	John Blessing Ifeoma	NPF	F		09090916422

**IRT AND SWAT TRAINING  
LAGOS**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER</b>
1	OBIAZI JOHNSON	M	NPF	IRT	08138117299
2	GERJTAN DE	M	GIZ		0906000326
3	OGBU GULE	M	GIZ		07067790229
4	IGBOKWE IFUNANYA	M	PRAWA	SDR	07031583987
5	OWWERIARWOSE	F	NPF	TRAINING	08069073380
6	ANOTHONY SAMUEL	M	NPF	IRT	?
7	ADEKUNLE SAHEEF	M	NPF	IRT	?
8	BOLAJI JERUGBE	M	NPF	IRT	?
9	IBRAHIM YUSUF	M	NPF	SWAT	?
10	THEOPHILUS NWANKPA	M	NPF	SWAT	?
11	ELAJUKU EMILOJU JAMES	M	NPF	SWAT	?
12	OGUNDEJI CALEB	M	NPF	SWAT	?
13	OFFORT HONEST	M	PRAWA		
14	RAYMOND.T. CHIDAMA	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	?
15	OGEDENGBE	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	?
16	AHMADU JAPAN	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	?
17	ISREAL HABILA	M	GIZ		
18	IDRIS BAWA	M	GIZ		
19	ALLE JAMES	M			
20	OBIAGELI ELO-ENECHUKWU	F	PRAWA		
21	OYEBO OLALEKAN	M	NPF	SWAT	
22	EKPU PATIENCE	F	NPF	FIB/IRT	08163609572
23	ABIODERU	M	NPF	SWAT	08038300797

24	OLAOFE ABIODUN	M	NPF	SWAT	08066529558
25	OGUNJOBI AREEM	M	NPF	SWAT	08062099905
26	ISAIT HASHIM	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08063115544
27	TIMOTHY ITODO	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08057951208
28	ADESIYAN PHILIP	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	07039353120
29	ABDULLALI ABUBAKAR	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08069043433
30	AMEH GODDAY	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08032386167
31	IHEANCHOR IFEANYI	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08036994334
32	MOSES SURU	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	07036387674
33	ABOR BRIDGET	F	NPF	FIB/IRT	081704530338
34	APATA OLUGBENGA	M	NPF	SWAT	0703508759
35	OKE OSONDU	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	08020365756
36	JACOB AGTAH	M	NPF	SWAT	08038903465
37	DAVID PINDAR	M	NPF	SWAT	08031187146
38	AGUNBIADE ADEBAYO	M	NPF	IRT	08036542678
39	OYEWOLE WASIU	M	NPF	SWAT	08033304058
40	NWAEZE ONUOHA	M	NPF	SWAT	08038619802
41	EKHATOR MONDAY	M	NPF	FIB/IRT	07064207110
42	BAHAGO S BULUS	M	NPF	SWAT	08032552850
43	AIG OLAFIMIHAN ADEOYE	M			08033415589
44	CHIOMA ANUNA	F	PRAWA		08036703014
45	KATUMI MOHD.O.	F	PRAWA		08036809459
46	IMO KELECHI	M	PRAWA		08065295817
47	OGECHI OGU	F	PRAWA	DD	08039527304
48	ADAMS TUKWA	M	NPF	SWAT	0812328882



## Agenda for NPF Strategy Meeting

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**Date:** Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> and Friday 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2021

**Venue:** Valencia Hotel

### Day 1: Thursday 2021

09.30am – 10.00am	<b>Arrival and Registration of Participants</b>
10.00am – 10.30am <b>Opening Session</b>	<b>Opening Session/Introductions</b>
10.30am - 11.00am	<b>First Technical Session</b> Introduction and Overview of the NPF Human Rights Training for Police Specialized Unit Project
11.00am – 11:30noon	<b>Tea Break</b>
11.30am - 12.30pm	Accountability and Oversight Mechanism for Police Specialized Units Challenges and Prospects
12:30pm – 2:00pm	<b>Second Technical Session (Group work)</b> Strategies for Improving Compliance with Human Rights Principles and Standards for Police Specialized Units  Group Report Back (in plenary).
2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Lunch</b>
3.00pm – 4.00pm	<b>Third Technical Session</b> Strategies for Strengthening Complaints and Redress Mechanism for Police Specialized Unit
4pm	<b>Closing and Departure</b>

### Day 2: Friday 15<sup>th</sup> October

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9:30am – 10:00am      Registration

10:00am – 10:30am	Recap
10:30am – 11:15am	<b>Fourth Technical Session</b> Overview of Training Curriculum for Police Specialized Unit
11:15am – 11:30am	Input from Participants
11.30am – 12:00noon	<b>Tea Break</b>
12:00pm – 1:00pm	<b>Sixth Technical Session</b> Nigeria Police Force Human Rights Training Programme (2015-2020) - Achievements, Impact, Challenges, Gaps
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Nigeria Police Human Rights Training Programme: Possible Areas of Intervention for Improved Outcomes (Brainstorming)
2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Lunch and Departure</b>

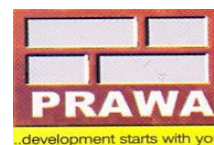


**Programme of event for Workshop on  
Internal and External Oversight Agencies for Police Specialized Units**

**Date:** Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

**Venue:** Valencia Hotel

09.30am – 10.00am	<b>Arrival and Registration of Participants</b>
10.00am – 10.30am	<b>Opening Session/Introductions</b> Opening Remarks/ Overview of GIZ Programme to Build and Strengthen the Police Structures – Mr. Gertjan de Gruijter Activities on Internal and External Accountable Mechanisms - Mr. Idris Bawa Project Overview – Dr. Uju Agomoh
10.30am - 11.00am	<b>Brief Presentation on the Mandate of Internal and Oversight Agencies/Units</b> Complaint Response Unit (CRU) Public Complaint Bureau (PCB) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Police Service Commission (PSC) Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
11.00am – 11:30noon	<b>Tea Break</b>
11.30am - 12.15pm	<b>First Technical Session</b> Police Accountability, Oversight and Integrity: Current Issues, Challenges and Prospects
12:15pm – 1:00pm	<b>Second Technical Session</b> Complaints Redress and Response Mechanism: Obstacles and Mechanisms for Enhancing Effectiveness
1:00pm – 2:00pm	<b>(Group work)</b> Strategies for Trust Building, Accountability and Oversight of Police Specialized Units Group Report Back (in plenary).
2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Lunch</b>
3.00pm – 4.00pm	Pretesting of Checklist and Reporting Templates for Police Specialized Units
4pm	<b>Closing and Departure</b>




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**Programme of event for Conference of Heads of Police Specialized Units**

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**Date:** Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> 2021

**Venue:** Valencia Hotel

09.30am – 10.00am	<b>Arrival and Registration of Participants</b>
10.00am – 10.15am	<b>Opening Session/Introductions</b>

Opening remarks/Overview of GIZ Programme to Build and Strengthen the Police Structures – **Mr. de Gruijter Gertjan, Component Manager Police Programme Africa**

Goodwill Message – **Tijani Mohammed, Director of Police Discipline Police Service Commission**

Project Overview – **Dr. Uju Agomoh, Executive Director PRAWA**

10.15am - 11.15am

**Technical Session 1**

**Brief Presentation on the Mandate, Scope, Achievements and Challenges of Police Specialized Units**

To be presented by Heads/Representatives of:

IRT

SWAT

Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB)

Special Anti-Cultism Squad

Anti-Kidnap Unit

Special Tactical Squad (STS)

Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)

Police Mobile Force (PMF)

Special Protection Unit (SPU)

Explosive Ordinance Unit (EOD)

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)

X-Squad

Homicide

Crack Squad

Others

**Facilitators:** AIG Olafimihan Adeoye | Ogechi Ogu Esq.

11.15am – 11:30am

**Tea Break**

11.30noon – 12:30pm

**Technical Session 2 (Group work)**

Group 1:

Fighting Violent Crimes: Challenges to Human Rights Compliance in Specialized Police Operations

Group 2:

Command and Control of Police Specialized Unit: Challenges and Suggestions for Improvement

Group 3

Strategies for Building Trust, Accountability and Oversight of Police Specialized Units

**Facilitators:** AIG James Caulcurik | Ifunanaya Igbokwe | Honest Offor

12:30pm – 1:00pm

Group Report Back

1:00pm – 2:00pm

**Technical session 3**

**Strategic Reflections and Recommended Next Steps**

AIG Olafimihan Adeoye | Dr. Uju Agomoh



2:00pm – 3:00pm

**Lunch Break**

3:00pm – 3:30pm

**Certificate Presentation and Closing Ceremony**



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### Programme of event for Human Rights Training of Officers of Police Specialized Units

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09.30am – 10.00am

**Arrival and Registration of Participants**

10.00am – 10.30am

**Opening Session/Introductions**

Overview of GIZ Programme to Build and Strengthen the Police Structures –  
Mr. de Gruijter Gertjan, **Component Manager, Police Programme Africa**  
Project Overview – Ogechi Ogu Esq., **Deputy Director, PRAWA**

10.30am – 11:00am

**Tea Break**

11.00am - 12.00noon

**First Technical Presentation**

Introduction to Human Rights and Human Rights of the Police

12.00noon - 1.00pm

**Second Technical Session**

Procedure for Use of Force and Fire Arm

1.00pm - 2.00pm

**Third Technical Session**

Trust Building and Effective Citizens Engagement

2:00pm – 3:00pm

**Lunch**

3:00pm – 4:00pm

**Fourth Technical Session**

Human Rights and Civil Disorder

4pm

**Closing and Departure**

**Take home assignment**

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### Programme of event for Human Rights Training of Officers of Police Specialized Units

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**Date:** Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2021

**Venue:** Grandbee suites 32A Joel Ogunnaike street GRA Ikeja, Lagos

09.30am – 10.00am

**Arrival and Registration of Participants**

10.00am – 11:00noon	<b>Fifth Technical Session</b> Plan Principle
	<b>Plenary Discussion</b> Case studies on the Use of Force and Firearms
11.00am - 11.30am	<b>Tea Break</b>
11.30am - 1.00pm	<b>Sixth Technical Session</b> Overview of the Police Act 2020
1.00pm - 2.00pm	<b>Seventh Technical Session</b> Overview of the Anti-Torture Act 2017
2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Lunch Break</b>
3:00pm – 4:00pm	<b>Eight Technical Session</b> Rights of Persons under Detention
4pm	<b>Closing and Departure</b> <b>Take home assignment</b>

### **Programme of event for Human Rights Training of Officers of Police Specialized Units**

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**Date:** Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2021

**Venue:** Grandbee suites 32A Joel Ogunnaike street GRA Ikeja, Lagos.

09.30am – 10.00am	<b>Arrival and Registration of Participants</b>
10.00am – 11:00noon	<b>Ninth Technical Session</b> Code of Conduct and Policing Best Practice
11.00am - 11.30am	<b>Tea Break</b>
11.30am - 1.00pm	<b>Tenth Technical Session</b> Role of the Police in Effective Implementation of the ACJA
1:00pm – 2:00pm	<b>Eleventh Technical Session</b> Guidelines for Selected Police Intervention
2:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Lunch Break</b>
3:00pm – 4:00pm	<b>Twelfth Technical Session</b> Police Investigation and Human Rights
4pm	<b>Closing and Departure</b>

## Take home assignment

### **Programme of event for Human Rights Training of Officers of Police Specialized Units**

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**Date:** Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2021

**Venue:** Grandbee suites 32A Joel Ogunnaike street GRA Ikeja, Lagos.

09.30am – 10.00am	<b>Arrival and Registration of Participants</b>
10.00am – 11:00noon	<b>Thirteenth Technical Session</b> Human Rights and Gender
11.00am - 11.30am	<b>Tea Break</b>
11.30am – 1:30pm	<b>Fourteenth Technical Session</b> Report Writing
1:30pm – 2:00pm	General Reflections and Recommended Next Step
2:00pm	Certificate Presentation and Closing Ceremony
2:00pm – 2:30pm	<b>Lunch Break and departure</b>

#### **Facilitators**

1. Dr. Uju Agomoh
2. Ogechi Ogu Esq.
3. AIG James Caulcrick Rtd.
4. AIG Fimilehin Adeoye Rtd
5. Chioma Anuna Eq.
6. Ifunnaya Igbokwe
7. Honest Offor
8. Katumi Oborien Esq.

#### **Rapporteurs**

1. Abigail Edomaruse
2. Oby Elo Enechukwu
3. Kelechi Imo



## SECTION 3: IRCT APPENDIX

### Appendixes

### Links

1. Part 1 documentary [https://youtu.be/OR6Y\\_cA4xvg](https://youtu.be/OR6Y_cA4xvg)
2. Part 2 documentary [https://youtu.be/OR6Y\\_cA4xvg](https://youtu.be/OR6Y_cA4xvg)
3. Part 3 documentary [https://youtu.be/WB\\_O8rrYx5A](https://youtu.be/WB_O8rrYx5A)
4. Part 4 documentary <https://youtu.be/1cyzhVVfR-s>
5. Part 5 documentary <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pLcfkUDGE30>
6. <https://prnigeria.com/2021/12/17/prawa-urges-implement-law/>
7. <https://newsdiaryonline.com/prawa-wants-media-csos-to-support-implementation-of-un-reports-against-torture/>
8. <https://www.nationalaccordnewspaper.com/prawa-urges-media-csos-to-support-implementation-of-un-reports-against-torture/>
9. <https://incnews247.com/torture-prawa-media-watchdogs/>
10. <https://nannews.ng/cso-wants-fg-to-implement-un-report-against-torture/>
11. <https://www.legit.ng/nigeria/1448391-despite-failure-to-meet-deadline-committee-against-torture-makes-recommendations-for-nigeria/>
12. <https://guardian.ng/features/law/un-exhorts-nigeria-to-ensure-rights-of-detainees-commends-police-reforms-efforts/>

13. <https://guardian.ng/features/law/un-exhorts-nigeria-to-ensure-rights-of-detainees-commends-police-reforms-efforts/>

14. <https://afnews.ng/abia-prawa-holds-consultative-workshop-on-un-committee-recommendations-on-torture/>

A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (CSOs)

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	PHONE NUMBER
1	JOY OSAZE	F	PWAN	08036274247
2	JOSEPHINE ALABI	F	KEEN & CARE INITIATIVE	08069201703
3	NNENNA IBE	F	LEGIT.NG	08034356693
4	AMEH OCHOJILA	M	THE GUARDIAN	07032103473
5	KATUMI OBOIRIEN	F	PRAWA KANO	08036809459
6	IFUNANYA OKEKE	F	CLERD	08068447200
7	JOVITA MEMBIS	F	ASF FRANCE	09096339711
8	MADUEKE KOSISOCHUKWU	F	SCALE OF JUSTICE FOUNDATION	08107529207
9	IBEKWE VICTOR	M	SCALE OF JUSTICE FOUNDATION	07080445651
10	CHISOM IHEKWABA	F	HRAN/LEDAP	07034513666
11	IGBOKWE IFUNANYA	M	PRAWA LAGOS	07031583187
12	JULCIT STOLPE	F	CONSULTANT	09067878453
13	VERA CHINWUBA	F	HEAD JUDICIARY DESK, NTA	08023694273
14	CHIOMA ANUNA	F	PRAWA ENUGU	08036703014
15	NDUBUISI NWOKOLO	M	NEXTIER	08109689168
16	UJU AGOMOH	F	ED PRAWA	08036877166
17	ENE OSHABAF		BLUE PRINT	08135574549
18	MICHAEL ISEYARE	M	PRAWA ABUJA	07032172660
19	AISHAT BABATUNDE	F	HUMANGLE	09029442155
20	IBIRONKE ARIYO	F	NAN	08136431597
21	AZUMA AGNES	F	PRAWA ABIA	08061110021

22	PEACE OKESHOLA	F	LAWYERS ALERT	07060505915
23	KODILINYE IGBONWA	M	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	07030471185
24	CHIMECHEFULAM N. JOHNM		PRAWA ENUGU	07065113511
25	EKPEWERECHI CHIDI N.	M	RULAAC	08108262429
26	UCHE NWORAH	M	FCDBI	08060250916
27	YAKUBU SULE	M	NTA	08062326767
28	HUSSAINI SULEIMAN	M	NTA	08178164555
29	KENKU AKEEM	M	NSUK, KEFFI	08165275459
30	IFEOMA BLESSING JOHN	F	PRINTING PRESS	07038641101
31	OGECHI OGUF		DD PRAWA	08039527304
32	ABAYOMI AKINBOLA	M	WAZOBIA FM	08032390193
33	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	M	PRAWA ABUJA	08170724065
34	DEJI AJANE	M	A2J	08036239465
35	FUNKE ADEOYE	F	HOPE BEHIND BARS AFRICA	08073680790
36	ALABIDUN SHUAIB ABDULSALAM	M	EMIRATE TIMES	08036897971
37	JUSTINA LAMAN	F	PRAWA ABUJA	07038444001
38	HENRIETTA AGU	F	AIT	08033493030
40	STEPHEN ADEBAYO	M	AIT	07039086825
41	OBIAGELI ELO-ENECHUKWU	F	PRAWA ABUJA	08035515225
42	CHIMEZIE ANEROBI L.	M	ALM	08165798161
43	ABIGAIL EDMARUSE	M	PRAWA LAGOS	08136493645
44	OSUEKE CHRISTIAN	M	PRAWA KANO	07035534530
45	MUHAMMED DAHIRU	M	PRAWA KANO	08062522311

B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (Government Agencies)

S/NO	NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	PHONE NUMBER
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1	IBRAHIM VERA ENE F	FCT HIGH COURT	08062943708
2	KABIR ALIYU ELAYOM	NHRC	08034354537
3	JANE FRANCES AJOMA BIANEYINF	LACON	08033395471
4	ONUABUCHI BENSON ESTHER F	NCS FCT COMMAND	07036638787
5	MAUREEN OKPE F	GLOBAL SENTINEL	09044124523
6	MBOTOR ELEM F	LACON	08067417251
7	OGUNDIPE SUNDAY A.	M NCS NON-CUSTODIAL UNIT	08065373478
8	AMEH OCHOJILA M	THE GUARDIAN	07032103473
9	NNALUE THERESA F	NOA	07058169474
10	K.G. ABUBAKAR M	NCS, FCT	07014599999
11	BAMIDELE IBIKUNLE M	LACON	08033908563
12	ENE OSHABAF	BLUE PRINT NEWSPAPER	08135574549
13	I.I. IBRAHIM M	LACON	08032199014
14	HALILU ADAM M	NHRC	08098713371
15	ABDILKADIR UMAR M	NSCDC	08036358703
16	ALBERTA A. KINANEF	NSCDC	08035879939
17	IMAOFEN GODFREYM	NSCDC	08058300687
18	AFOLABI O. TAIYE M	NPF	08035877479
19	KENKU AKEEM M	NSUK, KEFFI	08165275459
20	NDU NWOKOLO M	NEXTIER	08109916868
21	HENRIETTA AGU F	AIT	08033493030
22	MBANUGO NNEDINE F	PSC	08037416438
23	IGBOKWE IFUNANYA M	PRAWA, LAGOS	07031583987
24	OBIAGELI EIO-ENECHUKWU F	PRAWA, ABUJA	08035515225
25	OSUEKE CHRISTIAN M	PRAWA, KANO	07035534530
26	AZUMA AGNES F	PRAWA, ABIA	08061110021
27	JULCIT STOLPE F	CONSULTANT	09067884155



28	UJU AGOMOH	F	ED PRAWA	08036877166
29	SONNY-PAUL BEATRICE	F	NCS, FCT COMMAND	08038850626
30	PHILOMINA ATTAH	F	NAN	08055544474
31	KABIR ABDULSALAM	M	PRNIGERIA	08061658187
32	ANN ANWUZIA	F	FME	08033943813
33	ONOVO SANDRA CHIOMA	F	FME	08160758132
34	JUMMAI A.M. AUDI	F	NIG. LAW REFOM COMMISSION	08027975425
35	NWEKE JESSICA	F	NPF	08039534933
36	PHILIP NWACHUKWU	M	PRAWA, ABUJA	08170240655
37	AKANNI IDAYAT O.	F	FCT JUDICIARY	08035907605
38	AUDU BILIKISU O.	F	S.D.S	08036548522
39	COMFORT O. UMARU	F	NJI	08036274229
40	EL-MUSTAPHA SANIM		NPF/PCB	08065510954
41	MUSTAPHA B ABDULKADIR	M	NPF	08069329499
42	MARYAM OKORIE	F	FMOJ	08030751190
43	UNA MATHEW ODU	M	FMOJ	08051183361
44	CHIMECHEFULAM JOHN	M	PRAWA, ENUGU	07065113511
45	MICHAEL ISEYARE	M	PRAWA, ABUJA	07032172660
46	MUHAMMED DAHIRU	M	PRAWA, KANO	08062727311
47	GABSON O. AGBU	M	NHRC	08037920374
48	GALADIMA SHEKWONYA	F	NHRC	07030437880
49	JUSTINA LAMAN	F	PRAWA, ABUJA	07038444001
50	ABIGAIL EDMARUSE	F	PRAWA, LAGOS	08136493645
51	IJI KENNETH OBI	M	FCIID	08063888493
52	MICHAEL OFFUM	M	IRT	07038408945
53	TONY OJUKWU SANM		NHRC	08037877235
54	CHIOMA ANUNA	F	PRAWA, ENUGU	08036703014

55 IFEOMA BLESSING JOHN F PPN 07038641101

C: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (Relevant Stakeholders, Abia State)

S/N	NAMES	ORGANIZATION
1	KALU UGBU UCHE	NCOS
2	GRACE CHINWE NWAOKOCHA	MOJ
3	OLIVER NWOKO	DSS
4	CHINENYE O. ATUMA	NOA
5	IKPE LINUS KALU	NCOS
6	IHEONUNEKWE PRINCEWILL	NCOS
7	ASSUMPTA N. NWAFOR	CIWED
8	ONWUKA EMMANUEL C.	NCOS
9	NWAOBIZOR CHRISTIAN CHIDI	NPF
10	EKE UCHECHI N.	NCOS
11	ORJI GOLD MKPURUOMA	FENARD
12	NWANGUMA DAVID T.	NCOS
13	CHIBUKO JAMES CHIKE	NFP
14	DAVE OKWUN KALUALRRC	
15	DEBORAH OTI.C	DSS
16	MADUFORO OBINNA	NHRC
17	IFEANYI AWAH	FLO-FM
18	NELSON NWAFOR	FENRAD
19	NDUKWE AGU EGWU	NSCDC
20	NTA VIVIAN	NPF
21	NDUBUISI ANOZIE	NOA
22	OKPARA FELIX K.C.	MOWASD

- 23 UKANWA FAITH IHEANYICHUKWUAF-NEWS
- 24 OKEZUONU OBIOMA MOJ
- 25 OLUCHI FRANKLINE OJI MOWASD
- 26 AZUMA AGNES OKEKE PRAWA
- 27 AJAYI BLESSING PRAWA
- 28 DAROISA A. ANTHONY NSCDC
- 29 ETANG A. EDIKE NSCDC
- 30 PAUL OMEMANDU JUDICIARY
- 31 CHIMECHEFULAM N. JOHN PRAWA
- 32 OFFOR HONEST PRAWA
- 33 IMO KELECHI PRAWA
- 34 OGECHI OGUPRAWA
- 35 OGU CHIDINMA PARALEGAL
- 36 NJOKU CHIJOKE CLE(ABSU)
- 37 ONYENWEAKU PRINCESS CLE(ABSU)

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ON THE REPORT OF THE UN COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE ON NIGERIA

DATE TIME TRAINING SESSIONS FACILITATORS

16/12/21 8.30am-9.00am ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

Opening Ceremony Introduction/National Anthem

9.00am – 9:05am Welcome Address/Opening Remarks Ogechi Ogu Esq.

9:05am – 9:15am Special Remarks Executive Secretary NHRC

9:15am – 9:30am Overview of Workshop Dr. Uju Agomoh

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

10:00am – 10:15am Briefing on Alternative CSO Report to the CAT in Geneva Chioma Anuna Esq

10:15pm- 11:15pm Overview of the CAT Initial Observations and General Recommendation to Nigeria  
Dr. Ndubuisi Nwokolo

Ms. Jucit Stolpe

Mr. Tijani Mohammed

11:15am -11:45am TEA BREAK

11:15pm – 12:30pm Recommended Strategies for Effective Implementation of the CAT Recommendations.

1. What are the immediate steps to be taken by the government and which agencies should lead on these?
2. Identify government agencies captured in the report and their responsibilities regarding issues of torture
3. What mechanisms can be put in place to ensure that government is able to make its report at the next session?

12:30pm – 1:00pm Group Presentation Group Leaders

1:00pm – 2:00pm LUNCH BREAK

2:00pm - 2:30pm Recommended Next steps Uju Agomoh/ Ogechi Ogu/ Chioma Anuna

End of Workshop and Departure