

Shi Kamashon U.S. kan ‘Yancin Addini na Duniya (wato U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, ko USCIRF) ya yi cikakken bambanci da Hukumar Harkokin Waje. Majalisar Dokokin kasar Amirka ta kafa kamashon, wanda ya kasance hukuma mai zaman kai ta gwamnatin Amirka kuma mai ban shawara, ya lura da ‘yancin addini a duk fadin duniya, ya kuma yi wa Shugaban Kasa da Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje da kuma Majalisar Dokokin Kasa wasu shawarwaren manufa. Kamashon USCIRF ya dangana shawarwarin nan da wakilcin doka da kuma ka’idodin da ake samu a cikin Muhimmin Jawabin na Bayyana game da Hakkokin bil Adam da wasu takardu ta duniya. Rahoton Shekara 2016 ya nuna aikin shekara wanda ‘yan kamasho tare da ma’aikatan su kammala don a bayar da shaida ga tauyen hakkin a wurin a kuma bai wa gwamnatin U.S. shawarwarin manufa masu zaman kai. Rahoton Shekara 2016 ya hada lokacin daga 1 Faburairu 2015 har zuwa 29 Faburairu 2016, amma a wasu halaye ana ambaci muhimman abun da su faru bayan haka.

Najeriya

Manyan Bayanai: An ci gaba da samu wahala ga halin ‘yancin addini a Najeriya a lokacin shekarar rahoton nan. Ko da yake sojan Najeriya ya ci nasara ga sake kama yanki daga Boko Haram, ya kuma kama wasu ‘yan ta’adan kungiyar, amma ita kungiyar ta ci gaba da kawo yaki maras fasali, hada har hare-haren bom na kunar-bakin-wake a masallacai da kuma wasu wuraren jama’a. An kuma ji labari cewa kungiyar ta tilasta wa Kirista da su musulunta, ta kuma tilasta wa Musulmi da su bi tsattsauran ra’ayin Musulunci kamar su ‘yan ta’adan kungiyar. Rikicin Boko Haram da kuma fadace-fadace da ke sake aukuka tsakanin su makiyayi Musulmi da su manoma Kirista su jawo ‘yancin addini da huldodin addinai su ci gaba da tsananta a kasar. Gwamantin tarayya na Najeriya yana kasa aiwatar da dabaru masu amfani don a hana ta’addanci ko rikicin addini, kuma bay a hukunta masu yin rikicin, har an jawo yanayin rashin doka. Bayan haka, laifin karfi da sojan Najeriya suka yi akan wata kungiyar Musulmin Shi’a a birnin Kaduna a Disamba 2014 ya jawo kisan darurrukan mutane, ya kuma jawo tsanani ga huldodin gwamnati da tashin hankali a cikin wannan jama’a maras rinjaye. Daga karshe, zaluncin ‘yancin addini ya ci gaba a wurin jihohi, hada har ta hanyar amfanin dokar Shari’a. A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, wani kotun Shari’a a jihar Kano ya yi wa wani malamin Sufi da mabiyi biyar hukuncin kisa saboda sabo. Saboda abun damuwa nan, a shekara 2016 USCIRF ya sake bayar da shawari cewa a sa kan Najeriya bayanin “kasa mai ban damuwa kwari” (wato “country of particular concern” ko CPC), a karkashin ka’idar ‘Yancin Addini na Duniya (wato International Religious Freedom Act ko IRFA). USCIRF ya yi farkon shawari cewa a saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC a 2009; daga 2002 zuwa 2009, Najeriya na kan Tsagi 2 (Tsarin Kulawa) na Kwamashon. Ita Hukumar Harkokin Waje ma ba ta saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC ba.

Labarin Al'amari

Mutanen Najeriya na kusan miliyan 180 sun rabu daidai da Musulmi da Kirista, ana kuma samu a cikinsu kabilu fiye da 250. Yawancin mutanen Najeriya ta arewa na ga su da kansu Musulmi, yawanci kuma na asalin kabilar Hausa-Filani. A yankin kudu maso yamma na Najeriya, inda ake samu babban al'umma na Kirista da Musulmi, kabila mafi babba Yoruba ce. Galabin mutuane a yankin Najeriya na kudu maso gabas su ne Kirista, kuma kabila mafi babba Igbo ce. A yankin "Middle Belt" a Najeriya ta tsakiya akwai kananan kabilu da yawa da ke yawancin Kirista, tare da babban al'umma na Musulmi.

Yin sarrafa rabe-raben nan da kuma gina asalin kasa gaba daya ya yi ta yin babban matsala ga mutanen Najeriya da kuma gwamnatin Najeriya, musamman tsakanin yankunan "arewa ta Musulmi" da "kudu na Kirista." Jin tsoron mulkin kabila da na addini na da tsawon tarihi. Ganin cewa asalin addini yana yawan dacewa da asalin yanki ko kabilanci ko matsayin zaman jama'a, shi ya sa ana iya jawo rikici mai tsanani. An ji tsarin tambayoyi ya nuna cewa Najeriya tana daya da cikin kasasshen nahiyar Afrika mafi imanin addini, cewa kuma asalin addini ya yi muhimmanci mafi duka a ganin 'yan Najeriya da yawa, cewa kuma 'yan Najeriya suna jin babban rashin amana game da mutane na wasu addinai tare da yawan damuwa ga rikicin addini.

Tsarin mulki na Najeriya na 1999 ya kunshi dokokin samarwa da ke kare 'yancin addini, da ke kuma hana wariyar addini da kuma ta wasu dalilai. Amma, tun da yake ana aiwatar da wasu samarwa na tsarin mulki a wasu yankuna dabam, ana samu ketaren 'yancin addini. Ka'idar 147 na kafa nau'in doka na "indigenes" ga jimla wadda tsarin mulki ba ya bayyana ma'anarta amma ana yin amfaninta a Najeriya don a nufi mutane wadanda a ce kabilarsu ke ainihi na wurin (ba wai kamar su da ake kira "settlers" wadanda asalin kabilarsu yake a wani yanki dabam na kasa). Gwamnatocin jiha da LGA sun ba da tabbatarwa don a ba izinin matsayin "indigene," wadda ta samar da wasu amfani da gatanci kamar nadin siyasa, shigowar aikin gwamnati, da kudin makaranta mafi kasa. A yankin Middle Belt na Najeriya, asalin "indigene" da na "settler" yakan yi dangane da asalin addini, wannan kuma ya iya jawo tashin hankal irin kabila-addini game da su wa za su rike da ragamar mulkin wurin don a kayyade matsayin "indigene" a kuma rarraba kyaututtukan da ya dace. Halin tarayya na tsarin mulki ya kuma kirkiro tsarin doka inda mulkin ya kara yin tsakiya har ya hana 'yan sanda su tunkurar rikicin addini kamar ya dace ya kuma hana yanken hukunci. A jihohin arewa guda 12 na mafi yawan Musulmi, tsarin tarayya ya yarda a kafa dokar Shari'a a cikin tsarin dokokin laifi na wadannan jihohi.

Halayen 'Yancin Addini 2015-2016

Boko Haram: Boko Haram kungiyar ta'addanci ce wadda take yin yakin tawaye tana kuma neman hambarar da gwamnatin Najeriya ta kafa abin da da dauki "tsarkakakken" dokar Shari'a. Kungiyar Boko Haram tana adawa da gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya tare da gwamnatocin, shugabannin siyasa, da kuma shugabannin addinin Musulmi a cikin jihohin arewa, tanan yin aiki

ta kore duk kirista daga yankin arewa. Shirin Nigeria Security Tracker na kungiyar Council on Foreign Relations ya bayyana cewa Boko Haram ta kashe mutane fiye da 15,000 daga Mayu 2011 zuwa Disamba 2015; an rasa wasu rayuka 12,000 saboda yaki tsakanin Boko Haram da sojan Najeriya. Akwai ‘yan Najeriya fiye da miliyan 2.2 da suka zama ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa saboda rikicin Boko Haram, bayan haka wasu 180,000 suna neman mafaka a kasashen Kamaru, Chadi da Nijar, an ji bayanin Majalisar Dinkin Duniya. A Maris 2015, ‘yan ta’addan Boko Haram sun sanar da yin mubaya’a da kungiyar da ake kira “Islamic State of Iraq and Syria” (ISIS).

A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, sojan Najeriya tare da taimakon sojan Benin, Kamaru, Chadi da Nijar, da kuma ‘yan kato da gora, sun sake kama kusan dukan yankuna da Boko Haram ta kwace a 2013-2014, lokacin da ta karbe yanki wanda girmansa ya kusa girman kasar Belgium. Tun ya hau kujera a Mayu, Shugaba Muhammadu Buhari da gwamnatin yana neman inganta amfanin yaki da Boko Haram, hada har ta hanyar: sake kafa wurin gudanar da yaki da Boko Haram a birnin Maiduguri; fara kararrakin rashawa akan manyan jami’an gwamanati na da inda ana tuhumarsu da laifin sace kudin harsashi da dabarun yaki don a kayar ‘yan ta’adda; mai da hankali ga rashin karfin gwiwa a rundunar soja; koyarwa ga shugabannin addini da su mabiyinsu akan hanyar samar da tsaro a wuraren salla da wasu wuraren addini; da kuma wasu kananan mataakai da yawa.

Duk da haka, ko da yake Boko Haram ta bar wani yanki, ta koma yin hare-hare maras fasali ta kuma kawo rikici a cikin Kamaru, Chadi da Nijar. A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, ‘yan ta’adda sun kai hari kan akalla wuraren ko bukukwan addini guda 30 a yankin Tabkin Chadi, hada har hare-haren bom na kunar-bakin-wake a lokacin watan azumi, idin babban salla, da kuma bukukuwan Ashura. Boko Haram ta kuma kai hari kan kasuwanni da sansanonin ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa (wato internally displaced persons ko IDP) da kuma kananan kauyuka, an halaka dukansu gaba daya. Kungiyoyin hakkin bil Adam da kuma su wadanda Boko Haram ta sace sai sun gudu, suna ba da labarin cewa an tilasta wa Kirista wadanda Boko Haram ta kama su musulunta ko an kashe su, cewa kuma tilas ta sa su Musulmi wadanda Boko Haram ta sace su shiga makarantun allo don su koyi tsattsauran ra’ayin Musulunci na Boko Haram. Ana kuma samu labari cewa Boko Haram ta yi amfani da tsananin hukuncin haddi a sansanoninta.

Galibi kwazon gwamnatin Najeriya ga yaki da Boko Haram ya ci gaba ya kasance aikace-aikacen soja. Ko da yake gwamnatin ya yi sanarwa game da wasu mataakai don a taimako su wadanda Boko Haram ta yi musu laifi, don a kuma kula da al’amuran tattalin arziki da na karatu da ke jawo rikici, amma babu mataakai mai ma’ana. An jinkirtar da babban taro na Disamba 2015 ga yankin arewa maso gabas har sai illa ma sha Allahu, kuma ba tabbata wane ne a cikin gwamnatin Najeriya yake da aikin harkokin arewa maso gabas. Bayan haka, gwamnatin Najeriya yana yin kusan babu ga mai da harin yaki da tsaurin ra’ayi cikin kurata masu yiwuwa na Boko Haram.

A cikin rahoton shekarar da ta wuce, In last year's annual report, kungiyar USCIRF ta bayyana damuwa game da matsanancin rashin imani na sojan Najeriya a cikin yaki da Boko Haram. A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, akwai labari kadan cewa soja su tauye hakki irin nan, amma ba a san duk labarin aikace-aikacen soja a jihar Borno. Ga alama mafi kyau, a Disamba 2015, shi Shugaban Ma'aikata na rundunar soja na Najeriya ya ba da sanarwa cewa rundunar soja tare da kungiyar lauya wato Nigerian Bar Association zay su hada kai su lura da aikace-aikacen sojan Najeriya don a tabbatar su bi dokokin kare hakkin bil Adam. Daga karshe, duk da Finally, despite labari na yau da kullum ga kamun 'yan fada na Boko Haram ko ma canja sheka na 'yan ta'adda, ba a yi shari'a ko yanke hukunci da yawa. Maimako, sai masu kamu suna zauna cikin tsari na soja ba tare da caji.

Yin arangama da kungiyar 'yan uwa musulmi ta Islamic Movement of Nigeria: A tsakanin 12 da 14 Disamba, rundunar soja na Najeriya ta kashe, ji musu rauni, da tsayar darurrukan mambobin kungiyar 'yan uwa musulmi ta Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN) a birnin Zaria a jihar Kaduna. IMN shi ne kungiyar 'yan Shi'a wadda take son kafa gwamanatin mulkin Musulmi a Najeriya ta arewa. A 12 Disamba, 'yan IMN sun tare wa motocin shugaban ma'aikatan soja hanya. Bayan wannan dan tashin hankali, sojoji sun bindige 'yan IMN, sun kashe akalla 300, sai dai rundunar soja ta halaka hedkwata ta kungiyar. Shugaban kungiyar, Sheikh Ibrahim Zakzaky, ya ji rauni mai tsanani, an kuma tsare shi; a cikin wadanda aka kashe ga dan Zakzaky da wasu shugabannin kungiyar. Rundunar soja na Najeriya ta yi da'wa cewa ta yi hari kamar amsa ga kokarin kisan gilla da IMN ta yi akan shugaban ma'aikata, amma babu shaida ga haka. Fito-nafito nan na Disamba 2015 ya bi hatsaniya mai kama, amma mafi karami, a 2014, wadda ta zama sanadin mutuwar 'ya'yan Zakzaky guda uku.

Ana yin bincike-binciken guda biyar ga wannan dan tashin hankali a lokacin karshen shekarar rahoton nan, mafi muhimmi a cikinsu a karkashin kwamishon Kaduna State Commission of Inquiry. Amma zuwa karshen shekarar rahoton nan, kungiyar IMN ta ki hada kai da kwamisho har mambobinta ko lauyoyinta zu su iya gani Zakzaky wanda ya zauna tsare. A 10 Faburairu, lauyoyin gwamnati na Najeriya sun caji 'yan IMN 191 akan laifin samun bindiga, yin sanadin hargitsi, da tsokanar rikici.

Huldar Sunni-Shi'a a Najeriya ta tsanata tun lokacin arangama ta Disamba 2015. Duk da al'umma galiban Sunni ta Najeriya a kullum tana nuna adawa ga IMN, a da shugabannin addini sun yi tir da laifin karfi na gwamnati ga wasu arangama, hada har wancan dan tashin hankali na 2014. Ba a ba da zargi mai kama ba bayan rikicin Disamba 2015. Bayan haka, an ga karin yawan limaman Sufi, hada har Sarkin Sanusi, ya wurgar da kungiyar IMN saboda ra'ayin addini. A da, wai sai limaman Salafi su yi soke-soke game da 'yan Shi'a.

Rikicin Addini: Tun 1999, rikici tsakanin Kirista da Musulmi a Najeriya, musamman a jihohin yankin Middle Belt, ya zama sanadin mutuwar mutanen fiye da 18,000, kawar da darurrukan dubban mutane, kuma halakar dubban coci-coci, masallacai, kantuna, gidaje da wasu gine-gine.

Duk da galiban wannan rikici ba ya tashi kamar rigimar addini, yakan sha kawo nufin addini, kuma a ganin mutane da yawa a ciki wai addini shi ne tushen rikici.

A shekarun nan, rikicin nan yawanci ya auku a karkara. Rikici mai sake aukuwa tsakanin su manoma rinjayen Kirista da su makiyayi rinjayen Musulmi a karkara ya ci gaba a shekara 2015 da farkon 2016, ya kuma zama sanadin mutuwar darurrukan mutane tare da halakar coci-coci da yawa. Duk da jayayya kan hakkin kasa da na kiwon shanu ga makiyayi Musulmi yakan faru a wasu yankunan Najeriya, al'ummomin Kirista da Musulmi a jihohin Middle Belt inda ake samu ballewar ra'ayin addini suna gani rigingimun nan kamar abun addini. Bayan an fara yin fada, al'ummomin suna da ra'ayi ga rikici cewa dole ne a kare al'ummar addini na juna daga hari, ba al'amarin kasa.

Rundunonin tsaro na Najeriya sun dade suna kasa fuskanci rikicin nan kamar ya dace. Ba safai ba ake dirka 'yan sanda – rundunin gwamnatin tarayya da ake yin kwaman akansa daga Abuja, ba karkashin gwamnonin jiha – balle a hanyar mai sauri. Maimakon, ko badade ko bajima, ana kira sojoji su zo su tsayar da rikici, a lokaci-lokaci tare da karfi mai tsanani, harbi maras hankali, da kashewar mutane a boye. A lokacin kuma nan da nan bayan lokacin yawancin faruwar rikici, 'yan sanda ko sojoji sukan kama darurrukan mutane; akan rike su wadanda ake tuhuma a ofishin 'yan sanda, sai don rashin kula akan hada makamansu da wasu irin shaida, saboda haka ba zai yiwu ba wai a hada mutumin nan da ake tuhuma da laifi takamaimai. Ban da haka, rundunonin tsaro sukan yawan kasa ci gaba da nazarin koke-koke daga su wadanda aka yi musu laifi game da ganewar wandanda suka yi laifin, don haka wasu mutane sukan tsaya ba da labari. Kasawar 'yan sanda ga fuskantar ko kuma yin binciken rikici addini takan hana yin shari'a, haka ma ya jawo yanayin rashin doka. Ban da haka, a wasu halaye, lauyoyin gwamnatin tarayya da na jiha sun yi gardama akan wanene na ikon shari'a a wurin.

Kamar a lokutan rahoto masu wuce, babu matakan gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya da kuma shi ma na jihohi, ko ma ba su da amfani sosai. Shugaban Buhari ya kafa kwamiti don a bincike rikinci manoma-makiyayi, amma ba ya aiwatar da shawarin kwamitin cewa a ajiye wuraren kiwo ga makiyayin shanu.

Damuwar 'Yancin Addini a Jihohi: A jihohin Najeriya ta arewa guda 12 na mafi yawan Musulmi ana sa ra'ayinsu dokar Shari'a a cikin tsarin ka'idodi. Ana samu dokokin laifi da hukunci na Shari'a a wadannan jihohi 12, amma amfansinsu ya yi dabam a wuri da wuri. Gwamnati a jihohin Bauchi, Zamfara, Niger, Kaduna, Jigawa, Gombe da kuma Kano ya goyi bayan hukumar hisbah, wato 'yan sandan addini, ya ba ta kudi, don a zartar da wannan ra'ayin dokar Shari'a.

Yawancin kararrakin Shari'a ya shafi laifuffuka kaman satar shanu ko wasu kananan sace-sace. Amma, a 5 Janairu 2016, wani kotun Shari'a a birnin Kano ya yanke wa dan darikar Tijjaniya Abdul Nyass hukuncin kisa bisa zargin gautsin baki ga Annabi Muhammad (SAW). An kuma

yanke wa mabiyansa guda biyar hukuncin kisa a watan Yuli saboda sabo; an sake wasu guda hudu. Shi Nyass da mabiyansa suna yin afil ga hukuncin.

Shugabannin Kirista da ke zauna cikin jihohin arewa suna bayyana cewa gwamnatocin jihohin nan sukan tsargi Kirista wato ba su yarda da takardar gini ko gyaran coci-coci, shigowar karatu, wakilci a cikin hukumomin gwamnati, da kuma samun aikin yi. A watan Nuwamba, a jihar Zamfara, an halaka kadarorin coci-cocin Aglican, Catholic da Christian Corpers Fellowship a sanadin kuskuren safiyon bangare. Gwamnan Sokoto ya yi alkawari ga al'ummomin cewa zai biya diyya saboda halakakken kadarorin, amma a karshen locakin rahoton nan, su coci-cocin ba su sami diyya.

A shekara 2015, an ci gaba da samu labarin tsargin Musulmi a jihohin kudu. A jihar Lagos an hana sanya hijabi a duk makarantu.

Manufa ta U.S.

Najeriya babban abokin tattalin arziki da tsaro na U.S. ke nan a cikin Afirka kudu da hamadar Sahara. Najeriya babban abokin tattalin arziki da tsaro na U.S. ke nan a cikin Afirka kudu da hamadar Sahara. Manyan jami'an na gwamnatin Obama, hada har Kakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje John Kerry da kuma wasu manyan jami'an hukumar, sukan zuwa kasar a kai a kai. Amirka abokin ciniki mafi babba na Najeriya ke nan. Najeriya masami mafi babba na biyu a cikin Afirka ke nan na taimakon kasashen waje daga Amirka. An yi nunin amfanin Najeriya ga manufar waje na U.S. ta hanyar kafa Kamashon Hadin Gwiwa na U.S.-Najeriya a shekara 2010. Wannan Kwamashon na da rundunonin aiki guda hudu: ga mulkin nagari; yaki da ta'addanci da harkokin tsaro; karfin lantarki da zubar jari; taimakon samun abinci da ayyukan raya noma.

Dangantakar Najeriya-U.S. ta kyautata bayan zaben shugaban kasa a Najeriya a watan Afrilu 2015, wanda ya zama sanadin canjin siyasa mai zaman lafiya. Kafin a nada Shugaban Buhari, jami'an U.S. matsa wa gwamnatin Najeriya ya bunkasa yakinsa da Boko Haram a wuce matakan soja, ya tunkarar matsalolin illar tattalin arziki da siyasa a cikin yankin arewa, ya kuma tsayar da matsanancin rashin imani na rundunonin tsaro na Najeriya akan Boko Haram, amma ba su ci nasara ba. Bayan nasarar Shugaban Buhari, al'ummomi duk biyunsu sun nema su kyautata dangantakar. A July 2015, Sakatare Kerry ya kira Shugaban Buhari "abokin hulda da ke yarda da shiri."

Gwamnatin U.S. yana da babban shirin taimakon soja mai tsayar da ta'addanci a Najeriya don a kayar da Boko Haram. Amirka ya ce da kungiyar Boko Haram fannin Kungiyar Ta'addanci ta Waje (wato Foreign Terrorist Organization ko FTO), ya kuma ce da wasu shugabannin Boko Haram 'yan ta'adda, ya sa takunkumi akan su, ya kuma ba da lada don a kama su. Ya kuma goyi bayan takunkumin Kwamnatin Sulhu na MDD akan Boko Haram don a hana sayar makamai, a kama kadara, a kuma kayyade tafiya. A 2014, bayan sace-sacen mata 'yan makaranta kusan 200 a Chibok, Shugaban Barack Obama ya turo wata kungiya Abuja, wadda ta kunshi gwanayen agaji, ma'aikatan soja na U.S., masu ban shawarar harkokin dan sanda, masu bincike, da kuma

gwanayen tattaunawa, harkokin sadarwa, tsaron jama'a, da na taron labari, don su ba jami'an Najeriya shawara su kuma taimaka a sa sataccen 'yan mata su dawo. A Satumba 2015, su fadar White House sun ce za su bai wa Benin, Kamaru, Chadi, Nijar da Najeriya dala miliyan 45 don a yi yaki da Boko Haram, hada har samar da koyarwar soja, kayayyakin yaki, da taimakon aikin leken asiri ga rundunar a yankin don ta ci gaba da yaki da wannan kungiyar 'yan ta'adda. A watan Oktoba, Shugaban Obama ya sanar da majalisar dokoki na U.S. cewa yana shirin aiki sojojin Amirka guda 300 (tare da wasu jiragen sama da ke shawagi ba tare da matuka ba wanda ake kira "drones" a Turance) Kamaru don a samar da aikin leken asiri da taimakon nemo da kallo. A Janairu 2016, gwamnatin U.S. ya bai wa jami'an soja na Najeriya manyan motocin soja guda 24 da ke iya daddage wa nakiya. Jami'an U.S. suna kuma shawara sa ma'aikatan soja na U.S. irin Dabaru na Musamman don a yi ayyuka ba na yaki. Amma, saboda ka'idodin dokar Leahy Amendment, ana iyakance samar rundunar JTF na Najeriya taimakon tsaro saboda damuwa ga labarin cewa sojojin Najeriya suna yin babban keta hakkin bil Adam. Ban da haka, Hukumar Harkokin Waje da kuma Hukumar Kasashen Masu Tasowa ta Amirka (wato USAID) suna goyi bayan shirye-shiryen sadarwa kan yaki da tsaurin ra'ayi a cikin Najeriya arewa maso gabbas. Bayan haka, a duk fadin yakin Tabkin Chadi, Amirka ya samar da taimakon agaji fiye da dala miliyan 195 ga mutane da suke gudu daga Boko Haram.

Hukumar Harkokin Wage da hukumar USAID suna ba da kudin shirye-shirye kan ragewar husuma da kyautata huldodin addinai kamar kamashon USCIRF ya shawarta, hada har bayar da kudin wasu shekaru ga dabarun gina tsari a kungiyar sulhu Interfaith Mediation Center (IMC) a birnin Kaduna don a tunkarar rikicin kabila da ta addini a duk fadin kasa.

Shawarwari

Najeriya tana iya kyautata halayen 'yancin addini ta hanyar mafi yin fito-na-fito da matsalar Boko Haram da rikicin addini, ba za ta samu ganin hakkin bil Adam, ci-gaba mai dorewa, tsaro, zaman lafiya ko arzikin kasa sai dai ta yi haka. Saboda haka, USCIRF ya shawarta cewa gwamnatin U.S. ya saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC. Bayan haka, USCIRF ya shawarta cewa gwamnatin U.S. ya yi:

- Neman shigo yarjejeniya da gwamnatin Najeriya, kaman a bayyana cikin sashin 405(c) na ka'idar IRFA, kuma yin shirin samar da taimakon kudi da fasaha don gwamnatin Najeriya ya yarda ya aiwatar da gyare-gyare ga manufa da su jawo ketaren 'yancin addini, hada har su na kasa, amma ba su kawai:
 - kyautata da koyarwa 'yan sanda na musamman tare da rukunonin tsaro masu hada kai don a fuskantar rikicin addini da aikace-aikacen ta'addanci, hada har yaki da ta'addanci, hanyoyin bincike, aikin kiyaye jama'a, sarrafa taron mutane ba tare da kisa, da kuma aikin da iyawar hana rikici;
 - aiwatar da bincike-bincike masu gwaninta da zurfi ga 'yan faruwar na gaba na rikicin addini da na ta'addanci, sai a yi wa masu laifi da aka tuhume ko caje su shari'a;

- kafa iyawar duba shirin locakin da wuraren rikicin addini da ta'addanci a daidai lokacin da yake faruwa, sai a sa 'yan sanda na musamman da rukunonin tsaro masu hada kai da sauri don a hana da yin yaki da rikicin nan;
 - yin dabaru masu inganci na sanarwa da na hana husuma a gari, jiha da kuma kasa ta hanyar sharuda masu amfani;
 - samar wa gwamnatin shawarwari akan aiwatar da shriye-shiryen juyin tsaurin ra'ayi;
 - tabbatar cewa duk koyarwar soja da na 'yan sanda ta bayyana ga hafsoshi ka'idodin hakkin bil Adam na kasa-da-kasa; kuma
 - kafa tsari kwaman inda za'a bincike hafsoshin tsaro wadanda aka zarge su da laifin karfi mai tsanani da wasu laifuffukan keta hakkin bil Adam.
- Yin zaman taro na rundunan aiki na Kamashon Hadin Gwiwa na U.S.-Najeriya game da mulkin nagari da tsaro don a tunkarar matsalolin rikicin addini mai sake aukuwa da kasawar hukunta masu yin rikicin;
 - Bayar wa gwamnatin Najeriya kwarin gwiwa ya yi aikin hada kai da makiyayi Musulmi don a yi safiyo a kafa ajiyayyen wuraren kiwo da ma tafiya ga kiwon shanu da tafiyar su don a rage rikicin addini a yankin Middle Belt;
 - Bunkasa hadin gwiwa da shugabannin addini da dattawa a yankunan Middle Belt da arewa game da hakkin bil Adam na kowa, tare da 'yancin addini ko imani;
 - Ci gaba da goyi bayan kungiyoyin jama'a da na ibada a wurin kasa, yanki, jiha da gari wadanda suke da gwaninta da karfin zuciya ga musayar da ra'ayi a cikin da tsakanin jama'un addini, ga ilmin addini, ga ma sulhu da hanin husuma;
 - Bayar wa gwamnatin Najeriya kwarin gwiwa don ya kara samar kudi da aiwatar da duk mataka ga taimakon bunkasa, yaki da tsaurin ra'ayi, da ragewar rikici a yankin arewa maso gabas na Najeriya;
 - Taimaki kungiyoyin NGO da suke aikin rage tashin hankali mai dangane da komowar su wadanda Boko Haram ta yi musu laifi, hada har matashi da mata, da mayakan Boko Haram na da; kuma
 - Tabbatar cewa kwazon karatu mai kudin U.S. a Najeriya ta arewa don a kara shigowar makaranta da gyara koyarwar makarantun Islamiyya ya hada har darusa akan ciyar da 'yancin addini ko imani, girmamawa da hakkin bil Adam gaba.