

## TIER 1 | USCIRF-RECOMMENDED COUNTRY OF PARTICULAR CONCERN (CPC)

Shi US Commission on International Religious Freedom ko USCIRF (wato kamashon US kan ‘yancin addini na duniya) ya kasance kamasho mai zaman kai na gwamnatin tarayya na US, aka kafa shi ta hanyar ka’idar International Religious Freedom Act ko IRFA (wato ka’idar ‘yancin addini na duniya) na 1998, kamashon kuma ya lura da muhimmin hakkin ‘yancin addini ko na imani a kasashen waje. Kamashon USCIRF yakan amfani da ka’idodin duniya don ya lura da keta ‘yancin addini ko na imani a kasashen waje, yakan kuma yi wa shugaban kasa da sakataren hukumar harkokin waje da kuma majalisar dokokin kasa wasu shawarwaren manufa. Kamashon USCIRF abin mai zaman kai ya ke na cikakken bambanci da Hukumar Harkokin Waje. Rahoton Shekara 2017 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 US shawarwarin manufa masu zaman kai. Rahoton Shekara 2017 ya hada lokacin daga shekarar kalanda ta 2016 har zuwa Faburairu 2017, amma a wasu halaye ana ambaci muhimman abun da su faru bayan haka. Domin karin bayani game da USCIRF, ga dandalin yanar gizo [a nan](#), ko ma tuntubi USCIRF ta lambar waya 202-786-0611.

### Najeriya

**Manyan Bayanai:** An ci gaba da samu halin ‘yancin addini maras kyau a Najeriya a lokacin shekarar rahoton nan. Gwamnatin Najeriya a bangaren tarayya da na jiha ta ci gaba ta kwantar da kungiyar ‘yan uwa musulmin Shi’a ta Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN), hada har ta tsare shugaban IMN Sheikh Ibrahim Zakzaky ba tare da caji, ta hana aikace-aikacen kungiyar a bangaren jiha, ta kuma kasa hukunta hafsoshin rundunar sojan Najeriya wadanda suka tunkari kan ‘yan kungiyar da matsanancin karfi a Disamba 2015. Rikicin addini tsakanin su makiyayi rinjayen Musulmi da su manoma rinjayen Kirista ya karu, gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya ya kasa aiwatar da dabaru masu amfani don a hana ko tsayar da wannan rikici ko ma ya hukunta ‘yan rikici. Sojojin Najeriya sun ci gaba su yi nasara ga sake kama yanki daga Boko Haram, su kuma kama wasu ‘yan ta’addan kungiyar, amma kwazon ba soja na gwamnati ga yaki da Boko Haram ya yi kusan babu. Daga karshe, wasu zaluncin ‘yancin addini na ci gaba a bangaren jihohi. Saboda abun damuwa nan, a shekara 2017 USCIRF ya sake gano cewa a yi dace a sa kan Najeriya alamar nau’in “country of particular concern” ko CPC (wato kasa mai ban damuwa kwarai), a karkashin ka’idar International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA), kamar yakan gano tun 2009. Najeriya na iya kyautata halayen ‘yancin addini ta hanyar mafi yin fito-na-fito da damuwar ‘yancin addini, ba za ta samu ganin hakkin dan Adam, ci-gaba mai dorewa, tsaro, zaman lafiya ko arzikin kasa sai dai ta yi haka.

### Shawarwari ga gwamnatin US

- Sa kan Najeriya alamar nau’in CPC a karkashin ka’idar IRFA;
- Neman shigo yarjejeniya da gwamnatin Najeriya, kaman a bayyana cikin sashin 405(c) na ka’idar IRFA, kuma yin shirin samar da taimakon duki da fasaha don gwamnatin

Najeriya ta yarda ta 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;
  - Yin dabaru masu inganci na sanarwa da na hana husuma a bangaren gari, na jiha da kuma na kasa ta hanyar sharuda masu amfani;
  - Samar wa gwamnatin Najeriya shawarwari da goyon baya akan aiwatar da shirye-shiryen juyin tsaurin ra’ayi;
  - Tabbatar cewa duk koyarwar soja da na ‘yan sanda ta bayyana ga hafsoshi ka’idodin hakkin dan 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 dan Adam.
- Yin zaman taro na rundunan aiki na US-Nigeria Bi-National Commission (wato kamashon hadin gwiwa na US-Najeriya) game da karin rikicin addini don a yi shawara kan wasu aikace-aikace zuwa karshen rikicin, a fuskantar damuwar fili, a hukunta ‘yan rikici, a kuma yi sulhu ga al’ummomi;
  - Ci gaba a yi magana a kebe kuma a fili game da al’amarin IMN cewa kowa ya bi doka su kuma ga hakkin kowa na ‘yancin addini ko na imani;
  - Bunkasa hadin gwiwa da jami’an gwamnatin tarayya da na jihohi, shugabannin addinin Musulmi da Krista, da kuma masu shigo magana masu zaman kai su fuskantar matsalar maganar wariyar addini da kuma hanzuga jama’a ta yi rikici saboda asalin addini;
  - Yin amfani da kayan aiki da ya dace akan takamaiman jami’an da hukumomin da aka gano su keta hakkin dan Adam, hada har tsananin keta ‘yanci addini; kayan aiki na hada har tsarin “specially designated nationals” (wato masu kasashen waje da aka tuhume su da laifi) wanda sashen Office of Foreign Assets Control (wato ofishin sarrafa kadara na kasashen waje) a Hukumar Kasafin Kudi ya kiyaye, kin samar da bisa karkashin sashen 604(a) na ka’idar IRFA da ka’idar Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, da kuma sa takunkumin tattalin arziki a karkashin ka’idar Global Magnitsky Act;
  - Ci gaba da goyi bayan kungiyoyin jama’a da na ibada a bangaren kasa, yanki, jiha da gari wadanda su ke 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;

- Taimaki kungiyoyin NGO da su ke 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.

## **Labarin Al'amari**

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

Yin sarrafa rabe-raben nan da kuma gina asalin kasa gaba daya ya sa kalubale ga mutanen Najeriya da kuma gwamnatin Najeriya. Jin tsoron mulkin kaliba 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. Ita manufar "halin tarayya" wadda tsarin mulki ya umarta ita ce kokari cewa a kare halayen kalibanci da kuma damar rikici ta hanyar bayar wa kowace kabila shigowar daya cikin shugabancin kasa. Manufar halin tarayya ta umarta cewa hukumomin gwamnati a bangaren kasa da na jiha da na gari, hada har da gudanarwar harkoki, su yi daidai da rabe-raben al'ummominsu su kuma ciyar da hadin kai gaba, don ba a nuna wa kabilu daya ko biyu fifiko ba.

A cikin dabaru ga aiwatar manufar su ne wani irin tsarin rabo don a gyara rashin daidaici tsakanin yankuna ko kabilu, a samar da shigowar daya cikin budin karatu da na aikin farin hula, a kuma bunkasa dama daya ga arziki a bangaren kasa da na jiha da na gari. Amma ana aiwatar da manufar nan ta hanyar tunani mai kawo rigima na "indigene," sai a haifar da daukin hakkin kasa na wasu 'yan kabilu ko addini a bagaren gari. Ga yadda ka'idar 147 na tsarin mulki na 1999, dokar Najeriya da aikace-aikacen jiha da gari suna bambanta "indigenes" da "settlers." Ga indigenes ana nufin mutane wadanda a ce kabilarsu ke ainihi na wurin, ga ma su settlers wadanda asalin kabilarsu ya ke a wani yanki dabam na kasa. Gwamnatocin jiha da na gari sun ba da takardun tabbatarwa don a ba izinin matsayin indigene, wadda ta samar da wasu amfani da gatanci. Ana iya sa asalin settler ko da wata kabila ta zauna a wurin tun tuntuni. Samun fili, karatu, aikin gwamnati, ko ma mukami ba tare da tabbatarwan nan na indigene ya faskara. A yankin Middle Belt, asalin indigene da na settler yakan yi dangane da asalin addini, wannan kuma ya jawo rikici irin kabila-addini game da su wa za su rike da ragamar mulkin jiha da gari.

Tsarin mulki na Najeriya na 1999 ya kunshi dokokin samarwa da ke kare 'yancin addini ko na imani, da ke kuma hana wariyar addini. 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.

A Maris 2016 sai a Janairu da kuma Faburairu 2017, USCIRF ya zo Abuja, Kaduna da Yola don a kiyasta halayen 'yancin addini a kasar, yana yin zaman taro da jami'an gwamnati, al'ummomin

addini, kungiyoyin masu zaman kai, da kuma ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa daga yankin arewa maso gabas.

## **Halayen ‘Yancin Addini 2016–2017**

***Yin arangama da kuma zalunci kan ‘yan uwa musulmi ta Islamic Movement of Nigeria:*** A lokacin 2016, gwamnatin Najeriya a bangaren kasa da na jiha ta ci gaba ta zalunci IMN. Gabar nan ta fara a Disamba a Zaria da ke jihar Kaduna, a lokacin rundunar sojan Najeriya ta kashe ‘yan kungiyar IMN guda 347, ta tsare wasu kusa 200, hada her shugaban IMN Sheikh Ibrahim Zakzaky, ta kuma halaka hedkwata ta IMN bayan ‘yan kungiyar sun tare wa motocin shugaban ma’aikatan soja hanya.

Tun wannan tashin hankali, gwamnatin Najeriya ta tsare Zakzaky ba tare da caji. Wani kotu tarayya ya umarta a 2 Disamba 2016 cewa ya kamata a saki Zakzaky cikin kwanaki 45. A 26 Janairu, gwamnatin Najeriya ta yi afil ga hukuncin. Gwamnatin Najeriya ta kuma ci gaba ya yi wa ‘yan kungiyar IMN guda 191 shari’a saboda laifin samun bindigogi, yin sanadin hargitsi, da tsokanar rikici. Gwamnatin na nema hukuncin kisa ga ‘yan IMN guda 50 bisa zargin jawon mutuwar hafsanso soja guda daya.

A lokacin shekarar, wani kamashon bincike (wato Commission of Inquiry ko COI) wanda gwamnatin jihar Kaduna ta kafa, ya yi bincike kan rikicin Disamba 2015. Rahoton COI wanda gwamnati ta fitar da shi a 1 Agusta, ya ce rundunar sojan Najeriya ta kisa ‘yan kungiyar IMN ya kuma bizne su a wani kabarin gama gari, ya ce ‘yan kungiyar IMN ba su rike bindigogi ba kuma wasu makamai ba su da amfani sosai ba, ya kuma ce shi Zakzaky ne sanadin “lawlessness” (wato halin karya doka) na ‘yan kungiyar IMN. Membobin COI sun shawarta cewa ya kamata gwamnati ya yi wa hafsoshin da su ke jawo rikici hukunci, ya kuma hukunta ‘yan kungiyar IMN saboda “acts of habitual lawlessness” (wato aikace-aikacen karya doka da a ke yi ta yi). Har yanzu, ba a yanke wa hafsoshin rundunar sojan Najeriya hukunci saboda laifin rikicin ba.

A 7 Oktoba, gwamnatin jihar Kaduna ya bayyana IMN ta zama haramtacciyar kungiya, ya sa hukunci saboda aikace-aikacen IMN, hada har tara da/ko dauri har shekara bakwai saboda zaman memba. Bayan haka, gwamnonin jihohin Kano, Katsina, Plateau da Sokoto sun hana kungiyar IMN ta yi tawagar Shi’a, hada har lokacin Ashura. A 5 Disamba, gwamnatin jihar Kaduna ya fitar da rahoton farar takarda, ta bayyana cewa IMN kungiyar ta’adda ce, ta kuma bayyana cewa a 2015 rundunar sojan Najeriya ta bi ka’idar aikinta. Gwamnan jihar Kaduna Nasir El-Rufai ya gaya wa USCIRF a Janairu 2017 cewa ya kamata kungiyar IMN ta yi rajista.

A Oktoba da kuma Nuwamba 2016, a jihohin Plateau, Katsina, Sokoto da Kano, jami’an tsaro sun kai wa ‘yan kungiyar IMN farmaki da su ke yin tawagar Ashura. A 14 Oktoba a jihar Plateau, sojoji sun kai wa ‘yan tawaga farmaki, sun mamayi cibiyar Musulunci na IMN tare da yin kamu da barazana cewa za su halaka ginin. A 14 Nuwamba, ‘yan sandan Najeriya sun kashe wasu dozin na ‘yan kungiyar IMN lokacin da su kai wa tawagar ‘yan kungiyar hari a jihar Kano.

***Rikicin Addini:*** Tun 1999, rikici tsakanin al’ummomin Kirista da Musulmi a jihohin yankin Middle Belt na Najeriya ya jawo mutuwar wasu dubu goma na mutane, kawar da darurrukan dubban mutane, kuma halakar dubban coci-coci, masallacai, kantuna, gidaje da wasu gine-gine.

A shekarun nan, rikicin addini ya auku a karkara tsakanin su manoma rinjayen Kirista da su makiyayi rinjayen Musulmi. 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 she ne tushen rikici. Lokacin ziyarar 2017 ta USCIRF a Najeriya, masu shigo magana sun ba da wasu sanadai dabam-dabam na rikici, hada har jayayya kan hakkin kasa saboda makiyayi da su ke neman fili don shanunsu su kiwo da yi kaura; makiyayi da su ke fi samun bindigogi don su kare shanunsu daga ‘yan sacen shanu; mutanen Filani da su ke yin harin ramuwa a Kaduna ta kudu game da rikicin bayan zabe lokacin da aka kashe Musulmi guda 500 a yankin; da kuma, ga masu shigo magana na Kirista, wani yakin kabila da mutanen Filani ya ke yi akan zaunannen kabilu da ke wurin don su kama gonakinsu.

Rikici mai sake aukuwa a karkara ya hau a lokacin rahoton nan, ya jawo mutuwar darurrukan mutane da halakar coci-coci da yawa. An kawo labarin hare-haren nan a jihohin Kaduna, Plateau, Bauchi, Taraba da Benue. Kaman misali, a Maris a wurin Agatu LGA da ke jihar Benue, an kiyasta cewa an kashe mutane 100-300, akwai kuma labarin halakar kauyuka akalla shida. A Disamba 19, kungiyar Catholic Archdiocese na Kafancan ta kawo labarin cewa a 2016 rikicin addini ya jawo mutuwar mutane akalla 800 a cikin kauyuka guda 53 a Kaduna ta kudu. Ita Archdiocese ta kuma kawo labari cewa an halaka coci-coci guda 16 a lokacin shekarar.

Gwamnatin Najeriya ta dade tana kasa fuskanci rikicin nan kamar ya dace. Ba safai ba a ke dirka ‘yan sandan tarayya balle a hanyar mai sauri. Duk da gwamnati ya aika ‘yan sanda da sojoji kudancin jihar Kaduna don su kwantar rikici a wurin, dukan masu shigo magana masu zaman kai sun gaya wa USCIRF cewa aikakken rundunoni sun zauna akan manyan hanyoyi, ba su zuwa cikin wurare masu fi karkara inda rikici ya auku, ba su kuma dauki labarin lokacin da an yi musu gargadi wai rikici ya yiwu ko ma lokacin da rikici ya auku. Aikace-aikacen rashawa na ‘yan sanda, kamar yadda hafsohi na cewa kamata ya ke masu sha fama da laifi su ba da hanci kafin an taimake su ko an saurari labarin rikici, ya kuma hana kwazon gwamnati ya tsayar da rikici.

Lokacin ziyarar 2017 ta USCIRF a Najeriya, masu shigo magana na gwamnati sun ba da bayani kan wasu sabon kwazo don a tunkarar matsalar hawan rikici. Ma’aikatar Harkokin Cikin Gida ta ce ta kafa kwamiti mai hada gwamnati da su zaman kai don a bincike rikici, tana jiran rahoto da shawarwari. Ministan Harkokin Waje Geoffrey Onyeama ya ce Ma’aikatar Ayyukan Gona na aikin kafa gandayen kiwo da hanyoyi don a taimaki makiyayen shanu. Ga mataki mai amfani, gwamnatin jihar Kaduna ta ba da sanarwa cewa tana nufin ajiye hectare 20,000 na fili a kudancin jihar Kaduna su zama gandayen kiwo, ban da wurare da makiyaye suka mamaye; ga sakamakon, mutanen Kirista da ke zauna a wurin sun yi bayani cewa ba za su bar gonakinsu ba. Gwamna El-Rufai ya gaya wa USCIRF cewa gwamnatinsa za ta tsaya al’adar yin kamashon rahoto sai kyale shawarwarinsa, maimakon za’ a kama ‘yan rikici. A lokacin rubutun rahoton nan, an kama mutane guda 17 a jihar Kaduna. Gwamnonin jihohin Benue da Bayelsa sun kuma samar da fili don a yi kiwon shanu.

**Boko Haram:** Boko Haram kungiyar ta’addanci ce wadda ta ke yin yakin tawaye tana kuma neman hambarar da gwamnatin Najeriya ta kafa abin da ta dauki “tsarkakakken” dokar Shari’a. Kungiyar Boko Haram tana adawa da gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya tare da gwamnatocin jihohin arewa, shugabannin siyasa, da kuma shugabannin addinin Musulmi, tana yin aiki ta kore duk Kirista daga yankin arewa. Ana samu labari daga su wadanda Boko Haram ta kama su sun

gudu, kungiyoyin hakkin dan Adam, da kuma rahoton ‘yan jarida cewa Boko Haram tana tilasta wa Kirista da su musulunta ko an kashe su, tana yin amfani da dokar Shari’a da tsananin hukuncin haddi akan su wadanda aka kama su da wasu laifi, tana kuma tilasta wa Musulmi a wurarenta su shiga makarantun allo don su koyi tsattsauran ra’ayin Musulunci na Boko Haram. Boko Haram ta kai hari kan coci-coci, ta harbe ‘yan jama’a, ta kuma halaka kauyuka gaba daya. Tun Mayu 2011, in ji bayanin shirin Nigeria Security Tracker na kungiyar Council on Foreign Relations, Boko Haram tare da yakin soja akan ‘yan ta’adda sun kashe mutane fiye da 28,000. Rikicin Boko Haram ya jawo matsalar internally displaced persons ko IDPs (wato ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa) fiye da miliyan 1.8.

A Maris 2015, Boko Haram ta sanar da yin mubaya’a da kungiyar Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). A Agusta 2016, kungiyar ISIS ta yi shelar “gwamna” a Yammacin Afirka, ta kuma bayyana cewa an kafa sabon bangaren Boko Haram wanda zai yi kwazon yaki akan buden soja da na Turai.

A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, sojan Najeriya—tare da taimakon sojan makwabtaccen kasashe da kuma ‘yan kato da gora da aka sani da Civilian Joint Task Force (C-JTF)—sun ci gaba da yi wa Boko Haram matsi. Ainihin bangaren Boko Haram tana ja da baya zuwa yankin Dajin Sambisa, ita ma dan kungiyar da ke hadin gwiwa da ISIS tana yin karin yaki a wurin iyaka ta arewa ta kuma shiga cikin Nijar. Ko da ya ke ta rasa yanki, Boko Haram tana ci gaba da yin hare-hare maras fasali, hada har ta yi wa masallacai da kasuwanni. A Maris 2016, ma’aikatan USCIRF sun yi hira da su IDP a Yola, an gaya musu labarin damuwar tsaro ga wadansu da suka koma gida a jihar Borno, hada har jin zargi tsakanin Kiristi da Musulmi, tsakanin ma ‘yan C-JTF da wadansu da suka yi musu zargin ‘yan Boko Haram na yanzu ko na da. USCIRF ya kuma sami labari cewa al’ummomin wurin gida suna kaurace wa mata da ‘yan ta’addan Boko Haram suka yi musu fyade da kuma ‘ya’yansu.

Galibi kwazon gwamnatin Najeriya ga yaki da Boko Haram ya ci gaba ya kasance aikace-aikacen soja. A Oktoba, shugaban kasa Muhammadu Buhari ya yi shelar kaddamar da Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative ko PCNI (wato kwamiti don sake gina yankin arewa maso gabas) don a tunkarar sha’anonin bunkasa da tsaurin ra’ayi a yankin arewa maso gabas. Ministan Harkokin Waje Onyeama ya gaya wa USCIRF a Faburairu 2017 cewa PCNI zai yi wa kwazon bunkasa ga yankin arewa maso gabas, amma dole ne an sami karin kudi don kwazon ya ci nasara. A karkashin ofishin Mashawarci kan Harkar Tsaro, tsarin gidajen yari na Najeriya ya yi dan dabara game da juyin tsaurin ra’ayi a wani gidan yari wajen Abuja. Ba’a fara aikin wani dabara mafi babba na soja ba tukuna. Ma’aikatar Harkokin Cikin Gida ta gaya wa USCIRF a Faburairu 2017 cewa tana dirka ‘yan sanda zuwa wurare da ‘yanto daga Boko Haram don a tabbatar da tsaro. Daga karshe, duk da labarai na yau da kullum ga kamuwar ‘yan Boko Haram, ba a kai su da yawa gaban shari’a ko same su da laifi ba. Maimakon wadanda da aka kama su zauna tsare ba tare da caji. Bayan haka, masu gudu daga Boko Haram sun zauna tsare ba tare da kwazon gwamnati da ya dace don a juya musu tsaurin ra’ayi ko a shigar da su cikin al’umma.

Ana tuhuma rundunonin tsaro da karfaffen aikace-aikacen masu tsanani, na yin kisan mutane a boye, azabta fursunoni, kamuwa maras hankali, da kuma amfani da hukuncin kowa. Shirin Nigeria Security Tracker ya ce aikace-aikacen hafshoshin tsaro su zama sanadin mutuwar mutane fiye da 6,700 daga Mayu 2011 zuwa Janairu 2017. USCIRF ya 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. Bayan suka, rundunar sojan Najeriya ta kafa ofishin lura da hakkin dan Adam; amma babu labari da aka hori hafsoshi saboda azaba.

***Damuwar ‘Yancin Addini a Jihohi:*** A jihohin Najeriya ta arewa guda 12 na mai yawan Musulmi ana sa ra’ayinsu dokar Shari’a a cikin tsarin ka’dodi. Ana samu dokokin laifi da hukunci na Shari’a a wadannan jihohi 12, amma amfaninsu ya yi dabam a wuri da wuri. Gwamnati a jihohin Bauchi, Zamfara, Niger, Kaduna, Jigawa, Gombe da kuma Kano ta goyi bayan hukumar hisbah, wato ‘yan sandan addini, ta ba ta kudi, don a zartar da wannan ra’ayin dokar Shari’a. Yawancin kararrakin Shari’a ya shafi laifuffuka kaman satar shanu ko kananan sace-sace, ba laifuffuka akida.

Shugabannin Kirista da ke zauna cikin jihohin arewa suna ta gaya wa USCIRF 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. Sun bayyana ma cewa mutanen Musulmi na sacewa ‘yan mata Kirista don su zama amare.

A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, ‘yan zanga-zanga sun kashe mata biyu da aka tuhumarsu da sabo. A 2 Yuni a Kano, an yi wa Bridget Agbahime kisan gilla bayan ana tuhumarta da zagi mutum a lokacin shirya yin salla. An kama mutane biyar, amma a 3 Nawumba babban majistare na Kano ya kori karar akan shawarwarin babban lauyan gwamnatin jihar Kano, shi ma ya ce wadanda a ke tuhuma marasa laifi ne.

A 9 Yuli, an kashe Eunice Elisha da ke fada na cocin Redeemed Christian Church of God lokacin da ta ke yin wa’azi a birnin Abuja. ‘Yan sanda sun ce an tsare mutane hudu da aka tuhume su. A Janairu 2017, wakilin ‘yan sanda na Abuja ya tabbatar da labarin cewa kotu ya ba da umarni a saki mutanen saboda rashin shaida. Wakilin ya ce ana binciken abin har yanzu.

A lokacin shekarar rahoton nan, majalisar dokokin jihar Kaduna ta yi ta ci gaba ga shirin dokar “Religious Regulation Rule” wadda Gwamna El-Rufai ya gabatar da shi a 22 Faburairu. Duk da cewa shirin doka na neman a tunkarar maganar wariyar addini da za ta iya jawo rikici, karin kayyadadden magana zai iya rage ‘yancin addini da hakkin ‘yancin magana na shugabannin addini da al’umommi. Shirin doka na shawarta a kayyade aikace-aikacen addini na Kirista da Musulmi, hada har a kafa kwamitin hadin gwiwa Musulmi da Kirista da zai yi (ko ba za su yi ba) wa kungiyoyin addini lasin, a hana yin wa’azi ba tare da lasin, a hana “abusive speech” (wato yin zage-zage) akan kowane mutum ko kungiyar addini, a hana amfanin na’urar sauti da ke kunshi faifan yin wa’azi da masu lasin ya yi sai dai cikin masallacai ko coci-coci ko a gidaje don amfanin addini, a kuma hana wa’azai da su jawo “disturbance of the public peace” (wato ta da hankali).

## **Manufa ta US**

Najeriya babban abokin tattalin arziki da tsaro na US ke nan a cikin Afirka kudu da hamadar Sahara. Najeriya masami mafi babba na biyu a cikin Afirka ke nan na taimakon kasashen waje daga US, US ma mabayar da gudummawa mafi babban wajen Najeriya. A 2010, Hukumar Harkokin Waje ya kaddamar US-Nigeria Bi-National Commission, wanda ya ke da rundunonin

aiki ga mulkin nagari; yaki da ta'addanci da harkokin tsaro; karfin lantarki da zubar jari; da kuma taimakon samun abinci da ayyukan raya noma.

A 30 Maris, Ministan Harkokin Waje na Najeriya Onyeama tare da Mataimakin Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje a lokacin Antony Blinken sun yi wa US-Nigeria Bi-National Commission jagoranci, tare da magana da Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje a lokacin John Kerry da Mashawarcin Tsaron Kasa a lokacin Susan Rice suka yi. Kasashen biyu na nan sun yarda da aikace-aikace don a dauki wasu matakan soja da ba soja ga yaki da Boko Haram ga kuma taimakon jama'a; samar da Najeriya taimakon tattalin arziki da na raya kasa; da kuma karfafa mulkin nagari, kwazon hana cin hanci, dabarun rage husuma, da kuma samar da jin dadin jama'a.

Gwamnatin US na da babban shirin taimakon soja mai yaki da ta'addanci a Najeriya don a kayar da Boko Haram. Amirka ya sa kan kungiyar Boko Haram alamar nau'in Foreign Terrorist Organization (wato kungiyar ta'addanci na wata kasar waje), ya kuma kira wasu shugabannin Boko Hara 'yan ta'adda, ya sa tukunkumi akan su, ya kuma ba da lada don a kama su. Ya kuma goyi bayan tukunkumin Kwamitin Sulhu na MDD akan Boko Haram don a hana sayar makamai, a kama kadara, a kuma kayyade tafiya. Gwamnatin US na samar da ma'aikatan soja na US, masu ban shawarar harkokin dan sanda, masu bincike, da kuma gwanayen tsaron jama'a da na taron labari a Najeriya don su ba jami'an shawara game da yin fito-na-fito kan aikace-aikacen Boko Haram. Amma saboda ka'idodin dokar Leahy Amendment, ana iyakance samar sojan Najeriya taimakon tsaro saboda damuwa ga manyan keta hakkin dan Adam da sojan Najeriya su ke yi. Bayan da haka, hukumar US Agency for International Development ko USAID (wato hukumar raya kasashen masu tasowa ta Amirka) da kuma Hukumar Harkokin Waje suna goyi bayan shirye-shiryen sadarwa kan yaki da tsaurin ra'ayi da na taimakon agaji a yankin arewa maso gabas na Najeriya.

Manyan jami'an na gwamnatin Obama sukan zuwa Najeriya a kai a kai lokacin shekarar rahoton nan. A Faburairu 2016, Babban Jakada ga 'Yancin Addini na Duniya David Saperstein ya zo Abuja da Jos. A Agusta, Sakatare (a lokacin) Kerry ya zo Abuja da Sokoto, In August, then Secretary Kerry travelled to Abuja and Sokoto, inda ya gana da Mai Alfarma Sarkin Musulmi ya kuma ba da jawabi akan girmama addini tare da soka matsanancin ra'ayi mai ta da hankali.

Hukumar Harkokin Waje 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 sada fahimtar addinai da a ke kira Interfaith Mediation Center a birnin Kaduna don a tunkarar rikicin kabila da na addini a yankin Middle Belt.