

Human Rights Council

Complaint Procedure Form

- You are kindly requested to submit your complaint in writing in one of the six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and to use these languages in any future correspondence;
- Anonymous complaints are not admissible;
- It is recommended that your complaint does not exceed eight pages, excluding enclosures.
- You are kindly requested not to use abusive or insulting language.

I. Information concerning the author (s) of the communication or the alleged victim (s) if other than the author

Individual ☐ Group of individuals ☐ NGO ☒ Other ☐

Last name: Brimah

First name(s): Peregrino

Nationality: Nigerian

Address for correspondence on this complaint: 653 E 96th street, Brooklyn, New York

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Website: www.ENDS.ng

Submitting the complaint:

On the author's own behalf: ☒

On behalf of other persons: ☐ (Please specify:)

II. Information on the State concerned

Name of the State concerned and, as applicable, name of public authorities responsible for the alleged violation(s): Nigeria; President Muhammadu Buhari; Inspector General of Police Ibrahim Idris; Chief of Army Staff Tukur Buratai

III. Facts of the complaint and nature of the alleged violation(s)

The complaint procedure addresses consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of all human rights and all fundamental freedoms occurring in any part of the world and under any circumstances.

Please detail, in chronological order, the facts and circumstances of the alleged violations including dates, places and alleged perpetrators and how you consider that the facts and circumstances described violate your rights or that of the concerned person(s).

1. Between December 12th to December 14th 2015, the Nigerian Army and Kaduna state government massacred over 350 minority Shia Muslims in Kaduna state of Nigeria and buried them secretly at night while detaining several of their members. Members remain detained and there has been no justice despite state-sanctioned panel indictments of state officials. The details were announced and admitted to by the Kaduna state government and corroborated by findings of our ENDS NGO and Amnesty International.
2. From May 29th to June 3rd 2016. Over 100 pro-Biafran protesters were reported killed in coordinated massacre by Nigerian army and police. Many killed while sleeping in a school near St. Edmund Catholic Church Onitsha. Again many of the victims were secretly buried in a mass grave on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 1 in a military cemetery, near Yahweh Church, inside the Onitsha Military Barracks. There is yet to be justice and repudiation.
3. In June of 2016 there was a reported large-scale massacre of dozens of villagers in Ngubdori and Alamderi villages in Borno state by Nigerian Army. There has been no justice.
4. In December of 2016, the El-Rufai-led Kaduna state government admitted to paying off militant herders “terrorists” in Nigeria and neighbouring countries who have been responsible for massacres across the nation. This in clear violation of Nigeria’s Anti-terror bill and international laws on terrorism. The Buhari-led Federal government of Nigeria has also been reported to continuously pay huge foreign currency emoluments to and free Boko Haram terrorists. The results have been increased spate of terror and abductions by both groups across the length and breadth of the nation. Refs: <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2016/12/weve-paid-fulani-stop-killings-southern-kaduna-el-rufai/>; <https://www.wsj.com/articles/two-bags-of-cash-for-boko-haram-the-untold-story-of-how-nigeria-freed-its-kidnapped-girls-1513957354>
5. On September 14th, 2017, over 20 pro-Biafra agitators were gruesomely massacred at the residence of the Indigenous People of Biafra group leader Nwannekaenyi "Nnamdi" Kenny Okwu Kanu’s residence. Nwannekaenyi "Nnamdi" Kenny Okwu Kanu has since been missing. There has been no independent investigation into the massacre and alleged abduction or murder of the group leader.
6. In November of 2017, at least three people were killed by state security officials while six people sustained varying degrees of injuries in Lafiagi, Kwara State as youth protested against Kwara State, Senator Shaaba Lafiagi. A personal fact finding

mission carried out by myself in the State in January of 2018 and my meeting with the state Commissioner of Police confirmed the events. The commissioner alleged an investigation, which is yet to result in indictment. The locals reported that the implicated senator had paid off the families to mute the atrocity.

7. Throughout the years from 2016 till date, killer herdsmen have massacred hundreds of defenceless Nigerians. The Nigerian police has openly announced that it will not pursue the killer herdsmen and their group leadership which has openly threatened more deaths in an above the law stance, and the police has rather openly accused the victims and state government for “restricting grazing” by the herders. Refs: <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/255152-benue-killings-not-going-killer-herdsmen-now-police.html>; <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/257471-benue-killings-youre-complicit-herdsmen-attacks-gov-ortom-tells-police-ig.html>
8. In February of 2018, Nigeria’s police chief, IGP Ibrahim Idris openly admitted that 80% of Nigeria’s police were employed as bodyguards for “Very Important Persons,” “the Cabal” rather than engaged in securing the nation from rampant crime and terror. This absurdity in clear violation of the right to life, liberty and security of person as enshrined in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The police is yet to remove this entire 80% and assign them to their rightful duty to protect the citizens of the state. The military have been rather deployed to replace the misused and absent police and their (the battle-trained military’s) inappropriate and overhanded actions have resulted in the above-listed and numerous other gross violations with deadly implications to the citizenry and routinely overwhelmed few (20%) remaining citizen-serving police. Event Ref: <http://saharareporters.com/2018/02/08/80-percent-our-policemen-are-deployed-protect-politicians-and-vips-says-nigeria-police>
9. In April of 2018, several Nigerians including civil right activists were arrested during unarmed protests in the Abuja nation’s capital, over the continued illegal detention against court orders for for their release, of Nigeria’s Shia Islam leader Sheikh Zakzaky and his wife Zeenat, and the continuous oppression of the minority religious group. At least one person was shot dead in the overhanded and oppressive action of the Nigerian security service. Rallies were also banned at the “Unity Fountain” protest venue. This repressive event follows a pattern of oppression and suppression of freedom and rights to protest –without the need of anything like a police permit– in Nigeria in violation of the fundamental right to free speech and protest as enshrined by the United Nations and sections 39 and 40 of Nigeria’s Constitution and Article 11 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, Act (Cap A9) Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004. Nigeria appears to be turning into a police state like North Korea.

IV. Exhaustion of domestic remedies

1- Steps taken by or on behalf of the alleged victim(s) to exhaust domestic remedies– please provide details on the procedures which have been pursued, including recourse to the courts and other public authorities as well as national human rights institutions*, the claims made, at which times, and what the outcome was:

We, including myself, have protested at the Nigerian Assembly, Kwara state government house and other venues

We, including myself, have protested for justice for the many massacred and for repudiation for the terrorizing “herder” militants at the Nigerian Ministry of Justice

We have written numerous letters and articles to the Nigerian leadership without appropriate response

Several of the cases have been filed with the ECOWAS court and International Criminal Court, but justice is not meted and Nigerians continue to die.

2- If domestic remedies have not been exhausted on grounds that their application would be ineffective or unreasonably prolonged, please explain the reasons in detail:

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V. Submission of communication to other human rights bodies

1- Have you already submitted the same matter to a special procedure, a treaty body or other United Nations or similar regional complaint procedures in the field of human rights?

No

2- If so, detail which procedure has been, or is being pursued, which claims have been made, at which times, and the current status of the complaint before this body:

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VI. Request for confidentiality

In case the communication complies with the admissibility criteria set forth in Council resolution 5/1, kindly note that it will be transmitted to the State concerned so as to obtain the views of the latter on the allegations of violations.

Please state whether you would like your identity or any specific information contained in the complaint to be kept confidential.

* National human rights institutions, established and operating under the Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions (the Paris Principles), in particular in regard to quasi-judicial competence, may serve as effective means of addressing individual human rights violations.

Request for confidentiality (*Please tick as appropriate*): Yes ☐

No ☒

Please indicate which information you would like to be kept confidential

Date: April 20th, 2018

Signature: 

N.B. The blanks under the various sections of this form indicate where your responses are required. You should take as much space as you need to set out your responses. Your complaint should not exceed eight pages.

VII. Checklist of supporting documents

Please provide copies (not original) of supporting documents (kindly note that these documents will not be returned) in one of the six UN official languages.

- Decisions of domestic courts and authorities on the claim made (a copy of the relevant national legislation is also helpful): ☐
- Complaints sent to any other procedure mentioned in section V (and any decisions taken under that procedure): ☐
- Any other evidence or supporting documents deemed necessary: ☐

VIII. Where to send your communications?

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Human Rights Council Branch-Complaint Procedure Unit
OHCHR- Palais Wilson
United Nations Office at Geneva
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Fax: (+41 22) 917 90 11
E-mail: CP@ohchr.org
Website: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/HRCIndex.aspx>