



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

REPORT OF THE THREE-MAN COMMITTEE

**TO REVIEW AND ADVISE ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE
PRESIDENTIAL PANEL ON THE REFORM
OF THE SPECIAL ANTI-ROBBERY SQUAD (SARS)
of the Nigeria Police Force.**

(2018 - 2019)

LOUIS EDJET HOUSE



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HIS EXCELLENCY
MUHAMMADU BUHARI GCFR
PRESIDENT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA.





DAYO APATA, ESQ.
SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF THE FEDERATION AND
PERMANENT SECRETARY, FEDERAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE



**MUHAMMED
ABUBAKAR ADAMU, NPM, mni.**
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.





ANTHONY O. OJUKWU, ESQ.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 3rd June, 2019, following the submission of the Report of the Presidential Panel on the Reform of the Special Anti-Rubbery Squad (SARS) and the Nigeria Police Force, the President constituted a Three-man Committee comprising the Solicitor-General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice, Inspector General of Police and the Executive Secretary, National Human Rights Commission to consider the report of the Panel and advise Government on modalities for its implementation.

The Presidential Panel was constituted as a result of the public and media outcry against alleged gross violations of human rights by officers of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) of the Nigeria Police Force. The allegations bordered on abuse of power, arbitrary/unlawful arrests and detention, enforced disappearances, extra judicial killings, prolonged detention without trial, extortion, brutality, torture as well as inhuman and degrading treatment.

The Federal Government mandated the National Human Rights Commission to form a broad-based panel, including representatives of Civil Society Organisations, to investigate the allegations and make appropriate recommendations to Government.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Panel, as conveyed by the President were:

- i. To investigate the veracity of allegations of human rights abuses and abuse of power made against SARS within the last 2 years;
- ii. To independently review and render advice on any value added by SARS from a public safety and security perspective; and
- iii. To make recommendations to Government on:

The steps that may be taken to reform or restructure SARS;

Measures to be taken in respect of operatives of SARS if any, found in violation of human rights of citizens;

Remedial steps that may enhance the professional conduct of SARS operatives and other members of the Nigeria Police; and
Any other recommendations that may be considered appropriate.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE THREE-MAN COMMITTEE

- i. Dayo Apata, Esq. Solicitor-General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice;
- ii. Mohammed A. Adamu, NPM, mni. Inspector General of Police;
- iii. Anthony O. Ojukwu, Esq. Executive Secretary, National Human Rights Commission.

MANDATE

The mandate of the Committee was to examine the Recommendations of the Panel, in line with legal and administrative procedures and advise the President on modalities for implementation.

METHODOLOGY

The Committee agreed that each member of the Committee should constitute a technical team from their respective institutions to independently examine the report. These technical teams were thereafter collapsed into a Joint Technical Committee to jointly examine the Panel's Report and advise the Three-man Committee.

The three-man Committee also met severally to critically deliberate on the Technical Committee's report before adopting and validating the far reaching recommendations for implementing the report of the Panel, as encapsulated in this Report.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE PANEL

In considering the report of the Panel, the Three-man Committee was guided by the need to ensure that the recommendations were consistent with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as amended, extant legislation, the Police Service Rules. This was to ensure the relevance and applicability of specific and general recommendations made by the Panel, vis-à-vis its TOR and extant legislation. The Committee was guided by the need to avoid a situation that could give rise to legal actions that may result in setting aside the Report of the Panel, or rendering parts of its recommendations nugatory.

The Three-man Committee noted that, there are extant legislation and administrative procedures that if implemented, are capable of addressing the challenges that gave rise to the setting up of the Panel. For instance, it is the responsibility of the Police Service Commission and the Nigeria Police Force to exercise disciplinary control over officers and men of the Nigeria Police Force, up to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Therefore, in recommending the various mechanism for implementing the report, references were made to these legislation and procedures. In addition, references were made to the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015, as well as the Anti-Torture Act, 2017, which provide measures for the protection and promotion of human rights of arrested persons and detainees.

The Report contains specific and general recommendations for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of SARS, as well as officers of the Nigeria Police Force in general. The recommendations, when fully implemented, would promote higher observance and protection of human rights, improve general service delivery and promote public confidence and trust in the Nigeria Police Force generally.

SUMMARY OF THE PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS:

TORA – PAGES 9-51:

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION - PARAGRAPH 2.2.5 PAGE 30:

1. The Federal Government to direct the Nigeria Police Force and Police Service Commission (PSC) to make rules and regulations that would make culpable police officers to pay contributory damages to victims of human rights violations from their salaries and emoluments. (Force Service Regulation).
2. The Federal Government to direct the Police Service Commission to put in place or invoke where it exists, mechanism that makes police officers found culpable of arbitrary arrest and detention, to bear part of the payment of compensation to victims out of their salaries, or other benefits, in addition to any other form of punishment available under the Service Rules.
3. Officers found to have been involved in arbitrary arrests and detention of persons must be made to face appropriate sanctions.
4. The PSC and NPF to ensure that any officer that denies access to suspects or refuses to contact their relations shall be appropriately sanctioned. A record of visitations by relations and their details shall be kept including contacts made. There is therefore need to implement the provisions of the ACJA to enhance police internal recordkeeping, generation and management.
5. Keeping appropriate records of suspects must be enforced. Failure to do so should be met with appropriate sanctions. All officers must be conversant with the process of detailing such records.

6. All police officers, particularly those operating under SARRS, need to be given refresher training on police procedures and processes on arrests and detention of suspects.
7. All police officers need to be continually reminded of the need to respect police procedures and refrain from soiling the reputation of the police.
8. It is important to sustain the culture of training and re-training of officers with attention to respecting, promoting and protecting human rights of citizens.
9. Passing human rights exams and interviews should be made compulsory in the promotion of all cadres and ranks of the police force.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON BAIL AND OTHER FORMS OF EXTORTION - PARAGRAPH 2.3.5 PAGE 35:

1. The Federal Government should direct the NPF to comply with the Provisions of Sections 8, 10, 15 and 17 of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015. These sections require mandatory recording of personal data of accused persons, electronic recording of statement of suspect, and insistence on legal representation of every suspect during statement taking by police investigation officers. Such records should be in conformity with Sections 28, 29, 33 and 34 of the Administration of Criminal Justice, Act (ACJA) and similar provisions of the National Human Rights Commission, Act.
2. Police officers found to have been culpable should be referred to the NPF and PSC for appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the extant laws, Police Service Rules and Regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONFISCATION AND AUCTIONING OF PROPERTY - PARAGRAPH 2.4.5 PAGE 39

1. The Federal Government should direct the NPF to strictly comply with Section 10 of the ACJA that provides for mandatory inventory and management of the property of an arrested person. The Police internal process for documentation of confiscated and or auctioned properties should be enhanced and strengthened to ensure that supervising officers are made to take responsibility.
2. The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to put in place mechanism to ensure that officers found to have been involved in the acts of confiscation of property by deliberately circumventing the law need to be appropriately sanctioned. They should be made to pay for the market value of the property where the recovery proves difficult. The officers that were established to have taken part in this abuse of due process should pay the market value of the vehicle or replace it with a vehicle of the same model and year of manufacture with additional compensation to the victims, in addition to other measures for discipline.
3. The officers involved in violation of the laws should be prosecuted for perpetrating fraud within the police as their action appears criminal and abuse of Police uniform and authority.
4. The Federal Government to direct IGP to ensure that Exhibit Keepers are properly trained and supervised and should be made to ensure professionalism in line with the provisions of section 10 of the ACJA and extant Police Regulations

5. The Police authorities should for purposes of accountability and transparency make it mandatory for Exhibit Keepers to make monthly renditions of returns on the number and types of exhibits recovered including money, vehicles, arms/ammunition to the State Commissioners of Police/IGP. In addition, the IGP should be directed to ensure that the internal mechanism of keeping records and making returns are made functional in line with Sections 10, 34 of the ACJA, as well as police internal regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON TORTURE, INHUMAN AND DEGRADATION TREATMENT - PARAGRAPH 2.5.5 PAGE 44:

1. The police should be made to adopt human rights based approach in conducting investigations and in the treatment of suspects. The investigation of suspects in police custody must be recorded (video) evidence to help stop the cases of torture, punishment, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment technical support and equipment should be put in place and all stakeholders can provide support in this regard. In addition, the Federal Government to direct the NPF to strictly comply with Section 8 of the ACJA by putting in place, human rights based approach in conducting investigations and in the treatment of suspects. Investigation of Suspects in Police custody must be video recorded in line with Sections 15 and 17 of the ACJ Act, as this will help to curb incessant cases of torture, punishment, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments. The Federal Government should provide the necessary technical and financial support to the NPF to facilitate the implementation of these provisions of the ACJA.
2. Officers found to have used torture against suspects should be referred to the NPF and PSSC for appropriate disciplinary action, while the cost of liability arising therefrom should be partly borne by the indicted officer. In addition, erring Officers may be prosecuted under the Anti-Torture Act, 2017

**RECOMMENDATIONS ON EXTRA-JUDICIAL KILLINGS -
PARAGRAPH 2.6.4 PAGES 49-50 ** Anti-Torture Act****

1. Training of Police officers should mainstream the fundamental human right and dignity of human life, in line with Sections 33 and 34 of the CFRN, 2015 (amended). Officers of the NPF need to inculcate a culture of exercising restraint in dealing with suspects so as not to be pushed into thinking that they can take human life without consequences.
2. The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to ensure that any police officer found to have violated the right to life and dignity of a suspect through acts of torture, beatings or other forms of degrading treatment should be sanctioned in line with the Police Service Rules and Regulations and prosecuted in accordance with extant criminal laws.
3. Officers must respect the Constitutional provision on the presumption of innocence of suspects. This is a right that police officers need to understand its implications where it is violated.
4. All police officers, particularly those operating under SARS should be given orientation on how to respect the rights of suspects in detention and to respect the laws and conventions on the treatment of suspects.
5. The Nigeria Police Force needs to mount large scale re-orientation programmes for all police officers to respect human rights and to understand that they would be held accountable for torturing and beating suspects whether in detention or not.
6. The Federal Government to direct the NPF to enforce the provisions of the Coroner's Investigation & Inquest Laws for proper investigation into all cases of death of suspects in police custody and all cases of enforced disappearance
7. The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to ensure that Police officers found to be involved in extra-judicial killings should be subjected to appropriate Service disciplinary measures and prosecution in a court of law.
8. The NPF needs to mount a robust re-education programme for all police officers to become conversant with the legal provisions and conventions on the protection of the life of suspects and to respect right to life.

9. The Federal Government to direct the NPF to make regulations to make it mandatory for police officers to report the death of suspects to their relatives within seven (7) days and where no relative is identified, the name and photograph of the dead suspect should be published in the mass media without stating the circumstances of his/her death. This is in addition to the requirements in the Coroner's Investigation & Inquest Law.

However, officers should indicate the name of their police stations while depositing the body of the deceased persons in the mortuary instead of originating same from the individual police officer.

10. The Federal Government should direct the NPF to henceforth comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Sections 30, 31, 32, 158-164, 188 and 296 of the ACJA.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON BIASED INVESTIGATIONS

- PARAGRAPH 2.7.4 PAGE 51:

1. Police investigations must be professional and unbiased with close supervision from superior officers in keeping appropriate records for review and accountability. Investigations must therefore inspire confidence and trust in the professional standing of the police.
2. The Federal Government to direct the NPF to ensure that Monitoring within the force by superior officers of the actions of officers under their supervision in the course of their duties need to be enhanced.
3. There is the need for internal review of investigations in order to ensure that the correct procedures are followed, to make amends where mistakes have been made and to enhance good practice.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE THREE-MAN COMMITTEE

In order for Police officers to properly understand their obligations under the ACJA, 2015, the President to direct a Committee comprising FMOJ and IGP to ensure that relevant sections of the ACJA are domesticated into the **Police Regulations and Training Manuals** to enhance their capacity and performance.

In order to ensure that there are consequences for Supervisory Officers where infractions arise, the President to direct the IGP to reinforce implementation of Section 341 of the Police Act and Regulation.

In order to address issues of rape and sexual abuse, provisions should be made to clearly identify and separate detention facilities for 'male', 'female' and 'minor' suspects. The IGP should ensure that proper measures are put in place to guide Investigating Officers from time of arrest up to the time of adjudication.

In order to enhance and ascertain detection of possible infractions/violations, the IGP should ensure that CCTVs are installed in all police stations, especially in public areas within the police stations.

In order to enhance quality of investigation and successful prosecution of cases, the NPF should recruit and train more legal officers and other relevant professionals and involve them in the course of investigation.

SARS REPORT

S/N (pagINATION)	PRESIDENTIAL PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS	REASON(S) FOR REJECTING/MODIFYING THE PANEL'S RECOMMENDATION	THREE-MAN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS
2.2.5 (Page 30)	RECOMMENDATIONS ON ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION		
1. (Page 30)	Police officers need re-orientation and to understand the consequences of unlawful arrest and detention. Failure to respect the procedures and rules for arresting suspects should result in sanctions against officers including making them to pay damages from their salaries where damages have legally been imposed.	There is need to assign responsibility to implementing agency with reference to extant regulations.	The Federal Government to direct the Nigeria Police Force and Police Service Commission (PSC) to make rules and regulations that would make culpable police officers to pay contributory damages to victims of human rights violations from their salaries and emoluments. (Force Service Regulation).
2. (Page 30)	Victims of arbitrary arrests and detention should be paid compensation with a written apology to them for the unnecessary inconvenience they had to experience.	There is need to assign responsibility to implementing agency with reference to extant regulations.	The Federal Government to direct the Police Service Commission to put in place or invoke where it exists, mechanism that makes police officers found culpable of arbitrary arrest and detention, to bear part of the payment of compensation to victims out of their salaries, or other benefits, in addition to any other form of punishment available under the Service Rules.
3. (Page 30)	Officers found to have been involved in arbitrary arrests and detention of persons must be made to face appropriate sanctions.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
4. (Page 30)	Any officer that denied access to suspects or refuses to contact their relations shall be appropriately sanctioned. A record of visitations by	Officers holding posts should be made to	The PSC and NPF to ensure that any officer that denies access to suspects or refuses to contact their relations shall be appropriately sanctioned. A record

	relations and their details shall be kept including contacts made.	ensure that such records are properly kept. The Committee agreed that the recommendation should include the following words "There is therefore need to implement the provisions of the ACJA to enhance their internal recordkeeping, generation and management".	of visitations by relations and their details shall be kept including contacts made. There is therefore need to implement the provisions of the ACJA to enhance police internal recordkeeping, generation and management.
5. (Page 30)	Keeping appropriate records of suspects and their details must be enforced. Failure to do so should be met with appropriate sanctions. All officers must be conversant with the process of detailing such records		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
6. (Page 30)	All police officers, particularly those operating under SARS, need to be given refresher training on police procedures and processes on arrests and detention of suspects.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
7. (Page 30)	All police officers need to be continually reminded of the need to respect professional police procedures and refrain from soiling the reputation of the police.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation

8. (Page 30)	It is important to sustain the culture of training and re-training of officers with attention to respecting, promoting and protecting human rights of citizens		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
9. (Page 31)	Passing human rights exams and interviews should be made compulsory in the promotion of all cadres and ranks of the police force.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
RECOMMENDATIONS ON BAIL AND OTHER FORMS OF EXTORTION			
2.3.5 (Page 35)			
1. Page 36	It is important to insist on the proper documentation of detained persons suspected of committing any offence and the conditions that led to their release from police custody and such record should be available for inspection by senior/superior officers, National Human Rights Commission and the Courts on a weekly basis. Regular spot checks could help to nip these abusive practices.	To ensure daily/routine inspection of cells, and that detention Registers are kept to prevent abuse of Human Rights.	The Federal Government should direct the NPF to comply with the Provisions of Sections 8, 10, 15 and 17 of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015. These sections require mandatory recording of personal data of accused persons, electronic recording of statement of suspect, and insistence on legal representation of every suspect during statement taking by police investigation officers. Such records should be in conformity with Sections 28, 29, 33 and 34 of the Administration of Criminal Justice, Act (ACJA) and similar provisions of the National Human Rights Commission, Act.
2. Page 35	Officers found to have been culpable should be appropriately disciplined according to the extant regulations and the law.	There is need to assign responsibility to implementing agencies with reference to extant regulations.	Police officers found to have been culpable should be referred to the NPF and PSC for appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the extant laws, Police Service Rules and Regulations.
RECOMMENDATIONS ON CONFISCATION AND AUCTIONING OF PROPERTY			
2.4.5 (Page 39)			
1. (Page 39)	The police has to review all its documentation processes, not just relating to the documentation of suspected stolen vehicles and auction, to plug any	The need to strengthen police documentation and record keeping.	The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.

	<p>loopholes that were exploited to perpetrate the confiscation of properties.</p>	<p>The Police noted that as a standard practice, properties are always documented. Sometimes when the properties are brought in, they may not get to the Exhibit Keeper to be documented, and this gives room for sharp practices. Based on this observation, the Committee agreed that impounded properties must be approved by Officer-in-charge of Section in writing before they are accepted as exhibits. Police internal process for documentation of properties should be enhanced and strengthened to ensure that supervising officers take responsibility. This was noted to be an internal control mechanism.</p>	<p>In addition, the Federal Government should direct the NPF to strictly comply with Section 10 of the ACJA that provides for mandatory inventory and management of the property of an arrested person.</p>
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<p>2. (Page 39)</p>	<p>The officers involved in the acts of confiscation of property by deliberately circumventing the law need to be appropriately sanctioned. They should be made to pay for the market value of the property where the recovery proves difficult. The officers that were established to have taken part in this abuse of due process should pay the market value of the vehicle or replace it with a vehicle of the same model and year of manufacture with additional compensation to the victims.</p>	<p>The Committee agreed that this recommendation should slightly be modified at the beginning and ending of the recommendation to read "IGP and the PSC should be directed to put in place mechanism to ensure that officers found to have ..." "In addition to other measures for discipline".</p>	<p>The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to put in place mechanism to ensure that officers found to have been involved in the acts of confiscation of property by deliberately circumventing the law need to be appropriately sanctioned. They should be made to pay for the market value of the property where the recovery proves difficult. The officers that were established to have taken part in this abuse of due process should pay the market value of the vehicle or replace it with a vehicle of the same model and year of manufacture with additional compensation to the victims, in addition to other measures for discipline.</p>
<p>3. (Page 39)</p>	<p>The officers involved in violation of the laws should be prosecuted for perpetrating fraud within the police as their action appears criminal and abuse of police uniform and authority</p>		<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>
<p>4. (Page 39)</p>	<p>It should be made mandatory that certified Exhibit Keepers are appointed at every level of Police formations to ensure that every property/exhibit are properly documented, retrieved and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act and Regulation.</p>	<p>There is need for improved supervision of exhibit keepers. i.e. regular monthly inspection. The Police have always ensured that exhibit keepers are properly trained by making them undergo trainings at the Police Detective College Enugu. Based on this observation</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>

		<p>Committee agreed that it should be emphasized that they are supervised and made to ensure professionalism in line with the provisions of section 10 of the ACJA and extant police regulations</p>	
<p>5. (Page 39)</p>	<p>The Police authorities should for purposes of accountability and transparency make it mandatory for Exhibit Keepers to make monthly renditions of returns on the number and types of exhibits recovered including money, vehicles, arms/ammunition to the State Commissioners of Police/IGP.</p>	<p>The need for processes and procedures to be put in place to ensure monthly inspection of exhibits and making returns to the appropriate command officers.</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with Panel's recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, the IGP should be directed to ensure that the internal mechanism of keeping records and making returns are made functional in line with Sections 10, 34 of the ACJA, as well as police internal regulations.</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS ON TORTURE, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT</p>			
<p>2.5.5 (Page 44)</p>			
<p>1. (Page 44)</p>	<p>The police should be made to adopt human rights based approach in conducting investigations and in the treatment of suspects. The investigation of suspects in police custody must be recorded (video) evidence to help stop the cases of torture, punishment, cruel, inhuman or degrading technical support and equipment should be put in place and all stakeholders can provide support in this regard.</p>	<p>Reliance on Sections 15 and 17 of the ACJ Act to curb incessant cases of torture, punishment, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.</p> <p>Police Observation: This would entail providing technical facilities required at all</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with Panel's recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government should direct the NPF to strictly comply with Section 8 of the ACJA by putting in place, human rights-based approach in conducting investigations and in the treatment of suspects. Investigation of Suspects in Police custody must be video recorded in line with sections 15 and 17 of the ACJ Act, as this will help to curb incessant cases of torture, punishment, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The Federal Government</p>

<p>2. (Page 44)</p>	<p>Officers found to have used torture against suspects should be appropriately sanctioned and the cost of treatment of the suspect should be borne by the indicted officer including payment of compensation to the victim.</p>	<p>The need to enhance deterrence mechanisms within the NPF and to curb incessant abuses.</p>	<p>Officers found to have used torture against suspects should be referred to the NPF and PSC for appropriate disciplinary action, while the cost of liability arising therefrom should be partly borne by the indicted officer. In addition, erring Officers may be prosecuted under the Anti-Torture Act, 2017</p>
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RECOMMENDATIONS ON EXTRA-JUDICIAL KILLINGS

<p>2.0.4 (Pgs. 49-50)</p>	<p>1. (Page 49) Police officers should be sensitized on the need to respect human rights and the life of suspects in their custody. They need to inculcate a culture of exercising restraint in dealing with suspects so as not to be pushed into thinking that they can take human life without consequences.</p>	<p>OBSERVATION: There is need to specify the nature of HR violation which training needs to address. There is need for clarity on what training is referred to here. There is the need to tie the training to some specifics instead of leaving it open ended. Such as emphasis on right to life, or ensuring</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>
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		that the training should mainstream fundamental human rights and right to life or dignity of human life. i.e. in line with Ss.33 and 34 of the CFRN.	
2. (Page 49)	All the Police officers identified to have violated the right to life and dignity of complainants through acts of torture, beatings or other forms of degrading treatment should be sanctioned as recommended by the Panel; this will include prosecution of the officers found to have tortured or extra-judicially killed suspects in custody, in addition, to dismissal from service.	The need to enhance deterrence mechanisms within the NPF and to curb incessant abuses.	The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to ensure that any police officer found to have violated the right to life and dignity of a suspect through acts of torture, beatings or other forms of degrading treatment should be sanctioned in line with the Police Service Rules and Regulations and prosecuted in accordance with extant criminal laws.
3. (Page 49)	Officers must respect the Constitutional provision on the presumption of innocence of suspects. This is a right that police officers need to understand its implications where it is violated.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
4. (Page 49)	All police officers, particularly those operating under SARS should be given orientation on how to respect the rights of suspects in detention and to respect the laws and conventions on the treatment of suspects.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
5. (Page 49)	The Nigeria Police Force needs to mount a large scale re-orientation programme for all police officers to respect human rights and to understand that they would be held accountable for torturing and beating suspects whether in detention or not.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
6. (Page 49)	The Federal Government needs to open up a wider investigation into the cases of death of persons in police custody as the cases decided by the Panel appear to be an indication of a practice that	The need to conduct investigations to determine the cause of death or alleged	The Federal Government to direct the NPF to enforce the provisions of the Coroner's Investigation & Inquest Laws for proper investigation into all cases of

	needlessly deny citizens right to life through unlawful means.	enforced disappearance anytime inmate dies or disappears in Police custody.	death of suspects in police custody and all cases of enforced disappearance
7. (Page 49)	All the officers that were found to have perpetrated the extra-judicial killing of suspects must be made to pay compensation to the family of the victim and also be prosecuted. All police officers need to be made to observe the process of documentation of suspects and how to treat them according to law; police officers should be left in no doubt if they are involved in the extra-judicial killing of suspects they would be prosecuted and be made to pay compensation to the family of the victim..	The need to ensure that internal mechanism are put in place and implemented by the NPF in addition to normal judicial processes.	The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to ensure that Police officers found to be involved in extra-judicial killings should be subjected to appropriate Service disciplinary measures and prosecution in a court of law.
8. (Page 49)	The NPF needs to mount a vigorous re-education programme for all police officers to become conversant with the legal provisions and conventions on the protection of the life of suspects and to respect right to life.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation
9. (Page 49)	There should be legal provisions requiring the police to report the death of suspects to relatives within seven days and where no relative is identified, the name and photograph of the dead suspect should be published in the media (in print media, police web site and or, on television) without stating the circumstances of death.	The need for regulatory framework to make it mandatory for relations of dead suspects in police custody to be informed of such death within a reasonable time.	The Federal Government to direct the NPF to make regulations to make it mandatory for police officers to report the death of suspects to their relatives within seven (7) days and where no relative is identified, the name and photograph of the dead suspect should be published in the mass media without stating the circumstances of his/her death. This is in addition to the requirements in the Coroner's Investigation & Inquest Law. However, officers should indicate the name of their police stations while depositing the body of the

				deceased persons in the mortuary instead of originating same from the individual police officer.
10. (Page 49)	The police need to institute a mechanism for the monitoring and processing of suspects within reasonable time as provided in the Constitution and the Police Act without unnecessary delays; where bail cannot be granted and the suspect has to be in police custody, a process of reporting to the courts for oversight should be introduced. In this regards, the provisions of the ACJA 2105 should be activated immediately with regards to persons in police detention.	The Committee noted that there are existing legislation to address this recommendation.	The Federal Government should direct the NPF to henceforth comply with the provisions of the Constitution and Sections 30, 31, 32, 158-164, 188 and 296 of the ACJA.	
RECOMMENDATIONS ON BIASED INVESTIGATIONS				
2.7.4 (Page 51)				
1. Page 51	Police investigations must be professional and unbiased with close supervision from superior officers and keeping appropriate records for review and accountability; investigations must inspire confidence and trust in the professional standing of the police.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation	
2. Page 51	Monitoring within the force of the actions of officers in the course of their duties need to be enhanced.	Agree, but to add the words "superior officers".	The Federal Government to direct the NPF to ensure that Monitoring within the force by superior officers of the actions of officers under their supervision in the course of their duties need to be enhanced.	
3. Page 51	There is the need for internal review of investigations in order to ensure that the correct procedures are followed, to make amends where mistakes have been made and to enhance good practice.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation	
3.5.2 (Pgs. 52-61)	TOR B: INDEPENDENT REVIEW AND ADVICE ON VALUE ADDED BY SARS FROM PUBLIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY PERSPECTIVES			

<p>1. (Page 60)</p> <p>The Police needs training in the course of their work on how they approach and relate with civilians even in cases where officers suspect a person has committed a crime. The Police authorities need to ensure that all officers of SARS recognize the need for observing Standard Operating Procedure in making any arrest and/or detention of suspects. Although the Police have the X-Squad for monitoring the conduct of police officers, this needs to be further strengthened to enforce professional standards.</p>		<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>
<p>2. (Page 60)</p> <p>There is the need to train and remind officers that the practice of torturing suspects is not only unacceptable, it is also an offence for which officers would be held personally responsible. All human rights training for the police need to draw officers attention to the fact that Nigeria has obligations under both domestic and international laws to uphold human rights and that the consequences of failure to promote and protect would impact on the country..</p>	<p>The Committee noted that such training must be appropriately tailored to achieve specific objectives</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>
<p>3. (Page 60)</p> <p>Officers must be held to account for their use of firearms and be held liable for carefree and/or misuse of arms. It is unacceptable for police officers to turn their guns on suspects in their custody. Police Officers found to have extra-judicially killed suspects must be made to face the law and be made to pay compensation to the family of the victims.</p>	<p>The Committee noted that there is need for strict enforcement of PFSR on the use of Firearms.</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The PSC and NPF to ensure implementation</p>
<p>4. (Pgs. 60-61)</p> <p>Due to dexterity of SARS officers (some of whom have continued in their ways even after the sittings of the Panel) on these violations and the public</p>	<p>There is need for continuous monitoring and investigation of</p>	<p>The Federal Government to direct NHRC to ensure consistent monitoring, investigation, and submission of periodic reports on allegations of human rights</p>

	<p>outcry, the Panel considers it very necessary for the Federal Government to make provisions for annual ie yearly accountability mechanism like the present Panel to be constituted by the National Human Rights commission in collaboration with the present oversight agencies to listen to, follow up and deal with complaints on SARS till officers imbibe the culture of respect for human rights in the exercise of their law enforcement duties. Such Panel shall sit for a session of three months each year on complaints against SARS and report to the President until such a time when there is considerable improvement in the operations of SARS before the public and to the satisfaction of the President</p>	<p>human rights abuses by the police and other security agencies.</p>	<p>violations and abuse of power by the police and other security agencies and make appropriate recommendations</p>
<p>5. (Page 61)</p>	<p>There is need to establish state and local government police to complement the efforts of SARS to curb crime in the society. The present police structure has created room for criminality to fester at the village level, and criminals grow to acquire sophistication that is presently challenging the SARS, the Military and entire police Force and thereby putting the entire security of the nation at risk.</p>	<p>Recommendation 5 rejected by the Three-Man Committee after extensive deliberations as it touches on the structure of the NPF and not the conduct of their Personnel.</p>	<p>The Federal Government to liaise with relevant stakeholders (including the Nigeria Police Council) and constitute a robust panel to examine the structure of the Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies in the country viz-a-vis the current national security challenges and to make appropriate recommendations</p>
<p>6. (Page 61)</p>	<p>To operationalize the state and LGA police recommended above: a) There should be a National Constitution to specify the modalities and methodology necessary for creation, organization, function, powers, command, control and funding of state and LGA police.</p>	<p>This was noted to be an appendage of recommendation '5 and also rejected.</p>	<p>The Federal Government to liaise with relevant stakeholders (including the Nigeria Police Council) and constitute a robust panel to examine the structure of the Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies in the country viz-a-vis the current national security challenges and to make appropriate recommendations"</p>

	<p>b) The National Assembly should be empowered by Constitution to make laws for national body like the National Police Council to be responsible for the appointment*of chief of Police in the State on recommendation of State Police Advisory Committee which shall have representatives of labour Union, legal profession, NURTW/NATO, traditional rulers, and representative of religious and civil society organizations</p> <p>c) The National Police Council shall stipulate the Conditions under which assistance of NPF may be required by state police or LGA police require assistance of State police, including provisions for takeover of operations when national interest is involved. Similar provisions are in the Constitution which requires that state (or LGA as may be applicable) shall not act in a way that undermine national interests</p> <p>d) The National law creating State and LGA police shall provide that employment; promotion and deployment shall not be based on state indigeneship but long term residence of a minimum of 10 years and proficiency in a local language</p> <p>e) The Constitution shall specify jurisdiction and level of force that state/local police may acquire and use and must be below level of force approved for NPF</p> <p>f) The law creating state and LGA shall provide for first line charge for police budgets</p>	
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	<p>g) The State and LGA police shall protect forests, rivers, ponds and parks and similar critical assets in addition to general internal security functions at their level of government. These may be distinct arms of state and LGA police respectively.</p> <p>h) The State and LGA police may be restrained from operating long term detention facilities.</p> <p>i) Where States establish police service, there will be need to also establish prisons, minimum standards of which must be specified in the national law.</p> <p>j) To ensure successful and smooth operations of the State and LGA Police structures recommended, a National supervisory role must be assigned to a national body like the National Police Council for oversight. The National Constitution proposed will tease out jurisdictions and powers and streamline all the edges of the entire police security architecture at all levels to incorporate best practices and ensure absence of gaps, conflict and overlaps in policing the Nigerian nation.</p>		
<p>3.5.2 (Pgs.62-186)</p>	<p>TOR C: MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT ON</p> <p>i. The steps that may be taken to reform or restructure SARS;</p> <p>ii. Measures to be taken in respect of operatives of SARS, if any, found in violation of human rights of citizens;</p> <p>iii. Remedial steps that may enhance the professional conduct of SARS operatives and other members of the Nigeria Police; and</p> <p>iv. Any other recommendations that may be considered appropriate.</p>		
<p>(Pgs. 62-63)</p>	<p>TOR C(i): Steps that may be taken to reform or restructure Special Anti-Robbery Squad</p>		<p>Recommendation:</p>
<p>TOR C(i) (Pgs. 62-63)</p>	<p>To reform or restructure the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) the Panel wishes to proffer some</p>		<p>Recommendation:</p>

	<p>recommendations and implementation strategies hereunder:</p> <p>SARS should revert to investigation and intelligence-led Policing Principles and Practice.</p> <p>Implementation Strategies</p> <p>(i) SARS at various formations should report and be responsible directly to the head of each Command, i.e at FCIID, ZCIID and SCIID;</p> <p>(ii) SARS should return to its original name as Anti-Robbery Section;</p> <p>(iii) The said Anti-Robbery Section should confine itself to purely intelligence and investigation of armed robbery cases;</p> <p>(iv) Operational duties are to be carried out exclusively by the Operations Departments at various command levels unless the circumstances of the case demand joint operation;</p> <p>(v) Accordingly, the following existing sections in operations department should be strengthened namely: Counter-Terrorism; Anti-Kidnapping; Anti-Banditry; Anti-Cultism and other violent crimes.</p>		<p>The Federal Government to direct the NPF to ensure that SARS reverts to investigation and intelligence-led Policing Principles and Practices.</p> <p>Implementation Strategies:</p> <p>(i) SARS at various formations should report and be responsible directly to the head of each Command, i.e., FCID, ZCID and SCID;</p> <p>(ii) SARS should return to its original name as Anti-Robbery Section;</p> <p>(iii) The IGP to ensure that SARS restrict themselves to intelligence gathering, anti-robbery operations and investigation of armed robbery cases.</p> <p>(iv) The three-man Committee does not agree with recommendation (iv) as impracticable. They rather recommend that Operational duties are to be carried out in line with para (i) and (ii) above</p> <p>(v) Accordingly, the Federal Government should strengthen the following existing sections in operations department of the NPF namely: Counter-Terrorism; Anti-Kidnapping; Anti-Banditry; Anti-Cultism and other violent crimes.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force</p>
(Page 63)	<p>C(ii.) Measures to be taken in respect of Operatives of SARS if any found in Violation of Human Rights of Citizens</p>		
(Page 63)	<p>The Panel based on the complaints treated made specific suggestions on each complaint treated the</p>	<p>In order to ascertain procedural fairness in</p>	<p>The Committee observed that the Panel had no mandate to prescribe punishment for erring officers.</p>

	<p>details of which are presented in a separate volume. This section of the report draws on the specific decisions for each category of human rights violations. The parties to the case are presented followed by the specific recommendations. By this arrangement the specific recommendations from each complaint are presented under category of the rights violated with the complaint number bracketed for ease of reference. Detailed recommendations to be taken in respect of operatives of SARS and other special police formations found to have violated the human rights of citizens are contained in Volumes III and IV of the Report.</p>	<p>line with the extant laws, the Report of the Panel on specific recommendation of each complaint should be sent to the PSC and NPF for appropriate action in line with the Constitution, extant laws and regulations in place.</p>	<p>Bodies with powers to award punishment and fines are clearly stated under the Constitution and extant laws. This is the constitutional and legal duty of the Courts, PSC and the IGP. Consequently, all officers indicted by the Panel should be handed over to the appropriate bodies for disciplinary action. It is further noted that there is need to give assurances to victims and witnesses who appeared before the panel to testify.</p> <p>As a result, the following recommendation was agreed by the Committee:</p> <p>The President to direct the PSC and NPF to invoke appropriate legal and regulatory mechanisms to handle the cases of officers indicted by the Panel and ensure that disciplinary actions with respect to the specific complaints are concluded within 4 months.</p>
<p>TOR C(iii): Pages 181-186 (Page 181)</p>	<p>TOR C(iii): REMEDIAL STEPS TO ENHANCE THE PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF SARS OPERATIVES AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE</p> <p>Recommendation 1: The Nigeria Police Force should determine the standards of knowledge and skills to be attained by officers being posted to each department/section/unit and or formation of the Nigeria Police and make computer and ICT knowledge a priority.</p> <p>Implementation Strategies (i) Those only trained and qualified officers are to be posted to relevant Departments / Formations / Units / Sections/Squad etc.</p>	<p>Need to enhance the knowledge and skills of police officers</p>	<p>The Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF to enumerate the standard knowledge and skills to be attained by officers being posted to each department/section/unit and other formations of the NPF and to make computer and ICT based knowledge a priority in line with international best practices.</p> <p>Implementation strategies: Implementation: To achieve this, the following should be observed:</p>

	<p>(i) Special Priority to be given to officers with computer /ICT education due to the globalization, computerization systems and process for intra-and inter connectivity within the department and other departments.</p> <p>(ii) Special allowances and other benefits to be given to those with computer/ICT knowledge.</p>		<p>(i) NPF should improve on its standard of record keeping and documentations by building the capacity of officers and men of each Department, Section, Unit or Formation and should make computer and ICT knowledge a priority, and to ensure appropriate deployment of officers.</p> <p>(ii) Special Priority to be given to officers with computer/ICT knowledge in meeting up with the trends of globalization and computerization thereby ascertaining intra/inter connectivity within police departments/units and other security formations.</p> <p>(iii) Special incentives and other benefits should be given to those with computer/ICT knowledge.</p>
<p>Page 181</p>	<p>Recommendation 2: The Nigeria Police to come up with a clear Blue Print Procedure for posting officers to Force Intelligence and Investigation Department (FCIID) in general and SARS in particular.</p> <p>Implementation strategies (i) Thorough vetting of prospective officers be aggressively done at screening exercise (ii) Innate/trait such as - honesty - integrity - self discipline</p>	<p>Need for guidelines on posting of officers to Intelligence, Investigation and SARS Units.</p>	<p>The Federal Government to direct the Nigeria Police Force to come up with a clear Blue Print on the Procedure for posting officers to Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB) and Force Criminal Investigation Department (FCID) in general and SARS in particular.</p> <p>Implementation strategies: To achieve this, the following should be observed: (i) Thorough vetting of prospective officers should be aggressively done at the screening exercise. Innate/traits such as intelligence, honesty, integrity, self-discipline, perseverance,</p>

	<p>- teachability - perseverance - conscientiousness - patience etc.</p> <p>(iii) The Department of finance and Administration Force Headquarters and office of the Force Secretary to keep a register of all Ranks and File as well as officers who attended Detective/Advanced Detective/Intelligence courses in different categories of grade as database for selection and screening criteria for posting to FCIIID as well as SARS.</p> <p>(iv) Individual Profile and career history be strictly considered for posting to FCIIID as well as SARS.</p>		<p>conscientiousness, patience etc. should necessarily form part of the basic/fundamental determinant factors to be considered.</p> <p>(ii) The Department of finance and Administration, Force Headquarters and office of the Force Secretary to keep a register of all Ranks and File as well as officers who attended Detective/Advanced Detective/Intelligence courses in different categories of grade as database for selection and screening criteria for posting to FCID as well as SARS.</p> <p>(iii) Individual Profile and career history be strictly considered for posting to FCID as well as SARS.</p>
Page 181	<p>Recommendation 3:</p> <p>The Department of Research and Planning to liaise with FCIIID, ZCIIID, SCIIID, and others investigative and Operational Units of the police to render daily crime bulletin.</p> <p>Implementation Strategies:</p> <p>(i) Daily <i>Crime bulletins</i> to be posted the following day.</p> <p>(ii) That all the crime bulletins to specifically caution information as selected incidents and arrests taken from the initial police reports.</p> <p>(iii) The formations to update (furnish) DRP with current development of the incidents arrests/ cases under investigation for the records to be up dated.</p>		<p>The Department of Research and Planning of the NPF to liaise with FCID, ZCID, SCID, and other investigative and operational units of the police for the collation of daily crime information and records for the publication of weekly crime bulletin.</p> <p>Implementation: To achieve this, the following should be observed:</p> <p>(i) The IGP to direct for regular/consistent publication of Weekly Crime Bulletin of the NPF.</p>

Page 182	<p>Recommendation 4: Establishment of State and Local Government Police</p> <p>This is imperative to improve policing in the country in order to enhance public security and safety.</p>	<p>This recommendation was rejected by the Committee after extensive deliberations as it touches on the structure of the NPF and not the conduct of their Personnel</p>	<p>The Federal Government to liaise with relevant stakeholders (including the Nigeria Police Council) and constitute a robust panel to examine the structure of the Nigeria Police Force and other security agencies in the country viz-a-vis the current national security challenges and to make appropriate recommendations"</p>
Page 182	<p>Recommendation 5:</p> <p>Institutionalizing the Special Investigation Panel to annually hear and determine complaints on alleged human rights violations against operations of the Nigeria Police Force.</p>	<p>Modified</p>	<p>Modified to read as provided below:</p> <p>The President to direct the NHRC (jointly with the Police Service Commission) as oversight bodies, to set up an effective mechanism for continuous investigation of complaints on alleged human rights violations against the operations of the NPF.</p>
Page 182	<p>Recommendation 6:</p> <p>Strengthening the Police Rapid Response Complaints Unit of the Nigeria Police and other internal complaints mechanisms of the Force to make it more responsive</p>	<p>NPF: Agreed, but observed that the Unit has been renamed "Complaint Response Unit (CRU)"</p>	<p>The Federal Government to direct the NPF to strengthen the Police Complaints Response Unit and other internal complaints mechanisms of the Force to make it more responsive.</p>
Page 182	<p>Recommendation 7:</p> <p>The Nigeria Police Force should make it as a policy that <i>investigation strategy</i> must be planned for a criminal case referred for investigation at all levels i.e. Divisional, State Command, Zonal and FCID levels.</p> <p>Implementation strategies</p> <p>(i) All the investigative bodies of the Nigeria Police Force to strictly comply and enforce section 8 (2) of the Administration of</p>	<p>What informed the recommendation was the issue of SARS and indeed the entire Police taking up cases that is outside their respective jurisdiction i.e. civil issues. There is therefore need for a policy in place to ensure</p>	<p>The Nigeria Police Force should make it as a matter of policy that investigation strategy must be planned for a criminal case referred for investigation at all levels i.e. Divisional, State Command, Zonal and FCID levels.</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>To achieve this, the following should be observed:</p> <p>(i) All the investigative bodies of the NPF to strictly comply and enforce section 8 (2) of the</p>

	<p>Criminal Justice Act, 2015 which stipulates that: A suspect shall not be arrested merely on a civil or breach of contract.</p> <p>(ii) Investigation strategy of all criminal matters to reflect the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Nature of complaint (petition or verbal) (b) Complainants (c) Suspects (d) Witnesses (e) Subject matter (f) Facts in issue (g) Likely disclosed offences (h) Legal instruments to be used in the course of investigation (i) Legal issues and Evidential requirements (j) Methodology to be used (k) Reference laws and other materials (iii) Précis (sketching summary of the main points) evidence to accompany investigation report. 	<p>adequate supervision to address the issue.</p>	<p>Administration of Criminal Justice Act, 2015 which stipulates that: a suspect shall not be arrested merely on a civil or breach of contract.</p> <p>(ii) Investigation strategy of all criminal matters to reflect the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Nature of complaint (petition or verbal) (b) Complainants (c) Suspects (d) Witnesses (e) Subject matter (f) Facts of the issue (g) Likely disclosed offences (h) Legal instruments to be used in the course of investigation (i) Legal issues and evidential requirements (j) Methodology to be used (k) Reference laws and other materials (iii) Précis (sketching summary of the main points) evidence to accompany investigation report.
<p>Page 182</p>	<p>Recommendation 8:</p>	<p>Agreed, but the recommendation should be preceded</p>	<p>Recommendation 8 to read: The Federal Government to provide adequate funds for their intelligence gathering, investigation and</p>

	<p>The Federal Government to provide adequate funds for the intelligence, investigation and prosecution activities.</p> <p>Implementation strategies</p> <p>(i) Adequate and regular funds of investigation and intelligence activities</p>	<p>with the words "In other to enhance the professionalism of the SARS Operatives".</p> <p>NPF: Agreed but noted that the interface should be between IPOs and Police (Legal) Prosecutors which should be internal to the Police rather than between the Police and external Prosecutors i.e. DPP's Office.</p>	<p>prosecution activities in other to enhance the professionalism of the SARS Operatives</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government to direct the PSC and NPF Police to recruit more Lawyers and other relevant professionals into the Force to enhance quality of investigation and prosecution.</p> <p>Implementation strategies:</p> <p>(i) Government to provide adequate and regular funds for investigation and intelligence activities</p>
<p>Pgs. 182-183</p>	<p>Recommendation 9:</p> <p>Screening of Officers</p> <p>It is important for the authorities of the NPF to undertake a proper screening of all the officers operating under the SARS and similar special squads/teams to ensure that they are fit and suitable to undertake the special task assigned to them without resorting to violations of the rights of the citizens they are legally required to protect. Many of the officers accused of gross human rights violations, especially extra-judicial killings and torture did not show concern, remorse nor empathized with their victims for the alleged misconduct. This demonstrates the deep-rooted culture of impunity. This mind-set may be attributed to poor understanding or ignorance of the relevant</p>		<p>The PSC and IGP to be directed to carry out periodic screening and to redeploy officers found to be lacking either in capacity or conduct out of SARS Unit to other Units or rehabilitation, in addition to any other punishment, and the exercise should be extended to other officers of the NPF.</p> <p>This is to ensure that officers operating under SARS and similar special squads/teams are fit and suitable to undertake the special task assigned to them without resorting to violations of the rights of the citizens they are legally required to protect.</p> <p>The screening should be tailored to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure deployment of officers that meet the criteria for operating as officers of SARS

	<p>laws, regulations, principles, processes and practices guiding professional policing, compounded by poor supervision and lack of certainty of accountability or punishment for misconduct. The screening will help to weed out such officers from operating as officers of SARS. The screening should be a periodic exercise and be extended to all officers. The screening should be tailored to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weeding out officers that are unsuitable to serve as officers of the SARS particularly those officers that show poor understanding of the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police. The Police Service Commission (PSC) in collaboration with the NHRC can be involved to play a role in this based on their regulatory powers and oversight functions. 2. Ensuring the deployment of officers that meet the criteria for operating as officers of SARS that also demonstrate a proper understanding of the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police. 3. Identifying officers that need to go through refresher training towards ensuring that they cultivate a proper understanding of the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police. 4. Officers to be posted to SARS should be adequately screened to ensure they possess the requisite mental and physical 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. who demonstrate proper understanding of the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police. 2. To ensure that officers unsuitable to serve as officers of the SARS, particularly those with record of violation of human rights and or those that show poor understanding of the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police, are weeded-out of SARS Unit. 3. To identify officers that need to go through refresher training towards ensuring that they cultivate proper understanding of the laws, regulations, procedure, principles and practices of the police. 4. To impose appropriate disciplinary measures against officers found to have abused the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police.
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<p>capacity to serve as officers. Psychiatric tests need to be done to ensure the Officers are not prone to violence and substance abuse.</p> <p>5. Imposing appropriate disciplinary measures against officers found to have abused the laws, regulations, procedures, principles and practices of the police force.</p>	<p>Page 183</p> <p>Recommendation 10:</p> <p>Training and Refresher Training on Human Rights Principles</p> <p>Trainings on human rights principles have become necessary to further enhance the professional conduct of the officers of the NPF. Police officers need to understand that citizens, even if they are suspects, have rights that must be observed in the process of discharging police duties. Police are required to observe and respect their obligations in international, regional and national human rights laws and conventions. They need to respect the rights of suspects in the process of arrest, detention and bail. They need to also understand the rights and police obligations towards offenders. The training and refresher training on human rights principles are meant to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that all police officers from inception acquire knowledge on principles of human rights and their relevance to the work of the police. 2. Ensure that officers operating under special squads such as the SARS receive refresher 		<p>The Committee agrees with this recommendation. In addition, the Federal Government to direct the NPF to conduct regular human rights trainings for its personnel in collaboration with NHRC and other relevant local or international human rights institutions, organisations and other Bodies; using the results as conditions for promotion and recommendation for higher responsibilities</p>
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	<p>training reminding them of their human rights obligations before they file out for police duties.</p> <p>3. Understand that the Police can be held accountable for human rights violations including the imposition of sanctions on individual police officers that are found culpable.</p> <p>4. Enhance professionalism in the police performance of their duties and to minimize the instances of violations of human rights by the police.</p>	
Page 184	<p>Recommendation 11:</p> <p>Specialist Training to Enhance Police Methods and Procedures</p> <p>Specialist training is one of the critical means by which the professional performance of the police can be enhanced. Police work is increasingly becoming specialized, more accountable and professionalized. The capacity of police training institutions to produce professional police officers need to be enhanced and specialist training emphasized to keep the police ahead of the dynamic world of crime and criminal activities. Specialist training can help to minimize the incidents of poor crime investigations and other challenges that undermine professional police performance.</p> <p>1. This will help increase and enhance the number of specialists in the police in the areas of intelligence and investigations;</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation. The Federal Government to direct the NPF to ensure appropriate implementation</p>

	<p>ballistics; forensics science; fingerprint analysis; cybercrime; etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthen police specialist training institutions at home and explore opportunities for foreign training including consolidating on local capacity for self-reliance. 3. Undertake investigations in a more scientific manner and to produce objective and verifiable evidence based on specialized knowledge. 4. Eliminating arbitrariness in police methods and procedures and minimize incidents of human rights violations 5. Enhancing specialized training institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Mobile Force Training School, Mounted Training School, Dog Training School, Band Training School, Police Driving School, Force Signal Training School and Detective School, etc. 	
Page 184	<p>Recommendation 12:</p> <p>Provision of Crime Fighting Technological Devices across the Country</p> <p>The Federal Government should acquire and deploy technological gadgets for crime fighting, enhancing public security and public safety. The hope is that the technological devices will help the police in fighting crime, apprehend criminal suspects and enhance the performance of the police. The installation of CCTV Cameras and scanners in public places, towns and cities are required to help in the detection and prevention of crime. In addition,</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.</p> <p>The Federal Government to provide funds for acquisition and deployment of necessary technological gadgets to enhance public security and public safety</p>

Page 184	<p>the Police need to have UAVs to help in stealth operations.</p> <p>Recommendation 13:</p> <p>Enhancing the Police Budget and Accountability</p> <p>The Federal Government needs to enhance the budgetary allocation to the Police and strengthen accountability principles to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. The problem with the police budget is the concentration of the funds into the hands of the IGP who decides how it is allocated to commands. There is the need to ensure a more scientific way of disbursing funds to various commands with clear budget lines to forestall shortages or lack of funds in critical areas.</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.</p> <p>In addition, the Federal Government to direct the IGP to strengthen accountability and transparency mechanisms at all levels of police Command.</p>
Pgs. 184-185	<p>Recommendation 14:</p> <p>Enhancing Communications in the Police</p> <p>Communication is critical to police operations. The Police need to have communication equipment with control centres across the cities and towns that facilitate contact with field officers, giving directives, responding to distress calls and responding to requests for reinforcements in times of emergency.</p>	<p>The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.</p>

	<p>To further enhance communications, there is the need to provide Toll Free Phone No. to be made available to members of the public to enable them report cases of abuse. But more critically the phone numbers are to facilitate reporting crime and criminal activities to the police. The phone numbers should be written on the body of vehicles of the operatives of SARS.</p>		
<p>Page 185</p>	<p>Recommendation 15: Building Police Capacity to Confront Terrorism The Federal Government should support the NPF to build capacity to confront the threats posed by terrorism. Given the experience of the last decade in fighting terrorism, the police should be capable of responding to terrorists. Thus, the police need to have specialists on terrorism and to improve on its investigative and intelligence gathering capacity and nip terrorists plans before they succeed in carrying out their threat. The police would need support to build such a specialism to ensure public security and public safety. The nature of crime keeps changing and the need for the police to respond.</p>	<p>The Government should support the NPF to build capacity to confront the threats posed by terrorism. Given the experience of the last decade in fighting terrorism, the police should be capable of responding to terrorists. Thus, the police need to have specialists on terrorism and to improve on its investigative and intelligence gathering capacity and nip terrorists plans before they succeed in carrying out their threat. The police would need support to build such a</p>	<p>The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force</p>

Page 185	<p>Recommendation 16:</p> <p>Disciplinary Measures for Human Rights Violations</p> <p>Immediate disciplinary actions should be taken against any officer who gets involved in violation of human rights of citizens be it deprivation of right to freedom of movement, liberty, dignity, and other acts that are violations of the laws. Disciplinary procedures must be invoked along with criminal investigations and prosecutions; clear messages must be passed to SARS officers that they will be investigated and prosecuted for any acts of torture or ill-treatments even when it is a clear superior directive. SARS officers need be told and shielded from disciplinary actions when they disregard superior unlawful orders from their superiors. There is the need to develop and sustain such practices in the police. The NPF need to let the public know the outcome of decisions of disciplinary measures taken against the erring SARS operatives.</p>	specialism to ensure public security and public safety. The nature of crime keeps changing and the need for the police to respond	The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.
<p>TOR C(iv)</p> <p>Pgs. 185-186</p>	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS		
Page 185	<p>✓ Ten-Year Police Intervention Plan</p> <p>The Federal Government should deliberately institute a framework for the modernization of the</p>	Observation: The Committee observed that the issue of an	<p>✓ The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that</p>

	<p>Nigerian Police over a ten year period, running from 2020 to 2030. The ten-year period is designed to ensure conscious mobilization of resources to modernize the operations of the police. Successive Panel reports have emphasized the need to provide the police with equipment, logistics and enhanced manpower to make the police more efficient and more effective.</p> <p>1. The ten-year intervention plan will ensure a phased modernization of the equipment, logistics and personnel to meet the obligations of maintaining law and order, protecting life and property and public safety and public security.</p>	<p>intervention plan which touches on the structure and operations of the NPF should be rejected</p>	<p>holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force</p>
Page 185	<p>2. The designation of policing plans at the federal, state and local government levels (federal, state and divisional offices). This will help to midwife a process for state and local government police in the country. The contributions of the civilian joint task force in the fight against terrorism in the North East can be built upon and used as a test run in the constitution of state and local government police in the country</p>	<p>The Committee observed that the issue of an intervention plan which touches on the structure and operations of the NPF should be rejected</p>	<p>The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force</p>
Page 185	<p>3. Redesign and test training curricular that is at par with standards of policing in more advanced countries.</p>		<p>3 The Panel's Recommendation was agreed to be included into the general recommendations on training and capacity building for the officers of the NPF.</p>
Page 186	<p>4 Build laboratories for forensic investigations across the geopolitical zones; refurbish existing laboratories; and, libraries</p>		<p>4. The Federal Government may refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force</p>

Page 186	5	Improve existing and Build detention centres with required facilities that ensure compliance with human rights standards.		5. All members agreed with Panel's Recommendation.
Page 186	6	Undertake refresher training to enhance the capacities of officers to enable them to adopt and adapt to modern policing methods and procedures.		6. All members agreed with Panel's Recommendation.
Page 186	7	Install technological gadgets for enhanced policing and protecting public security and public safety. The installation of CCTV cameras in towns and cities and the acquisition or building of UAVS. To reduce the burden of providing the infrastructure, every commercial or private property could be made to provide to CCTV Cameras around their premises in a regulated and coordinated manner by the government.		The Committee agrees with the Panel's recommendation.
Page 186	8.	Purchase of surveillance helicopters and vehicles		8. All members agreed with Panel's Recommendation.
	9.	Acquisition and use of rubber bullets and vehicles equipped with water canon facility to quell demonstrations and riots.		9. All members agreed with Panel's Recommendation; but the words "demonstrations and riots" should be removed and replaced with "crime control"
	10.	Enhance the quality and spread of medical services in the police commands.		10. It was agreed that this should read "Enhance the quality and spread of medical facilities and services in the various Police Commands for treatment of suspects in police custody."
PAGE 186	Inter-Agency Cooperation in Intelligence Gathering and Sharing			
Page 186	There should be: ➤ Inter-agency cooperation/collaboration in terms of information sharing among the security agencies in the country;		The Committee noted that all recommendations thereunder should be	The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force

		rejected as they touch on the proficiency of the NPF and general security in the Country and not on the conduct of their personnel.	
Page 186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Standard courses bringing all the security agencies together to brainstorm on national security; 		The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force
Page 186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Installation of modern equipment such as CCTV Cameras and scanners in all cities to help in the detection and prevention of crime; Provision of and installation of scanners in all our borders to check the proliferation of small arms within the country 		The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force
Page 186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of and installation of scanners in all our borders to check the proliferation of small arms within the country 		The Federal Government should refer to relevant whitepapers on police reform that holistically address issues of the proficiency of the Nigeria Police Force
PAGE 186	Further Recommendations		
Page 186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve the conditions of service in terms of salary and allowances of all the security agencies, to reduce corruption; 	The Committee noted that Police Salaries and Allowances were reviewed upwards in 2018. Consequently, this recommendation should be deleted.	Rejected.
Page 186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Police personnel should cross unused space after a statement from suspect is taken to prevent making additions to the 	Recommendations under this sub-head relates to police	Rejected.

	statement. This guarantees that nothing is added to the statement;	operational procedures and should be ignored having been addressed under S. 10 of the ACJA, 2015.	
Page 186	➤ Direct all Police Office to drive with a valid driver's license to eliminate act of impunity	Other recommendations under this sub-head relates to police operational procedures and should be ignored	Rejected.
Page 186	➤ Files of all concluded cases should be kept with the Committee commander while those still under investigation should be kept with the investigation police officer.	Recommendations under this sub-head relates to police operational procedures and should be ignored having been addressed under S. 10 of the ACJA, 2015.	Rejected.
MINUTES [Minutes of 23 rd and 25 th July, 2019 meetings of the THREE-MAN COMMITTEE]	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE THREE-MAN COMMITTEE		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for Police officers to properly understand their obligations under the ACJA, 2015, the President to direct a Committee comprising FMOJ and IGP to ensure that relevant sections of the ACJA are domesticated into the Police Regulations and Training Manuals to enhance their capacity and performance. In order to ensure that there are consequences for Supervisory Officers where infractions arise, the President to direct the IGP to reinforce implementation of Section 341 of the Police Act and Regulation. In order to address issues of rape and sexual abuse, provisions should be made to clearly identify and separate detention facilities for 'male', 'female' and 'minor' suspects. The IGP should ensure that proper measures are put in place to guide Investigating Officers from time of arrest up to the time of adjudication. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In order to enhance and ascertain detection of possible infractions/violations, the IGP should ensure that CCTVs are installed in all police stations, especially in public areas within the police stations.• In order to enhance quality of investigation and successful prosecution of cases, the NPF should recruit and train more legal officers and other relevant professionals and involve them in the course of investigation.
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THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

**REPORT OF THE THREE-MAN COMMITTEE TO REVIEW AND ADVISE ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PRESIDENTIAL PANEL ON THE REFORM OF THE
SPECIAL ANTI-ROBBERY SQUAD (SARS)
of the Nigeria Police Force.**