

Shi Kamashon U.S. kan ‘Yancin Addini na Duniya (wato U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, ko USCIRF) ya yi cikakken bambanci da Hukumar Harkokin Waje. Majalisar Dokokin kasar Amirka ta kafa kamashon, wanda ya kasance hukuma mai zaman kai ta gwamnatin Amirka kuma mai ban shawara, ya lura da ‘yancin addini a duk fadin duniya, ya kuma yi wa Shugaban Kasa da Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje da kuma Majalisar Dokokin Kasa wasu shawarwaren manufa. Kamashon USCIRF ya dangana shawarwarin nan da wakilcin doka da kuma ka’idodin da ake samu a cikin Muhimmin Jawabin na Bayyana game da Hakkokin ‘Yan-Adam da wasu takardu ta duniya. Rahoton Shekara 2015 ya nuna aikin shekara wanda ‘yan kamasho tare da ma’aikatan su kammala don a bayar da shaida ga tauyen hakkin a wurin a kuma bai wa gwamnatin U.S. shawarwarin manufa masu zaman kai. Rahoton Shekara 2015 ya hada lokacin daga 31 Janairu 2014 har zuwa 31 Janairu 2015, amma a wasu halaye ana ambaci muhimman abun da su faru bayan haka.

Najeriya

Manyan Bayanai: Halin ‘yancin addini a Najeriya ya baci saboda harin ta’addanci da Boko Haram ya yi wa Kirista da Musulmi, tare da rikicin addini da ke sake aukuwa da kuma tashin hankali mai yin tsanani. Duk da gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya ba ya zalunta su addini, yana kasa aiwatar da dabaru masu amfani don a hana ta’addanci ko rikicin addini, kuma ba ya hukunta masu yin rikicin. Gwamnatin Najeriya ya dauki matakan yaki da Boko Haram irin soja kawai, saboda haka ta’addanci ya zama na kullum a kasa. Boko Haram ya yi amfani da gardandamin addini don ya tsananta hargitsin addini ya kuma jawo tashin hankali a Najeriya. Saboda abun damuwa nan, a shekara 2015 USCIRF ya sake bayar da shawari cewa a sa kan Najeriya bayanin “kasa mai ban damuwa kwarai” (wato “country of particular concern” ko CPC), a karkashin ka’idar ‘Yancin Addini na Duniya (wato International Religious Freedom Act ko IRFA). USCIRF ya yi farkon shawari cewa a saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC a 2009; daga 2002 zuwa 2009, Najeriya na kan Tsagi 2 (Tsarin Kulawa) na Kamashon. Ita Hukumar Harkokin Waje ma ba ta saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC ba.

Labarin Al’amari

Mutanen Najeriya na kusan miliyan 180 sun rabu daidai da Musulmi da Kirista. Asalin addini yana yawan dacewa da asalin yanki ko kabilanci ko matsayin zaman jama’a, har ma ya iya jawo rikici mai tsanani.

Komawar kasa kan turbar dimokuradiyya da shugabanci irin zabo ta kare wasu shekaru goma na bacin mulkin soja, amma ta kawo fadan irin mai-nasara-ya-ci-duka ga mulkin shugaban kasa a tsakanin yankuna. Yin sarrafa rabe-raben nan da kuma gina asalin kasa gaba daya ya yi ta yin babban matsala ga mutanen Najeriya da kuma gwamnatin Najeriya, musamman tsakanin yankunan “Arewa ta Musulmi” da “Kudu na Kirista.” Ana tunkarar kalubalen nan ta hanyar samun abokan jam’iyyar shugaban kasa da ke hada ‘yan takara daga yankuna duk biyunsu,

wadanda kuma su yi balas ga addini. Usular jam'iyyar PDP da ke mulkin kasa ya ce 'yan takara nata su sauya tsakanin arewa da kudu bayan shekaru takwas. Masu suka sukan cewa Shugaban Goodluck Jonathan ya bata shirin juyin yankuna yayin da ya maye marigayi Shugaban Umaru Yar'Adua sai ya ci gaba ya sake neman zabe a 2011 da 2015. A lokacin zaben shugaban kasa na 2011 da 2015, 'yan arewa da yawa sun gani wai har yanzu can kamu na yankinsu yake ga shugaban kasa.

A 28 Maris 2015, 'yan Najeriya sun zabi dan takara na hamayya ma dan arewa Janal Muhammadu Buhari mai ritaya shugaban kasa. Wannan shi ne farkon zaben shugaban kasa mai takara daidai a Najeriya, ya kuma nufi farkon sauyen mulki ta hanyar dimokuradiyya tsakanin jam'iyyu a Najeriya. Ana jin tsoron rikicin addini kamar yadda ya tashi ya jawo mutuwar mutane 800 a Afrilu 2011, amma wannan bai auku ba.

Tun 1999, rikici tsakanin Kirista da Musulmi a Najeriya, musamman a jihohin Middle Belt, ya zama sanadin mutuwar mutanen fiye da 18,000, kawar da darurrukan dubban mutane, kuma halakar dubban coci-coci, masallacai, kantuna, gidaje da wasu gine-gine. Bayan shekaru na rashin kula wurin gwamnatin tarayya da na jihohi an jawo yanayin rashin doka.

Duk da yake tsarin mulki na 1999 ya samar da 'yancin addini ko na imani, ya kuma rarrabe tsakanin mutane wadanda jami'an tsarin jiha su ce kabilarsu yake yi halin takamaima ga wurin (ainihin 'yan wurin) da kuma mutane wadanda an ji suka zo daga wani wuri dabam (baki). Asalin dan wurin da na bako ya iya dangane da asalin addini, wannan kuma ya iya jawo tashin hankali irin kabila-addini game da su wa za su rike da ragamar mulkin wurin don a kayyade matsayin dan wurin a kuma rarraba kyaututtukan makaranta da aiki da fuloti. Halin tarayya na tsarin mulki ya kuma kirkiro tsarin doka inda mulkin ya kara yin tsakiya har ya hana 'yan sanda su tunkurar rikicin addini kamar ya dace ya kuma hana yanken hukunci.

Gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya bai aiwatar da zaluncin 'yancin addini ba, amma ya bar jihohin arewa da kudu su bi dokoki da aikace-aikace wadanda su keta 'yancin addini. Tsare-tsaren doka na jihohin arewa guda 12 na mafi yawan Musulmi sun hada da hukuncin Shari'a, ana tilasta wa Musulmi da Kirista dokokin nan. A yankin kudu, ana yin labarin karin tsargin Musulmi. Jami'an jihohi sukan kasa aiwatar da shirye-shiryen ko shawarwarin da kamashon gwamnati ya yi don a tsayar da rikicin addini.

Halayen 'Yancin Addini 2014-2015

Boko Haram: Boko Haram shi ne kungiyar da U.S. ya ce da ita fannin Kungiyar Ta'addanci ta Waje (wato Foreign Terrorist Organization ko FTO), wadda take yin yakin tawaye tana kuma neman hambarar da gwamnatin Najeriya ta kafa abin da ta dauki "tsarkakakken" dokin Shari'a. Kungiyar ta kaddamar da "daula" Islamiyya a yankuna da suka rike a Agusta 2014. Bayan karshen lokacin rahoton nan, 'yan kungiyar Boko Haram sun sanar da yin mubaya'a da kungiyar da ake kira "Islamic State of Iraq and Syria" (ISIS) a 8 Maris 2015. Kungiyar Boko Haram tana

adawa da gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya tare da gwamnatocin, shugabannin siyasa, da kuma shugabannin addinin Musulmi a cikin jihohin arewa, tana yin aiki ta kore duk Kirista daga arewa. A Mayu 2015, Boko Haram ta jawo hankalin duniya lokacin da ta sace dalibai mata fiye da 270 a garin arewa maso gabbas na Chibok. Shirin Nigeria Security Tracker na kungiyar Council on Foreign Relations ya bayyana cewa Boko Haram ta kashe mutane fiye da 8,400 daga Mayu 2011 zuwa Disamba 2014; an rasa wasu rayuka 7,900 saboda yaki tsakanin Boko Haram da sojojin Najeriya. Majalisar Dinkin Duniya ta bayyana cewa a karshen shekara 2014 akwai ‘yan Najeriya fiye da 700,000 da suka zama ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa, bayan haka wasu 142,000 suna neman mafaka a kasasshen Kamaru, Cadi da Nijar.

A shekara 2014, Boko Haram ta kai wa jama’an nan hari: shugabannin Musulmi da Kirista, su bukukuwan addini, ‘yan sanda, su makaranta, Musulmi “ba daidai” da kuma Musulmi masu cin gyara. Ta yi harin bom a wurin St. Charles Catholic Church a Kano, a bikin Ashura na Musulmin Shi’a a Potiskum, kuma a cikin Babban Masallacin Kano. ‘Yan ta’adda sun yi yunkuri yi wa dan takarar shugaban kasa Janal Muhammadu Buhari mai ritaya da kuma Sarkin Kano kisan gilla. ‘Yan Boko Haram sukan sace darurrukan ‘yan Najeriya su zama bayi ko mata. ‘Yan ta’adda sun ci fasa bom guda biyu a yankin Abuja a 2014, sukan kuma yi harin bom a wuraren kasuwa da tashar mota masu cike da mutane a duk fadin yankin arewa. Hari-harin nan sun kashe dubban mutane bayin Allah. Kungiyoyin da ke kiyaye Kirista sun bayyana cewa Boko Haram ta ba mazan Kirista umarni su musulunta ko an kashe su; su ma mata da ake sace su ana tilasta musu su musulunta.

Ga yaki da Boko Haram, yunkurin soja na gwamnatin Najeriya ba ya da amfani sosai. Daga Mayu 2013 zuwa Nuwamba 2014, gwamnatin Najeriya yana aiwatar da dokar ta-baci a jihohin Bornu, Yobe da kuma Adamawa, ya kuma aiwatar da rundunar dakarun hadin gwiwa (wato Joint Task Force ko JTF) hada har da sojojin mayakan kasa da kuma sama, ‘yan sanda, su SSS da kuma jami’an labarin tsaro, su kafa sansanai a wadannan jihohin uku don a kayar da Boko Haram. A lokacin can, Boko Haram tana yawaita yankin da ta rike har ya kai girman kasar Belgium, ta kuma mamaye makwabtaccen yankuna a cikin kasasshen Kamaru, Cadi da Nijar. Ayyukan tsaro na gwamnati da ba su isa ba, saboda haka mutane a jihar Borno sun kafa rundunar hadin gwiwa don su tsare kauyukansu; lokaci-lokaci rundunar nan (mai sunan ‘yan kato da gora ko Civilian JTF) sun yi hadin gwiwa da JTF.

Masu duba al’amarin sun ce dabarun sojoji banza ne. Sun kasa tsare jama’a a yankunan arewa maso gabbas, sai dai sun sa mutane su juya wa gwamnatin tarayya baya, har ma goyon baya wa Boko Haram ya karu. Su Hukumar Harkokin Waje na U.S., kungiyoyin Human Rights Watch da Amnesty International, da kuma gwanaye ga harkokin Najeriya sun bayyana cewa aikace-aikacen rundunar tsaro sukan jawo yawan mutuwa. Ana cewa rundunar tsaro su yi laifin karfi, su kashe mutane a boye, su zalunci fursunan yaki, su yi kamu ba bisa doka, su kuma yi horon jama’a. Shirin Nigerian Security Tracker ya bayyana cewa jami’an tsaro sun yi laifin kashe wasu mutane 5,000 daga Mayu 2011 zuwa Disamba 2014. Jami’an Najeriya suna musanta zargin, gwamnatin tarayya kuma bai kama ko hukunta ko soja daya ba saboda azaba nan.

Rashawa ma ta wuyata yaki da Boko Haram. Duk da kasafin kudin soja a Najeriya da ya kai \$5.8 biliyan, su Hukumar Harkokin Waje da na Tsaro na U.S. sun bayyana cewa ana diban kudi, kuma karfin gwiwa na rundunar JTF ya rage sosai. Horon sojoji da kayansu ba su da kyau, ana kuma cewa lokaci-lokaci sojoji sun yi ta kansu daga wurin don kada su yi fito-na-fito da ‘yan Boko Haram da suka fi su makamai da horo. An hukunta wasu hafsosin soja a lokacin rahoton nan saboda sun kasa yaka Boko Haram. Sojojin Najeriya sun ci nasara ga wasu ayyuka a lokacin rahoton nan. Wajen lokacin Kirsimati, rundunan tsaro sun kiyaye mutanen Kirista ta hanyar karin yin sintiri wajen coci-coci, yin dabarun leka daga helikafta, da kuma hanin mota a jihohin Borno da Yobe. Bayan karshen lokacin rahoton nan, a Fabrairu 2015, Kungiyar Hadin kan Afrika ta amince wa rundunar dakarun hadin gwiwa na wasu kasasshe (wato Multi-National Joint Task Force ko MNJTF), an kira ga sojoji 8,700 daga kasasshen Benin, Kamaru, Cadi, Nijar da Najeriya, wanda ya ci sake kama kauyuka da yawa. Amma duk da haka, Boko Haram tana ci gaba da kawo hare-haren bom na kunar-bakin-wake kusa kowace rana a duk fadin yankin arewa, ga alama kuma kungiyar tana koma dabarun yakin tawaye a birane, wato irin yaki da sukan fi so a shekaru 2012 da 2013.

Su Hukumar Harkokin Waje da gwanaye ga harkokin Najeriya sun kuma soka gwamnatin Najeriya saboda ya kasa aiwatar da cikakken shiri ga yaki da ‘yan tawaye, wanda ya hada har da shirye-shiryen yaki da tsaurin ra’ayi tare da dabarun raya kasa da na ci-gaban zaman jama’a. A Mayu da Satumba 2014, mai ba shugaban Najeriya shawara kan tsaro Kanar Sambo Dasuki mai ritaya ya yi kira da “hanya mai tausayi” don a shawo kan matsalar Boko Haram, wadda za ta hada har da shirye-shiryen raya kasa da na yaki da tsaurin ra’ayi a yankin arewa maso gabbas. A shekara 2014, gwamnatin Najeriya ya ba da sanarwa game da dabarun raya kasa, taimakon gaggawa, maimaitawa, da na farfado da kasa a yankin, tare da shirin tsare makarantu. Amma har yanzu gwamnatin Najeriya ba ya nuna dokin aiwatar da dabaru irin nan kaman sashin fadin yaki da Boko Haram. Babu alamu cewa ana aiwatar da dabarun raya kasa ko na maimaitawa da farfado da kasa. Ba a zartar da kome ba sai dai shirin tsare makarantu da taimakon gaggawa ga ‘yan gudun hijira cikin kasa. Bayan haka, Hukumar Harkokin Waje ta bayyana cewa gwamnatin tarayya Najeriya ba ya goyi bayan dabarun da jihohin arewa suke shawarta ga karatu da kuma samar da aikin yi.

Rikicin Addini: Tun 1999, rikici tsakanin Kirista da Musulmi a Najeriya, musamman a jihohin yankin Middle Belt, ya zama sanadin mutuwar mutanen fiye da 18,000, kawar da darurukan dubban mutane, kuma halakar dubban coci-coci, masallacai, kantuna, gidaje da wasu gine-gine. Ba safai a hukunta ‘yan aikata laifin rikicin addini ba. Kusan babu sanadiyyar laifin rikici, akan jawo hare-haren ramuwa. Kungiyar Human Rights Watch ta kiyasta an kashe Musulmi da Kirista 2,000 zuwa 3,000 a yankin Middle Belt daga Janairu 2010 zuwa Disamba 2013 yayin da ake yi hare-harn ramuwa a al’ummomin juna.

Rikicin karkara mai sake aukuwa tsakanin su manoma rinjayen Kirista da su makiyayi rinjayen Musulmi ya ci gaba a shekara 2014, ga hare-haren a jihohin Bauchi, Benue, Kaduna, Plateau da kuma Tabara inda ake kashe darurukan mutane, ake yi wa dubban mutane gudun hijira, ake

kuma halaka coci-coci da yawa. Jayayya kan gonaki ya iya jawo rikicin, amma addini shi ne babban abin da ya tayar da hare-haren a jihohin Kaduna da Plateau inda ake samu ballewar ra'ayin addini. A kudun jihar Kaduna na musamman ana samu tsananin rikicin addini tun zaben Afrilu 2011. A lokacin karo mafi kisa na rikicin Musulmi-Kirista a kasa cikin lokacin rahoton nan, an kashe mutane 147 an kuma rushe gidaje 285 da coci-coci uku, wai Musulmin Filani sun kai hare-hare a Maris a kauyuka Kirista cikin Kaura LGA a jihar Kaduna. Ba a sami labarin kamu ko hukuntar da 'yan harin ba.

Kamar a lokutan rahoto masu wuce, amsar gwamnatin tarayya na Najeriya da kuma shi ma na jihohi ba ta da amfani sosai, ko ma in akwai. Idan aka aikatar da amsa, yawanci aka yi lattin aiki soja a tsayar da tashin hankali, aiwatar da dokar-hana-fitar dare da rana, da kuma jerin taro da na yarjejeniyar zaman lafiya. Daga 31 Maris 2014 nan gaba, sojan Najeriya ya aiwatar da babban dabara na cikin kasa a jihohin Benue, Nasarawa da kuma Plateau don a tsayar da rikicin karkara.

Matsalolin Doka a Jihohin Arewa: A jihohin Najeriya ta arewa guda 12 na mafi yawan Musulmi ana sa ra'ayinsu dokar Shari'a a cikin tsarin ka'idodi. Gwamnati a jihohin Bauchi, Zamfara, Niger, Kaduna, Jigawa, Gombe da kuma Kano ya goyi bayan hukumar hisbah, wato 'yan sandan addini, ya ba ta kudi, don a zartar da wannan ra'ayin dokar Shari'a.

A Janairu 2014, a kotuna Shari'a biyu a jihar Bauchi an kai mutane 12 gaban shari'a wadanda ake zarge su su karya dokokin kasa da na Shari'a da suke haramta harkokin luwadi. 'Yan zanga-zanga masu fushi sun jefi wadanda ake kara da duwatsu bayan an yi wani sauraron kara, suna nema hukuncin kisa da gaggawa, saboda haka an ci gaba da sauraron kara a asirce. A Maris, an sami hudunsu da laifi, an yanke musu hukuncin yin bulala 15 ne, an kuma ci su tara \$125; ga bakwansu an sake su a asirce don beli. An yi wa wani Kirista ma wanda ake tuhuma shari'a a kotun yau da kullum, daga baya an sake shi a asirce. Bayan haka a Janairu, ga kara dabam, an sami wani mutum da laifin harkokin luwadi, an yanke masa hukuncin yin bulala a fili, an kuma ci shi tara \$5,000.

Shugabannin Kirista da ke zauna cikin jihohin arewa suna bayyana cewa gwamnatocin jihohin nan sukan tsargi Kirista wato ba su yarda da takardar gini ko gyaran coci-coci, shigowar karatu, wakilci a cikin hukumomin gwamnati, da kuma samun aikin yi.

Matsalolin Doka a Jihohin Kudu: A shekara 2014, ana jin karin labarin tsargin Musulmi a jihohin kudu. An kama darurukan Musulmi na arewa a duk fadin Najeriya ta kudu a 2014 saboda an zarge su membobin Boko Haram; daga baya an saka yawancinsu. Bayan haka ya kama tilas cewa Musulmi na arewa a cikin yankin kudu maso gabbas su yi rajista a hukumar LGA. Kotun koli na Lagos ya yarda da hanin sanya hijab a duk makarantun jihar Ogun.

Manufa ta U.S.

Najeriya babban abokin tattalin arziki da tsaro na U.S. ke nan a cikin Afirka kudu da hamadar Sahara. Manyan jami'an na gwamnatin Obama sukan zuwa kasar a kai a kai, hada har ziyarce-

ziyarcen da Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje Hillary Clinton da John Kerry da kuma wasu jami'an hukumar suka yi. Amirka abokin ciniki mafi babba na Najeriya ke nan. Najeriya masami mafi babba na biyu a cikin Afirka ke nan na taimakon kasashen waje daga Amirka. Amirka ma mabayar da gudummawa mafi babban wajen Najeriya; ga shekarar kasafin kudi 2016 ita Hukumar Harkokin Waje tana neman \$607,498,000 ga shirye-shiryen da za su goyi bayan mulkin dimokuradiyya, kyautata hukumomin tsaro, dabaru tayar da ta'addanci, bunkasa tattalin arziki da noma, da kuma shirin karatu da kiwon lafiya. An yi nunin amfanin Najeriya ga manufar waje na U.S. ta hanyar kafa Kamashon Hadin Gwiwa na U.S.-Najeriya a shekara 2010.

Duk da dangantakar Najeriya-U.S. mai karfi, ta tabarbare a 2014 saboda gardama ga yaya za'a tsayar da tawayen Boko Haram. Amirka tana ta tsananta gwamnatin Najeriya ta zarce hanyar soja ita kawai ta tunkarar matsalolin illar tattalin arziki da siyasa a cikin yankin arewa. Bayan haka, cikin taron jakadanci a kebe da kuma a idon jama'a, manyan jami'an U.S. sukan gargada cewa mantsanancin rashin imani na rundunan tsaro na Najeriya akan 'yan Boko Haram ba zai dauku ba. Jami'an gwamnatin Najeriya ma suna cewa gwamnatin U.S. ya kasa samar masa isasshen goyon bayan soja, ya tsayar da shirin U.S. na horon hafsa soja a Nuwamba 2014 bayan Amirka ya tsayar da sayar wa kasar helikafta saboda damuwa ga zaluncin hakkin dan Adam.

Duk da gardandamin nan, gwamnatin U.S. yana da babban shirin taimakon soja mai tsayar da ta'addanci a Najeriya don a kayar da Boko Haram. A Nuwamba 2013, Amirka ya ce da kungiyar Boko Haram fannin Kungiyar Ta'addanci ta Waje (wato Foreign Terrorist Organization ko FTO). A Yuni 2012, ya ce da shugabannin Boko Haram (Abubakar Shekau, Abubakar Adam Kamar, da Khalid el Barnawi) 'yan ta'adda, a Yuni 2013 ma ya taya labarin da ya bi kamunsu ladan \$7 miliyan. Ya kuma goyi bayan takunkumin Kwamnatin Sulhu na MDD akan Boko Haram don a hana sayar makamai, a kama kadara, a kuma kayyade tafiya. A Mayu 2014, bayan sacen 'yan mata a Chibok, Shugaban Barack Obama ya turo wata kungiya Abuja, wadda ta kunshi gwanayen agaji, ma'aikatan soja na U.S., masu ban shawarar harkokin dan sanda, masu bincike, da kuma gwanayen tattaunawa, harkokin sadarwa, tsaron jama'a, da na taron labari, don su ba jami'an Najeriya shawara su kuma taimaka a sa sataccen 'yan mata su dawo. Hukumomin Harkokin Waje da Tsaro suna sanya kudin \$40 miliyan a cikin asusun Global Security Contingency Fund don kasashen Kamaru, Cadi, Nijar da Najeriya su sami horo da kayan soja su zartar da dabara ta haya iyaka don a tsayar da Boko Haram. Najeriya ta sami wasu shawarwarin tsaro da taimako ta hanyar shigowar wasu tarayya, dabaru da shirye-shirye. Amma, saboda ka'idodin dokar Leahy Amendment, ana iyakance samar rundunar JTF na Najeriya taimakon tsaro saboda damuwa ga labarin cewa sojojin Najeriya suna yin babban keta hakkin dan Adam. Daga karshe, Hukumar Harkokin Waje da kuma Hukumar Kasashen Masu Tasowa ta Amirka (wato USAID) suna goyi bayan shirye-shiryen sadarwa kan yaki da tsaurin ra'ayi a cikin Najeriya arewa maso gabbas.

Gaba dayan 2014 da farin 2015, gwamnatin U.S. ya goyi bayan kwazo a sa zaben 2015 (na shugaban kasa, na 'yan majalisar, da na gwamnoni) ya ke da gaskiya da adalci da hankali da kuma rashin rikici. A Fabrairu 2015, Sakataren Hukumar Harkokin Waje John Kerry ya yi

zaman taro da Shugaban Jonathan da babban dan takarar hamayya na shugaban kasa Janal Buhari a Abuja, ya yi kashedi cewa gwamnati U.S. zai ki samar wa kowane mutum da ya zuga rikicin zabe biza mai shigowa. Gwamnatin U.S. ya samar wa INEC taimakon tsari da fasaha; saka kudin shirye-shirye na ragewar ricikin zabe, bunkasa tsarin jam'iyyar siyasa, da koyarwar 'yan kasa; goyi bayan kungiyoyi masu lura zabe na cikin gida kuma daga waje; tsananta 'yan yada labari su kaurace yin rahoton zabe mai ba da mamaki, kuma nema jam'iyyu da 'yan takara su watsar da rikicin zabe.

Duk da matsalolin rikicin addini, ba wanda ya tunkarar sha'anonin rikicin addinin mai sake auku da yanayin rashin doka a cikin kungiyoyin aiki na Kamasho Hadin Gwiwa. Amma Hukumar Harkokin Waje da hukumar USAID sun kaddamar da shirye-shirye kan ragewar husuma da kyautata huldodin addinai kamar kamashon USCIRF ya shawarta. Hukumar Harkokin Waje tana bayar da kudin dabarun gina tsari don kungiyar sulhu Interfaith Mediation Center (IMC) a Kaduna ta tunkarar rikicin kabila da addini a duk fadin kasa. Shirin TOLERANCE (girmamawa) na hukumar USAID tana hada gwiwa da IMC don a samar da ragewar husuma da taimakon gudanar harkoki cikin jihohin arewa da na Middle Belt a Najeriya. Bayan haka, Ofishin 'Yancin Addini na Duniya (Office of International Religious Freedom) na Hukumar Harkokin Waje yana bayar wa kungiyar NGO Search for Common Ground kudi don ta aiwatar da shirye-shiryen sulhu tsakanin addinai a yankin Middle Belt, ita ma Hukumar Dimokuradiyya, Hakkin Dan Adam da Kodago (Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor) tana goyi bayan wani shirin ilimi da tattaunawa tsakanin addinai na kungiyar Open Society Foundation.

Shawarwari

Najeriya tana iya kyautata halayen 'yancin addini ta hanyar mafi yin fito-na-fito da matsalar Boko Haram da rikicin addini, ba za ta samu ganin hakkin dan Adam, ci-gaba mai dorewa, tsaro, zaman lafiya ko arzikin kasa sai dai ta yi haka. Bayan haka, kamashon USCIRF yana damuwa cewa magana mai yin tsamari da shugabannin siyasa da addini su yi ta iya jawo tsananin rikici da halin mai tsaurin ra'ayi ga addini a Najeriya. Saboda haka, USCIRF ya shawarta cewa gwamnatin U.S. ya saka kan Najeriya bayanin CPC. Bayan saka kan Najeriya bayanin haka, kamashon USCIRF ya shawarta cewa gwamnatin U.S. ya yi:

- Neman shigo yarjejeniya da gwamnatin Najeriya, kaman a bayyana cikin sashin 405(c) na ka'idar IRFA, kuma yin shirin samar da taimakon kudi da fasaha don gwamnatin Najeriya ya yarda ya aiwatar da gyare-gyare ga manufa da su jawo ketaren 'yancin addini, hada har su na kasa, amma ba su kawai:
 - yin bincike da yanke hukunci masu kwazo ga masu yin rikicin addini da ta'addanci a da da kuma nan gaba;
 - yin dabaru masu inganci na sanarwa da na hana husuma a gari, jiha da kuma kasa ta hanyar sharuda masu amfani;

- samun iyawa a dirka da sauri rundunan dan sanda da soja don su hana ko yin daga kan rikicin addini cikin birane a duk fadin kasa duk inda aka samu tarihin rikicin addini; da kuma
- dauki mataki a kyautata rundunan dan sanda da soja ga iyawarsu na daga kan ta'addanci, bincike, kiyayen jama'a, sarrafa taron mutane, da kuma hana rikici ta hanyar yin wa rundunan soja da tsaro cikakkiyar koyarwa ga ka'idodin hakkin dan Adam tare da amsoshin marasa lahani ga sarrafa taron mutane da kuma kwantar da tashin hankali;
- Yin zaman taro na rundunan aiki na Kamashon Hadin Gwiwa na U.S.-Najeriya game da mulkin nagari da tsaro don a tunkarar matsalolin rikicin addini mai sake aukuwa da kasawar hukunta masu yin rikicin;
- Kafa hanin samun biza ga mutane da suka zuga rikicin addini;
- Karfafa wa gwamnatin Najeriya ya kafa wani Hukumar Harkokin Arewa ya samar mata taimakon fasaha don a tunkarar matsalolin rashin daidai cin arziki a yankin arewa wadanda suke jawo ci-gaban Boko Haram;
- Samar wa gwamnatin Najeriya shawarwari akan aiwatar da shirye-shiryen juyin tsaurin ra'ayi da na sulhantar jama'a ga yara da mata da Boko Haram ta bautar da su;
- Karfafa da goyi baya ta hanyar koyarwa kwazon da gwamnatin Najeriya ya yi don ya samar karin ma'aikatan tsaro wadanda za su iya kiyaye su Kirista marasa yawa da 'yan coci da kuma shugabannin Musulmi da suka yi tir da Boko Haram su kuma yi aikacin tayar da tawayen;
- Bunkasa hadin gwiwa da shugabannin addini da dattawa a yankunan Middle Belt da arewa game da hakkin dan Adam na kowa, tare da 'yancin addini ko imani;
- Tabbatar cewa kwazon karatu mai kudin U.S. a Najeriya ta arewa don a kara shigowar makaranta da gyara koyarwar makarantun Islamiyya ya hada har darusa akan ciyar da 'yancin addini ko imani, girmamawa da hakkin dan Adam gaba;
- Ci gaba da goyi bayan kungiyoyin jama'a da na ibada a wurin kasa, yanki, jiha da gari wadanda suke da gwaninta da karfin zuciyar ga musayar da ra'ayi a cikin da tsakanin jama'un addini, ga ilmin addini, ga ma sulhu da hanin husuma; da kuma

- Goyi bayan dabaru da kungayoyi, musamman a wurare da rikicin addini ya auku, wadanda suke bincike, bayyana, da kuma kayar da maganar addini mai yin tsokana da ya zuga rikici, muddin ya bi hanyar hakkin ‘yancin fadar ra’ayi.