



DigitalGlobe Natural Color Imagery, March 17, 2015, 11.5200°, 13.7100°

Imagery from 17 March 2015 shows changes in patterns and textures near trees east of Bama indicating possible civilians gathered.

15-year-old Mustapha Saleh (not real name) told Amnesty International he was one of the civilians hiding under the trees. He told Amnesty International how Boko Haram fighters came on 14 March in the morning and told all civilians who remained in the town to leave. They went house to house to loot and had brought fuel to burn all buildings. Mustapha fled with hundreds of civilians and eventually made it to Maiduguri.¹⁴⁰

MADAGALI: HUNDREDS OF MEN EXECUTED FOR NOT JOINING BOKO HARAM

Boko Haram fighters went to Madagali town, Adamawa state, on 14 December 2014 early in the morning and told all the men and boys to assemble at the UBE Central Primary School compound. There, they called on the men to join in the fight. Those who refused were seated on one side. Two Boko Haram fighters then killed those who refused or hesitated to join them, slitting their throats, one by one.

Amnesty International has collected three eyewitness testimonies from young men who witnessed the attack and managed to escape this execution. Two witnesses described how the men were simply waiting for their turn, saying that even though their instincts told them to run, they didn't have the courage to move so they stayed.

¹⁴⁰ Amnesty International interviews, March 2015.

Ahmed Saleh (not real name), a 20-year-old student, told Amnesty International that the Boko Haram gunmen came to collect men during morning prayers in the mosque. "They said those who refused [to convert] will be killed according to the will of Allah", Ahmed said.

Ahmed went with more than other 20 men to the school. "As soon as I entered, I saw the two groups of people they were differentiating.... I saw they were already killing people. Some were seated on the floor with their hands tied. They were slaughtering them with knives. Two men were doing the killing... I couldn't count how many they had already killed... We all sat on the ground and waited our turn. I started feeling sick. Some peed on themselves. One Boko Haram fighter said we are not real Muslims because we have refused to join the fight. He said they'll kill all of us." Ahmed said he saw two piles of bodies and **estimated hundreds were killed at the school compound**. After one hour, the commander instructed the gunmen to take some of the men into trucks, to the riverside. Ahmed and dozens of other men used that opportunity to run away and escape.¹⁴¹

Alhaji Batare (not real name), an 18-year-old farmer, also refused to join Boko Haram and was selected for execution. He said: "Before they got to my group, they killed 27 people in front of me. I was counting every one of them because I wanted to know when my turn would come." Alhaji also said he saw two piles of bodies.

Alhaji was taken to the riverside with more than 50 others. He said there were bodies already at the waterside when they arrived. "I was pushed out of the van and thrown forward to be slaughtered. Then the guy said his knife was not cutting any more. It was dull. So he threw me and some other men onto the heap of dead bodies. I closed my eyes. He took his gun and opened fire at us. One man fell on me. One bullet hit me on my right shoulder. There was blood all over me." The Boko Haram fighters shot all the remaining men and left. Alhaji escaped to the mountains and found his way to a refugee camp in Cameroon.¹⁴²

Amnesty International has not been able to verify how many people the Boko Haram fighters killed in Madagali, or what happened afterwards.

At that time of the attack, there was no military presence in Madagali LGA.

BAGA AND DORON BAGA: HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS KILLED, MORE THAN 3,700 BUILDINGS DESTROYED

On 3 January 2015 at around 6 am, Boko Haram fighters attacked the headquarters of the Multinational Joint Task Force (Multinational JTF)¹⁴³ in Mile 4 (a village west of Baga). They then continued to Baga and Doron Baga (all Kukawa LGA, by Lake Chad). Eyewitnesses and local officials told Amnesty International that thousands of civilians fled the violence across the border to Chad and to other parts of Nigeria. Amnesty International gathered 22 testimonies including nine eyewitnesses, five local officials, and two military sources. Eyewitnesses to the attack, including people who hid in the towns and escaped later, said that hundreds of people were killed. All eyewitnesses told Amnesty International that Boko Haram arrived with armoured tanks and RPGs and that they indiscriminately shot and killed hundreds of people.

¹⁴¹ Amnesty International interview, February 2015.

¹⁴² Amnesty International interview, February 2015.

¹⁴³ The MJTF, with troops from Chad, Niger and Nigeria, was set up in 1998 to deal with cross-border banditry; in April 2012 its mandate was expanded to include "the fight against Boko Haram Terrorism (BHT) in the Lake Chad Region." At the time of the attack, Chad and Niger had withdrawn their troops and the Multinational JTF had some 1,200 troops and reported to the Chief of Defence Staff.