Table 11.1 Cont.

| S/N | Date               | Locations                        | Casualties   | Remarks  |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 8   | 21 October<br>2012 | Maiduguri                        | 15 youths<br>allegedly<br>killed by JTF  | Embattled Senator Zana<br>accused the JTF of executing<br>15 boys playing football in<br>Maiduguri.        |
| 9   | 17 April<br>2013   | Bama, Borno<br>State             | 35 men killed<br>by JTF  | The 35 persons were suspected to be members of Boko Haram.   |
| 10  | March 2014         | Giwa Barrack,<br>Borno state     | 640 recaptured<br>detainees<br>were killed   | UN Human Rights Council frowns at the extra-judicial killing of these detainees.                           |
| 11  | 17 January<br>2017 | Rann IDP<br>Camp,<br>Borno state | More than 200<br>IDPs were<br>killed   | The Nigerian air forced claimed that the bombing of the IDP camp was a mistake.                            |
| 12  | 1 March<br>2018    | Bama LGA                         | 28 men were<br>allegedly<br>killed by<br>the military<br>while<br>undergoing<br>screening in<br>Bama LGA | The corpses of these 28 men were brought to the mortuary: their bodies showing evidence of gunshot wounds. |

other sophisticated military hardware (McGregor 2015). However, the US was reluctant to sell the weapons to Nigeria. The human rights argument appeared to provide the US with a credible excuse to implement the Leahy law to deny Nigeria access to the military assets. The over-reliance on external sources for military equipment exposed the ineptitude of the Nigerian government. This partly explains why the Boko Haram crisis festers. The refusal of the US compelled the Jonathan administration to engage in clandestine move to purchase the weapons from the underground market in South Africa. The deal collapsed as the funds for the purchase were seized by South African authorities, who described the botched deal as illegal (Ibekwe 2014).

## Policy somersault? The Leahy law and the politics of implementation

Over the years, human rights protection, especially at a rhetorical level, has been the arrowhead of American foreign policy and its diplomats have often claimed to be guided by concern for the concept when engaging in external relations. In 1977, for instance, President Jimmy Carter while addressing UN Representative said that human rights remained the corner stone of his foreign policy (Carter 1977). However, scholars like Chomsky (1978) have been critical of the US human rights agenda especially in the context of its double standards regarding implementation. There is a gap between rhetoric and