

NRSP MAPPING CONFLICT PREVENTION ACTORS AND INITIATIVES IN SELECTED STATES
Report for Borno and Yobe States

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Summary of conclusions

The mapping of conflict prevention architecture and peace building initiatives in the northeast reveals that conflicts are driven by bad governance and that results into the disconnect between governments and the governed, which also breeds injustice in society. This has dovetailed into unpopular governmental policies, high handedness of the security agencies within the background of youth poverty, illiteracy and unemployment, political violence and the militarisation of the youth in the communities. The recency of the upsurge and activities of militant Islamist movement within the zone is a reflection of this failure of governance, deteriorating institutions and values in the society.

Background

The background to the violence needs to be understood. Both states experience widespread poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. This has been exacerbated by desertification in the north and migration to the towns, particularly Maiduguri, which is also a famous historical centre for Islamic religious instruction. Maiduguri draws in thousands of religious students from across the north every year including almajirai who follow Malams but rely on charitable donations for their survival. The population of Maiduguri has therefore increased exponentially over time but new and temporary residents cannot be accommodated in Maiduguri centre. Unplanned settlements have therefore grown up around the town, many with no infrastructure or services. These house thousands of vulnerable families with little means of making a living. Young men in particular are vulnerable to being exploited, both by political interests and radical ideologues.

The following short term and long term recommendation are possible response that the NSRP can support towards achieving its defined outputs in the Northeast.

Summary of recommendations

(a) Short term Measures:

- (i) In Borno State, there is the need to begin a programme of civic-engagement through advocacy, sensitisation and re-orientation to increase trust between the security agencies and the wider public in order to attain the goals of peace and security through law and order (NSRP Output 1).
- (ii) In Yobe, there is the need to take action to stem the ill-feeling that is now building up between the two dominant religious appeals in the state, which is Islam and Christianity. There is a need for dialogue between Muslim and Christian Leadership in Yobe to discuss and deliberate common problems (NSRP Output 1 & 2).
- (iii) The First Lady of Borno state, the wife of the executive governor is proposing to host an all-inclusive peace conference of stakeholders in the state sometime in February or March this 2012. The NSRP could explore further possibilities of partnering and shaping the outcome of this conference to impact on the NSRP output 1 and 2;
- (iv) There is a need for inter faith seminar for youths of Borno and Yobe states separately or jointly, as well as Intra and Inter faith Dialogue for Religious and Traditional Leaders, which could also draw membership of community leaders and Ulama, to discuss the prevailing security situations and the necessary steps to resolve the current crisis and mitigate future occurrences. (NSRP Output 1 & 2).

(b) Long Term Measures:

- (i) Advocacy, sensitisation and mobilisation of the public on the culture of peace, conflict resolution and peace building through peaceful coexistence, which would include voter

- education and awareness, re-orientation for legislators and politicians; mass and adult education and literacy; (JNI, CAN, SAME, FOMWAN etc.) (NSRP Output 1 & 2).
- (ii) Capacity building for CSOs/NGOs and security agencies on illicit drugs control, drugs abuse, illegal weapons flow and smuggling, political thuggery and political violence. (This may include all security agencies, The Association of Private Security Operatives and practitioners, FOMWAN, NCWS, NBA, The Peace and Reconciliation Initiatives, Centre for Peace and Development studies, University of Maiduguri, Impact for Change, BAOBAB, etc. (NSRP Output 2 & 3).
 - (iii) Advocacy and sensitisation of the public on the negative socio-economic and political consequences and dangers of illicit drugs abuse, drugs trafficking, possession and trafficking in illegal weapons and smugglings, political thuggery and political violence as well as arming and manipulation of the unemployed illiterate youths for violence and religious extremism in society (Kalare, Sara-suka, Yan-daba and ECOMOG youth groups), (NSRP Output 2).
 - (iv) Capacity Building programme for women at the local government level as volunteers for peace and conflict resolutions in their various communities (NSRP Output 3).

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The study was conducted basically through two broad means: first by focus group discussions with security operatives and by interactive sessions with stakeholders of non-violent paths and peace building initiatives in Maiduguri and Damaturu, as well as Key informants interview. Letters of invitation for the interactive sessions were sent out through a facilitator for the specified dates in Maiduguri and Damaturu. The focus group discussion with the operatives of security agencies and a retired security operative took place on the 17th December, 2011, followed by the interactive sessions with state and non-state actors, that were held on the 19th and 20th December 2011 at the Desert view hotel, Maiduguri, Borno state; and the interactive session for Yobe state, took place on the 22nd December, 2011, at the BUGON-Desert View Hotel, Damaturu.

The participants to the focus group discussion and interactive sessions were mostly State and Non-state actors such as Operatives representing their Security agencies, Commissioners and/or Permanent Secretaries, Directors of ministries, Traditional leaders or their representatives, representatives of the Ulamas, Imams, Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN Women and youth wing also represented); Professional Bodies, Labour Unions, Civil Society organisations, representatives of non-indigene associations, etc. The focus group discussion was targeted mainly at the security operatives, which had five participants present out of the eight invited, while the interactive sessions in Borno had full representations of the twenty participants invited for the two days in Maiduguri with even an outflow on day two, and the Yobe session had twenty five participants present, with each group adequately represented for the sessions. (See annex-1 for the list of participants and contacts attached).

2. (a) Mapping Challenges

It was a task getting the representative of the various non-state actors together to discuss issues of conflict prevention architecture and peace initiatives in the northeast in view of the existing security challenges within the zone, where discussions of this nature rarely takes place. This fact was very much obvious in Yobe interactive session in that there was never a time where people were invited to sit and dialogue over these and many more issues of violent conflicts prevention, mitigation, management and/or peace initiatives. Another major challenge is the fact that most people do not appear to be comfortable sitting at the same venue or want to be identified with or seen with the security operatives at a venue or event where the securities would be present because they were often the subjects of attacks by the militant Islamist movement within the zone. As such we had to devise a separate meeting distinct for security operatives as a focus group in order to allay the fears of participants.

Much more challenging for the northeast team, we were venturing into an area where such an event has hardly ever taken place or rarely ever takes place in the zone especially in terms of having a cross cutting representations of people in such a wider platform to discuss the nature, character, causes, dimensions and consequences of violent conflict in the zone. As such, in a situation where no one is talking, it becomes a major challenge getting to bring these different people with varied background, perceptions to the situation and experiences together to discuss issues that otherwise many or most people regarded as a no-go area and rarely discussed it in the open. Lastly, in view of prevailing security situations and the attendant mistrust of each other for the same security reasons, as well as against the security operatives, we had to avoid discussing very specific and exact events in other to avoid suspicion and mistrust pervasive within the community, in terms of who belongs to what membership of what group or the other, and most importantly to allow people to freely and openly discuss issues since we are not targeting specifics. We were very successful at this decision and the manner we controlled the situation successfully especially in Damaturu before the spate of Bomb explosions disrupted the third quarter of our proceedings which had dragged longer than the others in Maiduguri.

The interactive sessions were very useful in revealing the need for extensive dialogue between ethnic groups in the state, inter and intra faith dialogue, and those of pastoralist and farmers dispute settlement mechanisms. The absence and ineffectiveness of these dialogue platforms at various levels of government and in various communities, in spite of the existence of governmental policies, frameworks, agencies and committees was underscored by the nature of extensive and intense deliberations and discussions of the issues that took place during the interactive sessions especially in Damaturu. The Maiduguri sessions were freer, free flow and less controversial than the Damaturu single session. The group discussion and interactive sessions were guided and directed by a programme of activities or agenda which was similar all through for the other events (see annex-2 as attached).

Similarly, it exposes the need for greater inter-agency cooperation and relationship for information gathering and sharing, uniform approach and strategy for conflict prevention architecture, management and resolution. Its apparent from the focus group that the Joint Task force (JTF) has a one-knock approach to solving immediate conflict and law and order problems but lacks the capacity to look into the remote or root causes of conflict or nip causes in the bud before they erupt. (See annex 3, 4, 5, & 6 for the specific interactive sessions that occurred on the 17th, 19th, 20th and 22nd December, 2011).

3. GRIEVANCES THAT DRIVE VIOLENT CONFLICT

In the recent past, Borno in particular, and even the rural state Yobe, were the most peaceful states ever in the country. They were often referred to as the "Home of Peace'. Who or what was maintaining the peace then and how? The northeast at a point was the home of peace; however the responses below were captured from respondents who were reacting to immediate events as they were occurring during the period of this mapping study. If the study was conducted some months earlier, it would have been a different situation as such the responses would also have been otherwise.

Accordingly, the perceptions of respondents at both the focus group and interactive session reveals the fact that when respondents begin to interpret events through the lens of religion, the tendency is for all other factors to be interpreted along religious factors. As such when respondents speak, they tend to muddle the issues up with the lens through which they perceive such events.

The perceptions on factors and issues of conflict prevention architecture and peace building initiatives captured below are the exact views and opinion of respondents presented during the focus group discussions and interactive sessions with stakeholders. They do not represent the views of the consultants on such events or issues as captured below. It is also

important to stress that the issues were not ranked according to importance, because doing so would consume time and limit the coverage for other issues, as well as given the limitation of time and funding to the mapping study.

(a). The focus group interaction with the security operatives.

The focus group discussion with the security operatives in Borno captured the following as drivers of conflict in the northeast: (i) Extreme religious ideology and fundamentalism; (ii) Poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment; (iii) High handedness of security operatives; (iv) Intense and high proliferation of illegal arms, illegal arms importation and smuggling; (v) Intense smuggling in Borno due to the border proximity to Chad, Niger, & Cameroun; (vi) Intense illicit drug smuggling, peddling and abuse; (vii) Political manipulations of the youths for violence (especially the group called “ECOMOG”), Youth Violence (for politics); (viii) Indiscipline leading to Political, Ethnic, Religious and Sectarian intolerance amongst people;

(b). The Interactive sessions in Borno and Yobe.

The interactive sessions of participants from state (government officials) and non-state actors Identified the drivers of violent conflicts as: (i) Ignorance and limited religious knowledge; Rumour mongering; (ii) Disconnect between government and the governed, (iii) Bad Governance; (iv) Injustice in Society; (v) Insensitivity of authorities to societal plights of the People; (vi) Emergence of illegal settlements at the fringes of the metropolitan centre of Maiduguri; (vii) Negative Journalism; (viii) Nepotism, Corruption; (ix) Inequitable allocation of societal resources; (x) Electoral malpractices; (xi) Foreign Instigation and influences; (xii) Political Power struggles and Political thuggery; (xiii) Institutional Failures; (xiv) Negligence of Social responsibilities by community leaders; (xv) Disconnect between and amongst religious leaders leading to rivalries; (xvi) Mismanagement of violent situation by security agencies; (xvii) Inefficient security system; (xviii) Unpopular governmental policies; (xix) Incisive political statements; (xx) Lack of enforcement and sanction against perpetrators of Violence; (xxi) Lack of demarcated grazing lands, cattle routes & Sources of water for the cattle; (xxii) Poor legislation for peace;

(c). A Specific perception of mostly Women emphasises the following:

(i) Abandoned and Street Children; (ii) Breakdown/collapse of family values; (iii) Negative Influences of Movies and the Media.

4. EVENTS THAT TRIGGER VIOLENT CONFLICT (OR COULD DO)

The trigger events of violent conflicts as depicted here by the perceptions of the security respondents and those of the interactive sessions are as follows:

- (i) Forceful implementation and enforcement of anti-people and unpopular government policies, e.g. use of crash helmets; (ii) Excessive security agents responses & Extra Judicial Killings; (iii) Massive arrest & imprisonment without trials; (iv) Bomb blasts in the state; (v) Inflammatory preaching; (vi) Negative media programming and reports; (vii) Misperceptions, misinformation, communication gaps and rumour mongering; (viii) Political & religious inciting speeches/statements as well as violent provocation & disagreements; (ix) Injustices and government complacency; (x) Disproportionate use of force by security agencies as responses;

5. Who is keeping the peace now – and how?

In view of the existing framework and non-violent architecture by individuals, groups, organisations and security agencies, it is safe to conclude that the strategies to peaceful co-existence and non-violent initiatives are not achieving the desired results and objectives, they are rather cosmetic and ineffective.

6. GENERAL COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS FOLLOWING MEETINGS WITH SECURITY OPERATIVES

General Comments & Observations:

- There is the need for re-orientation of security agencies in Nigeria and especially the Borno axis. Very often, the security agencies/outfits often over react to the situations in its arrest, detention and interrogations of citizens. Hence the security operatives need a civil-engagement re-orientation on public-security engagements.
- The Security/Military Durbar Session is a session for all the officers and men of the security/army to meet and air their views and discuss issues generally and openly. It is used to sample the views of officers and other ranks on all matters pertaining to the force. Subsequently after the meetings, the Units heads meets to take further steps on the sampled opinion;
- The GAPS in all of this is that they need to bring in more stringent measures to deal with the erring officers that violate public-security engagement.
- Similarly, the issues of extremism are a major problem confronting and challenging security operatives and agencies. The Borno case is further complicated because of the guerrilla attacks and insurgencies, which is a new phenomenon that the security agencies have to contend with in Nigeria. These are Nigerian citizens taking up arms to fight the state in a guerrilla tactics. However, the military and security agencies often over react to the situations. We need also to understand the psychology of the security agencies, they are contending with the same people they are supposed to be protecting and have being attacked, maimed and killed in large numbers, as such their reactions may not be justified but a rational reaction to an unknown situation.
- The solution is the authorities of the security agencies (in-house) must as a matter of urgency take measures to sanctions erring officer, or more stringent measures to deal with erring officers and soldiers, while it should seek foreign support and assistance to pursue and fight the guerrilla war it is face with. It's also important that it take cognisance of political solutions to the phenomenon.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING GAPS IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND MEDIATION ARCHITECTURE

These recommendations are a summary of all recommendations made by all participants in both states:

- ❖ Government should identify and tackle all root causes of violent conflicts with sincerity of purpose;
- ❖ There should be an effective peace policy on the ground in Borno State;
- ❖ All perpetrators of violence must be identified and sanctioned accordingly;
- ❖ Government to establish an advisory unit to foster inter agency security and intelligence sharing relationship for national security;
- ❖ Provision of sufficient funding for logistics, security, peace and mediation;
- ❖ Tackling corruption at all levels;
- ❖ Full implementation of previous judicial panel/committee of investigation's reports on violent conflicts without sentiments and prejudices;
- ❖ Harmonisation of governmental policies at planning and implementation stages;
- ❖ Strengthening inter & intra faith, ethnic, sectarian, cultural dialogues amongst peoples and communities or groups and associations;
- ❖ Strengthening intuitional capacity of border security agencies to mitigate illicit activities at the borders;
- ❖ Capacity building for CSOs, NGOs, & CBOs for budget tracking and M&E at all levels of government to enhance good governance, transparency and accountability;
- ❖ Strengthening the capacity of private security practitioners to bridge the gap between the state and society relations in the areas of security;

- ❖ Strengthening the capacity of traditional and religious leaders towards conflict resolution, mediations, dispute settlements and peace building;
- ❖ Identification of various related peace institutions at all levels, assessing their strengths, weaknesses, and functional capacities.
- ❖ EWER – improved relationship in information sharing between civil society organisations and security agencies within the state;
- ❖ Setting up EWER team at the state level, to include traditional & religious leaders, policy makers, security agencies, etc., as well as giving them adequate training.
- ❖ Proper coordination & cooperation amongst the security agencies on information gathering and sharing,
- ❖ Peace management training for security agencies,,
- ❖ Absolute confidentiality in treatment and handling of information supplied to security agencies is required;
- ❖ Advocacy & Enlightenment campaigns to the people, government officials, religious & traditional leaders etc.;
- ❖ National re-orientation of societal values;
- ❖ Re-dedication and re-orientation of the youth CSOs to the ideals of peace building and conflict resolutions;
- ❖ Peace education & creation of peace vanguards & clubs at all levels including governments;
- ❖ Provision of mass education and literacy programmes at the grassroots for all citizens and non-formal education system;
- ❖ Ethical, moral, & spiritual education to re-emphasised for religious, traditional, political, youth, & women leaderships at all levels;
- ❖ Economic empowerment of women through IGA (income generation activities).

6. REALISTIC PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES FOR NSRP

Based on the information collected on grievances, trigger events, the past and current security architecture and ongoing programmes the following activities are recommended for NSRP:

- i. **Sensitisation and reorientation training for operatives of Security agencies** especially the JTF on Civic-Security engagement (focusing on the relationship between the Public and Security Agencies to foster confidence and trust as support base). The National Association of Private Security Practitioners are a potential partner in this venture of bridging the gap to enhance public confidence in the security agencies and to move the security agencies close to the public in view of their past experiences and knowledge of security operations and activities;
- ii. **Capacity Building for top level cadre and officials** of the Ministries of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs; Religious Affairs; Women Affairs; and Youths, Sports and Welfare Development on peace building initiatives and Conflict prevention and mitigation/management;
- iii. **Fostering and facilitating Inter agency security cooperation** and coordination for surveillance, information gathering and sharing;
- iv. **Intra and Inter Faith Dialogue** with leadership of the Religious Communities in collaboration with the ministry for Religious Affairs;
- v. **Collaborative programmes and activities with the National Orientation Agency at the rural communities** especially on sensitisation and advocacy for non-violent path peace and peaceful coexistence;

- vi. **Enhance Civil Society Organisations** and Non-governmental Organisations capacity building for mentoring other CSOs and NGOs at Peace building Initiatives;
- vii. **Training for Traditional, Religious and Community Leaders** on peaceful co-existence for development to be performed by university of Maiduguri centre for peace, strategic studies and development as well as the peace and conflict resolution centre of the National Open University Yobe State;
- viii. Trainings focused towards **enhanced skills acquisitions, re-orientation, and rehabilitation for prisons inmates** serving sentences or detained for religious extremism and fundamentalism or political violence and thuggery. They can also serve to be trained as potential volunteers for peace and non –violent path to peace after prison sentences;
- ix. Capacity Building on **Border Security and Surveillance** to mitigate and control arms smuggling, control of illegal arms, illicit drugs and abuses;
- x. Capacity building for **civil society organisations** and non-governmental organisations to facilitate intra and inter faith dialogue, supporting and facilitating the advocacy and sensitisation of opposing moderate views to religious extremism and fundamentalism;

7. NSRP SUPPORT: POTENTIAL PARTNERS AND ORGANISATIONS

1. State partners to include:

- (i.) Ministry for local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs;
- (ii.) Ministry of Religious Affairs;
- (iii.) Ministry of Women Affairs;
- (iv.) Ministry of Youths, Sports Development and Welfare;
- (v.) Security Agencies: JTF, Police, Army, SSS, Customs, Prisons and Immigration services.

2. Non-State partners to include:

- Kanem-Borno Historical & Cultural foundation;
- The Media & NUJ (NAWOJ);
- The Political Parties;
- Impact for Change – EWER team in Borno;
- Christian Association of Nigeria (including women & Youth Wings);
- Jama'atul Nasir Islam (JNI), Council of Ulama and Council of Imams;
- Federation of Muslim Women Association in Nigeria (FOMWAN) in both States
- Christian Preachers Association of Nigeria – Borno & Yobe.
- National Association of Private Security Practitioners of Nigeria – Borno/Yobe;
- Centre for peace, strategic studies and development- university of Maiduguri;
- Gender equality, peace and development centre – Maiduguri;
- The Peace & Reconciliation Initiatives in Borno,
- Women in Da'awah Borno/Yobe;
- National Council of Women Societies (NCWS – Borno & Yobe);

8. NSRP MEANS AND METHODS OF SUPPORT

This can be attained through partnership for programme activity development and planning, facilitation, support through funding and logistics, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, greater rural and community outreach outside the urban centres, rural and community based programmes and activities especially targeting women and the youths; municipal and urban programmes which would focus on peace building initiatives, politics of tolerance and inclusions, as well as moderate and responsible religious perceptions through preaching and proselytization.

9. EXISTING PROGRAMMES, ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATIONS FOR NSRP SUPPORT

(a) Existing activities and organisations supporting peace & non-violence mediation

- Gender Equality, Peace & Development Centre – equal opportunities, Training, advocacy, counselling and peace education;
- NCWS – Peace Initiatives;
- Women for Peace in Nigeria – Borno State;
- The peace & reconciliation Initiative – advocacy & sensitisation;
- The National Association of Private security practitioners – security support services;
- Impact for change in Borno State - EWER Team;
- Centre for Mediation & conflict Resolution – FIDA (Legal Aid Council);
- Amicable Settlement Corridor – The high court complex;
- FOMWAN – peace mediation;
- Women in New Nigeria – WINN- Advocacy;
- Conflict resolution Centre – Faculty of Law, University of Maiduguri;
- Centre for Peace & Development – University of Maiduguri – capacity building;
- CAN – Women’s Wing – Prayers & Advocacy;
- Religious Affairs ministry – Mediation & disputes settlements;
- BAOBAB – sensitisation, workshops, advocacy etc.;
- Women in Da’awah – Concerned Mothers initiatives;
- NUJ/NAWOJ – Advocacy, information gathering and dissemination;
- WANEP – West African Network for Peace building – Provision of extensive EWER training.

(b) Specific to Yobe State

- Pastoralist and farmers conflict resolution committee of Yobe State;
- Ministry of Religious Affairs – Inter-faith conflict resolution committee;
- Council of Ulama – seminars, workshops and conferences;
- Council of Imams – same as above;
- Council of Emirs & chiefs – meetings and mediation;
- Police community relations community;
- Security committees at federal, state & local government levels;
- Market Women Associations – sensitisation workshops and security awareness with the local government authority.

Appendix1. List of people met

NSRP – Northeast Mapping

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS PHYSICALLY MET ON ONE ON ONE BASIS AT BORNO AND YOBE

s/n	Name		Contacts	Phone	E-mail
1	Ahmed	M	Director SSS	08036121490	
2	S.B. Milenda	M	Commissioner of Police Borno State	07031115050	Bornostatecomms@yahoo.com
3	Aderemi Adeoye	M	2/IC Operation	08023314980	remiadeoye@yahoo.com
4	Col. Akpan	M	Rapid Response Commander JTF Operations	08096479121, 07089952126	
5	W O Danba'u Aliyu	M	JTF office	08057614296	
6	Alhaji Usman Durkwa	M	Hon. Commissioner M.O.R.A		
7	Bar. Modu Fannami	M	P.S M.O.R.A	08033569256	
8	M. Kyari Mustapa	M	Exec. Director S.A.M.E	07030579793	
9	M. Mala Papka	M	Director Literacy SAM	0704055660	
10	Hajja Fanna Zaha	F	Asst. Director Womens programs S A M E	0806764281, 08039777523	
11	Mustapha El- Barnawi	M	Director I.M.I.C	08039508880	
12	Sheikh Abubakar Kyari	M	Deputy Director I.M.I.C	08036788999	
13	Rev. Pamafaye Umar	M	CAN Sec. Gen	08035813249	
14	Alhaji Bukar Gana	M	Interim caretaker Chairman Kanem Borno Foundation	08036513322	alhajibukargana@yahoo.com
15	Hajja Yabawa Kolo	F	Director women affairs	08030461716	Yabawa2008@yahoo.com
16	Mrs Fati Ali	F	Sec. NLC, Women wing	08039381202	
17	Alhaji Bulama Mali Gubio	M	Patron Nigeria Red Cross		
18	Dr. Ibrahim Umara	M	Center for peace & development UNIMAID	08036118611	
19	Mohammed Bello Ibrahim	M	Coordinator III N.E Zone	07034486393	
20	Engr. Ibrahim Ali	M	Politician	08164410001	Yoramia@yahoo.com
21	Alhaji Muhammed Ada	M	Elder	08051177549	
22	Mallam Yusuf Tarfa	M	Asst. Director, Da'awa I.M.I.C	08065360414	
23	Engr Khois	M	P.S MLGCA	08036237683	
24	Alhaji Zanna Mahdi	M	P.S MPA	08039343775	
25	Hajja Gana Suliman	F	Secretary. Kanem Women Association		
26	Alhaji Muhammed Abdullahi	M	Director Religious Affairs MORA	08065353415	ibnabdullahi2001@yahoo.com

27	Brigadier Abba Kyari Rtd	M	Elder		
28	Asmau Kabir Kolo	F	Commissioner MWA	08068639874	
29	Alhaji Gaji Grema	M	Waziri of Gujba	08038893893	
30	A.M. Jimbam	M	P.S. MORA	08028051839	
31	Mrs. Rifkatu	F	Director MWA	08032826069	
32	Engr Zaji Bunu	M	Exec. Director Y.I.C	08036155956	
33	Hauwa B. Gwari	F	Amira FOMWAN Yobe	0803695677	

Total = 33: Male:- 26; Female:- 7

LIST OF ORGANIZATION/ASSOCIATIONS HEADS IDENTIFIED TO BE RELEVANT

s/n	Name	Position	Gender	Phone number	e-mail
1	Dr. Abba Gana Shettima	(Academics) sociology	M	08036118611	
2	Dr. Ibrahim Umara	Centre for peace & dev.	M		
3	Mal. Isa Umara Tela	Traditional Ruler Bulama Old M/guri	M	08082832380	
4	Muhammed Abdullahi	Director Religious Affairs Min. Public Service	M	08065353415	
5	Prof. Yahya O. Imam	Islamics & scholar of conflict and Islam	M	08023587359	
6	Sheikh Jafar Sa'ad Ngamdu	(Alim) JNI	M		
7	Dr. Muhammed Kyari	BMU	M	08034629222	
8	Alhaji Babagana Aji	Biz Comm	M	08038638816	
9	Muhammed Bello Ibrahim	IIIT. NE Zonal Cordinator	M	07034486393	
10	Hajja Inna Galadima	Commissioner MWASD	F	08028239190, 08032871664, 07074485567	
11	Hajja Inna G.Dori	P.S. MWWASD	F	08037862786	
12	Mustapha El Barnawi	Director. I M I C	M	08039508880	
13	Sheikh I Mustapha	LGEA. MMC	M	08023549084	
14	Sheikh M Mustapha	Imam, Alamin Mosque	M	08036919388	
15	Sheikh A kyari	DD, IMIC	M	08036788999	
16	Sheikh G A Gabcha	Imam UNIMAID Mosq	M	08035885778	
17	Mohd A kachalla	Imam, 202 Mosque	M	0806544919	
18	B K Abba Jato	GM, BRTV	M	08023260491	
19	Yusuf Buba	GM, Peace FM Radio	M	08023726684	
20	Muhd Daniya	Zonal Director, NTA	M	08033848171	
21	Patrick Mark	AIT Daar Com.	M	08023119939	pitimark@yahoo.com
22	Micheal	This Day News Paper	M	08033294071	
23	Dawud	Daily Trust	M	08067211251	
24	Prof Patricia Donlie	Gender Equality, Peace & dev centre08074549359	F		patricia@yahoo.co.uk
25	Dr Laraba Bello	Secretary, Medical Women Asss	F	08038780591	mwanborn@yahoo.c

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26	Mrs Nancy Brian	The Peace Initiative for Women	F	08032877043	
27		President CAN Women	F	08027084672	
28	Hajiya Mairo Baza	President Muslim Widows Association	F	08035883183 08025857125	
29	Hajja Hauwa Ahmed	President Women Innv	F	08-037181878	
30	Dr Hauwa Abdu Biu	BQABOOB Women and Gender Consultant	F	08023585339	
31	Sarah L Ngadda	President Widows Ass	F	08029434587	
32	Mrs Yinda Kwava	President BEDA Women	F	08028406202	
33	Mrs Maidoki	CAN Catholic Women	F	08033678913	
34	Hajiya Dudu Bislava	Gwoza Women Dev As	F	08060239540	
35	Mrs Hindatu	Ass of women in Tertiary Institutions	F	08065355379	
36	Mrs Kondu	NYSC	F	07066000039	
37	Mrs Fatima Haruna	Women Ass of UNIMAID	F	0816557385	
38	Mrs Mulikat Sanusi	Ass of Yoruba Civil Servants	F	08038575453	
39	Hajiya Aishatu Ngulde	WRAPA Coordinator	F	08028454167	
40	Hajja Yabawa Kolo	WOTCLEFT Coordinator	F	07030461716	
41	Mrs Habiba Mani	Zawa Women Dev. Ass.	F	08068042483	
42	Mrs Rabi Wulfu	Margi Women Dev. Ass.	F	080-68042483	
43	Mrs Hannatu Luka	BDAGU Women Dev. Ass.	F	08035938390	
44	Mrs Rhoda Kachalla	President Women of Integrity Association	F	07036567582	
45	Bar Nana Liberty	Coordinator Impact For Peace – EWER Team	F	08036789474	
46	Mrs Kofchi Bata	President NAWOJ	F	08036170383	
47	Abba Kakami	President NUJ	M	08033798815	
48	Mrs Fati Mukhtar	WAMU President	F	080-38316218	
49	Hajja Fati Audu Yusuf	NLC Women Wing Chairperson	F	08035629123	
50	Abdulkareem El Usman	Chair Correspondence Chapel-Blueprint N P	M	07034246574	
51	Borno YOUTH Foundation for Peace	Shehu Laminu Way, GH Roundabout	M	08036042363, 08025433565	
52	NUBOSS	BSSB	M		
53	MSS	i/c FOMWAN	F		
54	CAN, Youth Wing	i/c EYN Church	M		
55	Fatima Alhassan	Women Preacher (individual efforts)	F		
56	Zainab Tijjani	“ “	F	08029404769	
57	Sister Ummi Uba	“ “	F		

Total = 57 - - - M =26 - F = 31

Appendix 2
Programme of Events on
Mapping Conflicts Prevention Actors and Mediation Architectures in the
North East Zone (Borno & Yobe States)

<u>Morning Session:</u>	<u>General discussions</u>	-	<u>10:00am –</u>
<u>1:00pm</u>			
1. Opening Prayers,	-		2 mins
2. Ice-Breaking session (Self introductions of Everyone),	-		10 mins
3. Opening Remarks/Introduction by Regional Coordinator,	-		10 mins
4. Brief on the NSRP and Outputs by Consultant	-		10 mins
5. Discussions and identifying the Local Drivers of Violence in Yobe	-		15 mins
6. Identifying relevant Actors in:			
✓ Instigation			
✓ Prevention &			
✓ Management of violence	-		20 mins,
7. Identifying potential programme partners	-		15 mins
8. Evaluate who is keeping the peace now? How? And Then?	-		15 mins
9. Describe the trigger events of violence			
❖ What happens when they occur?			
❖ Who has responded and how?	-		25 mins
10. What are the Gaps in conflict prevention architecture?	-		15 mins
11. Identify Programme activities for peace and non-violent architecture	-		15mins
<u>LUNCH! LUNCH!! LUNCH!!!</u>	-		<u>1:00pm – 2:00pm</u>
<u>Afternoon Session:</u>	<u>Group Discussions</u>	-	<u>2:00pm – 4:00pm</u>
12. Are there already existing clear activities or organisations on peace & non-violence mediation?			15 mins;
13. Who is benefitting from these activities?	-		10 mins
14. How many are benefitting from these activities?	-		10 mins
15. How are they benefitting from these?	-		10 mins
16. What level and type of support is required by activities or organisation?-			10 mins
17. Is the capacity of state or non-state organisations sufficient?	-		10 mins
18. Can their capacity be enhanced and by what means?	-		10 mins
19. Recommendations on how to fill the GAPS in conflict prevention & mediation architecture			

Appendix 3 BORNO – SECURITY OPERATIVES
Mapping Conflicts Prevention Actors and Mediation Architectures
Interactive Session with the Focus Group of SECURITY OPERATIVES of
Borno State - 17th December 2011.

1. The local drivers of violence in Borno

- Extreme religious ideology; political intolerance;
- Poverty, illiteracy, & unemployment;
- High-handedness of security operatives;
- High proliferation of illegal arms; illegal importation of arms;
- Intense smuggling, including of drugs and arms in Borno, due to proximity to Chad, Niger, & Cameroun,
- Illicit drug peddling & abuse
- Political manipulation of the youths for violence – The ECOMOG;
- Emergence of illegal settlements at the fringes of urban centres;
- Negative journalism

1. The relevant actors in Instigation, Prevention & Management of violence

- ❖ Instigation – Extreme religious preachers; politicians (described as ‘desperate & unpatriotic’); smugglers of illegal arms (illegal pillage of arms in peace time);
- ❖ Prevention – The Security forces; The Governments; Traditional Rulers; Religious leaders; NGOs (CSOs); The Media: Elders forum visit to president; Former president’s visit to Borno.
- ❖ Managing – The Federal & State Governments; and Security operatives;

2. Potential programme partners for Peace and Conflict Mediation

- The Security Outfits – Capacity Building – e.g. Prisons – Training towards enhanced skill acquisitions for inmates (prisoners arrested for religious & political violence related offences) of prisons youth & women;
- Nigerian Security & Civil Defence Corp – Capacity Building i.e. Training in intelligence gathering and pro-active actions (equipment & gadgets);
- The strength of NSCDC is in intelligence gathering – It can be greatly enhanced.
- Slow government responses to intelligence reports,
- Civil Society Organisations, Aid groups, NGOs,
- Traditional and Religious Leaders,
- Political & Administrative office holders;
- Other security agencies can mentor other security forces at intelligence gathering and rapid response to violence;

3. Keeping the peace now, how its kept now and in the past,

Now – The Government at Federal & State Level; Security Agencies, the JTF (Joint Task force);

How – (i) Government (provision of logistics (vehicles, money, feeding)
(ii) Security Agencies – Enforcement of Law & Order; intelligence gathering;

(iii) JTF – Enforcement of Law & order; Disarmaments; Rapid Responses to distress situations;

The past – Regular Security Agencies & Governments; Traditional Leaders & Religious Leaders;

4. The Trigger event in areas of recent violence, their consequences and responses

- (i) Forceful implementation and enforcement of government policies on crash helmet & excessive Police responses;
- (ii) Extra judicial killings;
- (iii) Massive arrest & imprisonment without trials;

- Consequences - Loss of Lives & destructions of properties; disruption of social services; General apprehension by the public towards security agencies; Forceful and illegal arrest & detentions; trials and imprisonments (prosecutions); Women & children Casualties; destitutions,
- Responses - Government Aids, Security agencies, NGOs, CSOs, Red-cross; JNI; Aid groups, NEMA; Amnesty international, The Media; The Religious leaders; Traditional & community leaders.
- Governments – Logistics, compensations, Commission of reconciliation & reconstruction or rehabilitations committee;
 - (ii) NEMA – Relief Materials, shelter, Food, medications;
 - (iii) Aid groups – moral, medical and relief materials,
 - (iv) Media – Coverage of events & reportage;
 - (v) Amnesty – Mediation and reconciliation;
 - (vi) Religious Leaders – denouncement of violence, condemnation, pacification, moral support, counter response to extremism;

5. The Gaps in conflict prevention architecture,

- Poor & low level of cooperation from the public
- Intense lack of public trust and fear;
- Low level of prompt response to situations by the security agencies;
- Inadequate lessons learnt by the security agencies from past and previous experiences of managing conflicts;
- Poor inter-agency cooperation between the security agencies in Nigeria;

6. Suggested programme activities for peace and non-violent architecture,

- ✓ Re-orientation training of security agencies for civic-re-engagement with the public towards peace and conflict resolution and mediation.
- ✓ Workshops and training for civil society organisations & non-governmental organisations towards sensitisation on acts that shun violence and insecurity in society;
- ✓ Contract Universities to develop training manuals that deals with peace, mediation and conflict resolutions, trauma counselling;
- ✓ Engage NGOs,
- ✓ Training, advocacy and sensitisation of all members commercial drivers associations.
- ✓ Sponsor jingles in the media on peace building;
- ✓ Advocacy and sensitisation campaign at the grassroots and rural areas through the National orientation agencies (NOA), NSCDC, NBA, FIDA, to pursue and promote peace.
- ✓ The programme to pursue a cooperative relationship with the ministry of Local government & Chieftaincy Affairs and the Religious Affairs ministry to engage in advocacy and sensitisation programme that deals with extremism and make calls towards the need for peace building & conflict resolution;

7. Sufficiency of action by State & Non-state Organisations

- State –
 - (i) Sufficient action: yes but there is room for improvements e.g. intensification and enhancement of public enlightenment especially the public perceptions of the security agencies particularly in the northeast;
 - (ii) Intensification of sensitisation through media jingles;
 - (iii) Advocacy and sensitisation workshops for traditional rulers and religious leaders;
 - (iv) Attaining these through partnerships with the NBA, CSOs & NGOs.
- Non-state organisations – need for advocacy and sensitisation workshops; provisions of humanitarian services; sponsoring traditional & religious leaders (community, village & district levels) on a joint courses for peace building & conflict

resolution by partnering, partnering with Universities to provide the trainings and courses; Women and youth empowerment through small grants allocations; skill acquisitions for youths and women, especially demobilised youths from violent acts and extreme ideologies in our society.

8. The Means of Enhancing their Capacities

- ✓ Capacity building – Training
- ✓ Logistics and equipment
- ✓ Advocacy and sensitisation of stakeholders on the need for peace and mediation
- ✓ Amnesty to the youths in violent activities
- ✓ Expedite judicial processes
- ✓ Compensation and restitution

9. Recommendations on Gaps in Conflict prevention & mediation architecture.

- ❖ Government to establish an advisory unit to foster inter agency security and intelligence sharing relationship for national security.

Appendix 4 – BORNO STAKEHOLDERS
Mapping Conflicts Prevention Actors and Mediation Architectures

Interactive Session with STAKEHOLDERS FOR PEACE BUILDING, MEDIATION & CONFLICT RESOLUTION in Borno State – Day One -19th December 2011.

1. The local drivers of violence in Borno

- Political, religious, sectarian & ethnic Intolerance,
- Disconnects between Government and Governance,
- Injustice in society,
- Insensitivity of authorities to societal plights,
- Ignorance & limited religious knowledge,
- Extremism & fundamentalism,
- Nepotism,
- Inequitable Allocation of Societal Resources,
- Corruption,
- Drug Abuse.
- Electoral Malpractices,
- Poverty & Unemployment,
- Foreign Instigation & influences,
- Movies & Media Influences,
- Political power struggles and political thuggery,
- Institutional failures,
- Negligence of social responsibilities by community leaders,
- Disconnect among and between religious leaders leading to rivalries,
- Mismanagement of violence by security agencies, rumour mongering,

2. The relevant actors in Instigation, Prevention & Management of violence

- ❖ Instigation – Unemployed youths, Politicians, Elites, Negative media reports unethical journalist, Religious and community leaders.
- ❖ Prevention – The Security forces; The Governments; traditional Rulers; Religious leaders; NGOs & CSOs; The Mass Media; Educational Institutions.
- ❖ Managing – The Federal & State Governments, (NEMA & Medical Corp); Security Agencies; Bulamas or Traditional Rulers, Religious leaders, Mass Media, Religious Aid groups (JNI, Red-cross, CAN); Youth Organisations; NGOs & CSOs, Aid groups.

3. Potential programme partners for Peace and Conflict Mediation,

State Partners – Government (relevant agencies) The Local government authorities, the divisional Police Officers, Community Leaders, Ministries of Religious Affairs, Women Affairs, Youth development, and Local government and chieftaincy affairs; security agencies,

Non-state partners – The Media, Political parties, FOMWAN, BOABAB, WANEP Chapter in Borno (West African Network for Peace); Gender, Equality, Peace & Development Centre, Women in Da'awah, Centre for peace, strategic studies and Development (Uni-Maid); The Peace & Reconciliation Initiative (TPRI); CAN – Women; NCWS, Market Women associations, NAWOJ, ANCON, NUT, PTA, NUJ, Elders of thoughts.

4. Keeping the peace now & in the past

Now – The Government at Federal & State Level; Security Agencies, the JTF (Joint Task force); Traditional & Religious Leaders, The Media, NGOs & CSOs, Community Leaders, Vigilante Groups (More emphasis on the security agencies).

How –

- Government - provision of logistics support (vehicles, money, feeding), Policy framework;
- Religious Leaders - Positive Teaching & Preaching;

- Traditional Leaders - Mediation, Awareness, Traditional dispute resolutions, Traditional policies for communities;
 - Media – Positive programming through jingles, Debates, dramas, & Talk-shows;
 - Security Agencies – Timely interventions, Rapid response, Enforcement of Law & Order; pro-active measures, intelligence gathering;
 - NGOs/CSOs – Advocacy, Sensitisation, training, dispute & conflict resolutions.
 - Community Leaders – Monitoring, Counselling, Mediation, & Traditional dispute resolution,
 - Vigilante group – security Monitoring, information gathering and dissemination.
- The past** – The emphasis then was on regular security agencies & Governments; Traditional Leaders & Religious Leaders;

5. The Trigger event in areas of recent violence, their consequences and responses,

- (i) Bomb blast in the state;
- (ii) Inflammatory preaching;
- (iii) Negative Media programmes and reports;
- (iv) Unpopular government policies,
- (v) Misinformation & Rumour Mongering,
- (vi) Anti-peoples policies of government like the crash helmet & fuel subsidy removal.
- Consequences - Loss of Lives & destructions of properties; disruption of social services; Breakdown of law & order; Anarchy; General apprehension & mistrust by the public towards security agencies; looting of properties, internal displacement of people, kidnapping, Indiscriminate, forceful and illegal arrest & detentions; extra judicial killings; trials and imprisonments (prosecutions); Violations of rights e.g. Women & children, extensive casualties amongst women & children; destitutions.
- Responses -
 - (i) Government – relief & aids, restoration of law and order, logistics, pro-active measures, reconciliation and peace committees through NEMA; Amnesty international, The Media; The Religious leaders; Traditional & community leaders.
 - (ii) Security agencies – Apprehending, arrest and enforcements, prosecution, law & order, intelligence gathering;
 - (iii) NGOs/CSOs – relief & humanitarian services, Counselling, Advocacy, M&E.
 - (iv) Traditional Rulers – Appealing for Law & Order, relocation of victims & support;
 - (v) Media – Reportage & coverage, Awareness, Advocacy & Sensitisation.
 - (vi) Religious Leaders – denouncement of violence, condemnation, pacification, moral support, counter response to extremism;

6. The identifiable Gaps in conflict prevention architecture,

- The root causes of conflicts are rarely addressed properly
- Lack of implementation of the previous committees & panels of investigations reports on violent conflicts in the state;
- The culture of impunity;
- Corruption & Bad Governance,
- Institutional failures,
- Wrong policy approaches and implementation,
- Inadequate funding/logistics.

7. Suggested programme activities for peace and non-violent architecture,

- ✓ Poverty alleviation programmes for all categories of the youths by the government.
- ✓ Inter & Intra faith dialogue by the Ministry of Religious Affairs;
- ✓ Peace Clubs in all secondary & tertiary institutions by The Peace & reconciliation Initiatives;
- ✓ Extensive security measures by government and Security agencies,
- ✓ The “Concerned mothers” – Women in Da’awah (advocacy & sensitisation).
- ✓ Conflict Resolution Centre – University of Maiduguri for Training traditional leaders, etc;

- ✓ Preaching of peaceful co-existence and responsibilities by the Ministry of Religious Affairs).
- ✓ EWER Team – Impact for change in Borno State;

8. Existing activities and organisations supporting peace & non-violence mediation;

- The Peace & Reconciliation Initiative – Advocacy & Sensitisation;
- BAOBAB – Sensitisation, Workshops, Advocacy, etc,
- Religious Affairs Ministry – Mediation and Dispute resolutions,
- GEPADC – Conflict Resolutions Centre, Training, Advocacy, counselling, & Peace Education,
- Women in Da’awah – Concerned Mothers initiative,
- Centre for Peace – University of Maiduguri – capacity building,
- NUJ/NAWOJ – Advocacy, information gathering,
- Legal Aid council – mediation & dispute resolutions.

9. Beneficiary of the programmes and activities:

- Target Communities, Victims, Women, Youth, Children & Aged.

10. Sufficiency of State & Non-state Organisations

- State – (i) Government & security Agencies are sufficient but more needs to be done and there is room from improvements e.g. intensification and enhancement of public enlightenment especially the public perceptions of the security agencies particularly in the northeast;
- (ii) Intensification of sensitisation through media Jingles;
- (iii) Advocacy and sensitisation workshops for traditional rulers and religious leaders;
- (iv) Attaining these through partnerships with the NBA, CSOs & NGOs.
- Non-state organisations – Insufficient capacity especially for NGOs/CSOs especially in the areas of peace building, conflict resolution, & mediation.

14. The Means of enhancing their capacities,

- ✓ Capacity building – Training, - Project management
- ✓ Logistics and equipment, funding,
- ✓ Advocacy and sensitisation of stakeholders on the need for peace and mediation;
- ✓ Amnesty to the youths in violent activities;
- ✓ Expedite judicial processes,
- ✓ Compensation and restitution;
- ✓ WANEP – West African Network for Peace Building to provide extensive training on EWER,
- ✓ Partnering with Universities to provide the trainings and courses e.g Universities of Maiduguri and Jos.

15. Recommendations on Gaps in Conflict prevention & mediation architecture.

- ❖ Government should identify and tackle all root causes of violent conflicts with sincerity of purpose,
- ❖ There should be an effective peace policy on the ground in Borno State;
- ❖ All perpetrators of violence must be identified and sanctioned accordingly;
- ❖ Provision of sufficient funding for logistics, security, peace and mediation;
- ❖ Tackling corruption at all levels;
- ❖ Peace education & creation of peace vanguards & clubs at all levels including governments;
- ❖ Full implementation of previous judicial panel/committee of investigation’s reports on violent conflicts without sentiments and prejudices;
- ❖ Identification of various related peace institutions at all levels, assessing their strengths, weaknesses, and functional capacities.

- ❖ EWER – improved relationship in information sharing between civil society organisations and security agencies within the state;
- ❖ Setting Up an EWER team at the state level, to include traditional & religious leaders, policy makers, security agencies, etc, as well as giving them adequate training.
- ❖ Proper coordination & cooperation amongst the security agencies on information gathering and sharing,
- ❖ Peace management training for security agencies,,
- ❖ Absolute confidentiality in treatment and handling of information supplied to security agencies is required.

Appendix 5 – BORNO STAKEHOLDERS
Mapping Conflicts Prevention Actors and Mediation Architectures

Interactive Session with STAKEHOLDERS FOR PEACE BUILDING, MEDIATION & CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN BORNO STATE – Day Two - 20th December 2011.

1. The local drivers of violence in Borno

- Poverty, Redundancy, & Unemployment;
- Injustice in Society;
- Abandoned & street children;
- Breakdown of Family Values;
- Intolerance (Politically and Religiously);
- Drug Abuse & Addiction;
- Access to illegal arms;
- High rate of illiteracy & Ignorance;
- Political thugs;
- Inefficient security system,
- Incisive political statements
- Derogatory political system,
- Unpopular governmental policies;

2. The relevant actors in Instigation, Prevention & Management of violence

- ❖ Instigation – Semi-illiterate Clergies; Selfish Politicians; Censored Mongering Media; Political thugs; Unpopular sit-tight leaders; & Cultist.
- ❖ Prevention – Educated clergies; Popular governmental policies; responsible traditional leaders; selfless & responsible political leaders; Security agents; NGOs/CSOs – Activist; Professionals – Academics, Lawyers, Teachers, etc.
- ❖ Managing – Security Agents; Responsible Religious & Traditional Leaders; CSOs/NGOs – Activist; & Responsible Government officials.

3. Potential programme partners for Peace and Conflict Mediation,

- State Partners – Government (relevant agencies) Ministries of Religious Affairs, Women Affairs, Youth development, and Local government and chieftaincy affairs; security agencies, Training Institutions,
- Non-state partners – The Media, Political parties, CSOs/NGOs; Religious / Traditional Leaders, The Red-Cross, Women & Youth Groups;

4. Keeping the peace now and in the past

Now – The Government at Federal & State Level; Security Agencies; Traditional & Religious Leaders; Women groups;

How –

- (i) Government – Policies, Persuasions, interventions; Funding & education; Rehabilitation; & Sanctions.
- (ii) Religious Leaders – Preaching for peace & prayers;
- (iii) Traditional Leaders – Mediation & Conflict Resolutions, Advocacy and Sensitisation;
- (iv) Security Agencies – Enforcement of Law & Order; Arrest; Surveillance; intelligence gathering; and Counter Responses;
- (v) Women Groups – Advocacy, Admonishing, Prayers and Training.

Then – Families; Communities; Traditional & Religious Leaders; & The emphasis then was on regular security agencies & Governments;

5. The Trigger event in areas of recent violence, their consequences and responses

- (i) Provocations;
- (ii) Injustices;
- (iii) Misperceptions;

- (iv) Intolerance;
- (v) Rumour Mongering,
- (vi) Governmental complacency;
- (vii) Excessive Responses and Use of Force by security agencies,
- (viii) Disproportionate Use of force by security agencies as responses.
- o Consequences – Killings, Deaths, Loss of Properties, Breakdown of Law and Order; disruption of social services, psychological insecurity, dislocations, Internally Displaced Persons, Refugees, Traumatized, disruption of economic activities and livelihoods.
- o Responses -
 - (i) Government – Interventions, Logistics, Sanctions, Persuasions, compensations (NEMA & SARA - relief & aids); Fire Control, Legislative controls and Resettlements.
 - (ii) Security agencies – Re-enforcement; Acquiring Territorial Control; Arrest & Detentions; Surveillance & Intelligence Gathering;
 - (iii) NGOs/CSOs – e.g. Red-Cross – Rescue, Medical Attention, Evacuation, Victims Search; Other NGOs – Mediation, Conflict Resolution, Peace Building, Relief materials, Trauma Counselling;
 - (iv) Traditional & Religious Rulers – Advocacy, Conflict Resolution, Counselling, Preaching & Mediation, Prayers, Relief Materials, Resettlements and Shelter.

6. The identifiable Gaps in conflict prevention architecture,

- Gap & disconnect between government and the People;
- Overlaps in implementation of government policies;
- Different & Conflicting Approach & Strategies amongst state actors;
- Non-implementations of government plans and programmes.;
- Unfulfilled Political Promises;
- Corruption;
- Lack of continuity & Inconsistency in governmental policies;
- Censored Political Advices;
- Failure in implementing the previous committee's/panel of investigations report and recommendations on violent conflicts;
- Lack of trust/confidence in Governmental policies and agencies;
- Lack of transparency in Governance;
- Wide gap between the rich and the poor, the Haves and have not.

7. Suggested programme activities for peace and non-violent architecture

- ✓ Dialogue between or with Conflicting parties;
- ✓ Strengthening inter-faith dialogue;
- ✓ Sports for peace;
- ✓ Inter-ethnic cultural exchange for peace;
- ✓ Effective Demarcation & Creation of Cattle routes for cattle rearer;
- ✓ Mass Education and Literacy;
- ✓ Advocacy, Control, Rehabilitation for Drug Abuse and enforcement of Drug Laws;
- ✓ Empowering the role of Traditional Rulers for Grassroots mobilisation, Capacity Building;
- ✓ Supporting NOA for Re-orientation;
- ✓ Youth Empowerment for Vocational Training, etc.,
- ✓ Advocacy for Politics of Inclusions, Politics Accommodation, and Advocacy on the militarisation and arming of the youths.

8. Existing activities and organisations supporting peace & non-violence mediation

- Gender Equality, Peace & Development Centre – equal opportunities,
- NCWS – Peace Initiatives;
- Women for Peace in Nigeria;
- The peace & reconciliation Initiative;
- Private security practitioners;

- Impact for change (EWER Team);
- Centre for Mediation & conflict Resolution – FIDA (Legal Aid Council);
- Amicable Settlement Corridor – The high court complex;
- FOMWAN – peace mediation;
- Women in New Nigeria – WINN- Advocacy;
- Conflict resolution Centre – Faculty of Law, University of Maiduguri;
- Centre for Peace & Development – University of Maiduguri;
- CAN – Women’s Wing – Prayers & Advocacy;

9. Beneficiary of the activities and programmes;

- ❖ Target Communities, Women, Youth, Children, widows, orphans; Media training – Capacity Building,
- ❖ Security Agencies,
- ❖ Government i.e. to complement Government efforts;
- ❖ Capacity building for traditional & religious leaders

10. The estimated Number of Beneficiaries of programme and activities

- ✓TPRI – 2006 – 200 participants involved in inter-faith seminar;
- ✓Women Affairs, NCWS, & GEPDC – 2011- 500 women were trained on political education and 35% Affirmative action for women engagement in politics;
- ✓NCWS – 2011 – 700 women were involved in prayers for peace & Development;
- ✓CPD & Diplomacy Studies – University of Maiduguri- 2001 & 2010 – Border Security Patrol, Cross border Trading and banking Services at Border areas;
- ✓CAN – Women’s Wing - 2011- Assistance to widows and prayer sessions;
- ✓FIDA – 2011- Training 100 mediators, NBA trained traditional & religious leaders for peace;
- ✓FIDA – 2011 – trained 90 traditional rulers for record keeping;
- ✓FIDA – 2009 – Training for Para-legal on conflict resolution, by 2011 the were converted to mediators;
- ✓WRAPA – 1991- family dispute resolution, poverty, inheritance resolutions;
- ✓Women for peace in Nigeria – 2010- advocacy on peaceful coexistence;
- ✓FOMWAN – Voter education & Peaceful Elections; Increased women’s participation in politics; and 2000 – skill acquisition training;
- ✓WINN – 2010 – voter education for women.

11. The Means of Benefitting from Programme and activities

Improved women’s engagement in politics and decisions, workshops, talk-shows, advocacy and sensitisation visits, Dramas, Road shows, civic engagement with law makers and security agencies, direct dialoguing, legislations, reforms, visits and establishing peace vanguards and volunteers;

12. Type of support required by activities and organisations

- Building Curriculum for Peace Clubs and Developing Training Manuals for peace;
- Training for Peace Volunteers;
- Women Affairs – require more training for mediators, women development officers training at the grassroots level, mentoring of smaller CBOs, CSOs, & NGOs;
- FIDA- Mediator sensitisation and Education;
- Training for the common youth front by Centre for Peace development and diplomacy studies;
- NCWS – capacity building for all the local chapters leaders on peace and development;

13. Sufficiency of State & Non-state Organisations

- State – (i) Sufficient state capacity but lack of political will and commitment to implement and carry out effect conflict management approach and strategies;

- Non-state organisations – Insufficient capacity especially for NGOs/CSOs especially in the areas of skills, mediation, peace building, conflict resolution, peace building, mitigation, management, trauma counselling; project management & monitoring and evaluation.

14. The Means of enhancing their capacities,

- ✓ States – Re-orientation; advocacy for good governance; transparency and accountability; enhancement of institutional capacity through legislations and law reforms.
- ✓ Non-state – Training; logistic support; & enhancement of institutional capacity.

15. Recommendations on Gaps in Conflict prevention & mediation architecture.

- ❖ Advocacy & Enlightenment campaigns to the people, government officials, religious & traditional leaders etc;
- ❖ National re-orientation of societal values;
- ❖ Re-dedication and re-orientation of the youth CSOs to the ideals of peace building and conflict resolutions;
- ❖ Provision of mass education and literacy programmes at the grassroots for all citizens and non-formal education system;
- ❖ Ethical, moral, & spiritual education to re-emphasised for religious, traditional, political, youth, & women leaderships at all levels;
- ❖ Harmonisation of governmental policies at planning and implementation stages;
- ❖ Strengthening inter & intra faith, ethnic, sectarian, cultural dialogues amongst peoples and communities or groups and associations;
- ❖ Strengthening intuitional capacity of border security agencies to mitigate illicit activities at the borders;
- ❖ Capacity building for CSOs, NGOs, & CBOs for budget tracking and M&E at all levels of government to enhance good governance, transparency and accountability;
- ❖ Strengthening the capacity of private security practitioners to bridge the gap between the state and society relations in the areas of security;
- ❖ Strengthening the capacity of traditional and religious leaders towards conflict resolution, mediations, dispute settlements and peace building;
- ❖ Economic empowerment of women through IGA (income generation activities).

Appendix 6 – YOBE STAKEHOLDERS
Mapping Conflicts Prevention Actors and Mediation Architectures

Interactive Session with Stakeholders for Peace Building, Mediation & Conflict Resolution in YOBE State – One Day – 22nd December 2011.

1. The local drivers of violence in Borno

- Poverty, & unemployment
- Injustice and bad governance
- illiteracy
- Corruptions
- Poor legislation for Peace
- Lack of Enforcement & sanction against perpetrators
- Lack of patriotism leading the individuals to be subjected to manipulations and mobilisation for all forms of thuggery
- Lack of demarcated grazing lands, cattle routes, & sources of water for cattle rearers;
- Indiscipline leading to intolerance and negative utterances amongst people;
- Inciting comments by individuals and groups in the public and media that often leads to violent reactions and responses;
- Religious and political intolerance;
- Rumour mongering;

2. The relevant actors in Instigation, Prevention & Management of violence

- ❖ Instigation – Youths (unemployed & illiterates); Desperate politicians; Religious leaders; community leaders; unethical journalist; indiscipline security agents;
- ❖ Prevention – Traditional/Community Leaders; Religious Leaders; Governments; security agents; informed youths; Media; and NGOs/CSOs – Activist; Professionals – Academics, Lawyers, Teachers, etc.
- ❖ Managing – Government; security Agents; Civil society Organisations & Non-Governmental Organisations; Traditional Leaders; Religious Leaders; & the Media.

3. Potential programme partners for Peace and Conflict Mediation

- State Partners – Women affairs, youth affairs, Religious affairs, Local government Affairs,
- Non-state partners – NUJ/NAWOJ; CAN; CAN WOMEN & YOUTH WINGS; FOMWAN; JNI; NCWS; PTA; ASUU; Council of Imams; Muslim Sisters Organisations; Women in Da'awah; Proprietors of Private Schools; Women for Peace initiatives; Izala Group; Fityanul Islam; Council of Ulama; Council of Christian Preachers;

4. Keeping the peace now and in the past

Now – Government at Federal, State & Local Levels; Security Agencies; Traditional & Religious Leaders; security agencies; Media; CSOs/NGOs; Women groups;

How –

- (i) Government – Logistics, Policies & Legislations, Relief (SERA), Compensations;
- (ii) Religious Leaders – Sermons, Prayers, Preaching for peace, consultations, Dialogue, Negotiation, Mediation, Relief, Compensation, & rehabilitation;
- (iii) Traditional Leaders – Arbitration; Mediation; Counselling; Resettlements; Networking with other agencies; prayers;
- (iv) Security Agencies – Enforcements, Intelligence gathering, Arrest; Detention; Investigation; Prosecution; & Rapid Response;
- (v) CSOs/NGOs – Capacity building, Training, Mentoring, Advocacy, Network, Humanitarian Services;
- (vi) Women Groups – Prayers for their Children & Families, Impacting Family, moral & Ethical Values; Counselling.

Then – Traditional & Religious Leaders; security agents, governments, CSOs/NGOs; Media, Community elders; Educational institutions/system, Institution of marriage.

5. The Trigger event in areas of recent violence, their consequences and responses

- (i) Religious incitements;
- (ii) Political incitement;
- (iii) Rumour mongering;
- (iv) Violent provocation & disagreements;
- (v) Unpopular government policies;
- (vi) Communication gaps;
- (vii) Miscommunication;
- Consequences – Loss of Lives, Loss of Properties, displacements; Destruction of Properties; Disunity; psychological Trauma; Apprehension and hatred; Regrets; Economic & Social Stagnation; Mistrust; Humanitarian Situation.
- Responses -
 - (iv) Government – Medical Interventions & relief, Logistics, Mediation; Compensation; Dialogue; Resettlements; (NEMA & SERA - relief & aids);
 - (v) Security agencies – Rapid response, enforcement; arrest; Intelligence gathering & detention;
 - (vi) NGOs/CSOs – e.g. Red-Cross – Humanitarian Services; Mediation; & Dialogue;
 - (vii) Media – Reportage, interviews, information disseminations, etc.

6. The identifiable Gaps in conflict prevention architecture

- State:- Insufficient interventions e.g. lack of adequate and prompt relief interventions to victims; Lack of pro-active policies and strategies e.g. for peace building; ineffective dialogue platform e.g. for cattle rearers & farmers; Lack of clear-cut routes, grazing land and water resources for cattle rearers; ineffective inter-faith dialogue; Delayed & insufficient relief, resettlement plan and policies, as well as rehabilitation policies by government; Bureaucratic red-tapism leading to delayed logistics and funding; ineffective information and intelligence gathering systems; lack of political will by government; Bureaucratic bottlenecks at implementing policies for peace; misappropriation of resources; materials, medication etc. by corrupt officials; Moral decadence & loss of values;
- Non-States : - Lack of adequate capacity & manpower, skills, and logistics; insufficient funding for programme activities; lack of proper coordination between government and civil society organisations; Absence of legal framework for grazing land, water resources and cattle routes; lack of proper demarcations of border territories between state and local government areas, conflict around water bodies and communities surrounding the water bodies,

7. Suggested programme activities for peace and non-violent architecture

- ✓ State Architecture: - Advocacy & sensitisation to policy & law makers towards a peace policy at state levels; youth & women empowerment; Income generating activities (IGAs); Skill acquisition capacity building; Training to state actors on peace and conflict resolution; provision of prompt & sufficient relief & compensation to all victims of violent conflicts;
- ✓ Non-State Architecture: - formation of peace clubs & Associations at post primary institutions; media jingles, Drama, & training; enhanced CSOs/NGOs capacity for mentoring other CSOs and beneficiaries; Capacity building for teachers towards building a peace curriculum through the PTAs; Intra & Inter Faith Dialogue through the ministry for Religious Affairs, Council of Ulama, Council of Christian Preachers, & council of Imams; Advocacy and sensitisation for Associations of Islamiya Schools for Almajiris and women on peace; youths in Islamiya advocacy and sensitisation training on conflict resolutions; partnership with centre for conflict resolution at university of Maiduguri on training of volunteers for peace in Yobe state in partnership with national open university of Yobe state.

8. Existing activities and organisations supporting peace & non-violence mediation;

- Pastoralist and farmers conflict resolution committee of Yobe state;
- Ministry of religious Affairs – inter-faith conflict resolution committee;
- Council of Ulamas – seminars, workshops and conferences;
- Council of Imams – same as above;
- Council of Emirs & Chiefs – meetings and mediation;
- Police-Community relations committee;
- Security committees at federal, state & local government levels;
- Market Women Associations – Sensitisation with other bodies such as Women Affairs, Security, & LGAs;

9. Beneficiary of the activities and programmes;

- ❖ Communities, preachers, Imams, women, youths, etc.