KADUNA STATE

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE PEACE (CIPP)

State Engagement Policy Outcome Document With State Actors (SEPOD-SA)

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COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE PEACE (CIPP)

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ACRONYMS

CIPP - Community Initiatives to Promote Peace

GRR – Grazing Route Reserves

OGPRE – Open Grazing Prohibition and Ranches Establishment

IMC - Interfaith Mediation Centre

LUA – Land Use Act

SCDDD – Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development

PARE – Pastoral Resolve

AMRC - Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council

ARDA- Africa Radio and Drama Association

CSOs - Civil Society Organizations

CEPOD – Community Engagement Policy Outcome Document

KASU - Kaduna State University

SEPOD- SA – State Engagement Policy Outcome Document with State Actors

IES- Inclusive Educational System

CRA- Child's Right Act

ORGANISATION PROFILE

About Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy & Development (SCDDD)

Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) is a non-governmental organization committed to research, advocacy training and policy analysis in the areas of conflict prevention, management, democracy and sustainable development in Nigeria and Africa. The SCDDD is leading strategic discussions on inclusive governance for sustainable development, in order to promote human security, sustainable peace, good governance, rule of law and human rights in Nigeria and Africa, shaping public policy through research and knowledge sharing. We are committed to improving the democratic and governance space through advocacy and the provision of context-specific training and solutions to governments, policy makers and some non-state actors.

About Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP)

The Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) project is a five-year peacebuilding program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to prevent violent conflict in the most at-risk communities across Six (6) states in Nigeria's North Central (Kogi, Benue and Plateau) and North West (Katsina, Kano and Kaduna).

CIPP is implemented in partnership with Mercy Corps Nigeria, Pastoral Resolve (PARE), Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC), Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD), and the African Radio and Drama Association (ARDA).

About Mercy Corps

Mercy Corps is a leading global organization powered by the belief that a better world is possible. In disaster, in hardship, in more than 40 countries around the world, we partner to put bold solutions into action — helping people triumph over adversity and build stronger communities from within.
Now, and for the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) is a five-year USAID-funded program that seek to empower communities to prevent and respond to violence and violent extremism by strengthening key skills and relationships, and to foster an enabling environment for peace through policy advocacy, media outreach, and linkages to development programs.

Since 2019, CIPP is being implemented by a consortium of organizations expected to play specific roles in the following manner;

- *Mercy Corps Nigeria: Responsible for the management of the consortium as well as leading in the rigorous research, technical expertise in conflict prevention and response amongst others;*

- *Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC): Leading interfaith dialogues and cross-religion exchanges for the purposes of promoting peace across the CIPP States;*

- *Pastoral Resolve (PARE): Leading dialogue and mediation training, bringing its expertise working at the community level to prevent rural violence, especially between the farmers and pastoralists;*

- *Africa Radio and Drama Association (ARDA): Leading a communication and mass media strategy across all program activities and amplifying critical project awareness;*

- *Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD): Leading in analyzing evidence-based assessment on the relevant existing States and Federal policies vis-à-vis developing policies/bills that could possibly influence conflicts, as well as engaging with critical state actors and policy-makers in advocating for policy change or review where necessary for the purposes of promoting sustainable peace and to mitigate violent conflict in at-risk communities in six (6) CIPP States.*

Policies are specific decisions, actions and inactions, rules and regulations or conditions designed to guide present and future decisions, growth and development while advocacy is the process of strategically managing and sharing knowledge to change and/or influence policies, legislations and practices that affect people's lives. Policy advocacy, as a core component of the CIPP program, is spearheaded by the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD), who has so far organized a series of policy-focused activities at the community, state and national levels. At the state level, SCDDD has organized Policy Forums in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Benue, Kogi and Plateau states to engage with selected critical stakeholders to raise awareness of conflict-relevant policies and to solicit inputs and recommendations. At the national level, National Policy Desk Review forums with selected critical stakeholders in peace building, governance, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth and women groups, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and the media amongst others, have been held to facilitate discuss around national policies that affect or have the potential to affect peace and stability in the country. At the community level, SCDDD leveraged on Community Town Hall Policy Dialogue events organized by other consortium members in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi states to engage critical stakeholders in obtaining inputs and feedbacks on problematic policies and propose implementable recommendations towards policy change that can promote peace and mitigate crises in the communities .In the same vein, validation workshops were held in all the six CIPP States aimed at engaging and receiving systemic and logical input(s) from critical stakeholders and gatekeepers/gate-openers imperative to the impact of CIPP projects and workability of the State Engagement Policy Outcome Document (SEPOD).

In February 2021, SCDDD inaugurated a 7-member Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) to embark on quiet diplomacy and open advocacy using mediation and sustained dialogues to engage with major government stakeholders and gatekeepers/gate-openers. The council is to bridge the gap between community, civil society leaders, businesspeople, other stakeholders and state actors (decision-makers), to advocate for policy change where possible. The AMRC is composed of highly influential, patriotic citizens with access and a large circle of influence who embarked on strategic advocacy/engagement visits in the six CIPP states.
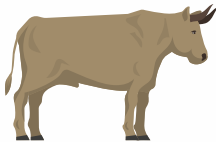
KADUNA STATE

Kaduna State straddles the ethnic and religious divide between northern Nigeria and the ethnically diverse population of the North Western region (geo-political zone). The Northern senatorial zone population is largely Muslim and Hausa-Fulani, the Southern senatorial zone is predominantly Christians with over thirty different ethnic groups while the Central senatorial zone is a mixture of both. The state has a long history of intense political and ethno-religious struggles for power, territory, economic opportunities and agricultural resources. Under successive periods of political transformation in Nigeria, these groups; the northern Hausa-Fulani Muslims and the southern Kaduna Christians have shaped their histories and identities historically driven grievances and the long lasting perception of rivalry that have negatively affected their peaceful coexistence and development. Sadly, these grievances have in most instances been expressed through violent ethno-religious, political conflicts, social

insurrections and economic conflicts, etc. The government (both State and Federal) in the bid to curb the rising incidences of violence in the state had put in place several intervention policies, laws, and structures aimed at dousing the tensions and brought about peaceful coexistence in the State. Regrettably, while some of these policies and laws have flourished, some have become the major drivers of violence in Kaduna State leading to a rising intra and inter communal clashes, the destruction of properties and loss of lives across the 23 Local Government Areas of the State.

Lists of Reviewed Policies in Kaduna Community Engagement Policy Outcome Document

National Grazing Route and Reserve Commission (Establishment) Bill 2015;

Kaduna State Policy on Indigeneity;

Religious Preaching Law of Kaduna State 2016

ADVOCACY VISITS

HIGHLIGHTS

i Policies are always with good intentions but sometimes they could be misunderstood by the people, It is encouraged that policymakers should take cognizance of the feelings and psyche of the people and they should also look at the problems which societies constantly face to prevent insecurities

ii There is high rate of insecurity in the state especially in the Southern and Central Kaduna senatorial zones

CHALLENGES

i

The Nigeria Police Force lack adequate and sufficient equipment, as well as the right facilities to combat insecurity in the state

ii

Unemployment is a major challenge; most graduates are unemployed which could lead to them being recruited to instigate conflict violence

iii

Under equipping, staffing and training of the Nigeria Police Force and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps makes them almost incapable of combatting crimes in the state

iv

One of the issues the Nigeria Police Force and Civil defence face is the lack of support from the Nigerian government leading to inadequate funding of these agencies

RECOMMENDATIONS

i   Traditional rulers should be made part of policy formulation and implementation as well as the peace building processes. In the past, Imams and traditional heads had the responsibility of registering visitors or people who come into their communities. The traditional heads had the responsibility of profiling visitors which can be translated as a form of database that creates a census of the people. If adopted into our modern time coupled with the invent of technology to track the process, it would make it easier to easily identify members of a given community, be accountable to them as well as curb insecurities by monitoring intruders who come to carry out acts of criminality

ii   The traditional rulers are custodians of the value system (culture and tradition)and should be encouraged to work in collaboration with security agencies in fostering peace, security and harmony in communities

iii   Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms should be adopted across the three (3) senatorial zones of the state as a means of mitigating/ resolving conflicts at the community level

RECOMMENDATIONS

iv Tertiary Institutions should collaborate with government agencies for the provision and securing of employments for graduating students

v Security should be diversified (community policing) in Nigeria; this would ensure more hands are on deck for the promotion and the maintenance of peace in the state

vi Stakeholders should dialogue constantly and their findings should be made available to the appropriate authorities in government because the governments are the most capable in curbing insecurity

vii All the departments of the Nigeria Police Force should be reformed for police officers to function effectively and ensure they carry out their responsibilities with creative strategies

TOWNHALL ENGAGEMENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

i More engagements with women and other vulnerable groups in the community should be adopted because they are sometimes the most affected by conflict violence in the communities

ii Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is one of the mechanisms being used to promote peace among members of the communities

iii When violence occur in communities, there should be deliberate efforts from government (s) and other stakeholders to provide safety measures such as rehabilitation, reconciliation and resettlement

CHALLENGES

i

The development levy policy has generated a lot of controversy in the state, due to inadequate consultation vis a vis the current economic reality (ies) in the Country

ii

Some government policies in the state are still inaccessible to majority of the people in the community

iii

The policies safeguarding security in Nigeria are almost insufficient and fail to capture major challenges which the state might be going through in line with current realities

iv

Just like many states in Nigeria, policy inconsistency is one of the major issues in the state, which leads to confusion and insecurity

v

The practice of the Almajiri system is yet to be fully reformed in line with state educational policies. Hence, leading to periodic conflict in the state

vi

The Indigeneity policy is considered to be a bias policy in the state especially for those who are referred to as non-indigenes. It is not clearly stated in the policy who an indigene of Kaduna state is

CHALLENGES

vii

Distrust between community members and security agencies, makes it difficult for an effective intelligence gathering and Early Warning and Early Response (EWER)

viii

Some of the policies in the state do not directly address the political, religious, cultural and traditional peculiarities of the people, making them unacceptable and un-implementable

ix

There is a challenge of drug peddling and substance abuse among women and youth

x

Inter-agency rivalry among the law enforcement agencies

RECOMMENDATIONS

i There should be harmonization of policy documents in the state. A collation of policy documents would enable most of the laws to be captured into a single document and in local languages. If done effectively, most of the laws would easily be accessed and properly understood among the community members. This is one of the best ways of bridging the knowledge gap of policies among citizenry

ii Policies and laws should be made available in national and state libraries, through this; it would be easier for the policies and laws to be made accessible to every member of the society

iii The Indigeneity policy should be reviewed to answer all of the questions and concerns of Kaduna state residents

iv Some of the challenges faced in the state are banditry and kidnapping. A strong justice system backed up with strong policy should be inclusively formulated whereby anyone found guilty of such offenses would be brought to justice and punished accordingly under the law; this would also serve as deterrence to others in the state

RECOMMENDATIONS

v — Before laws and policies are passed, the people especially at the grass-roots level should be consulted, for inputs, sensitization and buy-in

vi — In Kaduna state, there is a need for the reformation of security architecture bearing in mind, adequate funding for security hardware, personnel training and retraining as well as improved welfare

vii — The Kaduna Peace Building Agency, should further publicize and educate the residents on the use usage of the State Conflict Early warning and Early Response System (CEWERS)

viii — There is need for state inter agency collaboration for effective Early Warning and Early Response across the State

ix — Kaduna state government should fully implement the Kaduna State Action Plan (KASAP), United Nations Security Conflict Resolution (UNSCR)1325

![Mercy Corps logo] ![SCDDD Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy & Development logo] ![USAID logo]

PHOTO GALLERY

CONCLUSION/NEXT STEPS

In conclusion, the Centre intend to consolidate lessons learned from the State Engagements with State Actors and other stakeholders on conflict activities to leverage positive impacts by improving on new sets of activities in the coming years across violent prone communities vis-a-vis conflict prevention and trust-building at the community, state and federal levels.

The centre also poise to strengthen more efficiently citizenry sensitization, participation in policy formulation and implementation processes by deepening inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups via sustainable dialogues, strategic collaboration and critical engagements in problem solving mechanisms, in addressing and responding to root causes of violent conflicts and plausible ways to strengthen policies.

The Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) For Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) Project

A 7-Member Council with a Mandate to Embark on Strategic Advocacy Activities for Conflict Mitigation and Peace building

ROLES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADVOCACY, MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION COUNCIL (AMRC)

The Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) is tasked with working with Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) in the six CIPP States and at the national level to;

1. Mitigate violent conflict:
2. Promote peaceful coexistence and stakeholders' collaboration vis-à-vis influencing policy change or review of laws or bills that are conflict sensitive by nature in the following States; Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi respectively.
3. Embark on strategic advocacy/engagement visits to Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi States, using mediation and sustained dialogues to engage major critical stakeholders and gatekeepers, namely; State Government (Executive, Legislative and Judiciary) as well as Security Agencies.
4. Periodically or as the need arises, engage with critical State actors at the Federal level.

The AMRC will draw on findings from policy analyses and community consultations to support community and civil society leaders, businesspeople, and other concerned stakeholders to meet with policymakers and government decision makers at the Federal level to advocate for new policies, recommend revisions for proposed legislation, or make recommendations for policy implementation. In the fifth year of CIPP implementation, it is expected that the AMRC will use these sets of Policy Outcome Documents (POD) produced from years 1 - 4 to present community concerns and recommendations at the National level.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVOCACY, MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION COUNCIL (AMRC)

S/N	STATE	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATUS
1.	Kano	**Amb. Aminu Wali, mni, CON**	Former Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria.	Chairman
2.	Katsina	**Mal. Abidu Yazid, OON**	Development Economist and Chairman, Board of Directors, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development.	Co-Chairman
3.	Plateau	**Ms. Sarah Ochekpe CON,**	Former Minister of Water Resource, Federal Republic of Nigeria.	Member
4.	Kogi	**Ms. Eugenia Abu**	Founder and CEO , The Eugenia Abu Media Centre	Member
5.	Kaduna	**Prof Hauwa'u Evelyn Yusuf**	Director, Centre for Gender Studies, Kaduna State University (KASU)	Member
6.	Benue	**Ms. Charity Echor**	Founder/CEO, Northern Nigerian Women Initiative	Member
7.	Abuja	**Amb. Sani Bala (Wamban Katsina)**	Former Nigerian Ambassador to Qatar , Former Federal Permanent Secretary and the Executive Director, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development	National Coordinator