



# REBUILDING THE NORTH EAST

## THE BUHARI PLAN

Volume II

Relocation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement

Peace Building

Security

(Initiatives Strategies and Implementation Frameworks)

June 2016

Prepared by the Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative  
(PCNI)



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**Section IV**  
**Relocation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement**



## **Section IV:**

### **Relocation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement**

#### **Background**

All North East Stakeholder assessments collectively agree that a return to normalcy and the comprehensive resettlement of all IDPs across the region is the pen-ultimate goal of all interventions, second only to ensuring stable economic growth for the subsequent sustainable redevelopment of the region.

In like manner, all the region's Stakeholders also collectively agree that the resettlement of IDPs across the region is a dynamic, challenging situation which requires careful planning, the prioritisation of safety and security in all resettlement locations and a strategic, sequenced deployment of interventions to ensure and support the safe, voluntary return and resettlement of all displaced populations. The collective recommendation has been the development and immediate implementation of an integrated resettlement and reintegration plan to address the urgent needs of returning IDP populations. Also collectively recommended, for the plan to be optimally effective, it has to lay the foundation for long-term stability, redevelopment and sustainable growth; just as all humanitarian interventions lay the foundation for resettlement and a return to normalcy across all six states.

However, the crisis in the region and its attendant insecurities continue to be complex, evolving both rapidly and unpredictably; and directly affecting the collective and relative capacity of all Stakeholders to respond to the immediate needs of returnee IDP populations in the context of resettling them into a safe, stable and protected environment.

Currently, the most recent assessments of the RBPA, HRP and IOM- DTM confirm that an estimated 2,300,000 persons are still living in displacement, away from their homes. Some live in organized IDP camps, others with host families in host communities and many are reported as having formed informal new settlements in empty spaces around existing communities.

According to the UNHCR, December 2016 Report, out of the estimated 176,000 Nigerians (a sub-set of the total 2.3 Million IDPS) who fled to neighbouring countries (Cameroun, Chad, and Niger) over 17,000 have returned from Cameroon, under circumstances falling short of international standards in some cases and many of these returnees are being processed to join IDPs in formal and informal camps and centres.

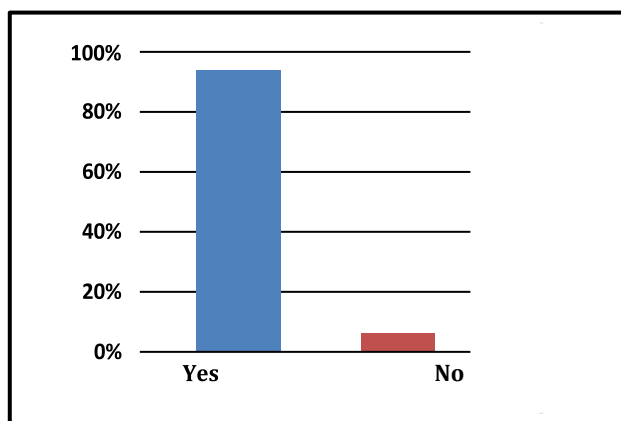
Further buttressing this dynamism of return and resettlement are very recent reports indicating that returns to original places of origin are already beginning to happen spontaneously. For example, the DTM – 2016 reports from Return Assessments indicate that an estimated total of 332,333 IDPs so far (47,476 IDP households) have returned to northern Adamawa (Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Maiha, Hong and Gombi). IDPs in Yobe are also beginning to relocate to communities and camps close to their original communities and only Borno State in general currently has the slowest rates of IDP returns.

This development is anticipated given the rapid progress being made by the Nigeria Military to defeat Boko Haram and the fact that many of IDPs indicated a strong willingness to return to their home communities if safety and security is guaranteed. According to the latest displacement tracking of the IOM (DTM – 2016) an estimated 94% of these IDP populations are willing to return home directly while only 6% have indicated no intention to do so. For the



IDPs who want to return home, this assessment also established that security is the main condition to return (80%) while 17% put the improvement of the economic situation in their area of origin as the main factor for their return. The DTM 2016 also establishes that regarding the IDPs who have no intention to return home, 44% want to stay in their place of displacement while 40% want to go to other host families.

Figure 1: INTENTIONS OF RETURN



Source: IOM DTA 2016.

**All of the above factors contribute a serious challenge to the deployment of interventions supporting the comprehensive resettlement of IDPs across the region but more significantly identifies safety and security as the most important pre-condition to successful settlement of the displaced populations across the region.**

### Challenges of Return and Prolonged Displacements

The collective assessments of several North East Stakeholders have identified the following significant challenges attendant to addressing the resettlement and return to normalcy of all IDPs in the region:

- The entrenched nature of the Boko Haram Insurgency and the socio- economic root causes thereof greatly limit the feasibility of an immediate end to the conflict. Despite the many successes and advances of the Nigerian Military, it is expected that the unstable situation in the region will keep shifting, with insecurity and violence erupting in different areas at different times as Boko Haram/other armed groups continue to advance violent confrontations.
- Differing Security Scenarios: The security situation within and between the 6 States are very variant. While in States like Borno, Yobe and Adamawa the security situation remains dynamic, States such as Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba remain mostly secure. Undisputedly security is critical to determining the possibilities for return and resettlement of displaced persons. Phasing and prioritisation of activities therefore must follow the return patterns; include approaches to working in highly insecure contexts, and adopt integrated humanitarian relief deployments to areas where displacement is expected be protracted.
- The magnitude of the needs and wide variations of conditions on the ground require a multi-faceted approach that combines continued humanitarian assistance to IDPs,

assistance to those who are able to return to their habitual places of domicile, and support to host communities who have shouldered the heavy burden of accommodating IDPs.

- Host communities have carried the great burden of harbouring over 85% of the displaced population and many of these host communities are nearing the end of their coping capacities. The State Governments' announcements of the closure of all IDP camps in Borno and Adamawa at the end of 2015 and the rest by early 2016, has added further pressure on these local communities while intensified military operations against Boko Haram may increase the number of civilians fleeing from currently inaccessible areas into urban areas with already high IDP density.
- Where returns are happening spontaneously, issues including co-existence and peace building, mine risk education and housing, land and property insufficiency and disputes have become causal factors to secondary crisis and protracted displacements as tensions between/among returnees and those remained constantly flare.
- As some IDPs begin to return to their communities they are finding complete devastation of homes and infrastructure, water sources polluted with dead human and animal bodies, farms and roads booby trapped with mines and unexploded ordinances.
- In many cases those who were receiving support from friends, host communities and NGOs during displacement lose this support once they return to their LGA of origin as humanitarian actors struggle to follow them back to areas still presenting security concerns. The persistent fear of repeat attacks thus forces many IDPs to remain displaced in the closest urban areas to their home communities.
- Recent displacement trends show that as the military pushes Boko Haram out, the population that had previously been trapped in that area move out immediately to urban areas to escape the trauma and devastation in their communities, search for missing family members and seek immediate humanitarian assistance.
- Prior to the crisis, the region had suffered from low levels of education, high migration of skilled workers and entrepreneurs, low levels of infrastructural development, extreme poverty, etc. Indeed, strong evidence exists that these socio-economic problems were the root causes of the Boko Haram crisis. Thus returning IDP populations unable to fully settle even where their home communities have been stabilized as they lack the resources and conditions to restore their livelihoods and/or access to basic services (UNHCR, 2015).
- Rural – Urban Migration Indices: Discussion of safe and voluntarily return need to be also considered along with discussions for safe resettlement of IDPs. Even though it is true that most of IDPs have expressed their desire of return, a closer look by age shows that the willingness to return varies among age groups. While adults and the elderly IDP populations express intention to return with assurance of safety having secured, younger IDPs (aged 20 and under) suggested that they would prefer staying in the urban areas where they displaced to, as they have adapted to the urban settings and want to pursue urban livelihood opportunities. These dynamics are more pronounced in States such as Gombe and Bauchi where the State Government have already put in place initiatives oriented to the integration of IDPs and provision of basic services, such as shelter.

- Type of Resettlement Challenges: Current IDP profiling as discussed above has revealed that there are four different categories of IDPs based on their preferences for long-term settlement locations.
  - ✓ IDPs that want to return/have already returned home.
  - ✓ IDPs that remain in IDP camps because they are uncertain of safety and support if they return.
  - ✓ IDPs that have settled in host communities and do not wish to return.
  - ✓ IDPs that have established new communities in other places and do not intend to return home.

All Resettlement interventions must therefore be responsive to these four categories in order to be able to cover the gaps thus created and address the needs of all IDPs regardless of their choice of settlement. Otherwise humanitarian and development needs will not be adequately met.

- The displacement of people also comes with other problems such as the separation of people from sources of income, productive activities such as farming and access to land. These issues, if not dealt with, easily drive secondary crisis which exacerbate security conditions and adversely affect sustainable development in the region.
- The return of refugees particularly is conditioned by different pre-requisite legal frameworks and global standards. At this point it remains unclear when the conditions for their safe return will be met, increasing the chance of this becoming a protracted displacement situation.

### **Resettlement Planning and Implementation Policies**

The scales of displacements across the region and the diversity and dynamic movements of IDPS across camps and host communities identified above, requires that the FGN be as strategic as possible in targeting its intervention efforts and in optimizing the effect of very limited resources. To that end, it is important to keep in mind that humanitarian assistance and support are only the first stage of a much needed resettlement process.

The core strategic policy direction recommended for adapting resettlement interventions to the dynamics discussed above is that **IDPs are best catered for in their original communities, where humanitarian and development activities can be pursued simultaneously, provided that their voluntary, safe and secure return has been ensured.**

However, because all these challenges make it difficult to fully implement such policy, the PCNI plans to address this dilemma by focusing resettlement and rehabilitation activities in original home and returnee communities, where feasible, while addressing the current needs of IDPs wherever else they may be in the region through a flexible, dynamic, systematic approach targeted to the type of resettlement challenges identified in each scenario.

**Ideally, as more and more places become more stable through the integrated intervention mechanisms of the Buhari Plan, early deployed in those communities, such communities become more attractive and the need to cater to IDPs in camps and host communities will diminish systematically.**



This approach allows the focus of interventions and support to gradually migrate with the needs of IDPs. Ultimate success is measured when the most urgent IDP needs are addressed in the interim, while optimal support in resettling and reconnecting with communities and livelihoods are deployed strategically. This policy is in line with the UN Policy on Displaced People and is within the confines of the terms agreed to by the FGN under The Kampala Agreement.

Undisputedly, all Stakeholders of the North East are agreed that the strategic direction of all resettlement interventions must be quickly adaptable to rapidly changing realities on the ground as is ensured under this plan policy:

### **Harmonized North East Stakeholders in the Purview of Resettlement**

- In this recognizing the challenges of resettlement, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) seeks enhanced coordination among all partners at the point of deploying relief, facilitating an informed and intelligent response. The HRP 2016 reports that the HCT will promote a protection-centred and solutions-orientated approach, recognizing the need to look beyond displacement and return, towards longer-term solutions where civilians are safe, secure, with full access to rights and services. **Undertaken in this report is a statement to the effect that when conducive conditions for informed, voluntary return exist, the HCT will extend immediate support to those returning to their habitual places of domicile.**
- The RBPA 2016 Report likewise recommends a sound strategy that enhances safe, dignified and voluntary return and resettlement of IDPs, with an integrated and holistic approach, embedded with programmatic responses that address the different identified needs while in the meantime, recognizing and accounting for the crisis' dynamics and the particular needs of populations affected by displacement (new IDPs and those unable to return; host communities; and IDPs already returned). It reports that in the most affected populations, who have borne the burden of IDPs, there are increased social tensions and deepened sense of abandonment by the Government within IDP host communities, undermining peace and stability efforts. The Report further recommends that for those IDPs who prefer to be resettled, identifying durable solutions for dignified and secure resettlement, addressing the most immediate and basic needs of IDPs (food security, shelter, WASH, education and health), targeting the need for psychosocial support, gender specific programing, and livelihoods support is the only key to sustainable recovery. **Also strongly recommended for resettlement intervention is a strong operational framework that provides guidance on how return and resettlement should take place in a safe, dignified and voluntary manner.**

### **Strategic Approach to Resettlement Interventions**

These harmonized recommendations have informed the decision to define four (4) strategic action perspectives for targeting resettlement support and timeline prospects for deploying such support in this section of the plan:

- ✚ **Action Approach 1 will deploy Standard Resettlement and Relocation Support to all IDPs in safe areas across all 6 States of the region within the first six months.**

- ✦ **Action Approach 2 will deploy comprehensive resettlement support to all specifically screened and selected reclaimed communities for resettlement, to address the needs of IDPs returning to those home communities, within the next six months as a pilot and subsequently progressing to gradually resettle all IDPs as the security situation across the region improves and is stabilized.**
- ✦ **Action Approach 3 will integrate early recovery support and sustainable growth interventions to the resettled communities, vulnerable host communities that have harboured or are still harbouring and integrating IDPs who no longer wish to return home and to all newly established resettlement communities simultaneously for an extended period of 1 year, during which all intermediate interventions are expected to dovetail in the long term sustainable turnaround of the entire region.**
- ✦ **Action Approach 4 will comprehensively address the reluctance of some IDPs to return home due to safety concerns, anxiety or the discovery of new opportunities elsewhere, by engaging and profiling IDPs everywhere they are, to ensure that they are aware of the safety or insecurity of their home communities, as well as the availability of resettlement support frameworks to guide their decisions to either remain in host communities or return to their home bases.**

While the ultimate projection is that most Returnees will be resettled within 1 year, this early action intervention has been structured to deploy support in phases because IDPs will return gradually as they receive news that a comprehensive resettlement assistance package is available in their home communities. It is important however, that places that the PCNI chooses to implement its resettlement activities turn out to be sustainably safe and secure.

### **Key Components of the Plan**

The plan is designed to effectively target support to resettling people while ensuring that all North East citizens wherever they are stabilized to participate and sustain the economic rejuvenation contemplated in long term interventions. This section of the plan has five (5) major components:

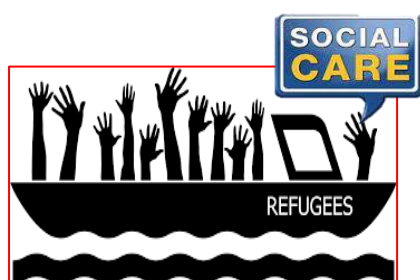
- The Rapid Standardized Camps & IDP Relocation Programme (designed to address the foremost need for shelter of all IDPs still in displacement but more particularly those suffering secondary displacements, through the rapid construction and/or standardisation of existing formal, safe, secure and organized camps to which they can be relocated in the interim and from which they will be specifically targeted with a standard bouquet of reliefs addressing all peculiar vulnerabilities; and adequately profiled/processed to receive support in returning to their home communities as they are reclaimed).
- The Demining and Security Screening Programme (designed to ensure military mine action and security clearance of reclaimed communities for the security and safety of all IDPs returning to their reclaimed home communities).
- The Standardize Resettlement Pack Programme (designed to address the immediate humanitarian needs of all re-settlers in all reclaimed communities/their home communities as cleared for safety and to support their permanent resettlement through the provision of a standard Returnee Pack containing 17 Food Relief Items, 15 Non Food Relief

Items and Unconditional Cash Transfers as required by the Sphere Minimum Standards of Humanitarian Relief).

- The “Adopt a Resettlement Village” Economic Cluster Programme (to solicit funding and support for the rapid reconstruction of destroyed communities while ensuring their sustainable growth and development through economic clustering facilities and the rapid reconstruction of critical enabling infrastructure).
- The Resettlement Support Programme, designed to deploy the following critical support components to reclaimed, screened and secured communities:
  - ✓ The Housing Refurbishment Materials and Support Programme (another standard Resettlement Pack containing Zinc Roofing Sheets, Cement, Timber & Nails determined by degree of damage to individual homes.
  - ✓ The Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities to ensure the immediate removal of human/animal corpses, debris & hazardous/defective structural remains, farmland sanitation & inspections, fumigation, environmental protection, etc. for the immediate return to normalcy within those communities while addressing health, bio-safety and incidental hazards present in such communities that have seen extensive damage.
  - ✓ The Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in all Reclaimed Communities (a program to ensure the clearing of wells, irrigation channels, construction of boreholes and water distribution facilities).

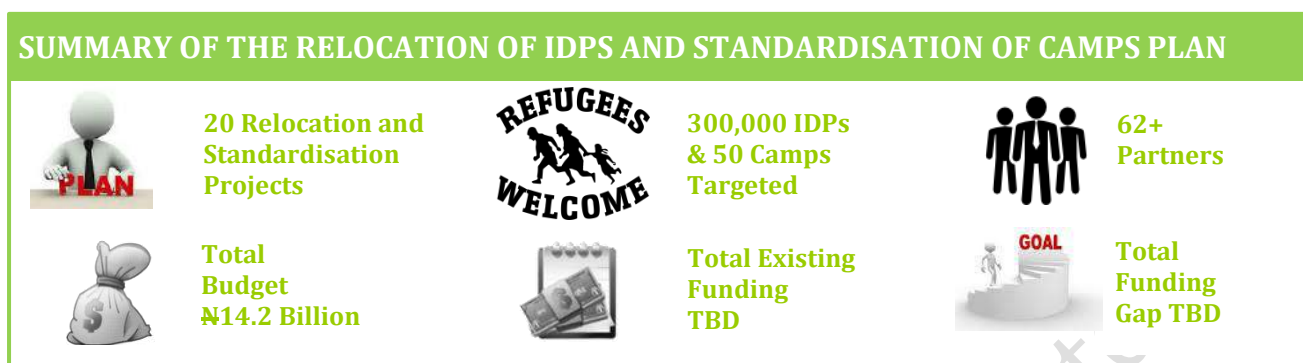
Figure 2: Summary of FGN Policy on Resettlement and Return.

- ✓ Humanitarian assistance is only the first stage of resettlement support.
- ✓ IDPs are best catered for in their original communities: humanitarian and development activities can be pursued simultaneously.
- ★ In the short-term, the PCNI will focus on resettlement and rehabilitation of original home and returnee communities where feasible while addressing the current needs of IDPs wherever else they may be in the region.
- ★ The need to cater to IDPs in camps and host communities will diminish systematically as successful resettlement and returns are gradually supported.
- ✓ The PCNI Strategic Action Approaches allow the focus of interventions and support to gradually migrate with the needs of IDPs.
- ✓ Ultimate success is achieved when the most urgent IDP needs are addressed in the interim, while optimal support in resettling and reconnecting with communities and livelihoods are deployed strategically.
- ✓ IDPs will be engaged and profiled wherever they are, to ensure that they are aware of the safety or insecurity of their home communities, as well as the availability of resettlement support frameworks to guide their decisions to either remain in host communities or return to their home bases.
- ✓ Resettlement interventions will be deployed in phases as IDPs will return gradually as they receive news that a comprehensive resettlement assistance package is available in their home communities.
- ✓ The FGN Resettlement policy is in line with the UN Policy on Displaced People and in compliance with the terms agreed to under The Kampala Agreement.



## Chapter 4

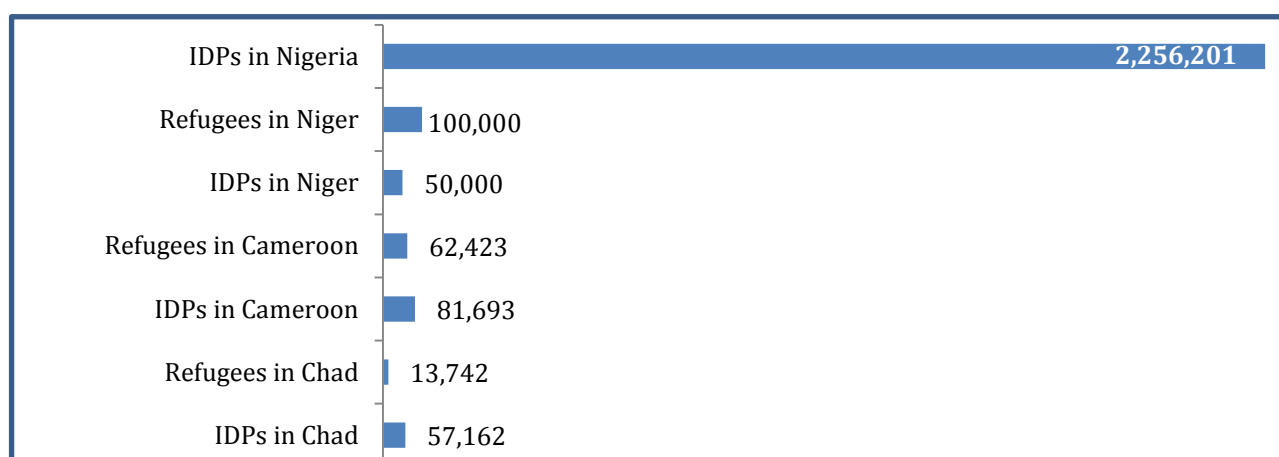
### Relocation of IDPs and Standardisation of Camps Programme



#### Programme Description

Currently, the region hosts over 1.8 million of IDPs due to the Boko Haram related conflict. Reports also indicate that an additional estimated total of some 176,000 IDPs, in a bid to avoid all trauma, have moved enmass to areas out of Nigeria's borders and have been displaced within the territories of Nigeria's neighbouring countries Chad, Cameroun and Niger. According to the UNHCR 2016 Displacement Report, some 165,000 of these Nigerians are still seeking refuge in these countries while over 17,000 are estimated to have returned from Cameroon, under circumstances falling short of international standards in some cases in 2016. [Nigeria 2016 HRP ]. The urgency of IDP needs remain urgent even as they are propounded by more reports indicating the impending phased return of approximately 56,000 more refugees from Cameroon alone and ongoing repartaitring arrangements in the other neighbouring countries as well.

Figure 3: Displacement Statistics for North East Nigeria



Source: UNHCR, November 2015.

While the Military, the Nigerian Police Force, Department of State Security and all Paramilitary Agencies are working very hard to improve security and fight insurgency in the North East; other Federal and State Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the State Governments themselves, Development Partners, NGOs, community and all other North East Stakeholders have supported the humanitarian crisis in the region head-on. However, as discussed



previously, planning and continuing to deliver a humanitarian response that deploys support to all affected areas, in such a diverse/rapidly-changing context as the North East in severe crisis has presented very serious logistics, administrative and implementation challenges; while draining resources very rapidly.

NEMA, the Federal Government agency mandated to run and organize IDP Camps has been at the forefront of completing arrangements to hold repatriated North East refugees along with the IDPs who remained within the country. With very limited capacity, NEMA has contacted the relevant stakeholders with a view to garnering support and has approached State Governments and the PCNI to support. The PCNI has thus received the charge to begin an integrated support system for bringing immediate relief to all IDPs including Nigerian refugees being repatriated back to the North East by coalescing the efforts of all actors in the humanitarian delivery process.

This program has been developed to comprehensively address the issues and gaps identified as all interventions as well as the Stakeholders contributing them require some platform from which to target, deploy and measure the impact of their humanitarian support to IDPs and Repatriated Refugees alike. Providing fixed locations with the embedded capacity for all of this completely solves the challenges of additional expenditure for building delivery frameworks from scratch, leverages on already deployed humanitarian action capacities, and limits the problem of immediate access of the most vulnerable IDP populations to support.

**Table 1: LOCATION, NUMBER AND CATEGORIES OF IDP CITES**

States	Formal Camps	Informal Camps	Total
ADAMAWA	5	5	10
BAUCHI		1	1
BORNO	14	9	23
TARABA		12	12
YOBE	1	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>

[Source: IOM DTM – 2016]

A total of 97 IDP camps and camp-like sites were identified and assessed in across the country and the above were identified as located within the North East. [IOM Nigeria Situation Report , April 2016]. The report indicated that there is an estimated 167,095 IDPs in these camps that may potentially be relocated as transit camps are formalised in safe areas closer to their home communities.

### **Key Programme Components**

- A Stakeholder forum to facilitate immediate contributions from concerned State Governments and relevant Stakeholders will be immediately convened.

- The program will require State Government to provide safe areas suitable for rapid construction of formal, standardized, safe, secure, organized camps; or indicate those existing camps most suitable for renovation and standardisation for relocation of the most vulnerable IDP groups.
- Formal camps will be designed, developed and implemented under standard operational guidelines. PCNI, alongside NEMA, will facilitate the rapid construction/renovation of a Standard Resettlement Camp in the safe areas of the region identified and contributed by the states to cater to and house the displaced persons who are yet to resettle back in their communities.
- Construction of new camps will be primarily focused to handle repatriated refugees while other IDPs will primarily be housed in the existing formal camps which have been renovated to reflect global standards, with possible relocations from camps outside their States of original displacement to within their home States, or intra State to allow for their gradual processing, profiling and targeting to support their return to normalcy through whatever resettlement choices they indicate.
- Approximately 300,000 IDPs, a total of 42,857 vulnerable households will be primarily targeted to benefit from this program. This is estimated to cover both the repatriated refugees and the IDPs that relocate from other camps. At a capacity of 15,000 people per camp, the total number of transit camps to be created/formalised is 20. In the majority of cases, the intervention will require renovations of existing locations in line with the standardised camp design parameters.
- The provision of services such as food and non-food relief items, health services, counseling, education, IDP Bio-data capture and rehabilitation delivered through integrated deployments of these components to each standardized camp as provided for under the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance and Social Stabilisation programs. Thus, the main interventions under this section will center around provision of physical infrastructure for the camps designated.

**The following factors were taken into consideration in the development of this Relocation of IDPs and Standardisation of Camps program in addition to the peculiar challenges to resettlement already discussed above:**

- A lot of the areas reclaimed by the Military in BAY States still remain unsafe and insecure and there have been incidences reporting fresh violent attacks from Boko Haram with significant loss of life in resettled areas.
- Where returns to some reclaimed communities are already happening, issues ranging from co-existence and peacebuilding, to live mines, pollution of water sources with dead human and animal bodies, complete destruction of housing, land and other property loss remain significant and will continue to attract the most urgent prioritisation of all resources.
- While the ultimate priority for the North East is the resettlement of all displaced persons back into their home communities, many returnee households have faced damaged and destroyed communities upon returning home with homes, schools, clinics and other

community assets all gone . Though reconstruction and rehabilitation of vulnerable returnee households is in immediate consideration, sufficient resources to begin rebuilding or rehabilitating communities are limited even where security and stability of those communities is not in question.

- The most recent assessments of IDPs across the region has revealed that many IDPs will continue to live in IDP camps where they have received some support until normalcy is fully restored in the region rather than face the trauma of secondary displacements with no support.
- The most vulnerable IDPs (the repartraited refugees who will face instant secondary displacements upon their return) have the greatest chance to access comprehensive aid and support from a standard camp location where they can be stabilized with a full bouquet of support and relief until their home locations are finally normalized.
- Relocation of registered displaced persons to formal standard camps will also relieve the tensions on host communities (drivers of secondary conflicts) as well as ensure that existing informal camps which are currently stressed beyond their capacity are evacuated to serve their original purposes, a very important requirement as most IDP camps are schools.



**Current Conditions in Informal & Formal Camps**



**Anticipated improvements through the Standard Camps Programme**

### **Established Implementation Parameters**

- Each Standard Formal Resettlement Camp will be set up to contain a maximum of 15,000 individuals for safety hazards, ease of management and deployment considerations.
- Each rapid constructed Standard Resettlement Camp will be fitted with administrative areas, cooking areas and facilities, critical welfare facilities (Mobile Medical Camper Units, Prefabricated Class Rooms) as well as social public areas such as mosques and church areas.

- Operational Standards and the functional criteria will be communicated as support criteria to NEMA for all Standard Formal Transit Camps based on the already identified and targeted critical needs of IDPs as well as those intervention deliverables already identified, as comprehensive, standard minimum support to the populations of IDPS relocated to these camps.
- Target standard services for each camp include:
  - ✓ The provision of semi permanent household shelter with more durable materials and construction support (prefabricated housing materials) for rapidly setting up the camps and subsequently expanding them as more IDPs arrive; as well as for the quick and easy repair/maintenance of the physical structures within the camps.
  - ✓ The provision of food and non food relief items in sufficient and constant quantities per household.
  - ✓ The provision of general security in the camps through physical barriers including fencing, CCTV, security lights and gated, security manned entrances.
  - ✓ The immediate biodata capture, registration, processing and profiling of all camp occupants as they arrive, for special support and protection of target vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, orphans, girls and widows from further exposures.
  - ✓ The operation and full implementation of a Safe House within the camp for supporting unaccompanied minors who are left behind as stabilized repatriated families are assisted to return home or trace other families within host communities.
  - ✓ Immediate profiling of IDPs and registration to participate in productive works, early recovery and livelihood support programs for the stabilisation of households and gradual return to productive/economic activities.
  - ✓ Immediate return of IDPs to productive activities in organised agricultural clusters and other value chains while still in the camp to kick-start their recovery and to build their future resilience to shocks.
  - ✓ The provision of standard water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
  - ✓ Immediate access to rapid health coverage, trauma and stabilisation treatments through the Rapid Essential Health Deployment Programme which will embed Mobile Medical Units within each camp.
  - ✓ Immediate access to formal education for the children in displaced families through the Back to School and Mobile Prefabricated School Units deployed to each Standard Camp.
  - ✓ Immediate access to basic facilities including solar powered lighting, fuel-efficient cooking facilities, ICT, commercial areas, boreholes, drainages and latrines for rehabilitating the populace through dignified living conditions.
  - ✓ Immediate access to strategic communications as required to coordinate resettlement and returning home when the region is finally restored to peace
  - ✓ Strict camp coordination, camp management, facility capacity and development training for site managers and facility staff, especially NEMA/SEMA and local actors, to ensure that essential services complying with minimum standards are always provided in the Standardized Camps.
  - ✓ Immediate on-site support to Camp Managers and roving support all Standardized Formal Camps to enhance organisational capacity in the camps for as long as they are operational.
  - ✓ Immediate Accountability to Affected populations (AAP) with feedback and accountability mechanisms in place in each camp's management to ensure accessible and timely information is provided to camp residents on camp procedures and processes.



- ✓ Full control of IDP numbers in each camp based on facility capacity and immediate access to relocation support, assistance for reconnecting families or transfers to less populated Standardized Camps.
- ✓ Protection within Standardized to target the most vulnerable in particular, which are the elderly and chronically sick, people with disabilities, female and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, adolescent boys and pregnant and lactating women.
- ✓ Advocacy of IDP rights and sensitisation of the IDPs within each camp, through the education of the IDPs on their rights, as well as keeping them informed on activities that may affect them especially with regard to all available support, to ensure that the minimum standards of dignity and personal security are maintained at all times.
- ✓ Guidance and full logistics support for those seeking a return to their communities from camps will be provided.
- ✓ Provision of informal avenues for the reporting of protection violations as well as raising protection issues in a supportive environment with no fear of reprisals.
- ✓ Immediate treatment of protection related issues such as psychological counseling, reuniting unaccompanied minors with their families or a formal recognized body charged with their welfare.
- ✓ Immediate emphasis on the sustainability of each camp, including providing immediate benefit to surrounding local economies around the camp through production clusters and people-centred activities designed with local community engagements, participation, commerce and highly productive value chains as targets.
- ✓ IDPs that wish to return will be provided with means of transportation to the most suitable transit camp in the region.

### **Programme Objective**

- To provide a decent safe environment in which the most basic requirements of life - food, water, shelter, care and affection (particularly for children) are made available.
- To improve comprehensive coverage of the immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable IDPs with instant access to healthcare, water and sanitary facilities, social protection and psychosocial support.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

Safety and the provision of the essential requirements of life - food, water, shelter, care and affection (particularly for children) to the affected population will stabilise them and support their preparedness for resettlement and redress within the context of restoration of their livelihoods and peace.

### **Programme Priority**

The program priority is high as it is major steps to ensuring social protection and stabilisation.

### **Estimated Initiative Costs**

- The renovations/construction of camp structures to cover basic shelter facilities in all 20 Camps is preliminarily estimated at 6 Billion Naira.
- Fencing, Security Facilities, CCTV, and Solar Power Installations for Camp Street Lamps are currently estimated at 200 Million Naira per camp giving a total of 4 Billion Naira for the 20 Camps.



- Water, Drainage, Sewage Disposals, Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities are currently estimated at 5 Million Naira per camp for a total of 100 Million Naira for all 20 Camps.
- ICT, Communications and Camp Public Address Systems installations for Strategic Communications and Camp Coordination is estimated at 5 Million Naira per camp for a total of 100 Million Naira for all 20 Camps.
- Camp Facility Management and Maintenance is estimated at 51 Million Naira per camp, per annum giving a total of 1.02 Billion Naira for all 20 Camps.
- Transportation of refugees and relocation of the most exposed IDPs within the 6 states for the anticipated period of 1 year is currently estimated at 2 Billion Naira.
- Relocation assistance for IDPs willing to return to their states within the anticipated period of 1 year is estimated at 1 Billion Naira.
- The total estimated cost for construction/renovation of the 20 Camps and relocation of refugees/IDPs is therefore estimated at 14.2 Billion Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Relocation of IDPs and Standardisation of Camps)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Relocation of IDPs</b>													
Constitution of Stakeholder Forum to facilitate immediate coordination of IDPs relocation and repatriation.	NEMA/SEMA/ PCNI/ State Govts/Nigerian Military/HCT												
Identification and targeting of IDPs in vulnerable informal camp and exposed sites	NEMA/SEMA/PCNI, State Govts/Nigerian Military/ HCT												
Strategic Communications and direct engagement with Repatriating Country administrations for coordination of repatriations.	NEMA/SEMA, PCNI, State Governments/ Nigerian Military/ HCT												
Coordination of IDP relocations from neighboring Countries and Exposed/Informal sites to Standardized Camps.	PCNI/NEMA/SEMA/ Nigerian Military/HCT												
Begin M&E of all arrangements and Continued Strategic Communications.	PCNI/NEMA/ Relocation Logistics Partners/Donor Partners												

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Standardisation of Camps</b>													
Profiling of Standard Camps location and facilitation of Access to land where necessary	Federal, State and Local Government, PCNI, NEMA, Security agencies												
Construction/renovation of Semi Permanent Camp Structures.	Private Sectors, Donor Partners, responsible agencies, etc.												
Installation of Camp Facilities and Fittings.	Private Sectors, Donor Partners, responsible agencies, etc.												
Finalizing Staff Strength, Requirements.	Private Sectors, Donor Partners, responsible agencies, etc.												
Training of Administrative Staff & Camp Workers from local indigenes & IDPs.	NEMA/SEMA, donor partners, etc.												
Provision of Fences, CCTV & Security Detailing.	Security agencies,												
Profiling of IDPs & Targeting as they arrive within the camp.	NEMA/SEMA, etc.												
Registration & Relocation of IDPs Targeted	NEMA/SEMA, etc.												
Procurement & Deployment of Food & Non-Food Items.	NEMA/SEMA, etc.												
Procurement & Deployment of Mobile Medical Camper Units.	NEMA/SEMA, Fed and State Ministry of Health												
Finalizing of Camp Coordination & Camp Management Mechanisms and Systems.	NEMA/SEMA, other agencies, etc.												
Finalizing of strategic communication, community participation, profiling & engagement of Camp Population IDPs for productive works, early recovery & livelihood support modules available. Establishments of roving support mechasms, teachers & educational materials supplies and other incidental requirements.	MDAs, PCNI												
Finalizing of Camp Sustainability measures and productive cluster modules to be deployed.	NEMA/SEMA/State Governments/ PCNI, etc.												

## Initiative Summary (Relocation of IDPs and Standardisation of Camps)



### **PARTNERS**

- PCNI
- State Governors.
- Local Government Authorities.
- UN Humanitarian Country Team
- NEMA/SEMAs
- State Governments
- Private Sector Donors
- The Security Agencies



### **PROJECTS**

- Construction/Renovation of camps
- Targeting and Relocation of IDPs
- Relocation of Refugees

### **DURATION**

1 year.



### **PROJECTED IMPACT**

To provide a decent safe environment in which the most basic requirements of life — food, water, shelter, care and affection (particularly for children) are made available.



### **PRIORITY**

High Priority.



### **TOTAL BUDGET**

₦13,700,000,000







Restricted.

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE RELOCATION OF IDPS & STANDARDISATION OF CAMPS PLAN**

S/N	DELIVERIES	NO OF BENEFICIARIES/UNITS	UNIT COSTS OF DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	Procurement & Installation of Prefabs by category: *10 Administrative Offices *2143 Individual Household Cabins *1250 Wash and Latrine Stalls * 4 Cooking Areas *50 Student Classrooms	20	300,000,000	6,000,000,000
2.	Fencing, Security Facilities, CCTV, Solar Power Installations for Camp Street Lamps	20	200,000,000	4,000,000,000
3.	Water, Drainage, Sewage Disposals, Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities	20	5,000,000	100,000,000
4.	<b>IPDs Bio-data Capture Registry &amp; Set up</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>170,000*</b>	<b>3,400,000*</b>
5.	<b>Mobile Medical Campers &amp; Rapid Health Services Deployment</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55,364,000*</b>	<b>1,107,280,000*</b>
6.	<b>Back to School Campaign &amp; Model School Supplies</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100,000,000*</b>	<b>2,000,000,000*</b>
7.	ICT, Communications & Public Address Systems installations for Strategic Communications & Camp Coordination	20	5,000,000	100,000,000
8.	Transportation of Refugees back to North East Region			2,000,000,000
9.	Relocation Assistance for IDPs			1,000,000,000
10.	<b>Food, Non-food and Unconditional Cash Relief @ ₦250,000 per household for 6 months (targeting 2,143 Households per camp for a total of 15,000 individuals in the camp)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,214,500,000*</b>	<b>64,290,000,000*</b>
11.	<b>Establishment of Agric Production Clusters &amp; Training @6 Million per cluster</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>534,134,000*</b>	<b>120,000,000*</b>
12.	Camp Facility Management & Maintenance	20	51,000,000	1,020,000,000
13.	<b>Programme Media, Publicity and Strategic Communications</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5,000,000*</b>	<b>100,000,000*</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR RELOCATION OF IDPS AND STANDARDISATION OF CAMPS</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>4,619,168,000</b>	<b>14,220,000,000</b>

**\* The Costs within these categories are accounted for in the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Section of the Plan [Chapter 1].**

## Chapter 5 Demining & Security Screening of Reclaimed Communities Programme

SUMMARY OF DEMINING & SECURITY SCREENING OF RECLAIMED COMMUNITIES PLAN				
	5+ Demining & Security Screening Components		38 LGAs Targeted	 12+ Partners
	Total Budget ₦76 Million		Total Existing Funding TBD	 Total Funding Gap TBD

### Programme Description

Community Services rendered by Security Agencies will foster healthy Military-civilian engagements, government visibility and national cohesiveness which serve to counter the terrorism narrative and its ideology, while promoting unity and engendering patriotism. In addition, this is a critical prerequisite to final resettlement of the region and IDPs across the states most affected by the violence.

Many of the communities reclaimed from Insurgents through the successful advancement of the Nigeria Military have been identified as booby-trapped with land mines and unexploded bombs. In addition several require extensive clean-up operations as the destruction wrought by insurgents as well as the violent confrontations as the Military defends have resulted in the littering of many communities with debris from ammunitions, live artillery and unexploded ordinances. Proper disposal of these is essential for reclaimed communities to be safe and habitable for returnees.

Another area of critical concern is the security clearance and screening of communities within Boko Haram “territory” where such reclaimed communities are still occupied by indigenes when the Nigerian Military reclaims them.

To address these core pre-requisites to stabilising the region and ridding it from crisis and conflict, the PCNI has developed a framework for targeting such communities. :

- The PCNI has very recently enlisted the cooperation and undertaking of the Nigerian Military and other security agencies to reassess reclaimed areas and indicate, specifically, at the community level, which areas are safe enough to deploy interventions to. **Given that the safety of the locations to which displaced persons return or are resettled is critical to success, sustainability and even the possibility of rehabilitation and resettlement, the military/police security screening of all such locations is critical.**
- PCNI will leverage on its relationship with the Military and all Security Agencies to ensure the demining and rapid clearing of unexploded ordnances in all reclaimed communities. The military and paramilitary is also solicited to aid the cleaning and clearing of the communities declared safe for people to begin to return as community services. This requires the military to first sweep for mines within each community thus targeted before



engaging, directing and assisting the cleaning, clearing and burying of corpses components to kick in.

- With the exception of the clearing of mines and unexploded ordinances, all other screening activities are to be done in conjunction with the community leaders, with the other security forces playing a strict supervisory role.
- PCNI will facilitate the funding of these activities as well as provide oversight with monitoring and evaluation of targeted and approved exercises.
- The Military has agreed to provide a list of communities that are ready for hand over at the end of all demining and security clearance activities, while the Police and other Para Military Agencies will lead the effort to identify security requirements that will enable and support interventions in those areas, minimize risk to delivery personnel, risk of diversion/destruction of relief materials and the risk of new attacks on benefitting communities.
- While safety and security clearance are very necessary, they are not sufficient conditions for early stage rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The scales of deployments at this early stage require the PCNI to prioritize within certified safe and secured places, those areas that are most feasible, with the promise of greatest impact. Therefore, factors such as proximity to the military installations, accessibility to intervening agencies and availability of reconstruction material, access to agricultural land etc. will also serve as additional screening factors within this framework.
- The end result is the determination of resettlement ready communities to scale implementation and deployment of support interventions to:
  - ✓ **Secured Communities:** Military demining and certification of areas to handover to non-military security agencies who would oversee security and peace following the withdrawal of the military from those areas.
  - ✓ **Safe Communities:** Areas identified by non-military security agencies (Police, NSCDC, etc.) as areas where their readiness/ability to administer communities are assured while resettlement and rehabilitation interventions are deployed.

### **Programme Objectives**

- To make communities habitable for returnees.
- Eliminate Peace time casualties and tragedies from left over, mobilized explosives and live ammunitions.
- Prepare reclaimed arrears for returning communities and socio-economic interventions
- Promote overall sense of safety and peace in IDP communities.
- Rebranding of Security Agencies as symbols of care and protection rather than violence and destruction.

### **Programme Priority**

The priority for this program is very high, given the current dynamics of resettlement already discussed.

**Projected Programme Outcomes**

- The comprehensive return of displaced persons to their homes or preferred resettlements;
- The immediate return to productive and positive activity across the region to reinforce rehabilitation and normalcy; and
- The subsequent systematic stabilisation of the region within a relatively short period of 1 year.

**Estimated Programme Budget**

The budget for demining and security screening of reclaimed communities is currently estimated at 2 Million Naira per LGA giving a total of 76 Million Naira for 38 targeted LGAs identified as directly affected by violent destructions.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Demining & Security Screening of Reclaimed Communities)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
<b>Demining &amp; Security Screening of Reclaimed Communities</b>																
Constitution of Stakeholder Forum to facilitate immediate coordination of Demining and Security Clearing.	NEMA/SEMA/ PCNI/ State Govts/Nigerian Military/HCT															
Identification and targeting of reclaimed communities requiring demining and clearance	PCNI/State Govts/Nigerian Military/ HCT															
Clearing of landmines, bullets, live ammunitions and other explosive	NEMA/Nigerian Military/ Para Military Agencies															
Mobilizing community members to participate as work force in clearing and monitoring of exercises.	PCNI/LGAs/ Community Leaders															
Supervision and on field motivation of clearing and clean-up activities	Nigerian Police/Paramilitary Agencies															
Begin M&E of all arrangements and Continued Strategic Communications.	PCNI/NEMA/ Relocation Logistics Partners/Donor Partners															

## Initiative Summary (Demining & Security Screening of Reclaimed Communities)



### PARTNERS

- PCNI
- State Governors.
- Local Government Authorities.
- UN Humanitarian Country Team
- NEMA/SEMAs
- State Governments
- Private Sector Donors
- The Security Agencies
- Community Leaders
- States Ministries of Health
- States Ministry of Environment



### PROJECTS

- Constitution of Stakeholder Forum for Demining and Security clearance.
- Identification and targeting of reclaimed communities.
- Clearing of landmines, bullets, live ammunitions and other explosives.
- Clearing of traces
- Military Officers mobilisation.

### DURATION

1 Year



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- The comprehensive return of displaced persons to their homes or preferred resettlements
- The immediate return to productive and positive activity across the region
- Reinforced rehabilitation and return to normalcy
- The subsequent systematic stabilisation of the region within a relatively short period of 1 year.



### PRIORITY

High Priority.



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦76,000,000

## SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE DEMINING & SECURITY SCREENING PLAN

S/N	DELIVERIES	NO OF BENEFICIARIES	COSTS OF DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	Clearing of landmines, bullets, live ammunitions and other explosives.	38 LGAS	2,000,000	76,000,000
2.	Military Officers mobilisation	38 LGAS		
<b>TOTAL DEMINING &amp; SECURITY SCREENING</b>		<b>38 LGAS</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>76,000,000</b>

## Chapter 6

### The “Adopt a Resettlement Village” Economic Cluster for Rapid Reconstruction of Critical Resettlement Infrastructure

#### SUMMARY OF THE ADOPT A RESETTLEMENT VILLAGE ECONOMIC CLUSTER PLAN



3  
 Components



38  
 Resettlement  
 LGAs reclaimed



14+  
 Partners



Total  
 Budget  
 ₦3.16 Billion



Total Existing  
 Funding  
 TDB

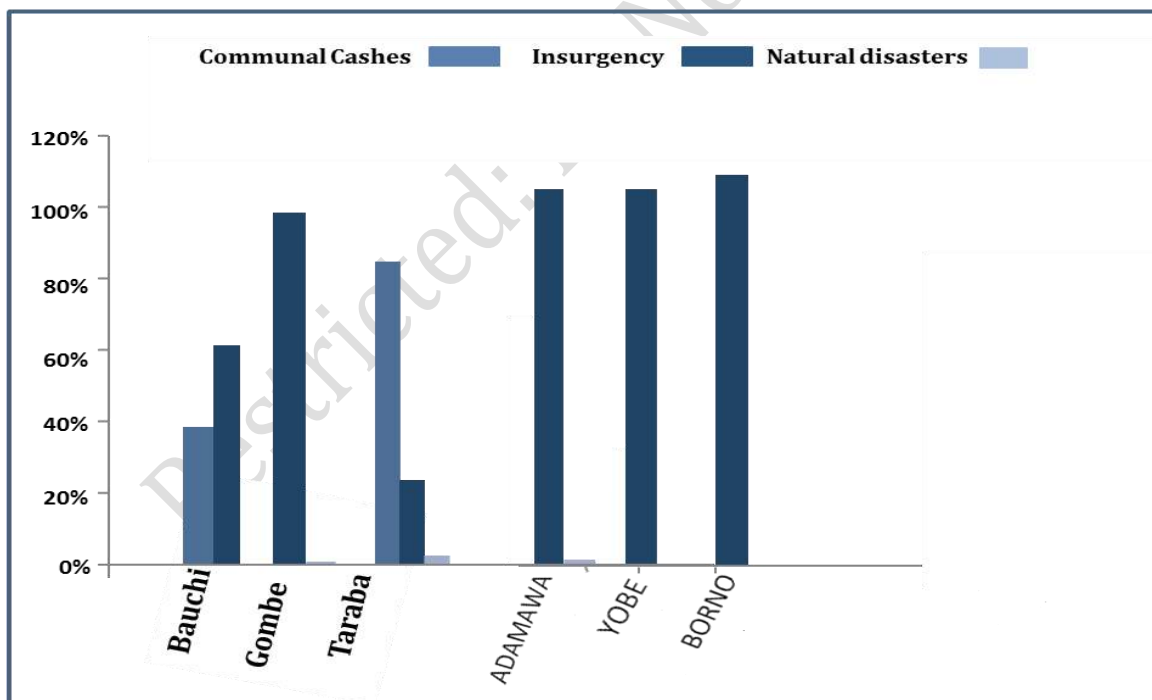


Total  
 Funding  
 Gap TDB

#### Programme Description:

With exception of Gombe State, in the Non BAY States, (Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba) assessed through the IOM - DTM 2016; a significant percentage of the IDPs in those areas have been displaced by secondary communal clashes and conflict caused by the protracted crisis, initial displacements and insecurities caused by the violence the region.

Figure 4: Location and Causes of Conflict



Source: IOM DTM - 2016.

This matrix displays the sequential consequence of protracted displacements as a secondary driver of conflict in otherwise stable areas, a new cause of concern.

While the primary concern of the Federal Government has been to provide safety, shelter, food and a sustainable means of livelihood support through job creation, skills acquisition/training and the consequent stimulation of the region's economy, with the current military successes comes this heightened pressure on host communities to provide permanent accommodation for IPDs who wish to remain relocated, as well as on the Government Authorities from large numbers of IDPs returning to reclaimed communities that have been completely decimated, or setting up new resettlement locations in empty spaces around host communities rather than return to their home communities. This has led to an acute insufficiency of already stretched communal utilities and services where these were not completely destroyed, a huge gap where villages were completely abandoned and destroyed and absolutely no supporting infrastructure where IDPs have set up new resettlement sites in empty places.

With the aim of supporting resettlement in line with the national policy on IDPs, and abating the instances of secondary conflicts/displacements, the PCNI has identified the huge gaps between the FGN's efforts to address the peculiar need of IDPs in resettlement and the scope of possible interventions actually required to achieve this. In the Special Committee for the Resettlement and Reintegration of Victims of Insurgency Report, a projected 1,976,954 IDPs (282,422 IDP households) were identified as willing to return to their home communities within 1 calendar year. The preliminary report on the Resettlement and Reintegration plan for victims of insurgency further identified immediate relief in the area of accommodation by the provision of building materials. This will however not cater to the dynamic spectrum of resettlement needs now identified as discussed previously. However the most current assessments reveal that an estimated 2,185,000 IDPs (312,143 IDP households) want to return home and will do so as the right conditions develop within 1 year [IOM DTM 2016]. This reveals a planning gap of over 208,046 IDPs (29,720 IDP households) not covered within earlier resettlement planning, a small scale demonstration of the gaps between the actual needs and the resources available to cater to them.

In spearheading the collective effort to rapidly reconstruct critical housing and social infrastructure gaps created by the destruction of the insurgency and the dynamism of resettlement challenges, the PCNI has therefore developed this Adopt a Village Concept for the most comprehensive and impactful solution of permanent resettlement of IDPs within the context of the challenges and limitations already identified.

The Adopt a Resettlement Village Plan is designed to focus on communities that are completely destroyed, with a plan to cater to the basic human commitment to places of origin in spite of the great cost of rebuilding and rehabilitating. **The program's main target is generating viable support and finance for the re-establishment of these lost places by direct strategic facilitation and solicitation for individuals and corporations alike, private and public sector participants, banks, foundations, non-profit organisations, international governments as well as global development partners to adopt individual resettlement villages as economic clusters for financing, productivity and promotion through large scale advertisement and branding.**

### **Key Programme Elements**

- The Adopt a Village initiative will focus on all 6 North East States. Each state will be required to identify the number of homes by community that would satisfy their quick build housing for resettlement needs. Each state will also be required to designate state



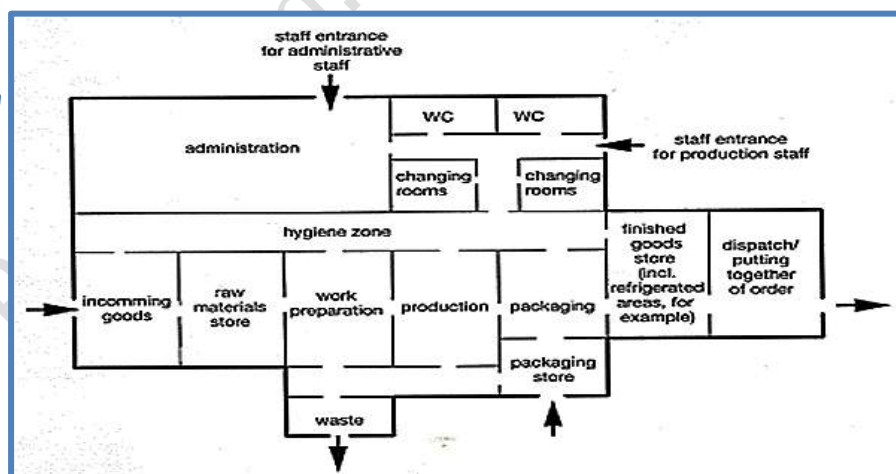
lands while federal lands can also be designated to supplement state needs. The ultimate target of these efforts is creating a properly productive environment for building new sustainable resettlement communities, with each community having a clearly defined and advertised social and economic purpose.

- The program will provide pre-fabricated materials for the immediate construction of 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom homes in attractive and organically branded village outlays. Returnees and resettlement beneficiaries will be required to contribute their labour in the installation of their new homes and also in rehabilitating and refurbishing their immediate environments and their villages' public areas.
- Each community (village) will be designed to support a specific economic activity and fulfil a viable economic purpose tied to the specified vision of the State in question. These villages will be have strategic architecturally pleasing and purposeful planning and landscaping to attract entrepreneurs, professional talents and other industrious investors that are critical to the region's next economy. Support infrastructure, such as solar power installations, drainage, running water, village pathways with solar powered streetlights, telecoms and internet facilities, as well as social amenities/utilities such as village head homes, model schools, hospitals, market places/stalls, police stations, community centres, recreational places, parks and gardens will all be provided along with the homes in prefabricated models that fit to the purpose and design of a sustainable, higher standard and productivity of life.
- When the parameters are thus defined and demonstrated, pre-fabricated housing proposals will be solicited from major domestic and international companies with access to financing. Reputable accountability partners will be recruited to implement the program and successful implementation partners will be required to provide and promote comprehensive support infrastructure in each new resettlement community created.
- Strong monitoring and accountability partners will be sourced to ensure strict accountability for funding sourced and that model standards are adhered to all through implementation.
- The PCNI will target the completion of one Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster in Borno State, with the selection of an LGA dependent on the possibility of resettlement thereat and the proviso that the selected LGA has been completely devastated. The PCNI will then leverage on the success of this model resettlement village with massive media coverage and advertisement of its success to solicit the general public, local and international private sector participants as well as local and international business communities and forums to likewise adopt individual resettlement villages for sponsorship and economic clustering. Successfully adopted communities will then be branded by the parenting individual or business/forum.
- Direct project financing, local and/or international developer financing with a loan guaranty from the Federal Government and support funding/loan guaranty likewise from the State Governments (if they wish to finance this through long term budget allocation) will be pursued as funding options. As this initiative focuses on encouraging direct

participation of the world over and across all spectrums, financing through direct investments in the pre-fabricated housing models will be primarily solicited.

- Individual State Governments will be charged with the responsibility for creating enabling environments for any such private sector participation through policy direction, strategic communication and all other best practices for encouraging private investments.
- Under this scheme free housing will be provided for the masses based on a means test. For families and individuals who do not pass the means test or can afford their homes, the FMB will provide mortgages or work with commercial banks to devise a private sector mortgage scheme, at very subsidized interest rates.
- The FGN will at the same time spearhead this direct effort to provide rapid resettlement through the pre-fabricated builds in this model. It is envisioned that funding will be greatly supported through private sector corporate social responsibility or direct philanthropist targeting especially banks. The recovery of funds via the sale of these homes where supply is maxed out will also be pursued.

**Extensive Destruction of Communities in the North East an Opportunity to Build Back Better with Economic Clustering Infrastructure for Sustainable Resettlement**



**Homestead Farming and Production Cluster Villages**

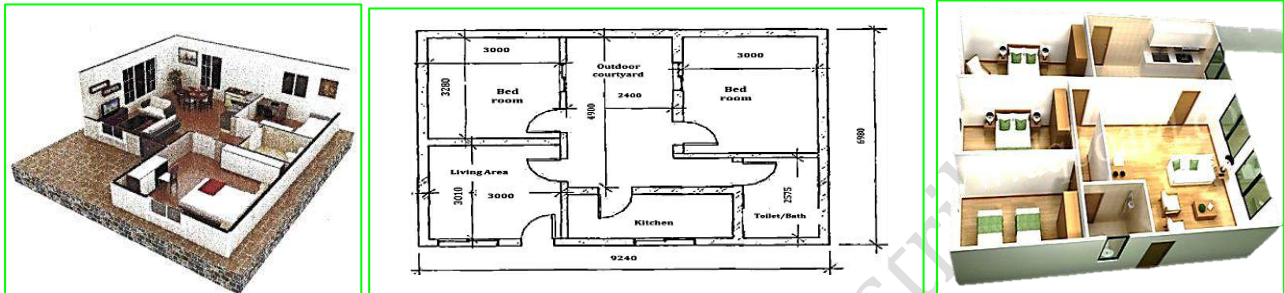




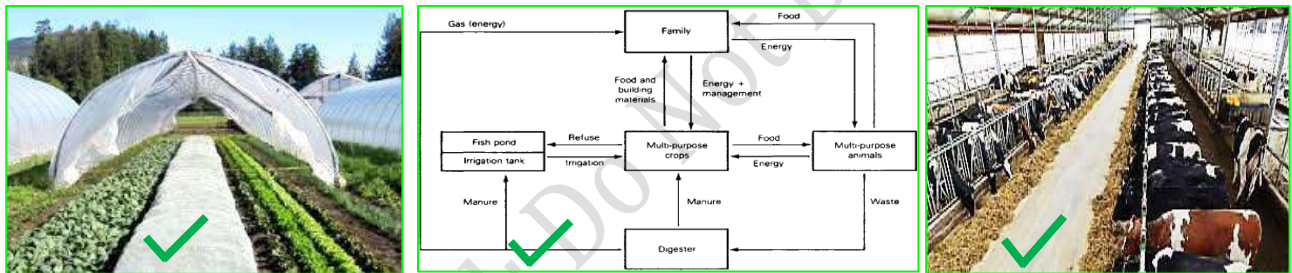
**Prefabricated Housing Units Built to Suit and Support Authentic Cultural & Societal Values**



**Interior with comfortable and new global standard fixtures and fittings to improve quality of life**



**Exterior and Environs with Attractive Architectural Layout and Economic Clustering Designs to Aid Agriculture and Other Productive Activities**



**Economic Clusters Will Eliminate Drudgery, Secondary Drivers of Conflict and Waste of Limited Resources**



**Homes as well as Public Places such as Schools, Hospitals, Banks, Police Stations and Market Places will be fitted with Standard Support Infrastructure and Social Amenities.**



**Support facilities in pre-fabricated models that can be re-assembled to fit specific needs.**

### **Programme Priority**

The priority for this program is very high.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Youth economic empowerment and job creation: The youth will be taught life skills to increase their earning capacity and employability.
- Growth in cottage industries: The local production of support building materials will be given a boost as up to 60% of the building materials upon which pre-fabricated buildings are installed will be sourced locally in each community.
- Accelerated social and infrastructural development by adopting a concerted approach to the provision of supporting social infrastructure throughout the region.
- The national housing stock will be increased: The Scheme is adaptable and is designed to be rapidly replicated thus increasing the supply of quality and affordable houses.
- It increases the visibility of Federal presence: There is no surer way to leave an enduring legacy of commitment to the welfare of the people.
- It is a mechanism to halt rural-urban drift: The restive youth will be kept busy in their various communities and will be contented with their locality.
- The Sustainable Development Goals and other National Policies on development will be easily achieved, measured and accounted for through the impact assessment processes and Monitoring & Evaluation frameworks of the PCNI intends to apply for each community development project adopted.

### **Estimated Initiative Costs**

- One Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster completion in Dikwa, Borno State as a pilot is currently estimated at 3.16 Billion Naira.
- (The selection of Dikwa as a resettlement choice is for projection purposes and only dependent on the possibility of resettlement thereat). The IOM 2016 DTM identifies an estimated 4,837 IDPs willing to return to Dikwa. This is a total of 691 anticipated/potential Returnee Households in Dikwa. At an estimated cost of 3 Million Naira per prefabricated home this is a total of 2.073 Billion Naira assuming all the homes in Dikwa require reconstruction. An additional 400 Million Naira for rapidly constructed critical infrastructure (solar powered street lamps, paved village roads, drainage, public squares/community centre, market stalls, processing zone, police station, school, primary health care unit, religious centre and recreational parks) brings the total for construction of the Dikwa Economic Cluster to 2.873 Billion Naira. A program administration cost of 10% is also anticipated.
- Subsequent Economic Clusters for Resettlement will be specifically targeted and assessed for funding requirements. An estimated 200 Million Naira is anticipated by the PCNI for media campaigns, soliciting funds, Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement Clusters and program management thereafter. This brings the total current budgeting for this component to 3.36 Billion Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
<b>Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster</b>													
Develop the terms of reference pre-fabricated housing and architectural companies to deliver the model plans for this program to include 691 homes & all other specifications, standard fixtures & fittings.	PCNI/State Min of Lands & Housing/ States Authorities for Resettlement & Reconstruction/Federal & States Fire Service/Prefabrication Company												
Finalize partnerships with all strategic partners.	All Partners												
Targeted beneficiary village with stakeholder engagements.	PCNI/States/LGAs												
Develop construction design & deployment plan that will deliver the whole village within 3 months.	All Partners												
Beginning targeting and assessments verification of the village selected.	PCNI/Prefabrication Company/Nig. Army Engineering Corps												
Publicise the program through media and communications platforms.	All Partners/PCNI												
Begin and conclude stakeholder engagements and partnerships for the selected village.	All Partners												
Disburse funds for program.	PCNI/Private Sector Donors /Central Bank/Federal Mortgage Bank.												
Initiate Quality Assurance Assessment.	PCNI/NIAF												
Post-implementation M&E.	State govts/LGAS. States Housing Authorities. Federal Ministry of Lands & Housing/States Ministries of Lands & Housing/Prefabricated Construction Companies.												
Allocation of homes and resettlement of community members to populate the village.	PCNI/NEMA/SEMA/State govts/LGAS/States Housing & Resettlement Authorities.												
Launch the Model Village, publicity and strategic communications to potential partners to adopt schools, hospitals, major social amenities such as roads, drainage, streetlights, running water and the relevant economic cluster.	All Partners												
Begin solicitation and facilitation for more Adopt a Village Projects to duplicate more sustainable communities.	PCNI												
Match philanthropism & CSR to other arising needs of resettlement and rehabilitation in the model village.	PCNI												
Finalize the required partnerships for each village.	All Partners												
Begin other economic clustering facility placements.	All Partners												



## Initiative Summary (Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster)



### PARTNERS

- State governments
- LGAS.
- Nig. Army Engineering Corps
- NEMA/SEMAS
- Central Bank of Nigeria.
- Federal Mortgage Bank.
- Federal Housing Authority.
- States Housing Authorities.
- Federal Ministry of Lands & Housing.
- States Ministries of Lands & Housing.
- Local/International Private Sector.
- International Development Banks.
- Global Development Partners
- Private Sector Donors.
- Prefabricated Construction Companies.



### PROJECTS

- One Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster completion in Dikwa,
- Media Campaign and Solicitation for More Economic Clusters for Resettlement in Borno State
- Media Campaign and Solicitation for More Economic Clusters for Resettlement in Adamawa State
- Media Campaign and Solicitation for More Economic Clusters for Resettlement in Yobe State
- Implementation of Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Clusters across all BAY States.

### DURATION

1 year.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

Rapid IDPs Resettlement and return to productive economic activities across the region.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



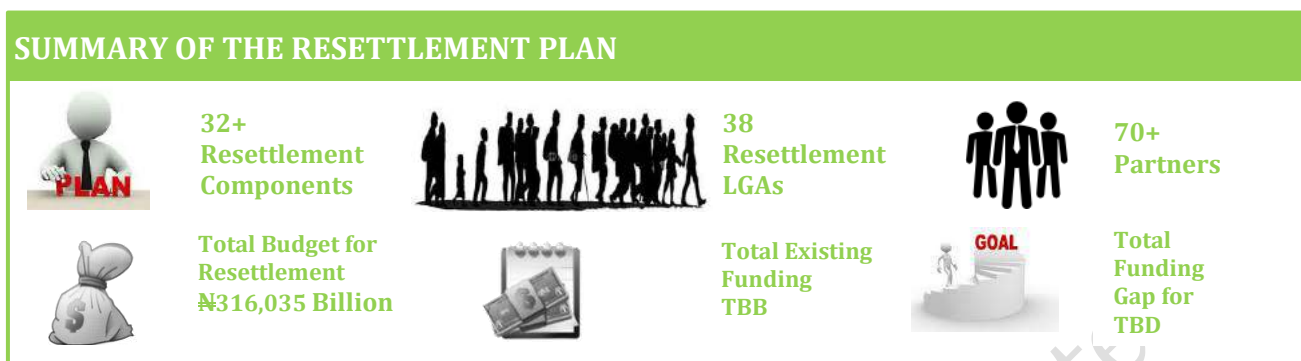
### TOTAL BUDGET

₦3,360,300,000

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE ADOPT A RESETTLEMENT VILLAGE ECONOMIC CLUSTER PLAN**

S/ N	PROGRAMME	NO OF BENEFICIARIES	COSTS OF DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	One Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster completion in Dikwa,	1LGAS	3,160,300,000	3,160,300,000
2.	Media Campaign and Solicitation for More Economic Clusters for Resettlement in all BAY States	38 LGAS	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>
3.	Implementation of Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Clusters across all BAY States	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>TOTAL ADOPT A RESETTLEMENT VILLAGE ECONOMIC CLUSTER</b>		<b>38 LGAS</b>	<b>3,360,300,000</b>	<b>3,360,300,000</b>

## Chapter 7 Resettlement



### Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities

#### Programme Description

Many of the communities reclaimed by the Nigerian Military require extensive clean-up operations as the destruction wrought by insurgents resulted in the littering of communities with dead bodies, debris from destroyed homes, destroyed public infrastructure and abandoned vehicles. According to the RPBA Report– 2016, the extensive physical damage to the housing stock is shown to have created unprecedented quantities of debris. It is expected across the 3 BAY States that a total of 7.3 million cubic meters of debris have been generated by the Insurgency. This material is currently lying in areas where it impedes access and reconstruction and will require processing and haulage as a priority. Complicating the management of this material, it is expected that many areas are contaminated with bodies and other biological material. The nature and concentration of this contamination is still not clearly assessed due to the lack of access and specialized skills required on the ground. Hence, proper disposal of corpses, fumigation to prevent biological harm to returning IDPs and clearing of debris from home settlements and farmlands is identified as a priority for communities to be re- habitable in many areas of the BAY States. It will also speed up the psychological recovery of the affected population and hasten the resumption of everyday life.

Currently, some work is being done by State and Local Governments in the three states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) to clean, clear and sanitize their communities. As extra support to Local Governments, committees within the states have been set up by the State Governments to clean and clear debris, as well as remove and properly bury bodies left lying about.

#### Established Implementation Parameters

- The effectiveness of this critical work depends on the resources available to each State, thus PCNI will through this program provide support for leveraging the existing specialized capacities required from all over the country to supervise and direct the mass cleaning and clearing of biological matter, fumigation of home settlements and farmlands, sanitation exercises across the BAY area States.
- PCNI will coordinate the constitution of individual work groups comprised of specialists from the Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal and States Ministries of Health and Ministries of Environment, the Federal & States Fire Services, relevant Global

Development Partners and Civil Society/Security Foundations and the Humanitarian Country Team. These Work Groups will be responsible for directly overseeing the cleaning, clearing and sanitation of the States on an LGA per LGA level.

- PCNI will also provide support by leveraging community members' participation in these mass cleaning and clearing exercises as the main labour component. Such Community participants will receive wages for work done under the Productive Works Programme budgeted for in the Early Recovery Support Section [Chapter 3]. Such direct engagement of the affected population will also speed up their psychological recovery and hasten the resumption of everyday life.
- **A key component of this program is the construction of at least 1 Memorial Centre in each LGA for the remembrance of those who have lost their lives. Indigenous community members will be invited to contribute work force to the construction of each centre and will receive the commensurate wages paid to Productive Workers as well.**
- The implementation will be in collaboration with Local Governments authorities in each state who will be expected to provide human resources (volunteers and workers) too, who are trained and available to handle the entire cleaning and clearing process. The PCNI anticipates the requirement for extensive logistics support and specialized equipment for the removal and management of debris across the 3 BAY area States.
- Similarly, a framework for mass proper burial exercises will also be employed, in consultation with the local leaders, the Army Corps of Engineers, NEMA and the Nigerian Red Cross.
- The RPBA 2016 Reports also recommends recycle, reuse, or reprocess of as much of the debris as possible, especially through outsourcing to sustainable SMEs within the region. **Individual States and LGAs will thus be engaged directly to proffer recycle and reuse solutions/opportunities especially in areas where rapid reconstructions are on-going or recycle SMEs exist. The success of each proposal will be measured by a minimum of 50% of the debris diverted from the disposal routes for reuse or processing for recycling and the number of livelihoods supported in the process of recycling in each LGA.**
- Representatives from the State, Local Government and other partners, preferably local NGOs will be organised and mobilised to carry out inspection exercises in each community targeted for cleaning, clearing and sanitation for resettlement support.





**Programme Priority**

The Priority for this program is very high.

**Projected Programme Outcomes**

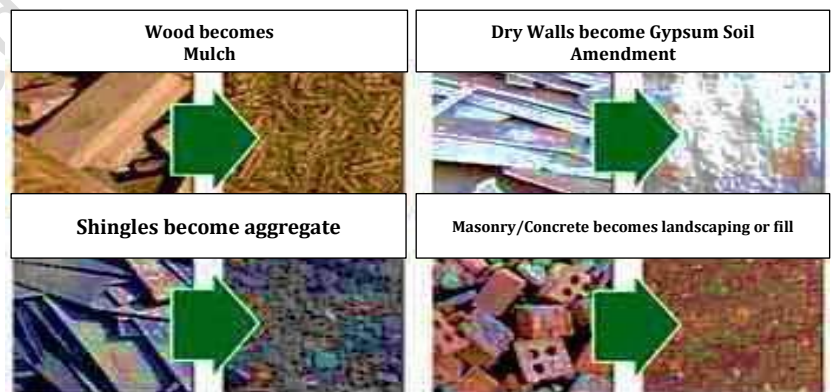
Cleaning up evidence of the trauma and decimation suffered in many communities is expected to translate directly into rehabilitation and a restoration of the moral fabric shattered by the violence. Whole communities will be able to resettlement and return to normal activities.



Recycling the debris from the destruction in the North East will reinforce the value of disaster waste management and create employment opportunities across the States.



*Reusing the debris from the North East devastation will jumpstart recognition of the values of recycling nation wide.*



**Estimated Initiative Costs**

- An estimated 7 Million Naira per LGA has been recommended for the cleaning, clearing and sanitation of communities. This is a total of 266 Million Naira for 38 potential resettlement LGAs reclaimed. Each LGA will be supported to construct 1 Memorial Centre for lost community members at an estimated program cost of 5 Million Naira per centre. Administrative Costs for the entire program is anticipated at 10%. This brings the total program costs to 292.6 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
<b>Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities</b>													
Strategic Communications & engagement of all Partners.	PCNI/STATES												
Constitution of Implementation Work Group per Reclaimed Community.	ALL Partners												
Screening & Inspection of Reclaimed Community.	Military/Security Agencies												
Finalisation of budget per community by Implementation Work Groups.	PCNI/LGAS/NEMA												
Mobilisation and Deployment of specialized expertise for supervision and assessments of cleaning, clearing and recycling exercises per LGA.													
Mobilisation and Deployment of workers/volunteers for cleaning clearing and recycling.	All Partners												
Clearing of Human Biological Remains, traces sanitation and fumigation.	PCNI/NEMA/SEMA/ Nigerian Military/ Para Military Agencies/ States Ministries of Health/States Ministry of Environment												
Media, publicity and strategic communications.	ALL Partners												
Monitoring, completion and final inspections.	PCNI/LGAS/NEMA												

## Initiative Summary (Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities)



### PARTNERS

- The Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers
- State and Local Governments Authorities , Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment
- NEMA\SEMAs
- Nigerian Red Cross volunteers and workers
- Nigerian Police
- Prison Service.
- Immigration.
- NSCDC.
- Federal & States Fire Service.
- Civil Society/Security Foundations.
- Global Development Partners.
- North East Joint Task Force.
- Humanitarian Country Team.
- Community Leaders



### PROJECTS

- Cleaning and removal of building, car wrecks and other debris.
- Clearing of Human Biological remains and other biological matter , removal/ proper burials for dead bodies.
- Fumigation of home settlements and farmlands.
- Construction of 1 Memorial Centre Per LGA.

### DURATION

3 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Rehabilitation and a restoration of the moral fabric shattered by the violence.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦292,600,000

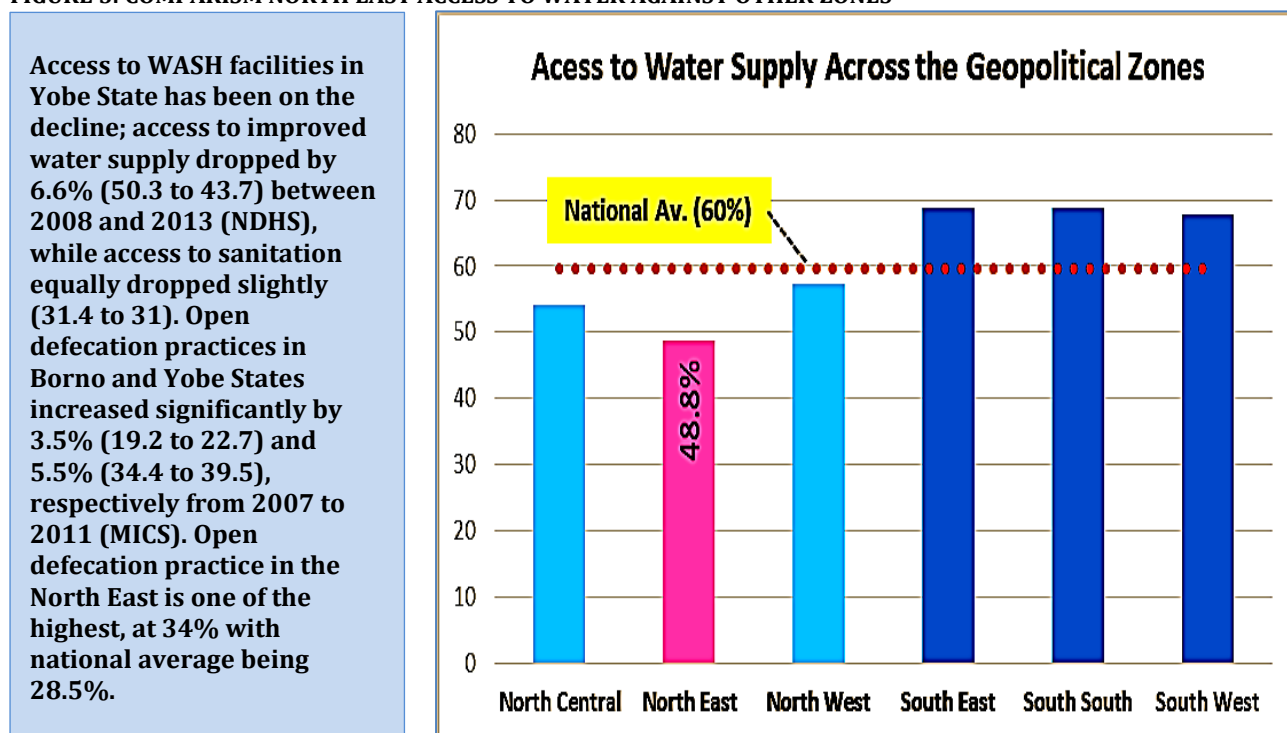
## Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in Reclaimed Communities

### Programme Description

Nigeria ranks 3rd and 4th globally in the number of people without access to improved water supply and basic sanitation respectively, with a current national average of 59.6% and 34% access to water supply and sanitation respectively.

In the North East, access to water supply has been far below the national average and comes across as the lowest among the six geopolitical zones, even before the Boko Haram crisis.

**FIGURE 5: COMPARISON NORTH EAST ACCESS TO WATER AGAINST OTHER ZONES**



[Source: RPBA Report Vol II - 2016]

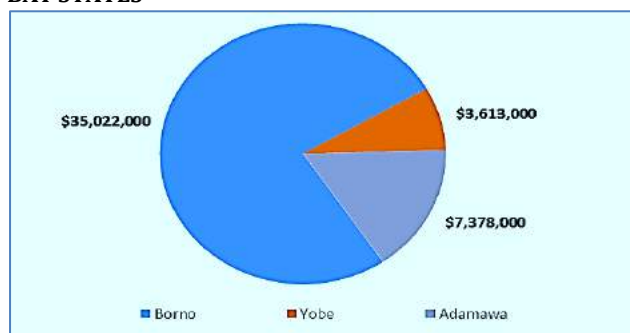
Pre-crisis, the scarcity of surface water added to the difficulties of watering animals, causing herders and pastoralists to encroach on farming water sources that were already limited. Conversely, farming expanded into areas previously used for grazing, rendering traditional herding sites increasingly exposed to overgrazing and resulting in chronic water shortages and the rapid degradation of water as an agricultural resource in the region. Overall, the diverse and interdependent livelihood systems in the region were faced with increasingly inadequate supplies of water and were considerably under huge strain.

Since the crisis, IDPs have experience limited access to water and sanitation (WASH), even more acutely. Both the DTM and the UNHCR Protection Monitoring Report show that water was identified as one of the main needs for IDPs and host communities alongside the need for food and shelter. The UNCHR Protection Monitoring report revealed that in 2015 7,625 vulnerable households reported lacked access to water.

Compounding these acute shortages of water as a scarce resource in the region is the pollution of existing water sources with human faecal matter and even worse, the remains of dead humans and animals. Several assessments indicate that existing wells have been used by Boko

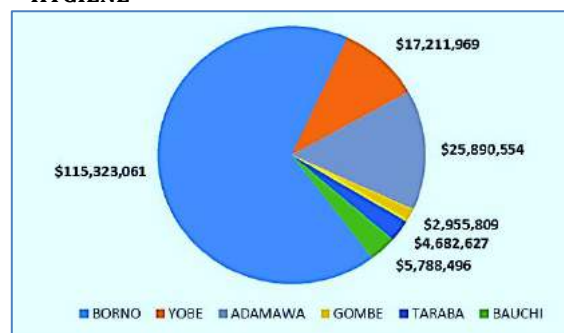
Haram as dumping sites for human remains and animal carcasses. Several incidents have also been reported of Boko Haram poisoning existing water sources and directly destroying existing infrastructure for supplying pumped water.

**Figure 6: ESTIMATED DAMAGE TO WATER INFRASTRUCTURE BAY STATES**



[Source: RPBA Report 2016]

**Figure 7: ESTIMATED NEEDS IN WATER AND HYGIENE**



The RPBA 2016 Reports indicate the majority of this kind of damage taking place in Borno (75 %), followed by Adamawa (17%) and Yobe (9%). While no direct damages are reported for the States of Bauchi, Taraba and Gombe, the increase in population due to inflow of IDPs to those areas have placed additional burden on already strained water and sanitation facilities.

All assessments likewise indicate that insecurity and the resulting displacement have aggravated the low levels of WASH access that existed prior to the crisis. Living in highly exposed circumstances with almost zero access to any water has worsened malnutrition and increased unhygienic practices such as open defecation which in turn has heightened the risk of waterborne and communicable disease amongst IDP population. Unsanitary conditions among these vulnerable populations are further exacerbated by lack of knowledge about hygiene and sanitation practices.

Clean water supply is critical to the restoration of normalcy and the prevention of health hazards to IDPs. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are critical determinants for survival in displacement as people affected are generally much more susceptible to illness and death from diseases, which to a large extent are related to inadequate sanitation, inadequate water supplies and inability to maintain good hygiene. The inadequate capacity and low funding of WASH sector institutions to deal with the massive influx of IDPs poses a major challenge, as does the hydrogeology in some areas of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, which requires very deep boreholes.

However, clean water supply in many communities in the three North East states at the centre of the Boko Haram crisis is non-existent. Based on data provided by the States, typical water facilities include protected wells (nearly 30%); hand pump, motorized and solar powered boreholes (nearly 70%); and others such as piped scheme (less than 1%) in the directly affected LGAs; while the sanitation infrastructure is largely based on on-site sanitation facilities, predominantly comprising of pit latrines in households as well as in institutions and public places. Pour flush latrines exists in very few institutional settings. Centralized sewerage systems with sewer networks and treatment plants do not exist, even in cities in the North East. Faecal sludge management is not organized or regulated and services are largely provided by private informal and formal providers.

For these reasons, this program component has been designed to focus on providing the following reliefs are immediately deployed to all the communities within the 38 resettlement LGAs targeted in the BAY States:

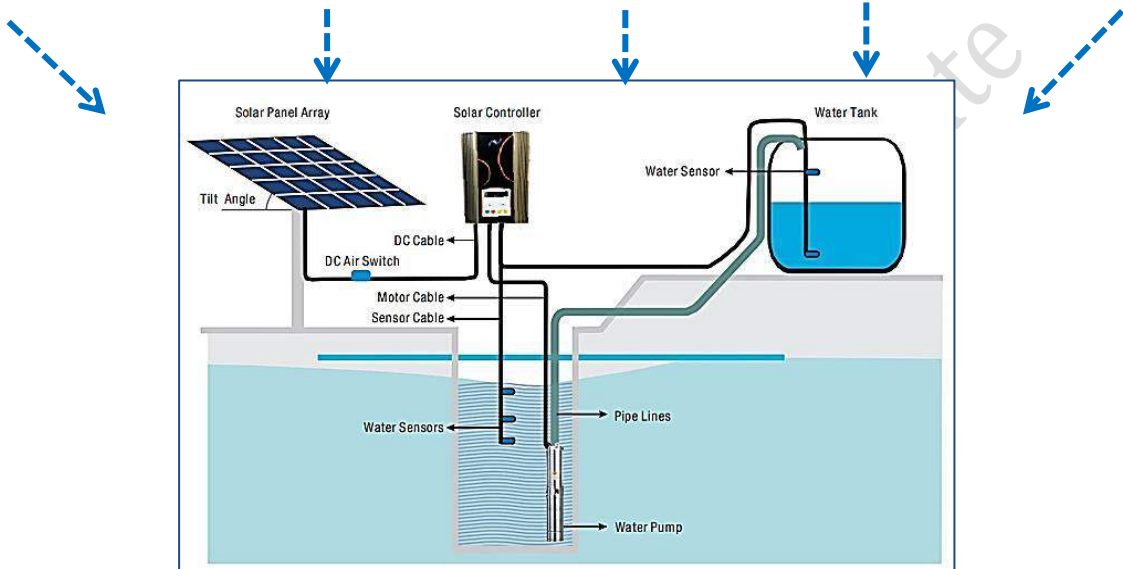
- Repair and rehabilitation of damaged water supply and sewage infrastructure in communities and public places.
- Increased capacity of water supply and sewage systems to accommodate IDPs in host, reclaimed and resettlement communities within the target LGAs;
- Comprehensive sanitation and hygiene sensitisation campaigns to directly engage households at community levels.
- Rapid technology and institutional capacity development/support for the WASH related service industry at both public (government owned) and private sector levels in the BAY states.

**Key Programme Components:**

- Mass construction public wells and toilets will be targeted and funded through the Productive Works scheme. New wells are needed in some cases, while some existing ones need to be refurbished and sanitized against biological hazards. This component will include the prioritized sealing of all wells in private residences to prevent possible spread of infection from contaminated water.
- Requests for Proposals along with Terms of Reference for the rapid construction of new water facilities (hand pumps, motorized and solar powered boreholes) and expansion of the water supply network all local communities, small towns and urban centres within the targeted resettlement LGAs will be put out and the most technological submissions approved with subsequent grants for implementation.
- Mass Community Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Campaigns targeted to reach all people within the resettlement areas as well as in host communities nearby to engage in high sanitation and hygiene protection practices. This will include hygiene promotion campaigns and distribution of IEC materials at household levels in affected areas and nearby host communities. Strategic public messaging, community WASH programs and basic training on hygiene will be funded through the NGOs Capacity Building Programme framework (Chapter 3) and direct funding of Local Governments to provide such services.
- Sustained direct implementation of community led total sanitation through the Productive Works Scheme [Chapter 3].
- Direct funding provided to all 38 resettlement LGAs through the Fast-track Local Governance & Financial Support Programme for Essential Services program framework [Chapter 3] as Local Governments are constitutionally responsible for the establishment, operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes/sanitation facilities and for establishing Water and Sanitation Departments to coordinate and support WASH activities in the benefiting communities.
- Adoption of the building back better and smarter approach to ensure that the most updated and adaptive technology options are used and built into standard water supply and sanitation services systems for the institutional development of the sector and sustainability in its service systems’.



ADVANCED, UPGRADED AND SUSTAINABLE WATER AND HYGIENE SERVICES



### **Programme Priority**

The priority for this project is very high.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Overall water sector and hygiene program is estimated to benefit nearly 2.9 million people with access to improved water sources and another 4.8 million people benefiting from sanitation & hygiene promotion, in addition to the access to water and sanitation infrastructure in public places and public buildings.
- Improved health and hygiene conditions in reclaimed areas.
- Prevention of the spread of illness and disease among vulnerable returning IDP Populations.
- Better quality of life and humanitarian conditions in resettled area.
- Improved agriculture and livelihoods through better water sources and productive works wages.

### **Estimated Initiative Costs**

- An estimated 5 Million Naira will be provided to each LGA for the rapid restoration of clean water supply through the construction of boreholes, mass construction of public wells and toilets, rapid construction of new water facilities (hand pumps, motorized and solar powered boreholes). This is an estimated total of 190 Million Naira for all 38 LGAs targeted.
- Screened and selected NGOs will receive the same for rapid implementation of mass water, sanitisation and hygiene promotion and sensitisation campaigns per community. NGO grants for this purpose are estimated at 570 Million Naira to cover 3 NGOs per LGA.
- LGAs and/or indigenous private sector participants will likewise receive a grant of 10 Million Naira each upon submission and approval of Proposals for the most advanced and adaptive technology and institutional development of the water and hygiene service delivery systems per LGA. This is currently estimated at 380 Million Naira.
- Total Programme Administrative cost is estimated at 10%. This brings the total estimated budget for this sector to 1.254 Billion Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in Reclaimed Communities)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in Reclaimed Communities</b>													
Strategic Communications & engagement of all Delivery Partners.	PCNI/ALL Partners												
Constitution of Implementation Work Group per Reclaimed Community.	PCNI/ All Partners												
Screening & Inspection of water sources per Reclaimed Community.	PCNI/State/Local Governments/ Federal & States Ministry of Health/ Federal & States Ministry of Water Resources/ States Water Boards/HCT/ Community Leaders.												
RFPs and screening of proposals for water construction & hygiene projects per community.	PCNI/ Ministry of Water Resources/ States Water Boards/HCT/												
Finalisation of budget per community by Implementation Work Groups.	PCNI/States Water Boards/ RUWASSA/ STWSSA/ LGA WASH Unit/ States WASHCOM/ Local NGOs.												
Integration of the Productive Works Component in each proposal to hire local youths.	PCNI/NDE/NIAF												
Mobilisation and deployment of approved projects.	PCNI/States/LGAs/N GOs/ Private Sector Participants												
Mobilisation and deployment of Productive Worker Teams.	PCNI/NDE/NIAF												
Media, publicity and strategic communications.	PCNI/States/LGAs/N GOs/ Private Sector Participants												
Monitoring, completion and final inspections.	PCNI/NGOs/LGAs/H CT/NIAF												

## Initiative Summary (Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in Reclaimed Communities)



### PARTNERS

- State/Local Governments
- Federal & States Ministry of Health.
- Federal & States Ministry of Water Resources.
- States Water Boards
- RUWASSA
- STWSSA
- LGA WASH Unit
- States WASHCOM
- Local NGOs.
- Global Development Partners.
- North East Joint Task Force.
- Humanitarian Country Team.
- Community Leaders.
- Private Sector Participants



### PROJECTS

- Mass construction of boreholes, public wells and toilets, rapid construction of new water facilities (hand pumps, motorized and solar powered boreholes) per reclaimed community.
- Community sanitisation, hygiene promotion and sensitisation campaigns per LGA.
- RFPs, screening and approvals for advanced/adaptive technology and institutional development of the water and hygiene service delivery systems per LGA.
- Mass Construction of Water Systems and Networks per LGA.

### DURATION

3 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Overall benefit to nearly 2.9 million people with access to improved water sources and another 4.8 million people benefiting from sanitation & hygiene promotion, in addition to the access to water and sanitation infrastructure in public places and public buildings.
- Improved health and hygiene conditions in reclaimed areas.
- Prevention of the spread of illness and disease among vulnerable returning IDP Populations.
- Better quality of life and humanitarian conditions in resettled area.
- Improved agriculture and livelihoods through better water sources and productive works wages.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦1,254,000,000

## **The Standardized Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs Programme**

### **Programme Description**

IDPs across the region have been living in very critical crisis conditions for more than 2 years now. Displacement tracking assessments of humanitarian conditions of the IDP population reveal severe, protracted exposure and limited access to the most basic life requirements such as food, hygiene and cover. The IOM DTM recent assessments (conducted in 2016) indicate that for 17% of IDPs who want to return home access to food and shelter in their areas of origin as the main factor for their return.

The Standardized Emergency Relief Items package is designed to address the most urgent humanitarian needs of all returnees with the immediate distribution of a Returnee Support Packages of Food, Non-food and Unconditional Cash Transfers upon their return at their reclaimed communities.

The package is a critical resettlement support component designed to ensure a standard comprehensive humanitarian support to all IDP Returnee Households and is targeted to ensure that their dietary and other basic humanitarian requirements are met as soon as they arrive in their home communities.

The items and quantities delivered in this package have been determined on the basic principles and minimum standards set by the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and will be delivered within the exact implementation framework of the Immediate Comprehensive Relief Programme [Chapter 1].

### **Components of the Standard Returnee Support Package**

- The Food Relief Materials: a minimum of sixteen food items (rice, maize, salt, sugar, milk, milo, etc.) in two separate distribution efforts to all IDP households within each resettlement community in the 38 LGAs targeted for Resettlement. The items will be delivered in quantities calculated by basic nutrition standards to last up to 3 months in an average household of 7 people. These food relief items will serve to empower households, individuals and displaced persons most affected by the insurgency for a period of 6 months which will be orchestrated to culminate in social stabilisation and food security interventions delivered through the North East National Plan.
- The Non-Food Relief Materials: a minimum of thirteen non-food items (mattresses, buckets, mosquito nets, antiseptic soap, sanitary pads, multivitamins, water purifying tablets, nylon mats, matches, wheelbarrows, fabric etc.) in one-off distribution efforts along with the food items to each Returnee IDP Household. The consumable non-food items are to be delivered in quantities sufficient to support the average IDP family for 6 months also.
- The Unconditional Cash Transfers Scheme: the provision of money to each Returned IDP household within each resettled community to empower them to purchase additional items needed but not provided by the relief items package. Each IDP households affected by the crisis will receive the sum of ₦5,000 at 3 intervals across the first 6 months to be comprehensively covered by this program.
- The Cash Transfer component will be implemented through the delivery mechanism & framework of the Social Safety Net National Programme.



**Established Implementation Parameters:**

- Inspected and screened reclaimed communities will serve as Primary Service Delivery Points for the distribution of the Standardized Emergency Relief Package to returnees.
- The Standard Emergency Relief Items Package distributed plan leverages on information from the Accelerated Relief Programme, (a pilot FGN humanitarian relief program successfully completed in July 2015); the documented humanitarian activities of NEMA; emergency relief activities of the State Governments as well as the assessments and interventions delivered by the HCT.
- Strong Civil-military and delivery partners' coordination is imbedded into all distribution exercises to mitigate the impact of military operations on IDP civilians and to facilitate and support the interaction between the humanitarian community and the military.
- Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) will be committed to throughout the response, with the initial efforts already made by the HCT through the establishment of an Information Feedback Task Team (IFTT) which includes joint participation of the Federal & States Ministries of Information, National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Oxfam, Nigerian Red Cross, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) providing a base for greater engagement with affected communities, ensuring real-time information is available during implementation.
- Indigenous youth will be engaged in paid jobs to package commodities before onward delivery to communities.
- Distribution Work Groups will be constituted and clear terms of references, roles, and responsibilities will be finalized and executed with all Distribution Partners and Stakeholders participating in the distribution of the Standardized Emergency relief package in each resettlement community.
- PCNI's Technical Unit will identify and inspect functional warehouses, determine how best to secure the warehouses and work out logistics and security for procurement, transportation of commodities to identified delivery points within each resettlement community as well as finalize the distribution systems to be employed after strategic engagement of all Stakeholders.
- The PCNI will coordinate Distribution Partners, Federal, State and Local Government Representatives, Donor Agencies and Stakeholders in their respective roles for the distribution exercise and will provide Accountability frameworks for all Strategic Partners.
- The Technical Delivery Unit accountable to the PCNI will collaborate with the relevant agencies in the Cash Transfers Working Group to provide the implementation framework simultaneously.
- Identified Capacity within the HCT and other Delivery Partners will liaise with Community Leaders, FBOs & CBOs for proper communication and distribution processes to prevent exclusion issues in affected communities as well as to ensure conflict indicators are managed.



### Programme Priority

The priority for this program is very high.

### Projected Programme Outcomes

- Returning IDP families are immediately supported and return to home communities are thus encouraged.
- A framework for addressing other vulnerabilities and profiling IDPs for targeted support and specifically required protection is immediately established.
- Voluntary return and resettlement is gradually improved.

### Estimated Initiative Costs

- The entire estimated budget for the Standard Returnee Pack is already covered under the Immediate Comprehensive Relief Programme if Resettlement to Reclaimed communities begin to occur simultaneously within the next 3 months.
- However, given the dynamic challenges of return and resettlement it is likely that returns are not comprehensively possible and support to reclaimed communities begins subsequently. In that event the following budgetary estimates will still apply to cover the implementation of this program.
- 16 Food Items in 2 separate distributions to all Returnee IDP Households within the first 6 months of return to reclaimed communities within all 38 targeted LGAs is currently estimated at 27.91 Billion Naira.
- Non-Food Items in one single distribution to all Returnee IDP Households within all communities of the 38 LGAs targeted is currently estimated at 19.729 Billion Naira.
- Unconditional Cash Transfers in 3 separate distributions to all Returnee IDP Households within the first 6 months of return to reclaimed communities within all 38 targeted LGAs is currently estimated at 3.863 Billion Naira.
- Total program administrative and processing costs are currently estimated at about 10%. This brings the total program costs to an estimated 56.65 Billion Naira



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The Standardized Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>The Standardized Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs</b>													
Finalize partnerships & collaborations with all Delivery Partners at all Reclaimed Communities within 38 LGAs	PCNI Technical Delivery Unit (PDU)/All Partners												
Ensure IDPs Bio-Data Capture Programme/Strategic Communications for Local/Community Stakeholders Engagement at each reclaimed community targeted.	PCNI/ NEMA/HCT/LGAs/State Govts												
Strategic Communications, media and publicity to ensure beneficiaries are aware of relief and support	NEMA& SEMAs Nigerian Red Cross Society International Delivery Partners/ HCT/Local Delivery Partners/Individual State Govts/LGA/ States/Community Leaders												
Solicit & secure funding	PCNI/ /HCT												
Procure/solicit relief items and support funding.	PCNI/ Local NGOs/Private Sector Donors												
Implementation/Distribution Exercises and Completion	Nigerian Military/NEMA/ SEMAs/Nigerian Red Cross/HCT/ Local Delivery Partners/State Governments/LGAs/ Community Leaders												
Impact Assessment Deployments, Reviews /Monitoring and Evaluation.	PCNI/States/LGAs/ NGOs/ Private Sector Participants												

## Initiative Summary (The Standardized Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs)



### PARTNERS

- PCNI Technical Delivery Unit (PDU)
- NEMA
- SEMAs
- Nigerian Red Cross Society
- International Delivery Partners
- Local Delivery Partners
- The Individual State Governments
- LGAS
- Community Leaders
- Nigerian Military
- Private Sector Donors



### PROJECTS

- Constitution of Humanitarian Work Group per LGA.
- Procurement of Relief Items per LGA.
- Returnee Household Registration and Profiling per LGA.
- Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs Distribution Exercises per LGA.

### DURATION

- 6 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Returning IDP families are immediately supported and return to home communities are thus encouraged.
- A framework for addressing other vulnerabilities and profiling IDPs for targeted support and specifically required protection is immediately established.
- Voluntary return and resettlement is gradually improved.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦56,652,200,000

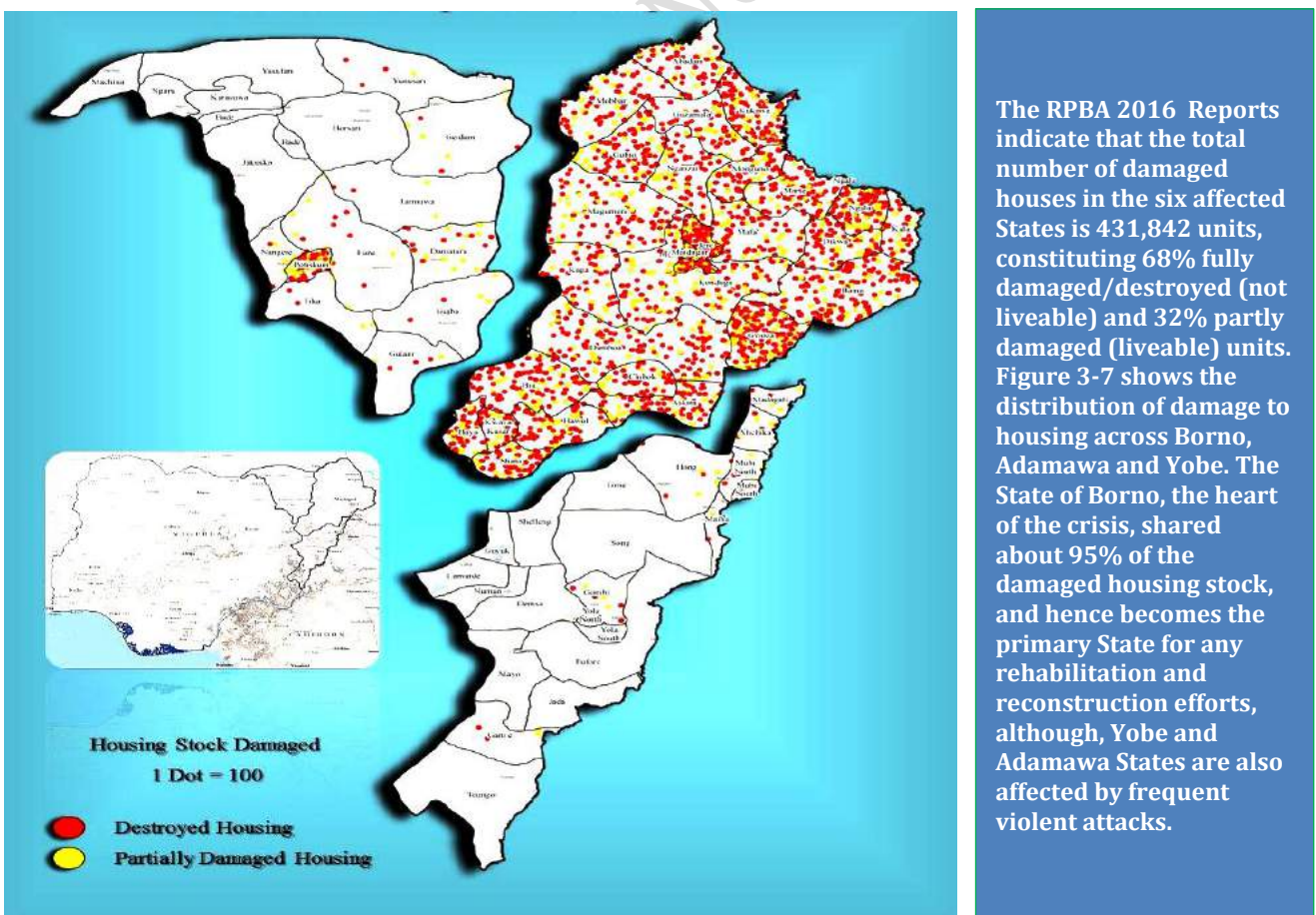
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## Housing Refurbishment Materials & Support Programme Programme Description

Even before the violence of the Insurgency, the North East reported very low indices in the housing sector. According to the PRBA 2016 Reports, the estimated total number of housing units in the six North East States was an estimated 4 million in year 2010. Along with the largest population size, Bauchi and Borno States have the largest number of housing units, with 908,062 and 977,795 respectively. Based on the construction materials, housing units are classified as permanent and temporary houses. Temporary housing units are informal and traditional houses constructed of temporary building materials such as mud, earth, bamboo, thatched roof, etc. Permanent houses are those using modern and durable building materials for floor, wall and roof. It is estimated that nearly 62% of the total housing stock in North East were temporary units. This is very high compared to the national average of temporary units. In comparison with other States in the North East, Gombe and Taraba had the highest shares of permanent houses in 2010, amounting to about 67%.

In Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, thousands of homes were reported as completely destroyed or very severely damaged by the insurgency attacks. According to the IOM DTM 2016 Assessments, after food supplies, IDPs mentioned shelter as their most critical concern. Hence, the repair and reconstructing of housing units is one of the key elements in restoring people's sense of normalcy and is a first step towards reactivating the productive economy. [RPBA Vol II – 2016].

Figure 8: ESTIMATED DAMAGE TO HOUSING



The assessments from the RPBA 2016 Report based the analysis of damages to homes and the approach to addressing those needs on data disaggregated at the State level and collated from the LGAs.

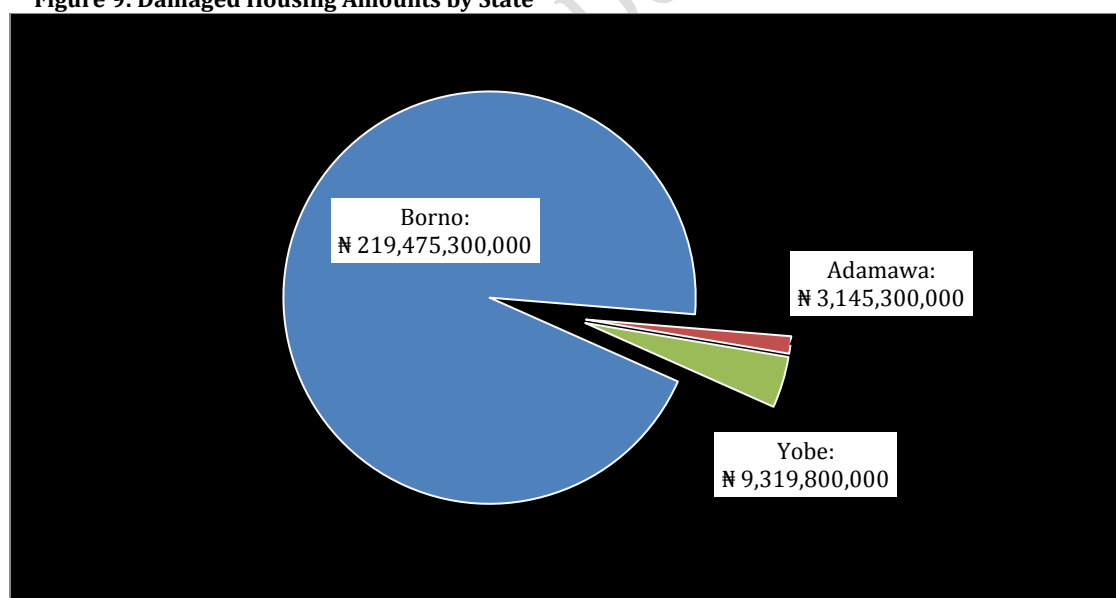
The tables below shows the total estimates of the number of houses destroyed or damaged by the insurgency collated at LGA levels in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.

**Table 2: Total Destroyed Homes BAY States by Percentage and Costs**

Location	Total Number of Damaged Homes	% of Completely Destroyed Homes @ 68%	% of Partly Destroyed Homes @ 32%
<b>Borno</b>	<b>409,124</b>	<b>278,204</b>	<b>130,920</b>
<b>Adamawa</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>1,643</b>
<b>Yobe</b>	<b>16,209</b>	<b>11,022</b>	<b>5,187</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>430,467</b>	<b>292,717</b>	<b>137,750</b>
Total for Completely Destroyed Homes		<b>204,901,900,000</b>	
Total for Partly Destroyed Homes		<b>27,550,000,000</b>	
Total Estimated Costs for Housing Refurbishment Support		<b>232,451,900,000</b>	

[Source: NEMA Damage Assessments 2015]

**Figure 9: Damaged Housing Amounts by State**



The Federal and State Governments have begun the process of rebuilding and renovation of some of the damaged homes in many communities across Borno and Adamawa States. The diverse challenges currently being experience in the refurbishment of damaged homes reflect the regional diversity in terms of social and economic vulnerability of affected families, capacity of each government as well as the non-government organisations pitching in. Other



challenges include institutional constraints to attract private sectors in the reconstruction process and varying social customs and preference for type of housing, etc.

A comprehensive intervention in this area therefore demands multiple and varied reconstruction responses. The FGN has designed this program to support the most affected State and Local Governments with the provision of raw materials for construction and rehabilitation of destroyed homes or damaged homes in communities that have not been completely decimated while the Adopt a Resettlement Village Economic Cluster Programme as described in Chapter 6 above targets the rapid rebuilding of completely decimated communities.

**Key Programme Elements:**

- This program will create a nexus between the re-use of construction materials from thousands of metric tons of debris cleared from the region as well as in providing standardized housing refurbishment models for the affected communities within the 38 Resettlement LGAs targeted.
- The program will implement the distribution of standard Housing Refurbishment Start-up Kits to each IDP household profiled, verified and processed for return to their home community. Each Start-up Kit will contain the following refurbishment materials for the refurbishment and repair of one housing unit depending on the degree of damage per home. Quantities and refurbishment materials are as recommended by NEMA.

**Items Supplied for Destroyed & Damaged Home Reconstruction:**

- ✓ Zinc roofing sheets
  - ✓ Cement
  - ✓ Timber planks
  - ✓ Nails
  - ✓ Wheelbarrows
  - ✓ Building blocks
- Labour, training and supervision of the returnees rebuilding will be supported and funded through the Productive Worker Teams/Nigerian Army Engineers Corps already established per LGA, while work tools such as hammers and saws will be loaned out to such Worker Teams in the communities by the States and Local Governments during the period of the program. Homeowners driven housing reconstruction and refurbishment models will be adopted as the most feasible and sustainable options. Each in-situ reconstruction will be managed by the individual households who own the unit. Each homeowner household will be assisted by a Productive Worker Team supervised by the Nigerian Army Engineers Corps. This is a model of rebuilding which has recorded success and local acceptance with nearly 600 housing units rebuilt in conflict affected communities across Bauchi State (Moraraba Liman Katagum in Bauchi LGA; Baram, Sabon Gari Narabi and Magama Guamu in Toro LGA; and Boto in Tafawa Balewa LGA). Based on the cultural preferences, families will manage the pace and content of their house rebuilding process.
  - In keeping with the ‘Build Back Better’ approach, each homeowner and refurbishment team will receive a Standardized guideline for refurbishment to provide technical details, building specifications and installation technologies as well as quality fixtures and fittings that will ensure that homes rebuilt match up to minimum global standards of living

Homeowners will be provided access to such standardized demonstration units already available through the Adopt a Resettlement Village Models or similar rebuilding models to be provided.

- In addition, a one-time cash transfer of ₦5,000 will be provided to each household to enable them to purchase additional materials required for the refurbishment such as fittings and fixtures.
- For pilot stage implementation, Local Government Areas will be targeted on the basis of the determined criteria for selecting resettlement ready areas already identified.
- Relocation and resettlement Support: Considering the special land ownership conditions and practice of issuing occupation certificates to build houses in Nigeria, marketable land titles could be a potential issue while implementing the homeowner driven program. To ensure that houses built under the program are legally tenable, there may be an opportunity for States to appropriate tracks of public lands through a resettlement plan to rehabilitate vulnerable families. Moreover, the rehabilitation of families living in rented houses would be a serious issue due to land ownership issues. The assessment has observed that nearly 20% of the affected families were tenants prior to their displacement. The guiding principles in such situations will be, to the extent possible, to keep affected communities intact. In addition, renters and families without tenure should be treated on par with owners who have clear titles. Eligible families who prefer to build houses their own in the new relocation sites already established through the Adopt a Resettlement Village program are to be supported with this housing reconstruction scheme.

**Projected Programme Outcomes:**

- The eventual rehabilitate nearly 3.15 million people affected by the conflict.
- Improved access to housing to the returnees.
- Rapidly improved quality and standard housing for returnees.
- Besides the multiplier economic impacts of the huge housing recovery program, the program would directly improve household savings by an estimated 4.53 Billion Naira, improve the purchasing power of the people and boost the local economy. [RPBA 2016 Report].

**Table 3: Estimated Budget for Housing Refurbishments BAY States**

S/N	DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	Cost for housing reconstruction	231,940,400,000
2.	Cost for One time Cash transfer	2,152,335,000
3.	Training and Supervision of rebuilding groups	Covered in Productive Works
<b>TOTAL FOR HOUSING REFURBISHMENT</b>		<b>234,092,735,000</b>
<b>ESTIMATED ADMINISTRATIVE/LOGISTICS/ M&amp;E COSTS</b>		<b>23,409,273,500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR HOUSING REFURBISHMENT SUPPORT</b>		<b>257,502,008,500</b>

**Estimated Initiative Cost:**

- The unit cost for reconstructing a fully damaged house is assumed as 700 Thousand Naira (US\$ 3,500, i.e. US\$ 100 per square meter) and for repairing a partly damaged house is assumed at 200 Thousand Naira (US\$ 1,000).[RPBA, Vol II 2016].
- The total investment need is calculated by multiplying these unit costs by the total number of destroyed and damaged housing units (291,694 and 138,773, respectively) across the three States. Borno State represents nearly 95% of the estimated need. Experiences from conflict-based assessments suggest the actual housing needs and thus the financial cost would come down significantly after field level damage assessments and differential payments for urban and rural reconstruction. [RPBA Vol II, 2016].

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**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Housing Refurbishment Materials & Support)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>Housing Refurbishment Materials &amp; Support Programme</b>														
Finalise Reconstruction Technical Guidelines, Standards & Model, Productive Worker Team Requirements per LGA.	PCNI/Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers/NIAF/NDE States/LGAs/State Ministry of Lands & Housing/ States Authorities for Resettlement & Reconstruction/NEMA/SEMAs /Federal & States Fire Service.													
Select beneficiary communities based on needs assessment, security and other criteria	PCNI/States/LGAS													
Begin Stakeholder engagement at community level/planning layouts for building better back	PCNI/State Ministry of Lands & Housing/ Reconstruction/States Authorities for Resettlement & Relocation/Federal & States Fire Service/Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers.													
Beginning profiling for verification and processing of Beneficiary Households per Community.	PCNI/ States/LGAs/Community Leaders/NEMA/SEMAs/Nigerian Red Cross /The Nigerian HCT/The Nigerian Red Cross Volunteers and Workers.													
Begin procurement processes for construction materials	PCNI/States/LGAS/NEMA/Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers/Interested Private Sector/NGOs													
Begin procurement of minimum fixtures and fittings per household	PCNI/States/LGAS/NEMA/Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers/Interested Private Sector/NGOs													
Facilitate logistics for delivery/ transport of reconstruction and refurbishment items required	Nigerian Military/Nigerian Police/NSCDC/North East Joint Task Force.													
Constitute Community Working Groups comprised of Reps of all partners.	PCNI/Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers/NIAF/NDE States/LGAs/State Ministry of Lands & Housing/ Reconstruction/States Authorities for Resettlement & Relocation/NEMA/SEMAs/Federal & States Fire Service.													
Begin distribution of Standard Start-up Kits, training of Homeowners and additional volunteers to work with the Productive Worker Teams	PCNI/NEMA/SEMAs/Nig. Red Cross/ States Authorities for Resettlement & Relocation/ HCT Volunteers & Workers/LGAs/Community Leaders.													
Begin cash transfer scheme	PCNI/Cash Transfer Partners													
Begin and Supervise renovations and reconstructions	ALL Partners													
Begin targeting and profiling of individual renter/lease IDP households for relocation or rebuilding support.	PCNI/LGAS/NEMA/SEMAs/Community Leaders													
Begin Impact Assessments, Strategic Communications, media and publicity.	PCNI/ Interested Civil Society Foundations/NGOs. Global Development Partners/													
Begin Monitoring and Evaluation	PCNI/UN Habitat/NIAF/NDE/LGA/Community Leaders													

## Initiative Summary (Housing Refurbishment Materials & Support)



### PARTNERS

- The Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers
- State and Local Governments Authorities.
- NIAF
- NDE
- UN Habitat.
- Nigerian Red Cross.
- The Nigerian Humanitarian Country Team.
- State Ministry of Lands & Housing/ Reconstruction.
- States Authorities for Resettlement & Reconstruction
- NEMA
- SEMAs
- Nigerian Red Cross volunteers and workers
- Nigerian Police
- NSCDC
- North East Joint Task Force
- Federal & States Fire Service.
- Interested Civil Society Foundations/NGOs.
- Global Development Partners.
- Community Leaders



### PROJECTS

- Recycling and processing of building, car wrecks and construction debris for reuse in housing reconstructions.
- Terms of Reference for Reconstruction Technical Guidelines, Standards & Model.
- Profiling, verification and processing of IDP Returnee Households per LGA.
- Procurement of Housing reconstruction and refurbishment materials, fixtures and fittings.
- Housing Reconstruction and Refurbishment materials distribution & cash transfers in Borno State.
- Housing Reconstruction and Refurbishment materials distribution & cash transfers in Adamawa State.
- Housing Reconstruction and Refurbishment materials distribution & cash transfers in Yobe State.
- Housing Reconstruction and Refurbishment per LGA.
- Relocation or Resettlement support for renting/leasee IDP Households.

### DURATION

1 year.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Gradual rehabilitation of an estimated 3.15 million people affected by the conflict.
- Improved access to housing to the returnees.
- Rapidly improved quality and standard housing for returnees.
- Multiplier economic impacts directly improve household savings by an estimated 4.53 Billion Naira & improves the purchasing power of the people and boost the local economy



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦257,502,008,000



## **Essential Welfare Programmes & Fast Tracked Local Governance for Resettled Communities**

### **Programme Description:**

The most recent assessments have shown that in the BAY area States, where the insurgency was most violent, schools, military installations, worship centers and other critical infrastructure have been destroyed and demolished by repeated attacks from the Boko Haram Terrorist Group. In addition to these problems, many federal infrastructure projects in the region are stalled or completely abandoned. Economic activities have ground to a halt as well in these areas; leaving many of the local government and even state authorities in the region financially strapped.

To comprehensively address these problems as IDPs begin to return to their home communities, the following programs of this plan designed and described to be deployed all IDPs across the region through the Social Stabilisation Component of this plan [Chapter 3] will target first priority deployments to all reclaimed resettlement communities with the 38 LGAs, provided that all dynamic challenges and security clearance of each resettlement LGA is achieved.

- ✓ **The IDP Bio-data Capture Programme.**
- ✓ **The Small – Scale Entrepreneurship Support Programme.**
- ✓ **The Fast-track Local Governance & Financial Support Programme.**
- ✓ **Rapid Essential Health Deployment Programme.**
- ✓ **Back to School and Mobile Schools Programme.**

The implementation frameworks already deployed for these program components will be leveraged upon to ensure their rapid delivery in all 38 resettlement LGAs.

All essential welfare programs and interventions deployed through these programs will target resettlement communities within the selected LGAs for an entire duration of 1 year.

**It is anticipated that each reclaimed community will in time become the deployment base as well as a harmonized pilot location for full scale implementation of all the interventions recommended for the region through the Buhari Plan.**

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

It is anticipated that the provision of these essential services as first priorities to resettlement communities and returning IDP Households within the target 38 LGAs will ensure the fastest possible stabilisation of those communities and the pen-ultimate goal of returning the most affected populations to normalcy.

### **Estimated Initiative Costs**

All budgeting and cost estimates for each of the above programs will be comprehensively covered under the scope of implementation originally conceived and will ensure the avoidance of duplicate budgets or parallel interventions.

## Agripreneurs Capacity Building in Resettled Communities

### Programme Description

Agriculture is the main stay in many communities across the region. The RPBA 2016 reports that across the North East agriculture and animal husbandry are the two major livelihoods most affected by crisis. Overall, about 80% of the population in the region was engaged in either crop farming or animal rearing. Ownership of land and/or livestock, access to agricultural inputs, capital and mechanized agriculture were the major determinants of wealth in the sector even before the Boko Haram crisis. Despite this, the majority of the farmers practiced rain-fed, subsistence agriculture on two to four hectares of land, with inadequate access to high quality seeds, fertilizer, and efficient production practices and zero agribusiness development skills. The resulting yields in the region were low, averaging 20% of the world's highest yield.

According to the assessment, the Boko Haram related conflict and the resulting displacement situation in the North East have contributed to the loss of critical assets including lands, property and other productive assets of farmers in the region, rendering both displaced population and members in the host communities vulnerable to food security. In fact many assessments and analysis have determined that early recovery strategies in the agriculture sector are critical to ensuring food security in the region and restoring livelihoods of the most affected families.

**Figure 10: Subsistence Agricultural Activity in the North East Is Seasonal, Restricting Actual Productivity**

Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Harvest				Land preparation			Planting	Weeding			Harvest
	Off (Dry)-season activities					Off-season harvest			Lean season		
							Rainy season*				
				Livestock migration							

The drudgery of subsistence farming yielded low productivity and low annual incomes across the region.

[Source: RPBA 2016 Report].

This intervention is designed to subsistence farmers in all reclaimed communities develop their agricultural activities into commercial and profitable entrepreneurial ventures by training and capacity development in business modelling, improved crop and/or livestock varieties, acquisition of additional farmlands and other business development variables.

### Key Programme Components:

- All farmers within each reclaimed community will be organized into agri-food training classes and exposed to agri-preneurial training skills-set and capacities for a period of 3 months.
- Farmers who have no immediate access to land will be enrolled to implement, cultivate and harvest LGA owned greenhouses set up in each local community for the rapid cultivation of short season crops.
- PCNI will in conjunction with the Federal and States Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development provide funding, maintenance and training within each local Green House in Business Incubation Models to provide on hand training to all local farmers within each reclaimed community.

- LGA Green Houses will be built locally with indigenous raw materials for rapid completion and budget efficiency.
- Value-adding and marketing enterprises across the agriculture value chain will also be introduced to all returning farmers enrolled in the Agri-preneurs incubation training program, guarantying direct uptake of produce and access to markets.
- Also, technical and financial management services will be provided to successful trainees in the program with contract farming explored as an adjunct with the LGAs and Ministries providing direct access market and/or uptake of produce to further encourage the new Agri-preneurs.



**Programme Objectives:**

- Inculcation of best practice and modern techniques by Agricultural entrepreneurs
- Improved quality and quantity of Agricultural outputs for improved livelihood and income for returnee IDP households.
- Unlocking commercial value across the Agro allied value chain.
- Rapid empowerment and capacity development of the vulnerable IDP populations returning homeward.





**Projected Programme Outcomes:**

- The intended output of this is rapidly introducing livelihood support to returning farmers while exposing them to capacity development training and to restructure their farms into agri-businesses, making it attractive for investment, as well as to increase their production capacity.
- This program will also serve to increase internally generated revenue from the agricultural sector as well as the capacity of local enterprises in the agriculture value chain to ensure food security.
- It will rapidly improve the agricultural value chains across the region providing business development services such as development of business plans, enterprise branding, access to market, technical skill development and business advisory services.



**Programme Priority**

This is a high priority program.

**Estimated Initiative Cost**

- The set up and training within each agri-business training classes programme is currently estimated at 2 Million Naira per LGA for 3 months which is a total of 76 Million Naira.
- Each LGA will be empowered to set up and maintain one Local Greenhouse for an estimated cost of 6 Million Naira per Green House. This is a total 228 Million Naira.
- Deployments of trainees and maintenance per LGA are estimated at an additional 10% which brings the total program costs to 334.4 Million Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Agripreneurs Capacity Building in Resettled Communities)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Agripreneurs Capacity Building in Resettled Communities</b>													
Finalize and articulate terms of reference for agri-business training and incubation.	PCNI/LGAs/Fed & States Min of Agriculture/Agribusiness NGOs & Private Sector.												
Develop partnerships and collaborations with all participating NGOs, MDAs etc.	PCNI, STATES & PRIVATE SECTOR												
Articulate and sign training and implementation agreements.	PCNI/All Partners												
Solicit & secure funding	PCNI/LGAs/States												
Begin Stakeholder engagements and targeting of farmers at Community levels	PCNI / LGAs/ Fed & States Min of Agriculture												
Set up LGA Green Houses and maintenance frameworks	PCNI/Delivery Partners/ Fed & States Min of Agriculture/LGAs												
Beginning training Agripreneurs	PCNI/Delivery Partners/ Fed & States Min of Agriculture/ NGOs & Private Sector.												
Implement value added chains and services per LGA.	PCNI/ Training Partners												
Create training tract to feed Agripreneurs into further support systems and agri-business mentorship programs under the long term human capacity development programs.	PCNI/ All technical delivery partners												
Finalise produce uptake systems and direct access to markets.	PCNI/LGAs/STATES/ Fed & States Min of Agriculture/ NGOs & Private Sector.												
Begin implementing Monitoring and evaluation.	PCNI / Fed & States Min of Agriculture												
Implement strategic communications.	All Partners.												



## Initiative Summary (Agripreneurs Capacity Building in Resettled Communities)



### PARTNERS

- Local Agribusiness NGOs, CBOs.
- Private Sector Partners
- Local Government Authorities
- State Governments
- Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture



### PROJECTS

- Set up of Greenhouse per LGA Borno
- Set up of Greenhouse per LGA Adamawa
- Set up of Greenhouse per LGA Yobe
- Agripreneurs Business development training and incubation Adamawa.
- Agripreneurs Business development training and incubation Borno.
- Agripreneurs Business development training and incubation Yobe.
- Logistics, Private Sector and States Uptake/Access to markets.
- Registration and profiling of new Agripreneurs into long term support mechanisms.

### DURATION

- 6 -24 Months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Inculcation of best practice and modern techniques by Agricultural entrepreneurs
- Improved quality of Agricultural outputs
- Sustainability of Government's Agricultural economic priming
- Wealth creation
- Unlocking commercial value across the Agro allied value chain
- Mass empowerment of returnee households.



### PRIORITY

High Priority.



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦334,400,000

Restricted.

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

S/N	DELIVERIES	NO. OF DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	Cleaning, Clearing and Sanitation of Reclaimed Communities	38	292,600,000
2.	Restoration of Sanitized Water and Hygiene in Reclaimed Communities	38	1,254,000,000
3.	The Standardized Returnee Humanitarian Relief Packs Programme	38	56,652,000,000
4.	Housing Refurbishment Materials & Support Programme	38	257,502,008,000
5.	<p><b>Essential Welfare Programmes &amp; Fast Tracked Local Governance for Resettled Communities.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The IDP Bio-data Capture Programme.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Small - Scale Entrepreneurship Support Programme.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Fast-track Local Governance &amp; Financial Support Programme.</b></li> <li>• <b>Rapid Essential Health Deployment Programme.</b></li> <li>• <b>Back to School and Model Schools Programme.</b></li> </ul>	38	Covered in the Social Stabilisation Component [Chapter 2].
6.	Agri-preneurs Capacity Building Programme in Resettled Communities	38	334,400,000
<b>TOTAL FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN</b>			<b>316,035,008,000</b>
<b>ESTIMATED ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>			<b>Included in cost estimates</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN</b>			<b>TDB</b>

## Chapter 8 Resettlement Contingency Plans



Boko Haram has shown itself capable of adapting to adverse conditions, accessing diverse resources, and switching tactics. While its relatively brief period of holding territory in 2014-2015 may be over, it has demonstrated its capacity to revert to non-symmetrical tactics (waves of suicide bombers and IED attacks), to continue to perpetrate violence in Nigeria and to regroup in neighbouring countries, in particular Cameroon.

Due to this current fluid nature of the crisis situation in the North East, three possible scenarios have been considered as directly projected from the above analysis. The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) makes a general assumption that the situation will stabilize over the next 2-4 years, but this will vary from state to state and community to community. The future course of the conflict will be a major factor affecting the scope for reconstruction and peace building. In considering the scenarios, it should be borne in mind that, first, the situation is by its nature unstable and unpredictable, and second, that there is likely to be marked variation in conditions between and across states and Local Government Areas. The three scenarios are explained below.

In developing this Plan, all North East Stakeholders have considered the possible scenarios for the evolution of the conflict and the humanitarian crisis, including the Government of Nigeria's expressed commitment to promote the return of IDPs to their areas of origin, within the standards of global best practice and legal frameworks for voluntary and safe returns.

Figure 11: Formula for Contingency Planning



Status Quo

Boko Haram retains the ability to periodically stage attacks in the North-East and occasionally further south. While return of IDPs and reconstruction are possible in some areas, the threat and reality of local attacks continues to undermine the revival of agriculture and economic life and the establishment of a stable peace. Urban areas are likely to be more secure than rural ones, despite the likelihood of continued bombings. Pressure might be brought by government to encourage returns before security can be assured. Significantly, this scenario is not a stable one, since it is relatively easy for Boko Haram to regroup and adapt. Hence, in the absence of concerted success on the part of the government, the tendency may be for this scenario to decay into the worst-case scenario. Operationally, the security situation would constrain the reestablishment of infrastructure, social services, and production, especially in rural areas, and necessitate a flexible and coordinated approach by RPBA and others so as to respond to unpredictable threats. Displacement would continue. There will be limited scope for reconciliation.

### **Best-Case Scenario**

Working with international and regional partners, through military means, coupled with successful government and/or state level negotiations/peace talks with BH, the administration is able to limit the frequency, intensity and scope of attacks in the North-East. Such improved military and political performance on the part of the government would promote trust in the eyes of communities, including elements that may have been sympathetic to the group. The level of success of this enterprise will determine the geographical areas in which return and resettlement, recovery and peace building efforts can be pursued in a sustained way, and could result in large parts of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa being available for reconstruction and development interventions, a restoration of economic activities, and a positive cycle of development which would itself contribute to stability and security. Operationally, this scenario provides favourable conditions for the implementation RPBA, wider recovery, and a positive spiral of development, reconstruction, peace building, and return and resettlement of the displaced. The challenging but essential tasks of reconciliation and reintegration will be a priority.

### **Worst-Case Scenario**

Boko Haram is resurgent as the government is unable to address weaknesses in its response to Boko Haram. A heavy-handed military approach, coupled with weak and uncoordinated political measures among stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels produce further disillusionment from which the jihadist group benefits. The government again loses control of parts of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa from where the group targets areas of Nigeria further to the south, while a vicious cycle of security, economic, social, and political and international factors lead to a descent into chronic violence. Operationally, insecurity will both make physical reconstruction impossible and further exacerbate social tensions at all levels. Displacement will increase and become chronic, and humanitarian needs predominate.

**The challenge often is in determining indirect costs and identification/measurement of all types of costs under different scenarios.**

**The PCNI has approached this issue by targeting the total budget of Comprehensive Humanitarian Relief, the total budget of Resettlement and Relocation and the total budget of the long term Development Strategy to each of the possible scenarios respectively.**

### Prioritisation & Recommendations

Direct life-saving assistance and protection will remain at the core of the humanitarian response, with growing attention to early recovery and livelihoods as required by the changing circumstances. Sectors used peer review to examine projects submitted for inclusion in this response plan according to specific selection criteria including: direct life-saving assistance, targeting most vulnerable in most affected areas, ensuring equitable access to assistance and building humanitarian capacity. Sectors also looked to focus on time-sensitive projects that were feasible and sustainable. If significant changes in the situation take place or upcoming reviews provide more accurate information of the needs, the prioritisation of projects will continue throughout the implementation phase.

Based on observed trends for conflict and displacement, 2 scenarios for analysis are proposed for planning purposes under the RPBA, namely:

- **Increased conflict and displacement:** A recent surge in the number of displaced population has been registered, as areas previously under the control of Boko Haram are recovered. This has allowed people who are trapped to move to safer areas. It is estimated that about 3 million people are trapped in unsecured areas and are likely to become displaced at least temporarily during the securitisation of these Local Government Areas (LGAs).
- **Status quo:** A mix of new displacement and return process takes place, with some people becoming IDPs as areas become secured, while population coming from areas recently secured progressively moving back to their places of origin.



### Implementation and Delivery Considerations

- The HRP 2016 reports that it is expected that **the situation in the north-east will keep shifting, with insecurity and violence erupting in different areas at different times** as the Nigerian armed forces, Boko Haram or other armed groups advance in their confrontation. Changes in the security situation will pose significant protection risks particularly to the most vulnerable groups and impact on needs as well as accessibility. Further security measures around IDP camps may also negatively affect the humanitarian nature of the camps and the freedom of movement of IDPs.
- **Displacement is expected to remain a key feature of the crisis and some groups may face secondary displacements** as IDPs spontaneously decide to go back or are encouraged to return to their areas of habitual residence, which may not be safe and



secure. Host communities have carried a great load of the response and many are nearing the end of their coping capacities. The Government's announcement of the closure of all IDP camps in Adamawa by the end of 2015 and the rest by early 2016, could add further pressure on local communities while intensified military operations against Boko Haram may increase the number of civilians fleeing from currently inaccessible areas into urban areas with already high IDP density. Where returns are happening, issues including co-existence and peace-building, mine risk education and housing, land and property will remain significant in view of the targeted destruction by Boko Haram and the tensions between among returnees and those remained, and the need for reconstruction and rehabilitation of both private and public infrastructure will remain key.

- **Food insecurity is expected to increase as a consequence of the conflict as well as poor rains in 2015.** Continued disruptions to basic services, including water and sanitation, will negatively impact the health of vulnerable populations and increase the possibility of further spread of epidemics, including cholera. The conflict has also left more than 600,000 children without access to learning for a year or longer. Access to civilian populations in conflict areas by road will continue to present a key challenge.
- **Humanitarian actors will continue to seek and strengthen partnerships with local authorities and civil society actors to increase the reach of assistance** in accordance with humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence. As the humanitarian community strengthens its ability to track and analyse humanitarian needs, partners will be better able to adjust the delivery of assistance in new areas. Meanwhile, a push forward by either the Boko Haram or military forces in one or more of the neighbouring countries may lead to further displacement and cross-border movements into Nigeria, threatening to further destabilize the situation and negatively impact on social cohesion.
- **The HRP will support Government efforts to address on-going and future humanitarian needs in the north-east in alignment with the Government plans currently in development under auspices of the newly established Presidential Committee for the Northeast Initiative (PCNI).** It is hoped that both humanitarian and development support can be accommodated under a broader Government framework to enhance both effectiveness and efficiency of resources and to better address the humanitarian needs in a manner coherent and adaptable to the changes in the context.
- Working in this changing context, the capacity of humanitarian partners to plan an effective and yet flexible response depends on the availability of reliable and timely humanitarian data. In the planning process, the HCT recognized that **enhancing humanitarian data gathering is critical to fill the information gaps on scale and severity of needs.**
- **As new areas become accessible or camps close, response will be flexible and adaptable to address unforeseen needs and anticipate risks.** Most sectors have made provisions to support the changing patterns of need of IDPs as they try to get closer to their areas of habitual residence and for their eventual end of displacement. The humanitarian hubs in Adamawa and Borno that were established in 2015 will support the establishment of hubs in Gombe and Yobe in early 2016. As well as being closer to people in need and

partners in the field, these hubs will facilitate information management, coordination and accountability of the response.

- **Civil-military coordination will be part of the strategy for coordinating access to conflict areas, through an exchange of information and agreed respect for humanitarian principles**, to mitigate the impact of military operations on civilians and to facilitate and support the interaction between the humanitarian community and the military.
- **Regional coordination will be reinforced with joint 'scenario planning', early warning and sharing of country level scenarios in order to harmonize as best possible** scenarios on population movements across the affected areas.



**Section V**  
**Peace Building**



## **Section V**

### **Peace Building**

#### **Background:**

As a critical strategy for sustainable peace-building and development in the North East, the Buhari's Administration will ensure conflict sensitivity in all development programming. Thus, the capacity of policy formulators and implementers should be enhanced to be aware of the causes of historical, actual or potential conflict, and of the likelihood of further conflict and its likely severity. This is because it is through the instrumentality of conflict sensitive approach to development and humanitarian interventions that durable peace can be guaranteed to the North East.

It has been realised that that development and humanitarian initiatives have sometimes facilitated conflict rather than ameliorate it. For instance, creation of Local Governments, constructions of dams, appointment of persons into offices, etc have resulted in very destructive conflicts in the country. Conflict sensitivity is a veritable tool for appreciating the relationship between programming and conflict within the context of the implication of the former on the later. It is the determination of this Administration to ensure that before, during and after the implementation of developmental and humanitarian initiatives in the North East, the operational context of implementation are understood; the interaction between an initiative and context are appreciated, and the needed capacities to act upon this understanding to minimise negative and maximize positive impacts are developed.

In order therefore to minimise the relapse of the North East region into insurgency, development and humanitarian initiatives will be conflict sensitive. To this end, programming will ensure community's participation, inclusivity, impartiality, transparency, respect for community's ownership, openness, partnership and co-ordination, complementarity and coherence, and Timeliness. It would also involve the deployment of simple infrastructure to connect donors, delivery mechanisms and needs of communities across all intervention sectors. Therefore, stakeholders implementing initiatives in the zone must adhere to the willingness and ability to implement conflict sensitivity; openness to continuous learning and institutional adaptability to reflect conflict sensitivity; dealing with uncertainty, as there is no one-fits-all recipe for conflict sensitivity; honesty and humility in recognising the extent or limitation of the impact of interventions; and recognition of the complexity and interdependence of the wider system in which institutions operate.

As part of the strategies for institutionalising conflict sensitivity, the Administration will make every effort for the integration of Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA). This is because, "It is quite possible that a project may fail according to limited developmental criteria but succeed according to broader peace-building criteria ... It is [also] possible that a project may succeed according to pre-determined developmental criteria but fail in terms of a beneficial impact on peace." Therefore, Conflict Sensitivity training will be delivered to implementation partners across all sectors of intervention in the North East zone. The Programme will be carried out through a "Training-of-Trainers" (ToT) approach.

#### **Vision for Peace-building in the North East**

The vision for North-Eastern region's Sustainable Peace building Plan is to promote a peaceful, just and inclusive North-East Nigerian society. This plan seeks the realisation of the seven

different functions of Peace building, namely, protection, monitoring, advocacy, socialisation, social cohesion, intermediation and facilitation, and service delivery.

### **Strategic Objectives**

The need for sustained community collaborative action in the fight against Boko Haram terrorism cannot be overstated. Fundamentally, the Peace Building Strategy would ensure the end of violence and create the environment for sustainable post-conflict reconstruction, reintegration and redevelopment in the north eastern Nigeria. Peace building is the fulcrum and paves way for the harmonisation of both governmental and non-governmental initiatives in the zone in order to ensure violent conflict prevention, peace enhancement and Peace building sustainability.

This section of the plan will focus on the following objectives:

- To ensure positive impacts of development and humanitarian interventions on the peace and conflict environment;
- To design and implement development and humanitarian interventions with durable impacts on peace, security and development;
- To initiate a community-driven, community-owned and community-sustaining intervention initiative;
- To strengthen and institutionalise development and humanitarian intervention in the North East;
- To build and enhance the capacity of peace, security, development and humanitarian interveners on the relevance of Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) in post-conflict peace-building processes.

### **Prime Goals**

- To pull and tap from the available local and international resources in the zone to mitigate conflict and enhance peace especially through the construction of networks of peace and conflict resolution energies for sustainable peace and development.
- To harness the existing local and international peace infrastructures in the zone by consolidating on the gains recorded by these peace initiatives for conflict mitigation and peace enhancement in the North East Nigeria.
- To promote a peaceful and inclusive society in North-East Nigeria for sustainable national development.
- To develop community capacities for sustainable peace-building initiatives through effective socialisation, orientation and reorientation processes.
- To enhance sustainable research and documentation on conflict trends and dynamics in the North East Nigeria for conflict mitigation and peace enhancement in Nigeria.
- To establish a comprehensive, workable and self-sustaining North East Early Warning Response Mechanism that is community driven and connects it to the National Hub at the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Abuja.
- To convey, facilitate and sustain a strong multi-levels forum for interreligious, intra-religious and inter-cultural dialogue and reconciliation.



## Chapter 9: Conflict Sensitivity



### Programme Description

Conflict sensitivity is a veritable tool for appreciating the relationship between programming and conflict within the context of the implication of the former on the later. It is the determination of this Administration to ensure that before, during and after the implementation of developmental and humanitarian initiatives in the North East, the operational context of implementation are understood; the interaction between an initiative and context are appreciated, and the needed capacities to act upon this understanding to minimise negative and maximize positive impacts are developed.

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### **Programme Objectives**

- An effective early warning system would translate into well-developed database, which can be used to predict, forecast and extrapolate on future conflict scenarios, relying on open source information as opposed to secret state-based intelligence gathering.
- To harmonize different methodologies, including a clear definition of what constitute the substance of conflict early warning information.
- To effectively collect, analyse and assess data for warning or identification of different scenarios; formulation of action proposals; transmission of recommendations; and assessment of early response.
- To capture data collected from the field by designated stakeholders especially at the Community Observation and Monitoring Zones (COMZ).
- To complement the work of the relevant state agencies in security administration and conflict prevention.

### **Programme Objectives**

- Events, activities, speeches, write-up etc. that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the North East are monitored and tracked.
- Events, activities, speeches, write-ups, etc, that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the North East collated and analysed.
- Processed information collated and analysed is disseminated to relevant stakeholders.
- Processed information is recommended for immediate and appropriate response (s) or follow-up actions.
- Build capacity of the security operatives enhanced respond to distress calls in the most remote areas of the region.
- Intelligence gathering through a vast network of organized stakeholders from the zone facilitated.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Prevention of cycles of tensions, fears and violence
- De-escalation of potentially violent situations resulting from development and humanitarian initiatives.
- Enhancement of social harmony across communities in the North East

### **Programme Priority**

High.

### **Estimated Initiative Cost**

The estimated budget for this program is 500 Million Naira, inclusive of administrative costs.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Conflict Sensitivity)**

Initiatives & Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct of Pre-Intervention Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment ( <i>ex ante</i> PCIA)	PCNI/ Institute for peace and conflict resolution (IPCR)												
Conduct of Post-Intervention Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment ( <i>ex post facto</i> PCIA)	PCNI/IPCR												
Communication with Implementation Partners and Host Communities	PCNI												
Engagement with Training Partners	PCNI/IPCR												
1 <sup>st</sup> Batch of Trainings	PCNI/IPCR/USAID/DFID/Conflict Sensitivity Experts												
2 <sup>nd</sup> Batch of Trainings	PCNI/IPCR/USAID/DFID/Conflict Sensitivity Experts Leaders												
3 <sup>rd</sup> Batch of Trainings	PCNI/IPCR/USAID/DFID/Conflict Sensitivity Experts												

## Initiative Summary (Institutionalisation of Conflict Sensitivity in Government Interventions)



### PARTNERS

- PCNI
- Facilitate PCIA, Participants' identification, training
- IPCR
- Conduct PCIA, development of training modules and conduct training
- USAID
- Facilitate PCIA and Training
- DFID
- Facilitate PCIA and training
- Conflict Sensitivity Experts
- Complement the conduct of PCIA, Training modules and training



### PROJECTS

- Conduct of Pre and Post-Intervention Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment
- 1st Batch of Trainings
- 2nd Batch of Trainings
- 3rd Batch of Trainings
- Institutionalisation of Conflict Sensitivity in Government Interventions

### DURATION

60 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Prevention of cycles of tensions, fears, and violence
- De-escalation of potentially violent situations
- Social Harmony across communities



### PRIORITY

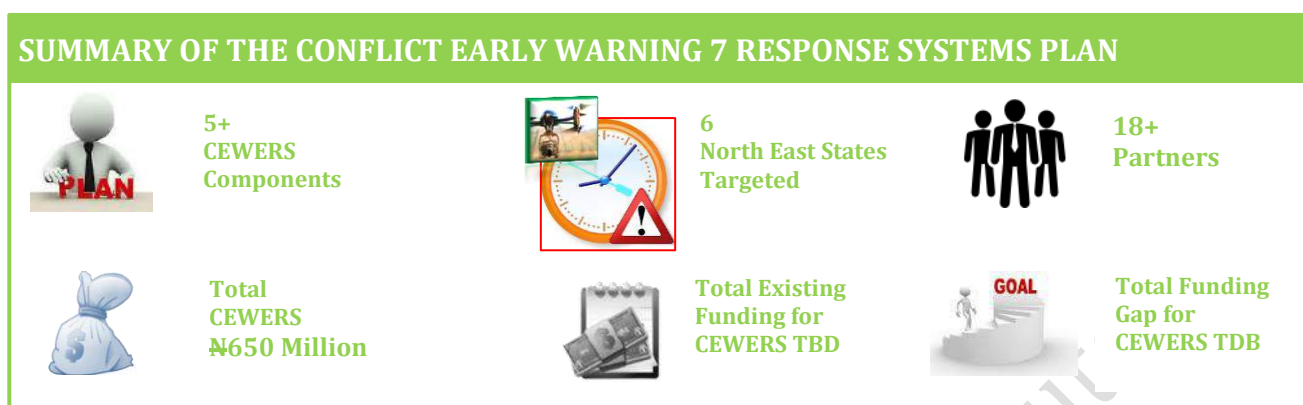
High priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦500,000,000

## Chapter 10: Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems (CEWERS)



### Programme Description

As a peace building initiative that facilitates the collection, analysis and communication of relevant information and conclusions on conflict issues in order to nip conflicts in the bud, Conflict Early and Early Response System (CEWERS) is critical in development and in humanitarian initiatives. An effective CEWERS requires a gradual, systematic, collaborative, committed and sustainable relationship and structure between governmental and non-governmental institutions, policymakers, and policy implementers. This integrative structure must demonstrably be committed to the promotion of the culture of peace and the cause of peace. CEWERS must gain the confidence, trust and assurance of the all the critical stakeholders to guarantee sustainability and acceptability.

The unique nature of violent extremism in the North East that was nurtured into maturity is largely because of the absence of a coordinated and responsive CEWERS in the zone to: monitor and track events, activities, speeches, write-up, etc. that is likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the area; collate and analyse tracked events, activities, speeches, write-ups, etc., that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the areas; dissemination processed information to relevant stakeholders; and advise or recommend immediate Response/follow-up actions. This is because most conflicts in Nigeria emerged from the communities that are well organized and centralized with traditional, religious, youth, women, associational and grade leaders. A proactive CEWERS would then ensure that all segment of the community are prominent in the provision of information to be process for conflict prevention.

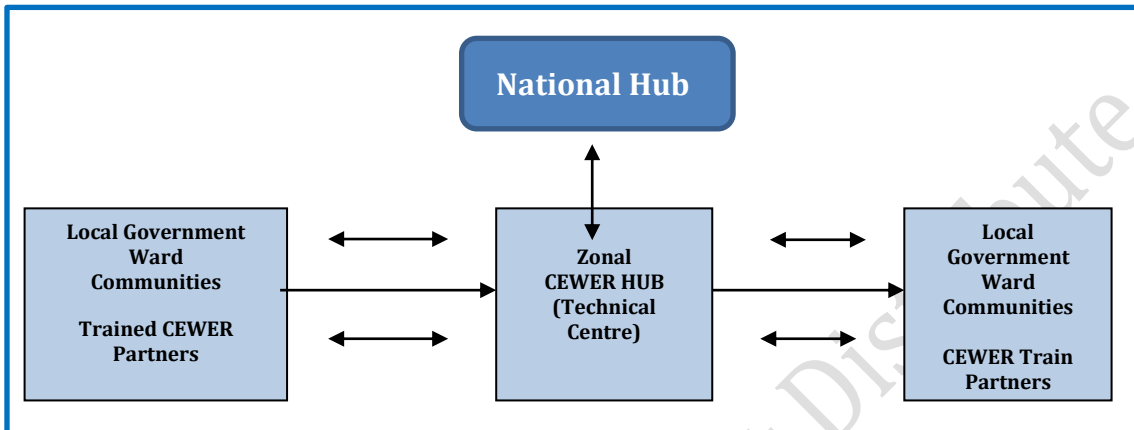
While the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution has designed and commenced the process for the implementation of National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS), with a National Hub at the Head Office in Abuja, there is need to establish and activate the North East Zonal Centre(s). As conflict early warning takes a bottom-up movement, early response is expected to come from up to communities at the bottom that are hard hit by the manifestation of the causes and triggers of the conflicts. To achieve this, there will be need to build a network of community peace stakeholders around professional, religious, youth, women and cultural associations. There will also be need to build the capacities of these stakeholders on CEWERS and activate the operation of the system with the appointment of the multi-layered cluster of stakeholders. The CEWERS will work in close



collaboration with relevant state agencies especially security operatives to provide the required response.

It is envisioned that the Presidential Committee for North East (PCNE) in collaboration with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution will implement the integrative and responsive North East Zone Conflict Early Warning and Response System. The North East zone centre will then be connected to the National Hub at Abuja.

**Figure 12: Coordinated Zonal Hubs for Peace Building**



The Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) in collaboration with PCNI, the Victims Support Fund (VSF) and other relevant stakeholders will collate and evaluate risk data to predict crisis and aid preparedness in responding to crisis. The system will design operational guidelines that will help nip potential conflicts in the bud.

The program will also have a second component with the goal of enhancing the capacity of the Nigerian Military and other security operatives to respond early to distress calls reporting imminent attacks in remote communities. It will achieve this by building a Response Network (RN) across communities with clear communication channels with the military and by facilitating the equipping of the NE Joint Task force with four (4) attack helicopters to fast and effective combat response.

A core component of this program is civil-military coordination as part of the strategy for safe relocation, accessing high conflict areas to liberate stranded communities and ensuring deployment of Security Details to all Standardized Camps (which are to be located within the 3 states offering relative security and lower violent conflict indicators (Bauchi, Gombe & Taraba States).

This program is also designed to ensure that the Security Coverage deployed to IDP Camps and Relocation efforts operate within agreed respect for humanitarian principles, to mitigate the impact of military operations on civilians and to facilitate and support the interaction between the humanitarian community and the military.

This will be achieved through constant exchange of peace building and civilian protection information as well as fostering coalitions between Security Deployments, Humanitarian Actors, Civil Society Partners and Stakeholders.

### **Programme Objectives**

- To build the capacities of response agencies to predict, prevent, and respond to socio economic crises.
- To provide local communities in the region particularly in areas that remains crisis prone, with the means to supply information on potential crises indicators to response agencies.
- To improve and foster better relations and flow of information between affected communities and the response agencies.
- Establishment of a donor database detailing areas of focus, contact information, places of operation and expertise of the various partners.
- Improvement of response times by agencies to crises.
- Better coordination between emergency response agencies.
- To monitor, track, collate and analyse events, activities, speeches, write-up etc. that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the North East.
- To process conflict sensitivity information and disseminate them to relevant stakeholders.
- To recommend the immediate and appropriate response or follow-up actions.
- To enhance community participation in security and peace-building.
- To ensure community support to Government commitment to security and defense.
- To strengthen state and community collaboration for sustainable peace and development.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Events, activities, speeches, write-up etc. that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict in the North East are monitored, tracked, collated and analysed.
- Processed information is disseminated to relevant stakeholders.
- The immediate and appropriate response or follow-up actions are recommended.
- Community participation in security and peace-building is enhanced.
- Government commitment to security and defence are supported by community stakeholders.
- State and community collaboration for sustainable peace and development are strengthened.
- Prevention of the escalation of violence.
- De-escalation of tensions, fears and violence.
- Promotion of social harmony across communities.
- Enhancement of community collective security.

### **Programme Priority**

The priority for this program is high.

### **Estimated Initiative Cost**

The total budget for this program is currently estimated at 650 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Conflict Early Warning and Response System - CEWERS)**

Initiatives & Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>Conflict Early Warning and Response System (CEWERS)</b>														
Mapping and Identification of Community Stakeholders	VSF													
Development of Modules for Training on Conflict Prevention and CEWERS	VSF/IPCR													
Assessment and upgrading of CEWERS National Hub at IPCR	VSF/PCNI													
Training of Community Stakeholders	VSF/IPCR													
Mapping and Construction/Renovation of North East Zonal Centre	VSF/IPCR													
Mapping and Construction/Renovation of CEWERS Centres in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi and Taraba State	VSF/IPCR/USAID/DFID/Conflict Sensitivity Experts													
Mapping and Construction/Renovation of Local Government Area CEWERS Centres	VSF/IPCR													
Mapping and Construction/Renovation of LG & Community CEWERS Centres	VSF/PCNI													
Connection, Integration and Operationalisation of North East CEWERS	VSF/PCNI													

## Initiative Summary (Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System)



### PARTNERS

- Victims Support Fund (VSF) Establishment and Activation of National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System
- Institute for Peace & Conflict Resolution (IPCR) Coordination of National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS)
- Department of State Services (DSS): Conflict Early Response
- Community Leaders/Traditional Leaders/FBOs/CBOs: Provision of Conflict Early Warning signs
- FBOs/Civil Society: Provision of Conflict Early Warning signs
- Relevant Security and Intelligence Agencies: Conflict Early Warning and Early Response analysis and response
- Presidency: Fund Mobilization to Equip the NE Joint Task Force to rapidly reach the most remote community in a target of 20 Minutes by deploying modern attack helicopters.



### PROJECTS

- Establish and activate the North East Zonal centre(s) with network of community peace stakeholders.
- Design operational guidelines for analysis risk situations.
- Enhance the capacity of the Nigerian Military and other security operatives for early response.
- Establish clear communication channels for military coverage.
- Purchase of Military attack helicopters

### DURATION

60 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Prevention of the escalation of violence
- De-escalation of tensions, fears and violence
- Promotion of social harmony across communities
- Enhancement of community collective security



### PRIORITY

High priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦650,000,000

Restricted

## Chapter 11: Post Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability Programme



### Programme Description

The Boko Haram insurgency has left on its track serious case of human rights violations by the insurgents and even the Nigerian security forces. These violations have left many communities, families and individuals traumatised because of the sexual abuses, killings, maiming, injuries, abductions, destructions, displacements, lootings, and other malfeasances. As these lasted, people carry the grievances into locations of displacements whether as refugees or as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with the plans of revenge on the perpetrators or anything or person related to that.

Transitional justice mechanisms are essential for stability, sustainable peace and development. Transitional justice mechanisms are created to deal with crimes that were committed during a conflict (insurgency) period, at a stage where that society is at the cusp of transition from a society of conflict to one of peace and stability. There are wide-ranging options available to the transitional governments to tackle these crimes – not only a dichotomy of punish or forgive, but local ownership of these processes is paramount. Transitional justice mechanisms may take a number of forms. Most prominently these include the international criminal court, international tribunals, special courts, truth commissions, local courts and traditional methods of justice.

To this end, the Buhari’s Administration will provide the space for the aggrieved members of the Nigerian society to ventilate their grievances within the confines of the law of the land. Therefore, government will strengthen agencies involved in the Administration of Justice through an effective Security Sector Reforms (SSR) of the Nigerian Judiciary, Nigerian Police Force, Nigerian Prisons Service, Parliamentary oversights at all levels and the Traditional Method of Dispute Resolution. In fact, the revivals of the African Dispute Resolution mechanisms will not only enhanced the ownership of the peace-building processes by the communities, but also complement a corrupt-free judicial system especially at the local levels.

Therefore, as IDP populations return, this program will target traditional community leaders and authorities will alternative dispute resolution training to ensure a robust post-conflict transitional justice and accountability.

Traditional Institutions within the North East follow a well-defined hierarchy in the chain of



command. The basic structures and levels of command are as follows:

- Shehu/Emir
- District Heads
- Village Heads
- Ward Heads

Traditional leadership will play a very important role in the resettlement and reintegration programs if given the right and adequate support in the following areas shown below:

**Key Components of the training include:**

- Building the capacity of the traditional leaders to undertake issues of conflict resolution, reconciliation, good governance and leadership in a post-conflict peace and state building situation.
- Strengthening the skills and capacities of the traditional leaders in conflict analysis followed by negotiation skills and mediation skills for conflict resolution.
- Building the traditional leaders' knowledge and skills to adopt participatory approach for analysing and envisioning sustainable development and provide strategic leadership for consensus building.

The training is expected to cover concepts of:

- ✓ Good Governance, leadership and advocacy
- ✓ Conflict analysis, Negotiation and Mediation
- ✓ Peace-Building and Reconciliation processes from both "Bottom-Up" and "Top-Down" Approaches.

The training will be organized on a monthly basis for a period of 6 months. In all the North East States, traditional leaders from the various levels and states will be brought to a central location. This will also stimulate collective brainstorming on solutions to problems common to all areas and further promotes intra-regional partnerships.

**Other Programme Components**

- **Community Sensitisation:** This component will aim to educate the populace on their rights, and duties as citizens, the proper methods and channels for dispute resolution as well as the importance of dialogue amongst different groups as a powerful tool in preventing the escalation of conflict situations. These messages will be conveyed through regular facilitated meetings of community members at the Local Government level. The Local Government can provide the venue of such sensitisation meetings. To incentivise participation and attendance by community members, educative entertainment in the form of dramas, and music and film can be facilitated. A civil society organisation can provide technical expertise required to facilitate such sessions with PCNI supporting through the provision of funding. A state body or committee that will monitor the programme activities at the Local Government level will provide feedback to the major implementation partner; the institute of peace and conflict resolution. The committee will include members of the local community leadership, faith based organisations and civil society groups as well as State Government representation. The sensitisation program will run for a period of 6 months in each Local Government area of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The first two months will require the communities to have weekly meetings, with bi-monthly and then monthly meetings for the next two months and the last two months of the program respectively.

### **Programme Objectives**

- To acknowledge the existence of perpetrators and victims of criminal offences committed in armed conflict.
- To register perpetrators and victims of criminal offences committed in armed conflicts in the North East.
- To address, deal and tackle criminal offences committed during armed conflicts in North East Nigeria.
- To highlight the dichotomy between punishment and forgiveness for criminal offences committed in armed conflict situation in the North East Nigeria.
- To encourage community ownership of the processes of punishment or forgiveness.
- To strengthen the mechanisms and institutions for transitional justice and accountability especially traditional methods of conflict resolution.
- To provide platforms for community Monitoring and Reporting of justice and law enforcement in the communities.
- Traditional Rulers will be better informed to educate the populace and handle dispute resolutions.
- A forum for regional thinking and resolution of common issues.
- A greater understanding by the population of communal goals, values, civic rights and responsibilities.
- Strengthening of protection mechanisms through awareness creation.
- Creation of positive fora for open dialogue on communal issues.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Rapid reconciliation of communities and abatement of secondary drivers of conflict.
- The processes of reintegration, rehabilitation, return and resettlement are guaranteed.
- Provision of safe atmosphere for the implementation of development and humanitarian initiatives.
- Institutionalisation of sustainable peace through a community driven processes for punishment and/or forgiveness.

### **Programme Priority**

The priority for this initiative is high.

### **Estimated Initiative Cost**

- The estimated cost for training traditional leaders within each state in ADR is currently estimated at 25 Million Naira per State, giving a total of 150 Million Naira for the 6 states.
- Community Sensitisation component is estimated at about 4 Million Naira per State for a total of 24 Million Naira.
- Other program components are estimated at 500 Million Naira.
- Total program administrative costs are currently estimated at 10%
- This brings the total program budget to 741.4 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability)**

Initiatives & Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability</b>													
Appoint and train Post-Conflict Justice Registration Officers (PJROs) across communities in North East	VSF/NHRC												
Stakeholder Analysis & Initial Engagement at Federal, State, LG and ward levels	VSF/NHRC												
Finalise program launch date	PCNI/All Partners												
Design and finalize sensitisation campaign launch event													
Open up register for victims and Perpetrators of Criminal Offences in armed conflicts in the North East.	PCNI/IPCR/NHRC												
Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability Training for Members of the Judiciary/Police/Prison /Traditional/Religious leaders	PCNI/IPCR/NHRC												
Strategic Communication and Community Sensitisation for the facilitation and Institutionalisation of Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability Programme across Communities in the North East	PCNI/IPCR/NHRC												
Run monthly sensitisation programs	PCNI/CSOs/LGAs												
Develop Post-implementation Report	PCNI/CSOs/LGAs												
Carry out periodic Impact Assessment	PCNI/CSOs/LGAs												
Monitoring and Evaluation	PCNI/IPCR/NHRC												

## Initiative Summary (Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability Programme)



### **PARTNERS**

- PCNI: To facilitate the establishment, training, execution, monitoring and evaluation of Post-Conflict Justice and Accountability Programme across communities in the North East.
- VSF: To facilitate the establishment, training, execution, monitoring and evaluation of Post-Conflict Justice and Accountability Programme across communities in the North East
- IPCR: To facilitate the establishment, training, execution, monitoring and evaluation of Post-Conflict Justice and Accountability Programme across communities in the North East.
- NHRC: To facilitate the establishment, training, execution, monitoring and evaluation of Post-Conflict Justice and Accountability Programme across communities in the North East.
- States
- Local Government – Provision of venue for the training, monitoring and evaluation, provision of logistics for participants.
- Civil Society Organisations – Facilitation of training workshops.



### **PROJECTS**

- Rapid Training of all traditional leaders within each state in ADR
- Extensive Community Sensitisation Programme.

### **DURATION**

60 months.



### **PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Prevention of cycles of bloodshed and chaos.
- De-escalation of potentially violent situations.
- Social Harmony across communities.



### **PRIORITY**

High priority



### **TOTAL BUDGET**

₦741,400,000

Restricted



## Chapter 12: Reconciliation



### Programme Description

The place of religion in the socio-political and economic discourse in Northern Nigeria is well documented with the elites deploying the instrumentality of identity for mobilisation in the struggle over the control of public resources. In fact, the radicalisation of religion has been identified to have taken stages to its current extremist's stage. The first stage commenced in the late 1970s and early 1980s with the Maitatsine uprising that was led by Muhammadu Marwa. The second stage is the debate for the inclusion of Sharia law in the 1979 constitution. The third stage is the reintroduction of Sharia criminal law by some states in Northern Nigeria starting with the Government of Zamfara State. The fourth stage is reinforced by the September 11, 2001 bombing in the US and the terrorist activities of Salafism across the world. The Salafis crave for the purification of the Islamic faith from the pollution of Western liberalism and secularism.

It is being argued that these stages are instigated and influenced by the evangelical activities of some Christian groups. This inclination has negatively affected national cohesion, integration and coexistence as socio-economic and political entitlements for citizens are dependent on the basis of inclusion or exclusion.

To a large extent, even admission and employment into public institutions are being determined by the candidate's ethno-religious affinity. While this instrumentation of religion last, it gradually finds expression in the country's constitution making with the insertion of the requirement of indigene ship for the election into the various identified posts and even appointment under the law. As it currently stands, the politics of the three tiers of government are skewed on the basis of ethnicity, religion and sectionalism and not merit and national cohesion. In fact, one of the obvious is the North-South dichotomy in aspiration to national elective and appointive positions. Although the interreligious dichotomy has been manipulated to fit into the social interactions at the elite, middle and grassroots levels, it is imperative to underscore the volatile place of intra-religious dichotomy in the context of the narrative in the North East peace, security and development dialectic. While majority of the adherents of the Islamic faith belong to the Sunni sect, certain national and international events influenced the emergence of other sects. These include the 1970s Iranian revolution, the perception of the Islamic world of the New International Economic Order (NIEO) in post-Cold War, Al-Qaeda led Global Terrorism Network (GTN), the US led Global War on Terrorism, and the internationalisation of liberalism. The above trajectory resulted in the emergence of Islamic

organisations such as Kala-Kato (Qur'aniyyun), Al-Sunna Wal Jamma, Nigeria Taliban, Tablib Group, Hezbollah Movement Nigeria, Jamatul Taqwiyyat Islamiyyat, Jamaatu Izalat Al-Bida Wa Iqamatus al-Sunna, Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN), Nigerian Muslim Brotherhood, Isawa Movement, Islam in Africa Organisation (IAO), Boko Haram, among others.

These groups have come into constant disagreement with the Sunni majority group resulting in violent clashes. The climax of the intra and inter-religious violent clashes in the country is with the terrorisation of the Boko Haram sect that was consummated with the killing of Muhammed Yusuf. The group's activities have adversely affected the lives of the people in North East Nigeria, especially communities that are worst hit such as in Adamawa State. This is largely because Boko Haram has taken advantage of existing ethno-religious differences to further polarise the populace along primordial fault lines. Although the radical Islamic sects seem to have certain belief divergence, they aspire for a corruption free society where security will be guaranteed and there will be peace under Islamic law.

It is imperative to highlight the fact that they have taken advantage of the socio-economic condition of the North East Nigeria to provide the populace with alternative to poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, and other economic hardship. The Boko Haram, for instance, has attributed the social decadence in the society to Western liberalism and insists that with an Islamic state in place all the hardship, decadence and vices the people are experiencing will be over.

This initiative is designed to ensure sustainable peace and development through the reconciliation of all segment of the society especially between minority and marginalized and the majority groups. This would be intragroup and intergroup reconciliation involving people at the lower and top echelon of the society.

It will deliver the following components across all 6 States of the North East.

- Mapping and identification of instances.
- Top-Level Advocacy on State Governors, Traditional, Religious, Community.
- State's level Intra-Muslim Dialogue and Reconciliation.
- State's level Intra-Christian Dialogue and Reconciliation.
- State's level Interfaith Dialogue and Reconciliation.

### **Programme Objectives**

- To properly understand the actors, issues, underlying interests, and dynamics of the various contestations at the elites, middle and grassroots levels of peace-building, especially as they relate to the capacities of communities to absolve returnees, perpetrators of violence and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs);
- To mobilize and sensitize critical stakeholders especially governmental, traditional, and religious institutions on the imperativeness of reconciliation for sustainable peace-building;
- To construct, institutionalize and sustain a broad-base structure for dialogue and reconciliation in all the strata of the community;
- To create a platform of peacemakers at all strata of the society that will reinforce peace structures in the state.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- The actors' issues, underlying interests and dynamics of the various contestations at the elites, middle and grassroots levels of peace-building, especially as they relate to the capacities of communities to absolve returnees, perpetrators of violence and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are properly understood;
- Critical stakeholders especially governmental, traditional, community, youth, women and religious are mobilized and sensitized on the imperativeness of reconciliation for sustainable peace-building;
- Broad-base structure for dialogue and reconciliation in all the strata of communities in the North East constructed, institutionalized and sustained;
- Platform of peacemakers at all strata of the society that will reinforce peace structures in the North East are created and sustained.
- Creation of peaceful and harmonious environment for the implementation of development and humanitarian initiatives.
- Prevention of cycles of violence and insurgency.
- De-escalation of situations of tension and fear.
- Social Harmony across communities.
- Enhancement of atmosphere for socio-economic and political development.

### **Programme Priority**

High.



### **Estimated Initiative Cost**

The total budget estimated for this component is 850 Million Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability)**

Initiatives & Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Reconciliation</b>													
Mapping and identification of instances and Stakeholders	VSF /PCNI/IPCR/ State Governments												
Top-Level Advocacy on State Governors, Traditional, Religious, Community, Youth and Women leaders in the six states of the North East	VSF /PCNI/IPCR/ State Governments												
State's level Intra-Muslim Dialogue and Reconciliation	PCNI/ VSF /IPCR/State Governments/IMC												
State's level Intra-Christian Dialogue and Reconciliation	VSF/PCNI/IPCR/ State Governments												
State's level Interfaith Dialogue and Reconciliation	PCNI/VSF/IPCR/IET State Governments												
North East Zone Intra-Muslim Dialogue and Reconciliation	PCNI/IPCR/IET/VSF State Governments												
North East Zone Intra-Christian Dialogue and Reconciliation	PCNI/IPCR/IMC/VSF State Governments												
North East Zone Interfaith Dialogue and Reconciliation	PCNI/IPCR/VSF/IMC State Governments												
Workshops for Police on Attitudinal and Behavioural Change and Peace building in Post-Conflict Society	VSF/IPCR/CLEEN												

## Initiative Summary (Reconciliation)



### PARTNERS

- PCNI
- IPCR
- State Governments Of The North East



### PROJECTS

- Mapping and identification of instances.
- Top-Level Advocacy on State Governors, Traditional, Religious, Community.
- State's level Intra-Muslim Dialogue and Reconciliation.
- State's level Intra-Christian Dialogue and Reconciliation.
- State's level Interfaith Dialogue and Reconciliation.

### DURATION

60 months.



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Prevention of cycles of bloodshed and chaos.
- De-escalation of potentially violent situations.
- Social Harmony across communities.



### PRIORITY

High priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦850,000,000

## SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE NORTH EAST PEACE-BUILDING PLAN

S/ N	DELIVERIES	NO OF MONTHS	UNIT COSTS OF DELIVERIES	TOTAL COSTS (₦)
1.	Conflict Sensitivity	60	500,000,000	500,000,000
2.	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System	60	650,000,000	650,000,000
3.	Post-Conflict Transitional Justice and Accountability Programme	60	741,400,000	741,400,000
4.	Reconciliation	60	850,000,000	850,000,000
<b>TOTAL FOR THE NORTH EAST PEACE-BUILDING PLAN</b>		<b>TDB</b>	<b>2,741,400,000</b>	<b>2,741,400,000</b>



**Section VI**  
**Security**



## **Section VI**

### **Security**

#### **Background**

The Boko Haram insurgency created vast security challenges for the North-East. The wanton destruction of lives and properties over an extended period severely degraded economic activities and significantly ruptured the social stability of the region, undermining trust and cohesiveness while creating an atmosphere of fear, lawlessness, suspicion and cynicism among citizens and against constituted authority. To address this, it is both symbolic and apt that the Nigerian Armed forces should play a key role in projecting a socially responsible and caring State.

The primary role of the Nigerian Armed Forces is the provision of a safe and secure environment as the backdrop for all interventions proposed from humanitarian efforts, to reconstruction to development.

In the war against the insurgency the military has been successful in reclaiming previously occupied territory, and clearing of terrorist strongholds, supply routes and enclaves. With this success, the role of maintenance of the security needs to be bolstered by an increased presence of civilian security forces in the region. The Nigerian police force, to that effect has begun the deployment of 6000 police officers to liberated communities to restore police primacy and civil authority[<http://www.punchng.com/bharam-police-commence-deployment-of-6000-personnel-in-neast/>].

The transition from military security to civilian security forces is a gradual process and closely monitored by the state security committees, who report to the national Security Council, chaired by the President. While many of the detailed plans regarding military deployments and security agencies operations are classified and thus are not explicitly described in this section, the initiatives herein are designed in cognizance of and are complementary to such operations and are focused on the long term sustainability of a peaceful and secure environment.

#### **Vision for Safety and Security in the North East**

A safe and secure region is the bedrock of economic reconstruction and redevelopment. It will also attract high-impact professionals, businessmen and citizens that will bring investment and contribute to the region's economic rejuvenation. This would be done through targeted initiatives that serve to boost community relations and stem radicalizing influences.

This plan will also disarm, demobilize and give former non state combatants the skills to re-integrate productively into the larger society. Robust Intelligence gathering through community engagements will be instituted as well as shoring up of border protection facilities in order to guarantee improved security of lives and property in the region.

This strategic plan will also support and promote community engagement through sports and physical education spearheaded by the armed forces.

The plan will drive de-radicalisation programs for prisoners and communities across the region and provide for training and re-training of military personnel in strategic communication, counter-terrorism and rules of engagement whilst also driving advocacy for the renovation of prisons and reform of the penal system.

**Objective of the North East Safety and Security Enhancement Plan**

A sustainable safe and secure environment for all residents with a greater involvement of the community members in the provision of their own security through the interaction with and participation in formally established security agencies.

**Prime Goals**

- Provide a safe and secure environment for human and business activities to thrive.
- Protect the people, visitors, investors, critical infrastructure and key resources by tackling premeditated acts of terrorism at the roots.
- Sensitize communities to the dangers of religious, social and ethnic intolerance.
- Manage the flow of displaced persons and illegal immigrants from neighbouring States.
- Ensure the attainment of safety and security for human lives, private and public properties.
- Effectively tackle security challenges.

## Chapter 13 Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)

### SUMMARY OF THE COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) PLAN



#### Programme Description

Nigeria's CVE program is led and coordinated by the Office of the National Security Adviser, but implemented through various ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). It has three main areas of intervention: Counter radicalisation, de-radicalisation and strategic communication. The aims of the CVE program are:

- Stem the tide of radicalisation
- Reduce incidence of violent activities
- Change behaviour of violent extremists
- Counter narratives of extremist groups
- Promote core national values

#### Key Programme Components:

##### **Disarmament, Demobilisation and Re-Integration (DDR) of ex-Combatants**

DDR is a critical pillar of the de-radicalisation program and comes primarily into effect in a post-conflict environment where there has been a rapprochement between government and insurgents. While this is not yet a reality in the Boko Haram insurgency context, there have been reports of many Boko Haram members surrendering to the military. This gave rise to the 'Operation Safe Corridor' program, which essentially provides the framework for exiting the insurgency and embracing de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration into the Nigerian society. In intervention ready communities, there would be two (2) sets of ex-combatants.

- ✓ **Former Boko Haram Insurgents**
- ✓ **Civilian JTF combatants**

The first set of combatants will be fully disarmed by security agents of all weapons, demobilized of their command structures, thoroughly profiled with biometric details captured in the appropriate database and then handed over to the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) De-radicalisation program. The second set of combatants will also be demobilized, captured on a biometric database and will then be placed in a re-integration camp to transit smoothly into purely civilian roles in the society. Both programs will have strong mentorship components. Four reintegration camps per state with a capacity of 2000 members each will be established.

On completion of their respective programs, they will be given priority on the productive works and vocational skills training programs of PCNI which will be delivered in partnership with NGOs and CBOs. PCNI will support the program 'Operation Safe Corridor' developed for this purpose by the Nigerian Military.

**Programme Objectives:**

The disarmament, demobilisation and successful re-integration of insurgents into productive society.

**Projected Programme Outcomes:**

- Reduction in weapons possessed by or available to armed groups.
- Reduction in actual or the threat of armed violence.
- Zero or minimal casualties during the disarmament component.
- Improvement in the perception of human security.
- Empowerment of ex combatants to be socially responsible and economically productive citizens.
- De-escalation of community tensions due to the presence of armed ex combatants.
- Prevention of high incidences of armed robbery (post insurgency).
- Further the defeat of extremist ideology.
- Sustainable peace across communities.
- Successful re-integration of ex combatants into society.

**Programme Priority**

This is vital to the ongoing military operations in the North East and the promotion of lasting peace in the region and therefore a high priority program.

**Estimated Initiative Cost**

- The Biometric Data Capture & Profiling component is currently estimated at 50 Million Naira. (The Technical Support Fund/Main initiative fund captured fully under Recovery and Early Resettlement).
- Establishment and operation of Re-integration Camps is currently estimated at 1.2 Billion Naira.
- Vocational Skills Training is estimated at 1.2 Billion Naira.
- Disarmament of Ex-insurgents, Civilian JTF component is estimated at 4.9 Billion Naira.
- Administrative costs are currently estimated at 735 Million Naira.
- This brings the total for the Disarmament, De-mobilisation and Re-integration program is 8.085 Billion Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Disarmament, Demobilisation & Re-integration)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +	
Liaise with Relevant Security agencies in coordinating the Programme	PCNI, DHQ, ONSA, DSS,													
Information collection and operational planning	DHQ													
Weapons collection/retrieval	DHQ													
Stockpile management	DHQ													
Destruction of weapons	DHQ													
Commencement of Trainings: De-Radicalisation/ Re-integration	PCNI, ONSA, CVE Consultants,													
Vocational skills training	PCNI/NGOs/CBOs													
Post Training Monitoring	PCNI/NGOs/CBOs /Community Chiefs/DSS													

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## Initiative Summary (Disarmament, Demobilisation & Re-integration of ex-Combatants)



### PARTNERS

- DHQ
- ONSA
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- DSS
- CVE
- NEMA
- NGOs/CBOs



### PROJECTS

Disarmament, Demobilisation & Re-integration of ex Combatants

### DURATION

3 -5 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Reduction in weapons possessed by, or available to, armed groups
- Reduction in actual, or the threat of, armed violence
- Minimal casualties during the disarmament period
- Improvement in the perception of human security
- Empowerment of ex combatants to be socially responsible and economically productive citizens
- De-escalation of community tensions due to the presence of armed ex combatants
- Prevention of high incidences of armed robbery (post insurgency)
- Further the defeat of extremist ideology
- Sustainable Peace across communities
- Successful re-integration of ex combatants into society



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦8,085,000,000.00

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## **The De-radicalisation of Prisoners Programme (DOPP)**

### **Programme Description**

PCNI will intensify the de-radicalisation programs of prisons in the North-Eastern States. This will be part of a more comprehensive effort to rehabilitate the inmates. DOPP will be supported by the Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) and Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). PCNI would engage subject matter experts and consultants who will also provide mentorship to target participants and enroll them in the program. The program would make use of audio-visual aids that project a world view of harmonious co-existence and stimulate wholesome aspirations and inspirations in the hearts and minds of participants.

### **Programme Objective:**

De-radicalisation of prisoners with convicted extremist motivations

### **Projected Programme Outcomes:**

- Successful re-integration of extremist combatants
- Provision of an alternate path for penitence and personal recovery
- Improved Community Peace.

### **Programme Priority**

This is a high priority program

### **Estimated Programme Cost**

This program is estimated to cost 1.5 Billion Naira.

The administrative cost is 150 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 1.650 Billion Naira.

### **Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The De-radicalisation of Prisoners)**

Initiative & Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
<b>The De-radicalisation of Prisoners</b>													
Define selection criteria for program mentors	PCNI												
Select partner NGO's & FBO's for mentorship sessions	PCNI												
Develop Programme schedule	PCNI / Nigeria Prison Service												
Carry out security clearance checks on partner organisations	PCNI / Nigeria Prison Service, ONSA												
Recruit ex-radicals who have been reintegrated into society	PCNI , ONSA, Nigeria Prison Service												

## Initiative Summary (The De-radicalisation of Prisoners)



### PARTNERS

- NSA
- NPS
- PCNI
- Mentorship Partners



### PROJECTS

De-Radicalisation of Prisoners

### DURATION

3 -5 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Reduction in weapons possessed by, or available to, armed groups
- Reduction in actual, or the threat of, armed violence
- Minimal casualties during the disarmament period
- Improvement in the perception of human security
- Empowerment of ex combatants to be socially responsible and economically productive citizens
- De-escalation of community tensions due to the presence of armed ex combatants
- Prevention of high incidences of armed robbery (post insurgency)
- Further the defeat of extremist ideology
- Sustainable Peace across communities
- Successful re-integration of ex combatants into society



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦1,650,000,000.00

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## **The North-East De-radicalisation Initiative**

### **Programme Description**

PCNI will enhance the de-radicalisation of the region via support from international partners including the EU, DFID, and USAID. This initiative will cover social, ethnic and religious tolerance and cooperation.

At its core, this initiative is designed to destroy sympathy for extreme ideology across communities in the North East thus discouraging potential voluntary recruits into extremist groups and ensuring communities stay free from extreme ideology and its propagation.

PCNI will support Nigeria's de-radicalisation program that is spearheaded by the Office of the National Security Adviser by engaging subject matter experts and consultants to contribute towards the programs of its partners in de-radicalisation for the development of a comprehensive de-radicalisation road map. The program will focus on the elements of prison-based programs, and the 'women and girls in battle' intervention for women that have forcibly been associated with the insurgency through kidnapping. In the longer term, it will expand to cover the areas of community and youth rehabilitation, drug rehabilitation and skill acquisition. Root causes and local perceptions would be mapped and tailored against the delivery of this program.

A comprehensive multi-stakeholder approach would be deployed which will inculcate diverse influencers across North East communities. Programme Delivery partners, Community leaders (Religious and secular) and selected citizens will provide on-going outreaches and mentorship in their sphere of influence.

Religious leaders will play critical roles in the implementation of this initiative. The goal is to recruit capable Islamic scholars and clerics for a new wave of mind reorientation sermons or interviews that would feature prominently in choice mass media with large audience fidelity. This will include audio, visual, print and the social media. Part of the goal is to purposely get thousands of clerics speaking simultaneously throughout the region in a well calculated and deliberate effort to stimulate bold and aggressive counter ideological 'uprising' that can drown the prevailing negative ideology using a carefully selected and vetted body of preachers. There would be under-the-radar training workshops to help the clerics understand the mission and the direction of their messages.

### **Programme Objective:**

Destroy sympathy for extremist ideology through region wide counter-narrative platforms.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Defeat extremist ideology
- Aid reintegration of insurgents back into society
- Regional peace and well being
- Improved flow of investments into the region.
- Improved Community Peace
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate goodwill vital to winning the fight against terror.



**Programme Priority**

This program is of high priority as it is central to the immediate and long term security of the region

**Programme Estimate Cost**

This program is currently estimated to cost 500 Million Naira per state over a period of three years. This comes to a total of 3 billion Naira annually and Nine Billion Naira over the three years. The administrative cost is 900 Million Naira, bringing the total cost to 9.9 Billion Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The North East De-radicalisation Initiative)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
The North East De-radicalisation Initiative													
Selection of de-radicalisation and conflict resolution experts to facilitate training for identified participants	PCNI												
Engage religious bodies to promote moderate teaching among religious scholars in the region.	PCNI/CVE												
Design of a Monitoring & Evaluation framework for the initiative	PCNI												
Define selection criteria for program mentors	PCNI												
Recruit ex-radicals who have reintegrated into society	PCNI, NSA, Nigerian Prison Service												
Select partner NGO's & FBO's for mentorship sessions	PCNI												
Develop Programme schedule	PCNI/ Nigeria Prison Service												

## Initiative Summary (The North East De-radicalisation Initiative)



### PARTNERS

- USAID
- DFID
- World Bank
- Nigerian Prison Service
- Subject Matter Experts
- Influential Religious Organisations
- Influential religious scholars



### PROJECTS

- The North East De-radicalisation Initiative

### DURATION

- 3 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Defeat extremist ideology
- Aid reintegration of insurgents back into society
- Regional peace and well being
- Improved flow of investments into the region.
- Improved Community Peace
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate goodwill vital to winning the fight against terror



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦9,900,000,000

## **The Counter Radicalisation Programme**

### **Programme Description**

As a counter narrative to extremist ideology of anarchy against constituted authority, it is both symbolic and apt that the Nigerian Armed forces should be at the vanguard of projecting a socially responsible and caring State.

### **Community Engagement Projects**

#### **Programme Description**

The counter-radicalisation initiative is premised upon the fact that terrorism cannot be defeated solely with military might or weaponry. Once terrorism has ideological basis, it becomes critical to “address the narrative of that ideology” [Source: <http://www.premiumtimesng.com/opinion/102639-mubi-killings-boko-haram-and-jonathan-options-by-tunji-ariyomo.html>]. Also, the Nigerian state has to forge a common sense of nationhood that can inspire the citizens while addressing economic issues in manners that socially protect, shield and provide a psychological umbrella for her people through highly engaging community activities and projects.

PCNI will organize and facilitate various comprehensive training Programmes for both new and experienced military personnel in order to equip them with the requisite knowledge and skills required to socially reintegrate fractured societies and harmonize hearts and minds of members of local communities in the region.

#### **Key Programme Components:**

##### **Sports Engagements**

The community sports project seeks to engage community youths in different sporting activities. This Programme will be anchored and coordinated by personnel of the security services.

Sports like football, when properly utilized, can be a veritable platform to reach out to youths elements of the society. It is a good opportunity for team bonding and has been noted as an outlet for youths to let out their innermost fears and feelings. The assigned personnel will be trained to watch out for signs and tendencies and engage productively towards de-radicalisation.

In addition, it will promote healthy interaction between security agencies and the populace. Continuous counter terrorism intelligence would be gleaned through this exercise. Events such as football, basketball, volleyball tournaments will have regional championships sponsored and coordinated by the Military

Physical education instructors would coordinate each sporting activity and inter community competitions will be organized with prizes in cash and kind for winners. Team sports will be emphasized. PCNI will support this initiative through funding and prizes.

##### **Armed Forces Reference Hospital (AFRH) In Adamawa/Gombe States**

PCNI is proposing that a top-grade all-specialties regional Armed Forces Reference Hospital (AFRH) be built in Adamawa or Gombe States similar to 44 Army Reference Hospital in Kaduna or the Naval Reference Hospital in Lagos. A hospital of that scale in the region will be a significant part of the Military's Hearts and Minds Initiative to cater for both Military and civilian populations.

This hospital is designed as a 500 bed space hospital with equipment provided at the equivalent of fifty (50) thousand dollars per bed space, in line with internationally referenced costing standards.

**Project Objective:**

The objective is a military-driven community service and the establishment of a tertiary military hospital to build social harmony, cordial military-civilian relationships and engender patriotism.

**Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Improved community relations
- Promote sports as a tool for healing social strife and mistrust
- Enhanced intelligence gathering
- Positively branded image for the military
- Fostering of social cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate goodwill vital to winning the fight against terror.

**Programme Priority**

This is a medium priority Programme as it depends on a significant cessation of hostilities in the region.

**Estimated Programme Cost**

PCNI grant for Sports events at 1.4 Million Naira each per senatorial district for football, 1.2 Million Naira each per senatorial district for basketball and 1.2 Million Naira each per senatorial district for volleyball. The total cost for 5 years for all 18 senatorial districts in the region comes to a total of 342 Million Naira. The All Specialties Reference Hospital is currently projected at about 10 Billion Naira. This brings the total program costs therefore to 10.342 Billion Naira. The administrative cost is 1.0342 Billion Naira, bringing the total cost to 11.3762 Billion Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Counter Radicalisation Programme)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
<b>Counter Radicalisation Programme</b>													
Prepare Concept Note for The NSA	PCNI												
Collaborate with Ministry of Defence to draw up modalities	PCNI, ONSA, MOD, DHQ, Ministry of Youth & Sports												
Media Awareness Campaign	PCNI, MOD, DHQ												

## Initiative Summary (Counter Radicalisation Programme)



### PARTNERS

- ONSA
- Ministry of Defence
- DHQ
- Ministry of Youth and Sports



### PROJECTS

Community Engagement Projects

### DURATION

5 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Improved Community Relations
- Enhanced Intelligence gathering
- Sports' Talent Discovery
- Positive Brand image for the Military
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate Good will vital to winning the fight on terror



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦11,376,200,000

## **Strategic Communication Training and Support for Security Agencies PR Departments**

### **Programme Description**

The third element of Nigeria's CVE program is strategic communication. This aspect seeks to produce counter narratives to those of the insurgents, presenting moderate views as a stark contrast to violent extremism and promoting core national values. This training will focus on enhancing the strategic communications capabilities of the public relations departments of our security agencies. This training and support from technical experts would serve to enable the security agencies develop robust communication strategies and plans for the civilian population in areas of conflict.

### **Programme key objectives:**

- Promote qualitative civilian engagements and extremist counter narrative skills.
- Ensure that the armed forces are not seen by local communities as a state bully or as a necessary evil.
- The security services to foster the narrative of a strong state wielding its power for the common good and fostering unity and patriotism against the common enemy.



### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Improved community relations.
- Fostering social cohesion against the common enemy.
- Generate goodwill vital to winning the fight against terror.

### **Programme Priority**

This is critical to the on-going military operations in the North East and therefore a high priority program.

### **Estimated Programme Cost**

The cost for this training for all Military and Para-Military PR agencies will come to 150 Million Naira and an additional 100 Million Naira is estimated per agency (NA, NN, NAF, NSCDC and NPF) for Strategy Development support by Consultants.


The total Estimated Initiative Cost comes to 650 Million Naira. The administrative cost is 65 Million Naira the total cost to 715 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Strategic Communication Training and Support for Security Agencies PR Departments)**


Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +	
<b>Strategic Communication Training and Support for Security Agencies PR Departments</b>														
Stakeholder Engagement with NSA and representatives of the Security agencies	PCNI, ONSA													
Identify and engage training facilitators	ONSA, PCNI													
Schedule and commencement of training	ONSA, PCNI, Training Facilitators													

**Initiative Summary (Strategic communication training & support for security agencies PR Departments)**




**PARTNERS**

- Military training institutions in the country
- NSA
- Ministry of Defense




**PROJECTS**

Strategic communications training




**DURATION**

2 years




**PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Improved Community Relations
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate Good will vital to winning the fight on terror



**PRIORITY**

High Priority



**TOTAL BUDGET**

₦715,000,000

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR THE COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM PLAN**

S/N	Initiatives	Annual Cost (₦)	No. of Years	Total Cost (₦)
1	Disarmament, Demobilisation, & Reintegration	1,617,000,000.00	5	8,085,000,000
2	De-radicalisation of Prisoners Programme	330,000,000.00	5	1,650,000,000
3	The North East De-radicalisation Initiative	3,300,000,000.00	3	9,900,000,000
4	Community Engagement Project	2,275,240,000.00	5	11,376,200,000
5	Strategic Communication training & support for security agencies PR departments	357,500,000.00	2	715,000,000
<b>TOTAL FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM</b>		<b>7,879,740,000</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>31,726,200,000</b>

## Chapter 14 Military, Paramilitary and Other Security Agencies Framework



### Background

The war in the North East has brought about an intense military and paramilitary presence in the region. Although many IDPs live in organized IDP camps and with host families in host communities, IDPs generally seek refuge in areas secured through military presence, and will continue to live in such areas, in organized/formal and/or informal IDP camps until normalcy is restored in the region and they can return to their home communities.

While military measures and operations against Boko Haram has resulted in serious protection risks and personal freedom violations to the citizens of the region, there continues to be an urgent and critical need for protection and security. By the most recent estimates, over 7 million people in the region are still trapped in conflict-affected areas, where daily life and movement is governed by the fear death and abduction. First hand testimonies and experiences report boys forcibly recruited by Boko Haram, and thousands of women and girls subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation, while some have been used as suicide bombers. In the last few months, Boko Haram has specifically targeted IDP Camps.

The 2016 HRP further reports that military presence in and around IDP sites increased during the last part of 2015. More critically, an estimated 260,000 IDPs have begun to return to their communities in Adamawa State and are finding complete devastation of homes and infrastructure; water sources polluted with dead human and animal bodies, farmland and roads still contaminated with mines and unexploded ordinances. In many cases those who were receiving support from friends, host communities and NGOs during displacement lose this support once they return to their LGA of origin, and humanitarian actors struggle to follow them back to these areas because of on-going security concerns.

All of this necessitates the immediate implementation of an early recovery plan for the region which targets security as the most critical area of action while leveraging the most suitable capacities of the Military, Police and Paramilitary agencies, which have already been deployed to the region.

A safe and secure region will mitigate the risks of living and conducting growth-inducing business in the North-Eastern states, thus facilitating sustainable economic reconstruction and

redevelopment. It will also attract high-impact professionals, businessmen and citizens that will bring investment and contribute to the region's economic rejuvenation.

The Military, Paramilitary and Police Early Recovery Programme for the North East will create the mechanisms to re-establish civil authority, re-engage with communities, strengthen the capabilities of the security agencies and enforce law and order across the North East.

It will engender trust in institutions of governance and serve to ameliorate the sufferings of families of security personnel that lost their lives in the conflict. These projects will channel the core competencies of these security agencies into tangible and direct participation/contributions to the region.



### **Key Programme Components**

#### **Rapid Renovations and Reconstruction of Security Outfits, Standardized Camps & Other Productive Works**

##### **Programme Description**

Host Communities have borne the brunt of Internal Displacement of large communities within the North East for more than 2 years. Many Host Communities now suffer worsening basic assets and amenities nearly as communities that were physically attacked. This immediate action plan therefore targets host communities to receive a larger percentage of the Early Recovery programs.

- Under this component, the core engineering competencies of security agencies will be solicited to support tangible and direct participation and contributions to the region through the reconstruction and rehabilitation of social and physical infrastructure depleted in host communities and around Standardized IDP Camps across all States. The Nigerian Army Engineering Corps as a work force base is an existing platform and resource which should be leveraged in stabilizing the region.
- This component will also organize and fund short-term labour intensive and rapid basic skill acquisition opportunities to create short-term jobs for the unemployed, especially the indigenous youth. Security Agencies will be required to supply Regional, State and Local Government agencies, NGOs, Global Donor Agencies and others with interests and commitment, with highly skilled project implementation supervisors to coordinate and drive the rapid reconstruction of public utilities and improvement of social and economic infrastructure with reclaimed communities receiving the highest priorities.

- A total of 600 Highly Skilled Officers will be required to be deployed from the Nigerian Army Corps of Engineers to act as Supervisors of the Productive Work Teams for a period of 18 months.
- Reconstruction/Productive Works targeted include:
  - ✓ Critical road maintenance for improved accessibility.
  - ✓ Renovation and upgrades of police stations and security facilities to accommodate the influx of IDPs who are returning to their home communities or seeking coverage in nearby communities as the case may be; and security/civil personnel deployed to the region.
  - ✓ The renovation and reconstruction of schools and school assets that experienced damages and or vandalism as a result of being occupied by IDPs.
  - ✓ The rapid construction of Standard Relocation Camps.
  - ✓ The rapid deployment of Security Facilities to those camps (fences, barbed wires, CCTV cameras, bomb scanners, lookout stations, metal detectors etc.)
  - ✓ The construction of boreholes and human waste disposal systems in host communities and Standard Camps.
  - ✓ The rehabilitation and reconstruction of other social amenities such as refuse disposal systems, drainage, public parks, sports arenas, fire hydrants etc.

**Programme Objective:**

Military assisted Civil Construction to ensure the rapid provision of social and physical infrastructure in targeted reclaimed and host communities.

**Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Rehabilitated communities and enhanced productivity and economic activities in the region.
- Improved employment opportunities and income generation.
- Increased skilled labour as human capital development.
- Overall enhanced livelihood opportunities of the people in the North East region.
- Reduced idleness, poverty and vulnerability to radicalism, criminality, deviant behaviour and intolerance in the region.
- Construction and maintenance of significant basic supporting infrastructural for rapid improvement of the living conditions across the region.

**Proposed Programme Implementation Parameters**

- Direct payment of deployed officers to act as supervisors at an allowance of ₦45,000 per month from the FGN/Donor Partners.
- Implementation partners will be required to run rapid skill acquisition programs for indigenous youth prioritized from Host Communities and Relocation Camps to participate in reconstruction work. Approximately 15% of the budget will be allocated to Delivery Partners for skills acquisition and overall management of specific construction projects.
- Implementation partners will receive an FGN/Donor Partners Grant for project management and completion.
- An estimated target of 1 unemployed person per Indigenous Household is set to give priority to the most affected households.
- Individual Projects will be proposed, designed, planned, budgeted and submitted as proposals to the PCNI.



- The most critical and impactful reconstruction projects will be selected and endowed with the productive work grants, based on the scales of workforce deployed.
- All direct work force participants will be screened and profiled with bio-data capture to ensure their registration for receiving payment directly and for tracking throughout all interventions.
- Projects will be targeted and rapidly implemented in phases designed to ensure integrated delivery frameworks are utilized and leveraged.

**Estimated Programme Cost**

- The personnel costs associated are estimated at 486 Million Naira and 14 Million Naira for other associated materials required, making a budget of 500 Million Naira. The administrative costs for this program are anticipated at 50 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 550 Million Naira.





**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Early Renovations of Security Outfits, Rapid Construction of Standardized Camps & Other Productive Works)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
<b>Early Renovations of Security Outfits, Rapid Construction of Standardized Camps &amp; Other Productive Works</b>													
Finalize target funding and projects.	PCNI												
Advertise for Additional Implementation Partners.	PCNI												
Host Partnership and Stakeholders' workshop conference.	PCNI												
Develop a final list of projects to be implemented/supported by the Security Agencies	PCNI												
Invite, Review & Finalize proposals on targeted projects.	PCNI, /DHQ												
Negotiate terms for implementation, M&E and Publicity.	PCNI												
Strategic Communications and Stakeholder Engagements at targeted project locations	PCNI/ Local Implementing Partners												
Screening, Prioritizing, Registration and Bio-data Capture of Indigenous work force for direct payment per project.	PCNI												
Project management & Rapid Conclusion.	PCNI												
Document and publicize success stories.	PCNI												



## Initiative Summary (Early Renovations of Security Outfits, Rapid Construction of Standardized Camps & Other Productive Works)



### PARTNERS

- DHQ
- DFID
- CBOs



### PROJECTS

The Reconstruction, and Renovations of buildings through productive works scheme

### DURATION

1.5 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Rehabilitated productivity and economic activity in the region.
- Improved employment opportunities and income generation.
- Increased skilled labour as human capital development.
- Overall enhanced livelihood opportunities of the people in the North East region.
- Reduced idleness, poverty and vulnerability to radicalism, criminality, deviant behaviour and intolerance in the region.
- Significant basic supporting infrastructural construction/maintenance for rapid improvement of the living conditions across the region.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦550,000,000

## **Conflict Management & Community Relations Training**

### **Programme Description**

PCNI will facilitate the training of 3000 police and paramilitary officers (500 per State) on Conflict Management and Community relations.

The training, structured into a 3-Week Intensive Session, will serve as a foundation for civil authorities to initialize re-engagement with communities that have borne the scars of violence, bloodshed and trauma from the Boko Haram crisis and are harbouring distrust in the State's ability to serve and protect them.

Trainees will learn critical alternative dispute resolution strategies, vital components of emotional intelligence, effective communication and relationship building skills within the local communities where they serve.

PCNI will solicit the support of the Office of the National Security Adviser, Security Chiefs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in executing the training, securing the participation of in-field security agents and the successful deployment of the skills acquired to serve communities across the region.

### **Programme objective:**

The objective of this program is the impartation of effective community conflict resolution and communication skills in members of the security services.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Re-establish trust in the State and institutions of governance.
- Improved community cohesion.
- Enhanced local intelligence on anti-radicalisation efforts.
- Prevent escalation of conflict in communities to violence.
- Embedded improved military capacity.

### **Estimated Cost**


Training 3,000 service men across the North East at an estimated cost of 100 Thousand Naira per head; cost comes to ₦100 Million Naira. The administrative costs are estimated at 30 Million Naira which brings the total cost to 330 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Conflict Management & Community Relations Training).**


Initiatives and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
<b>Conflict Management &amp; Community Relations Training</b>													
Receipt of proposal(s) & identification of Consultants/organisation to implement the training.	PCNI												
Selection & Registration of Officers to the course.	PCNI												
Commencement of Training.	Consultants												
Evaluation of Training.	PCNI												
Immediate Deployment of Trainees to the Region.	DHQ, Nigeria Police Force												

**Initiative Summary (Conflict Management & Community Relations Training)**




**PARTNERS**


- DHQ
- Consultants
- CBOs
- Nigeria Police Force



**PROJECTS**  
 Conflict Management & Community Relations Training




**DURATION**  
 1 year




**PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Re-establish trust in the State and Institutions of Governance.
- Improved Community Cohesion.
- Enhanced local intelligence on Anti-Radicalisation Efforts.
- Prevent escalation of conflict in communities to violence.
- Embedded improved military capacity



**PRIORITY**  
 High Priority



**TOTAL BUDGET**  
 ₦330,000,000



## **Early Recovery Medical Missions and Pharmaceutical Support**

### **Programme Description**

PCNI intends to promote and facilitate Medical Missions to the North East to ensure access to basic but essential medical supplies and drugs as well as for the purpose of treatment and nutritional support.

The Immediate Action Plan also involves the deployment of Mobile Medical Campers to the region to serve as a launch pad for the provision of essential medical services to reach the most vulnerable across geographically dispersed communities. The teams of medical personnel will reach hard-to-access areas to provide services for limited period of time. Such teams will include doctors, nurses doubling as midwives, health management officers (1 doctor with 3 nurses/midwives, 2 pharmacists and 2 medical support staff). The total number of officers within a typical team would be 8. 15 teams for the region will provide medical outreach services. This will be for a period of 6 months. They will partner with mobile medical unit teams.

The participation of the Medical Corps of the Armed Forces in Medical Missions, Services and Deployments will be required as an existing resource leveraged to target Standard Camps and their Host Communities within the selected areas of dire health needs in the region. Experienced civilian medical practitioners in Nigeria will be depended upon to shore up the numbers required. Thus, the PCNI will source for Support Medical Personnel beyond Military Medical Personnel especially from the Humanitarian Country Team so they could support this program so as to maximize the coverage of essential health services.

In addition, the Army Pharmaceutical Production Unit, Bonny Camp can manufacture OTC drugs such as analgesics and anti-malarial medicines for prescription to beneficiaries of the program. This fits into the essential drug supply component of the health plan.



### **Programme objective:**

Medical Corps capacity support for early recovery Medical Missions

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Accelerated medical intervention to the most vulnerable in the region.
- Improved community relations for the military.
- Enhanced intelligence gathering.
- Positive brand image for the military.
- Fostering of social cohesion against the common enemy.

- Generate goodwill vital to winning the peace and ending the insurgency.

### Estimated Programme Cost

- The total program to cover the cost of staff deployment and allowances is estimated to be 32.4 Million Naira.
- The administrative cost is estimated at 3.24 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 35.64 Million Naira.

### Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Early Recovery Medical Missions & Pharmaceutical Support)

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
<b>Early Recovery Medical Missions &amp; Pharmaceutical Support</b>													
Finalize Medical Support Framework.	PCNI												
Finalize Partners, Roles and Staff Strength Requirements.	PCNI/ NAMC												
Procure, Equip and Deploy Mobile Medical Campers to North East Standardized Camps.	PCNI												
Organized Deployment of Medical Military Personnel to the North East on Rota Basis.	DHQ/NAMC												
Commencement of Medical Outreach & Field Exercises.	PCNI/NAMC												
Media Awareness/ Stakeholders Sensitisation Campaigns.	PCNI												
Impact Assessment/Continuous Health Risk Management/Referral Mechanisms	PCNI/FMOH/ SMOH												



## Initiative Summary Early Recovery Medical Missions & Pharmaceutical Support



### PARTNERS

- DHQ
- Nigerian Army Medical Corp (NAMC)
- Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH)
- State Ministry of Health (SMOH)



### PROJECTS

Early Recovery Medical Missions & Pharmaceutical Support

### DURATION

0.5 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Accelerated Medical intervention to the most vulnerable in the region.
- Improved Community Relations for the Military.
- Enhanced Intelligence gathering.
- Positive Brand Image for the Military.
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy.
- Generate good will vital to winning the peace and ending the insurgency.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦ 35,640,000

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## **Provision of Security Coverage and Screening for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities**

### **Programme Description**

The Nigerian Military, given their knowledge of the terrain and securing of access routes, are uniquely advantaged in the provision of support for the movement of humanitarian relief items. To a large extent, the military has been and continues to provide security for the transportation of humanitarian items in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).

This program intends to support and broaden the scope of activities, with regular supply of humanitarian items facilitated through either the provision of army escort especially to the remote locations, or the addition of humanitarian material to regular supplies carried by the military. To this end, PCNI can support through the provision of additional funding for logistics, especially to remote areas.

### **Programme Objective:**

Provision of security for the transportation of humanitarian services

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Increase supply routes for critical relief materials.
- Increase numbers of areas reached that were previously inaccessible.

### **Estimated Programme Budget**

- 27.5 Million Naira per month estimated for deliveries of aid materials to Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states making a total of 495 Million Naira for 18 months, subject to review.
- The administrative cost is estimated at 49.5 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 544.5 Million Naira.

### **Partners & Roles**

- NEMA  
Facilitation of distribution of humanitarian goods, receipt of goods at destinations and onward distribution.
- Nigerian Military  
Facilitation of secure transportation of humanitarian goods, provision of security during distributions.
- NSCDC/ Nigerian Police  
Provision of security during distributions.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Provision of Security Coverage and Screening for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
<b>Provision of Security Coverage and Screening for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities</b>																
Finalize Logistics Support for Humanitarian Aid Framework.	PCNI/ Security Agencies /NEMA/SEMA/States															
Finalize Partners, Roles and Staff Strength Requirements.	PCNI/ Security Agencies															
Finalize Deployment schedule for humanitarian assistance to standard camps, reclaimed communities and host communities.	All Partners															
Organized Deployment of Military Personnel to the North East on Rota Basis.	PCNI/ Security Agencies															
Facilitation of distribution of humanitarian goods, receipt of goods at destinations and onward distribution.	PCNI/ Security Agencies /NEMA															
Facilitation of secure transportation of humanitarian goods, provision of security during distributions.	PCNI/ Security Agencies /NEMA															
Impact Assessment/Continuous Security Risk Management/Security Screening	PCNI/ Security Agencies															

## Initiative Summary (Provision of Security Coverage and Screening for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities)



### PARTNERS

- DHQ
- PCNI
- Security Agencies
- NEMA
- SEMA
- State Governments



### PROJECTS

Provision of Security Coverage and Screening for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities

### DURATION

18 Months



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Increase supply routes for critical relief materials.
- Increase numbers of areas reached that were previously inaccessible.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦ 544,500,000

### FEDERAL FUNDING

TBD

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR MILITARY & PARAMILITARY EARLY RECOVERY FRAMEWORK**

S/N	Initiatives	Annual Cost (₦)	No. of Years	Total Cost (₦)
1.	Early Renovations of Security Outfits, Rapid Construction of Standardized Camps & Other Productive Works.	550,000,000.00	1	550,000,000
2.	Conflict Management & Community Relations Training	330,000,000.00	1	330,000,000
3.	Early Recovery Medical Missions & Pharmaceutical Support	35,640,000.00	1	35,640,000
4.	Provision of Security for Programmes and Humanitarian Activities.	363,000,000.00	1.8	544,500,000
<b>TOTAL FOR THE NORTH EAST MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY EARLY RECOVERY FRAMEWORK</b>		<b>1,278,640,000</b>	<b>1.8 years</b>	<b>1,460,140,000</b>

## Chapter 15 Long Term Safety and Security Enhancement Initiatives

### SUMMARY OF THE SAFETY AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN



#### Safer Communities Initiative

##### Programme Description

PCNI will facilitate the creation of **local security committees** around the North East. The security committee would be composed of the local traditional chief and the community leaders as well as other prominent indigenes from the community. Representatives of local police and Civil Defense units will also be members of this Committee.

Additionally, the committee will function as a **quasi-community intelligence** gathering group who liaise with their local security agencies in ensuring the safety of their neighbourhoods.

PCNI will seek the support of the Office of the National Security Adviser and the Joint Intelligence Board as it is essential to engage local communities in ensuring their own security and safety. Youths in the community can be engaged as part time peace keepers to provide primary deterrence as well as the sense of security and safety required for the normalisation of economic activities in the region. This initiative will be mirrored after the introduction of police community support officer (PSCO) program in England and Wales in 2002.

PCSOs spend much of their time on foot patrol, and are a visible, anti-crime presence in communities throughout England and Wales. Because they are so visible, members of the public feel comfortable approaching them with questions or worries about anti-social behaviour or crime. The North East PSCO's will serve as community intelligence officers and will be valuable in anti-radicalisation efforts.

Their roles will include but not limited to the following:

- Dealing with minor offences.
- Offer early intervention to deter people from committing offences.
- Provide support for front-line policing.
- Conduct house-to-house enquiries.
- Guard crime scenes.
- Provide crime prevention advice.



**Programme Objective:**

The objective is the establishment of community security committees and engagement of qualified youths as community intelligence gathering agents.

**Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Improved community cohesion.
- Curbing of anti-social behaviour.
- Enhanced local intelligence on anti-radicalisation efforts.

**Programme Priority**

This is a high priority program as safety and security is a prerequisite for further economic development and commencement of other intervention programs.

**Estimated Programme Cost**

- This initiative will be training 4,000 PSCO's across the North East at a cost of 50 Thousand Naira per head. Basic training cost comes to 200 Million Naira.
- An additional support fund of 20 Million Naira per State, per year, for 5 years, for the Security Committees, will bring the total estimated initiative cost to 800 Million Naira.
- The administrative cost is estimated at 80 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 880 Million Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The Safer Communities Initiative)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
<b>Safer Communities Initiative</b>													
Begin Stakeholders engagement and Harmonisation of feedback from stakeholders	PCNI, ONSA, STATE GOVERNMENTS												
Documentation and presentation to the ONSA & JIB	PCNI, ONSA												
Presentation to the North East Governors forum	PCNI, NEGF												
Presentation to the North East States Assembly	PCNI, NEGF												
Recruitment and training	DHQ, ONSA, PCNI, Nigeria Police												

## Initiative Summary (The Safer Communities Initiative)



### PARTNERS

- National Security Adviser
- North East Governors forum
- Nigeria Police
- National and State Assemblies
- DHQ



### PROJECTS

Safer Communities Projects in all 6 States.

### DURATION

1-2 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Improved Community Cohesion.
- Curbing of anti-social behaviour.
- Enhanced local intelligence on Anti-Radicalisation Efforts.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦880,000,000

## **Counter Terrorism and Rules of Engagement Training For Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOS)**

### **Programme Description:**

PCNI would support the current counter terrorism trainings by expanding both access and scope of the training.

PCNI would expand access by paying for the training of 1,000 extra soldiers (NCO's) stationed in the North East over four years than would have been possible with the annual military budget. The Nigeria Army Counter Insurgency and Counter Terrorism School in Yobe State could serve as the location for the training.

PCNI would expand the scope of the trainings. It will facilitate a specialized rules of engagement training for non-commissioned officers. This is vital because this cadre of officers represents the very spectrum of the security services that have the most daily interaction with the public and with their local host communities.

### **Programme Objective:**

A rules of engagement training would serve to ensure the highest and most professional conduct of soldiers when interacting with civilians.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Increased fighting capabilities of the military.
- Prevent terrorists from taking advantage of frosty-military-civilian relationship.
- Improved community relations.
- Fostering social cohesion against the common enemy.
- Generate goodwill vital to winning the fight against terror.

### **Programme Priority**

A high priority program because close quarter engagement is on-going in the region.

### **Estimated Programme Cost**

- This training cost is an estimated grant of 100 Million Naira each per annum for 2 years. This will be distributed to the Army, NSCDC and the Nigeria Police (security agencies with close engagement with civilian populations) will facilitate greater access and scope. Programme total comes to 600 Million Naira.
- The administrative cost is currently estimated at 60 Million Naira bringing the total cost to 660 Million Naira.

### **Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Counter Terrorism & Rules of Engagement Training for Non Commissioned Officers)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
Liaise with the NSA for program parameters design and development.	PCNI, ONSA, Nigeria Police, NSCDC, DHQ						G						

## Initiative Summary (Counter Terrorism & Rules of Engagement Training for Non Commissioned Officers (NCO's))



### PARTNERS

- ONSA
- Nigeria Police
- NSCDC
- DHQ



### PROJECTS

Counter terrorism & rules of engagement training for Non Commissioned Officers

### DURATION

2 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Increased Fighting Capabilities of the Military
- Prevent terrorists from taking advantage of frosty-military-civilian engagements
- Improved Community Relations
- Fostering of Social Cohesion against the common enemy
- Generate Good will vital to winning the fight on terror



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦ 660,000,000.00

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## The North-East Joint Task Force (NE-JTF) Contact Centre

### Programme Description

PCNI will advocate for the establishment of the NE-JTF contact centre with support from ONSA and the Ministry of Defense. The Centre will serve as a rapid response data centre for collating reports and calls for the general public on real-time hostilities, suspicious activities or critical intelligence. In addition, the Centre will have a data analytics component that will provide trend analysis based on the calls and intelligence received from the public. The system will also serve as the backend for the Security Mobile App.

It will also serve as the channel of information from the local community security committees to the NE-JTF. The unique number for the Centre, which shall not be more than 3 digits to aid memorizing, will then be made public via various media to raise awareness in the region.

A key objective would be to greatly enhance the capability of the NE-JTF to rapidly respond to verified intelligence within ten (10) minutes of being notified.

Secondly, it would also show the populace, Federal Government's commitment to their security and welfare, serving as a psychological and morale booster when there is an immediate response to their call.

It will be coordinated by the NE-JTF central command.

### Programme Objective:

Establishment of a real time region wide security reports and response centre

### Projected Programme Outcomes

- Aggressive and timely response to terror activities.
- Strong and efficient crime and terror deterrence mechanism.
- Wider intelligence gathering capability.
- Increased trend spotting and tracking capabilities.

### Programme Priority

This is a high priority program for Military operations in the region.

### Estimated Programme Cost


- The Cost for deploying the Contact Centre, application development and training is estimated to come to 450 Million Naira.
- The administrative cost is currently estimated at 45 Million Naira, bringing the total cost to 495 Million Naira.



**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The North East Joint Task Force Contact Centre)**


Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>The North East Joint Task Force</b>													
Develop Contact Centre Proposal to the NSA													
Design data reception and verification protocols													
Train Military Centre operators on system use and procedure													
Procure Contact Centre with supporting data analytics engine													
Launch the Centre													

**Initiative Summary (The North East Joint Task Force and Contact Centre)**




**PARTNERS**

- NSA
- Ministry of Defense
- The Nigerian Army
- The Nigerian Air force
- The Nigerian Police
- The Nigerian Navy
- Nigeria Security & Civil Defense Corps




**PROJECTS**

Set up of North East Joint Task Force Contact Centre




**DURATION**

1 year




**PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Aggressive & timely response to terror activities.
- Strong and efficient crime and terror deterrence mechanism.
- Wider intelligence gathering capability.
- Increased trend spotting and tracking capabilities



**PRIORITY**

High Priority



**TOTAL BUDGET**

₦495,000,000



## **The Sahelian Institute for Intelligence (SII)**

### **Programme Description**

PCNI will work with the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) in establishing the Sahelian Institute for Intelligence. The institute would maintain a databank of every social and economic activity across the North East and would periodically publish trends and forecasts for the region while playing an advisory role to the proposed North East Corporation on optimisation of current and emerging socio-economic opportunities for the region. SII would engage in scenario modelling across economic and security variables. The institute would be located in Borno State.

SII would collaborate extensively across its mandates and on-going objectives with NISER and NIPSS. The Institute would be physically located at NIPSS.

### **Programme Objective:**

The establishment of a Sahel-Saharan States Social and Economic Research Institute within the region.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Availability of critical data for budgeting and planning.
- Capacity to identify socioeconomic trends and implement mitigating policies.

### **Programme Priority**

This program has a low priority.

### **Estimated Programme Cost**

- A start up grant of 1 Billion Naira is envisaged for this program which is designed as a one off budget estimate.
- The administrative cost is currently estimated at 100 Million Naira, bringing the total cost to 1.1 Billion Naira.

### **Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The Sahelian Institute for Intelligence)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
<b>The Sahelian Institute for Intelligence SII</b>													
Develop framework and units for SII	PCNI												
Identify operational tools and resources	PCNI												
Manning Analysis	PCNI												
Organisational structure design	PCNI												
Advert placement for SII positions	PCNI												
Recruitment	PCNI/NIDO												

## Initiative Summary (The Sahelian Institute for Intelligence (SII))



### PARTNERS

- DFID
- USAID
- Nigerians In Diaspora Association
- NIDO
- Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- National Intelligence Agency (NIA)



### PROJECTS

Set up of the Institute for Sahelian Intelligence

### DURATION

2 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Availability of critical data for budgeting and planning.
- Capacity to identify socioeconomic trends and implement mitigating policies.



### PRIORITY

Low Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦1,100,000,000

### FEDERAL FUNDING

TBD

Restricted: Do Not Distribute

## **The Advocacy for the Revamp of the Penal System Programme**

### **Programme Description**

A 2013 National Human rights Commission (NHRC) report revealed that the building of many of the country's prisons took place over 200 years ago [www.punchng.com/news/many-nigerian-prisons-built-200-years-ago-nhrc ].

The report also noted that many of the prisons were old and dilapidated and had not recorded any major renovation since their inauguration in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For instance, Azare prison was built in 1816 with mud and bricks. Bauchi, Ningi and Misua prisons were built in 1820, 1827 and 1831 respectively.

At the report presentation, the NHRC highlighted that there was a significant increase in the number of persons awaiting trial in prisons with more than 70 per cent of inmates awaiting trial. The development is in conflict with provisions of the 1999 constitution with many awaiting trial inmates having stayed unduly in detention. PCNI will advocate for a comprehensive revamp of the penal system by organizing media campaigns on the State of the prisons using social media and other media channels covering the areas detailed below:

### **PCNI's advocacy would cover seven (7) identified areas:**

- Renovation of prisons.
- Access to justice for inmates.
- Vocational skills training for inmates.
- Computer based trainings.
- Development of prison farms.
- Embedding of greenhouses within prisons to train inmates on agriculture entrepreneurship.
- Proper tracking of every inmate through the deployment of a NIMC led identity management biometrics system.

### **Programme Objective:**

Advocacy for a more efficient penal system and upgrading of prisons infrastructure.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Accurate records of inmates.
- Elimination of unauthorized incarcerations.
- Restoration of rehabilitation functions of prisons.
- Job creation and wholesome reintegration of inmates into society.
- More productive citizens for the region.

### **Programme Priority**

This program is Medium priority, based on the availability of funds. However there are a number of innocent Nigerians suffering within the system.




### Estimated Initiative Cost

This program is designed to run for 2 years at an estimated cost of 30 Million Naira per annum making a total of 60 Million Naira. The administrative cost is 6 Million Naira, bringing the total cost to 66 Million Naira.

### Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The Revamp of the Penal System Advocacy)


Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>The Revamp of the Penal System Advocacy</b>													
Design of a comprehensive advocacy program by identified consultants	PCNI, Consultants												
Identification of NGO's and groups with similar advocacy objectives.	PCNI												
Engagement and coordination of advocacy groups	PCNI												
Multi-stakeholder engagements comprising of Government, advocacy groups, media and the private sector	PCNI, ADVOCACY PARTNERS												
Media advocacy campaigns	PCNI, ADVOCACY PARTNERS												

### Initiative Summary (The Revamp of the Penal System Advocacy)




**PARTNERS**

- ONSA
- Advocacy Groups
- Ministry of Interior
- Nigeria Prison Service
- Traditional & New Media Practitioners
- Private Sector
- Faith based organisations
- NIMC




**PROJECTS**

7 Point Advocacy for the revamp of the Nigerian penal system




**DURATION**

2 years




**PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Accurate records of inmates.
- Elimination of unauthorized incarcerations.
- Restoration of rehabilitation function of prisons.
- job creation and wholesome reintegration of inmates into society.
- More productive citizens for the region.



**PRIORITY**

Medium Priority



**TOTAL BUDGET**

₦66,000,000

## **The Security Mobile Application Programme**

### **Programme Description**

The security mobile application is a security reporting application available for and on all phone types. It will serve as an early warning system thus greatly aiding effective response time of the security services. Community security committees and ordinary citizens would be able to enhance actionable counter terrorism intelligence at a click.

As part of the efforts to secure the region, PCNI will facilitate the development and deployment of the Security Mobile Application across all mobile devices (phones, tablets etc.) and operating platforms. Response management of the platform will be handled by ONSA.

### **Programme Objective:**

The objective is the deployment of a mobile based security reporting application for citizen's use across the region.

### **Projected Programme Outcomes**

- Early warning reduces potential casualties from attacks.
- Enables faster response time of the security services.
- Tips can be gathered anonymously.
- Improved crime control.

### **Programme Priority**

This is a high priority program as it correlates with the NE-JTF Contact Centre and intelligence gathering requirement for the on-going operations in the region.




### **Estimated Programme Cost**

Development, deployment and awareness campaign of the app will cost about 275 Million Naira and an annual maintenance cost of 44 Million Naira for a five year period. This is a total of 495 Million Naira.

### Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (The Security Mobile App)


Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Security Mobile App</b>													
Identification of functional requirements for the mobile application	PCNI												
Identification of IT consultants/Firm to deliver the app	PCNI												
Project Management	PCNI, Approved IT Consultants, Approved IT Firm												

### Initiative Summary (The Security Mobile App)




**PARTNERS**

- IT Consultants
- IT firm




**PROJECTS**

Development & Deployment of a security Mobile Application for all phone types.




**DURATION**

8 Months




**PROJECTED IMPACT**

- Early warning reduces potential casualties from attacks.
- Enables faster response time of the security services.
- Tips can be gathered anonymously.
- Improved crime control.




**PRIORITY**

High Priority



**TOTAL BUDGET**

₦ 495,000,000



**FEDERAL FUNDING**

TBD



## **Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement (APTRE) Policy**

### **Programme Description**

This will be an institutional and regulatory framework to criminalize hate teachings, preaching and speech. It will criminalize early-stage radicalisation instructions administered upon children while undergoing Christian theological or Islamic education or as may be administered by clerics in Churches or Mosques or as may be administered at home or elsewhere by parents, guardians or custodians.

It will be supported by a structured campaign against radicalisation and extremism preaching, proselytisation and grooming with the overall goal of ensuring that contents of training for children and young adults are devoid of embedded opportunities for indoctrination, radicalisation and hate so as to ultimately promote a peaceful and inclusive society in the North-East Nigeria for sustainable national development. The overall framework will include protection for whistle-blowers that provide anonymous tips. It will require a framework for the identification and documentation of preachers and clerics.

Through this program, it would become illegal and a crime punishable by very strict sanctions for Christian preachers, teachers or leaders and Islamic preachers, teachers or leaders to embed either directly or subtly recourse to self-help, promotion of hate campaigns against opponents, instigating or endorsing the arrest, incarceration, denial of personal liberty, maiming and killing of individuals or groups under any circumstance and particularly as a result of their socio-political or religious choices. This will apply in all places, from homes to public schools (secular schools, Islamic schools and theological schools), Churches, Mosques, Streets and every other place. Offenders shall be classified as directly promoting hate crime for the purpose of radicalisation.

### **Duration**

A 24 month period is allocated. However, this is expected to be a lifetime activity that can later become the national standard.

### **Programme Objective**

- Remove hate speeches in teachings and preaching (in secular schools, Islamic education, Christian theological classes, Churches, Mosques, public functions, individual homes and any other fora).
- Eliminate opportunities for children to acquire hatred against others as a result of ideological conditioning received from homes, schools or from religious clerics (Christianity and Islam).

### **Projected Programme Outcomes:**

It is expected that this program will help:

- Eliminate one of the core causal factors that fuelled the ability of terrorists to find a willing army of recruits to prosecute their insurrection against the Nigerian state as witnessed in both the Maitatsine and Boko Haram uprisings.
- Ensure that events, activities, speeches, and write-ups that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict are nipped and prevented.
- Ensure that events, activities, speeches, and write-ups that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflicts are responded to.

**Programme Priority**

High priority.

**Estimated Initiative Costs**

This is majorly a policy issue that could partly be instantiated through a presidential executive order. There will however be costs in terms of drafting a new law in case the provisions against public disorder and treason in the extant laws do not adequately cover the intent of this program. An estimated 500 Million Naira is provided for such incidental costs. The administration cost is estimated at 50 Million Naira, bringing the total cost for the program to 550 Million Naira.

**Programme Development and Delivery Guidelines (Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement)**

Initiative and Projects	Responsible Partners	Implementation Timelines (Months)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 +
<b>Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement</b>													
Identification of NGO's and groups with similar advocacy objectives.	PCNI												
Engagement and coordination of NGOs and advocacy groups	PCNI												
Multi-stakeholder engagements comprising of Office of the Federal Attorney General, National Assembly, State Government, NE State Assemblies, advocacy groups, media and Religious bodies	PCNI, ADVOCACY PARTNERS												
Media advocacy campaigns	PCNI, ADVOCACY PARTNERS												

## Initiative Summary (Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement)



### PARTNERS

- Office of the Attorney general
- National Assembly
- North East State Governments
- North East State National Assemblies
- Religious Bodies
- Advocacy Groups



### PROJECTS

Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement (APTRE) Policy

### DURATION

2 years



### PROJECTED IMPACT

- Eliminate one of the core causal factors that fuelled the ability of terrorists to find a willing army of recruits to prosecute their insurrection against the Nigerian state as witnessed in both the Maitatsine and Boko Haram uprisings.
- Ensure that events, activities, speeches, and write-ups that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflict are nipped and prevented.
- Ensure that events, activities, speeches, and write-ups that are likely to generate and trigger violent conflicts are responded to.



### PRIORITY

High Priority



### TOTAL BUDGET

₦ 550,000,000

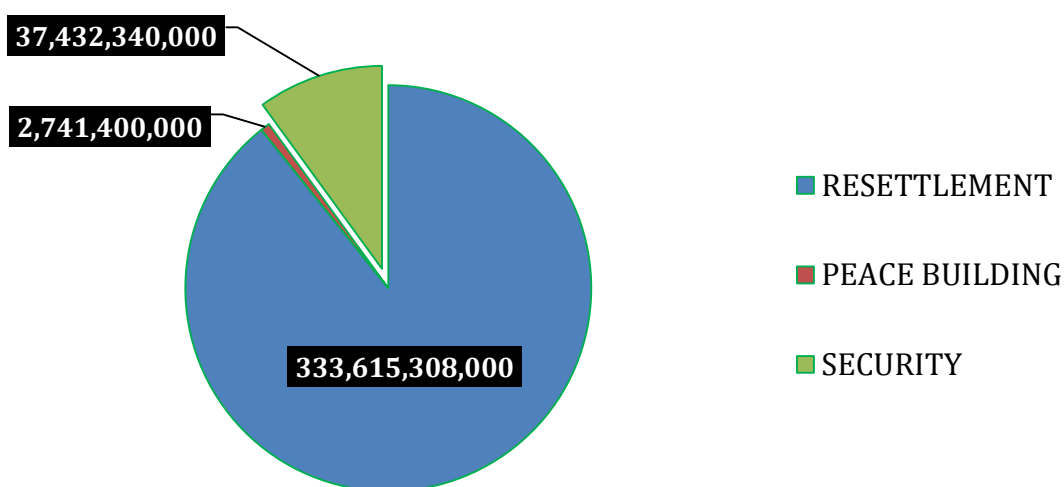
**SUMMARY BUDGET FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN**

S/N	Initiatives	Annual Cost (₦)	No. of Years	Total Cost (₦)
1.	Safer Communities Initiative	440,000,000.00	2	880,000,000
2.	Counter terrorism & rules of engagement training for Non Commissioned Officers	330,000,000.00	2	660,000,000
3.	North East Joint Task force Contact Centre	495,000,000.00	1	495,000,000
4.	The Sahelian Institute for Intelligence	550,000,000.00	2	1,100,000,000
5.	The Revamp of the Penal System Advocacy	33,000,000.00	2	66,000,000
6.	Deployment of a Security Notification Mobile Application	495,000,000.00	1	495,000,000
7.	Anti-hate Preaching and Tutorship Regulation and Enforcement (APTRE) policy.	275,000,000.00	2	550,000,000
<b>TOTAL FOR THE NORTH EAST SAFETY &amp; SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PLAN</b>		<b>2,618,000,000</b>		<b>4,246,000,000</b>

**TOTAL SUMMARY BUDGET FOR SECOND PRIORITY PROJECTS**

S/N	Section	Year 1/ Initial Cost (₦)	Duration (Years)	Total Cost (₦)
1	Relocation , Resettlement & Rehabilitation	333,615,308,000	1	333,615,308,000
2	Peace Building	548,280,000	5	2,741,400,000
3	Security	11,776,380,000	5	37,432,340,000
<b>Total for Second Priority Projects</b>		<b>345,939,968,000</b>	<b>1 - 5 years</b>	<b>373,789,048,000</b>

**Figure 13: Summary Budget Comparism of Second Priorities**



**Summary Budget Volume 2 - Second Priority Projects**

**Figure 14: Annual Budget for Second Priority Components**

