

PLATEAU STATE ROAD MAP TO PEACE

PPBA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR





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SECTION 1: ACRONYMS

CP	Conflict Prevention
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CEPAN	Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria
CHEEWY	Centre for Healthcare & Economic Empowerment for Women & Youth
EPRT	Emergency Preparedness Response Team
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
JNI	Jama'atul Nasril Islam
LGA-WG	Local Government Area Working Groups
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MOE	Ministry Of Education
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPR	Operation Rainbow
PPBA	SAP Plateau Peace-Building Agency - Strategic Action Plan PB Peace-Building
PLASEMA	Plateau State Emergency Management Agency
SIG	State Implementation Group
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS-N	Women Peace and Security Network



FORWARD

For more than a decade, Plateau state was engulfed by intense and violent intercommunal and sectarian conflicts. The impact of this horrific experience in terms of both human and material loss has been quite devastating and profound. More than seven thousand lives were lost and with homes, communities and livelihoods destroyed. The conflict exacted a massive toll on the social and economic development of the state and the number of internally displaced (IDPs), widows, and orphans, persons suffering mental, psychological and physical traumas has risen dramatically. Farms, and vast land areas were seized and several roads, stock routes, markets, schools, clinics, churches and mosques rendered inaccessible or abandoned. Persons who risk returning to such places or use such roads or stock routes could be attacked, maimed or killed. In this sense, our administration inherited a near chaotic security environment characterized by fear and growing insecurity.

The approach adopted by successive administrations to the incessant outbreak of violent conflict in Plateau state was limited to the setting up of commissions of inquiry and the deployment of security agents during, and or in the immediate aftermath of conflict. This strategy has failed to arrest the vicious cycle of violence that had remained the persistent plight of our people for close to 15 years. Although relative Peace has returned to the state since the advent of our administration, however, the deeply entrenched level of mutual suspicion, distrust and resentment amongst the diverse ethno-religious groups that make up the state are some of the legacies of conflict our administration is determined to reverse. We have thus shifted our focus from the reactionary pattern of response to violent conflict to being proactive. Rather than responding to the outbreak of violent conflict, our primary goal is to prevent them from faring up and escalating. For this reason, our administration created the Plateau Peace Building Agency in line with the first item in our Five Policy Agenda that speaks to issues of Peace, Security and Good Governance. In line with our proactive strategy to mitigate or remove the potential of violent conflict, the Peace Building Agency represents our dedicated institutional structure for conflict prevention and Peace Building in Plateau state.

While we celebrate the return of relative Peace in our state, we are however not oblivious of the fact that the risk of a relapse is equally very high. In addition to some of the conflict that are yet to be resolved, there are equally new and emerging trends which if not properly addressed could jeopardize the gains we have recorded within the last three years.



For example, there is so much work to be done in the area of disarmament; curbing the growing menace of hate and inflammatory speeches, youth radicalization and extremism; the danger of segregated communities and neighborhoods; the worrying dimension that the farmer-herder crisis has assumed over time and also the growing unmet expectations on Post conflict reconstruction and resettlement of victims and communities affected by violent conflict. Indeed, the Peace we talk about on the Plateau is still very fragile and will require a wide range of specialized response mechanisms and enormous resources to further consolidate.

Beyond the rhetoric of the establishment of the Plateau State Peace Building Agency and going forward, is an urgent need for a roadmap to Peace. The Peace Building Agency has taken up the challenge and developed a Five Year-Strategic Plan (Plateau State Roadmap to Peace) through a carefully facilitated benchmarking exercise that harnessed the inputs and contributions of a wide range of stakeholders including the civil society, faith based organizations, security agencies, traditional and community leaders, youth groups, academics, local NGOs and international non-governmental organizations and agencies.

The framework outlines multiple opportunities to advance conflict prevention and peace building objectives as well as highlight some of the pathways that can help propel the Peace process forward. Leveraging on the capacity of the Peace Building Agency to foster collaborative partnership with state and non-state actors, this strategic document will promote sustainable conflict sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as mainstream the role of women in all post conflict intervention processes. There is absolutely no complacency when it comes to Peace and we believe strongly that it is within our power to achieve the promise of sustainable Peace on the Plateau.

Rt. Hon Simon Bako Lalong
The Executive Governor Of Plateau State
08th March 2018



PREFACE

—TOWARDS A PLATEAU AT PEACE WITH ITSELF AND THE REST OF THE WORLD—

Between 2001 and 2015, the number of people killed in ethno-religious crisis and other forms of armed attacks in Plateau state is estimated to be slightly over 7,000. Many people lost their homes and livelihoods; and several communities were uprooted as a result of violent attacks in different communities across our state. The Plateau Peace Building Agency (PPBA) was thus created on 11 February 2016 by His Excellency the Executive Governor of Plateau state to serve as government's institutional response to the increasing challenges of armed conflicts that have bedevilled the state for almost two decades.

The fundamental role and function of the Peace Building Agency is to promote the culture of Peace and harmonious coexistence among the diverse ethno-religious groups in our State. This is to be achieved through a multi-level and multi-stakeholder framework which goal is to resolve subsisting conflicts; and prevent new ones from happening.

In the pursuit of that mandate, and as part of our determination to break taboos and vacate conventions wisdom, the PPBA has in the two years of its existence implemented a wide range of conflict intervention activities in various communities across the state. This modest achievement couldn't have been possible without the aid of individuals, groups, international and local NGOs, as well as other sister government agencies. Yet all our efforts did not follow an organized strategic plan of actions, but were rather guided by specific needs assessments. To this end, the agency embarked on a process of development of this Strategic Plan document christened Plateau State Road Map to Peace, through a series of bench-marking exercises. The Plan sets out our direction and ambitions for the period 2018-2022; and also allows us measure success and track our progress over short and medium term periods. The Plateau State Roadmap to Peace will serve as an operational guide for conflict intervention activities of the Peace Building Agency and its strategic partners.



In this document also, you will find a succinct overview of the conflict in Plateau state, its root causes, its trigger actors and a plan of action for conflict transformation covering five thematic areas:

1. Research, coordination, and partnership
2. Natural resource management
3. Peace education
4. Gender and youth Development
5. Post Conflict Rehabilitation and Recovery

This document is the first of its kind in Nigeria and we are very willing to share our expertise and experience with other states in the country who may want to replicate our conflict resolution and peace building initiative, especially at this time when security challenges, like the farmer/herder conflicts, are threatening the very social fabric of our nation.

While we thank His Excellency, RT. Hon Simon Bako Lalong for his spectacular vision and foresight in the creation of this Agency, we are determined to follow through his dream of evolving a non-partisan agency of government devoted to conflict prevention and peace building with a particular focus on research and realistic policy options that place the interests of victims of armed and violent conflicts at the forefront.

To effectively implement this strategic plan, we need more partners and donors. This is because, as a non-partisan agency of government, our role is cut out and resources towards long term peace building efforts are scarce. We therefore call on all our partners, both local and international, to join hands with us in galvanizing support and mobilizing resources to ensure that we bequeath to our unborn generation, a Plateau that is at peace with itself and the rest of the world.

Joseph Lengmang
Director General
Plateau Peace Building Agency



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the Plateau State Roadmap to Peace document would not have been possible without the invaluable support of His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Plateau state, RT. Hon. Simon Bako Lalong. His vision and firm commitment to a peaceful and stable Plateau is unrivalled. He has demonstrated this in his relentless support to the work of the Plateau Peace Building Agency. I will not forget the numerous times when His Excellency, will break bureaucratic protocols to assist our work when we encounter difficulties.

I hope that one day our people will look back to the successes that we have made on the basis of this strategic document and understand why he has put so much effort in the pursuit of Peace on the Plateau.

The Plateau Peace Building Agency (PPBA) and the People of Plateau State in general, are also indebted to our strategic partners with whom we have developed this document. They have invested heavily and without any reservations, their expertise, experiences and finance in the process of the development of this Strategic Document. In no particular order, we wish to thank Tearfund International, UNWOMEN, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) for funding the Strategic Plan retreat and the series of validation workshops we organised.

We are also grateful to the NGOs, INGOs, CSOs, Academics, Media, Groups and individuals and other sister government Agencies who have contributed their expertise, skills and knowledge to the development of this document. We are also grateful to all the Staff, Volunteers and Interns at the Plateau Peace Building Agency whose commitment and passion has given this process the success it deserves.





SECTION 4: BACKGROUND

Plateau state is located in the north central geo political zone of Nigeria. Based on the 2006 Census, the state is estimated to have a population of 3.2 million people. Although this population is made up of 53 ethnic groups, however, the state also hosts all the other ethnic groups from the country, and is thus widely recognized as a miniature Nigeria. Until the unfortunate incident of the 2001 ethno-religious crisis that engulfed Jos, the state capital, which would later spread to other local government areas, Plateau has earned for itself a reputation of being the most “ideal melting pot for cosmopolitan and social life in Nigeria”.

The state was widely recognized for its peace and calm while the cities and villages reflect the peaceful coexistence of Nigerians from all walks of life, different ethnic backgrounds and religious persuasions. In that sense, cosmopolitanism, anchored on diversity, evinced a culture of tolerance and friendly relations between Christians and Muslim for many decades. However, all this would change with the September 2001 sectarian meltdown which some reports have described as “the first episode of mass violence in Jos since the Nigerian civil war”.

The vicious cycle of violence which actually began in 1994 appears interminable; to the effect that a feeling of insecurity became a persistent in the people as violence became more frequent and even deadlier in the succeeding years (2004, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015). The cumulative impact of the conflicts took exacted a massive toll on the socio-economic development of the state. While there is no accurate data on the total number of fatalities recorded, modest estimates however put the figure at over 7,000 lives. Besides the massive internal displacement of people and the immeasurable destruction of infrastructure, livelihoods, and homes, there has been a growing sense of apprehension fear, anxiety, depression, mutual suspicion, and intolerance among those who have witnessed or were directly affected by violence.

The gory images of the often brutally-mutilated bodies of persons mostly women and children killed on their farms, schools, or in their homes across different communities of the state have left haunting impressions in the memories of their viewers. With the rise of information technology, these images were often displayed on different social media outlets and platforms, leaving many of our citizens today struggling with the psychological effect of these horrific incidents. How could it have come to this? How, in God's name, is this possible?



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These and many other comparable interrogative, once expressed the despair of those who have been confronted with the grisly images of the victims of violent attacks some few months before the current administration came into office. Consequently, tackling the precarious security situation in the state was the first test of leadership for the current administration.

Although the causes of the conflicts are varied, however, their manifestations have in most cases taken an ethno-religious dimension. Findings from several studies have shown that these conflicts are deeply rooted in a number of factors such as the interplay of identity politics and the economy; historical injustices, structural and institutional lapses and a host of others. Unfortunately the pattern of government's response to violent conflict in the past has been between ad-hoc security arrangements which often sees the deployment of soldiers and other security agents on the streets during, and, or, in the immediate aftermath of conflict; and, the setting up of various commissions of inquiry to look into the proximate and remote causes of the conflict.

The former is more about the restoration of law and order; while the latter seeks to investigate the immediate causes of the conflict. Over all, a total of six Commissions of Inquiry were set up by successive administrations between 1994 and 2009. It would appear however that these strategies were much more about treating the symptoms rather than the causes of the conflict. As a result, the approach in the past has only yielded little or no result as evident in the recurrent nature of the violence spanning over a decade.





SECTION 5: INTRODUCTION

The Plateau State Peace Building Agency (PPBA) was established by the Executive Governor of Plateau state, Rt. Hon Simon Bako Lalong, on the 2nd of February, 2016. One of the primary functions of the agency is to coordinate the activities of both state and non-state actors in conflict prevention and peace-building. The establishment of the agency was part of a broader effort to consolidate the gains of the relative peace that has been achieved the state. The idea is to work together with all stakeholders with a view to dissipate or reduce the risk of a possible relapse in any part of the state. PPBA not only represents an institutional framework for tackling the root causes of violent conflict but is also a focal entry point for engaging both state and non-state actors in the design and implementation of a wide range of post conflict peace building processes.

Being the first of its kind to be created by a state government in Nigeria, PPBA was established by an act of legislation which was signed into law by the governor of Plateau State, Rt. Hon. Simon Bako Lalong on February, 2, 2016. As a dedicated institutional mechanism to fill the gap in the state architecture of Peace, PPBA's chief role is to prevent the outbreak of violent conflict through a wide range of mechanisms and conflict transformation strategies. The setting up of this specialized agency is a clear demonstration of government's resolve and commitment to build and expand its capacity for conflict transformation. By institutionalizing issues of peace and conflict, this approach signifies a major policy shift from the failed pattern of reacting to violent conflict, to being proactive.

As a relatively new agency of government, it is therefore necessary to develop a strategic operational framework that will serve as a roadmap for achieving the goals and objectives for which the agency was founded. This strategy or action plan sets a direction for interventions and defines PPBA's view of success and prioritizes the activities that will make this view a reality. In this sense, a decision was taken on the need to develop a Five Year Strategic Action Plan through a benchmarking exercise that identifies good practices, highlight key lessons learned including a calendar to specify key intervention areas, activities, indicators, and responsibilities at different levels. The workshop for developing the strategic plan was held on 25 th to 28th September 2017 at Kini Country Guest Inn, Akwanga, Nassarawa State. Participants were drawn from representatives of state and non-state actors: – Civil Society Organizations, PPBA Staff, Operation Rainbow, INGOs (GIZ, Tear-Fund International) and other relevant agencies of the Plateau state government.



The workshop which was highly interactive and participatory involved clarifying and developing the identity, core values, vision and mission of PPBA. Similarly, conflict analysis of the post conflict landscape in the state was carried out through rapid historical phase analysis; actor groups & characteristics analysis; symptoms & root causes analysis; and political economy analysis. Trigger events & scenario mapping in Plateau State, SWOT analysis of PPBA, force field analysis were also carried out.

Thematic focus areas were identified and the change needed to be seen was also defined during the workshop. Furthermore, goals, objectives and methodologies (strategies) were developed for each thematic focus area and following a review of the PPBA organizational structure a resource mobilization strategy was designed and integrated into the Strategic Plan. The participants at the workshop worked through syndicate groups to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for conflict transformation and peace-building. All of these were designed through an inclusive and highly participatory process drawing heavily from the expertise and experience of Peace practitioners and researchers.

We believe that everybody affected by conflict has a stake in the Plateau Peace building process and therefore it is crucial to create peaceful and inclusive change in our societies in partnership with critical stakeholders. Genuine Peace can only come about when people and communities have a chance to better understand their conflict and if and when difficult conversations are held between conflict parties. For this reason, our Peace building process on the Plateau needs to be designed in a way that is flexible and adaptive to the specific and evolving realities of each conflict context. This process takes time and requires a long term commitment to support transitions from protracted conflict to sustainable Peace.

This Strategic Plan christened the Plateau State Roadmap to Peace is the outcome of a collaborative and relective process involving several stakeholders from across a wide spectrum of our society both in its development and production. The Plateau State Roadmap to Peace sets out our direction and ambitions for the period 2018-2022 allowing us to pursue and measure the impact of our work over a medium term period.

It frames our programmatic and policy work and provides the general framework for PPBA's organizational results for the next five years (2018-2022)

SECTION 6: IDENTITY STATEMENT

The creation of the Plateau State Peace Building Agency was largely motivated by the desire of ordinary Citizens, CSOs, Faith Based Organizations, International and Local Organizations and the state government to promote peaceful and stable society in Plateau state. In this sense, PPBA is an agency of the government that is non-partisan, non-religious, non-ethnic, and a hub for coordinating conflict interventions in Plateau state.



SECTION 7: OUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE

PPBA envision a united, stable and all-inclusive Plateau at peace with itself and the rest of the World.



SECTION 8: OUR MISSION RE-AFFIRMATION

To promote and strengthen the ideals of sustainable peace through research, coordination, dialogue and collaborative partnership with a wide range of stakeholders





SECTION 9: OUR VALUES

In line with our Vision and Mission Statement within the framework of coordinating conflict prevention and peace building in Plateau state, PPBA has identified the following core values as Agency's culture and management principles

- * Fairness, equality, and justice
- * Non-partisanship
- * Inclusiveness
- * Neutrality
- * Dignity of all people
- * Interdependence
- * Accountability
- * Non-Violence

1. **Fairness, equality, and justice:** Though conflict is inevitable, we believe that the task of sustainable peace-building and conflict prevention can only thrive on the values of fairness, equity and justice.
2. **Non-partisanship:** As an unbiased umpire, we believe that political neutrality is a fundamental determinant of the success of peace-building and conflict prevention in a multi-party democratic environment.
3. **Inclusiveness:** We uphold the principle of wider consultation and popular participation of relevant stakeholders to deliver on our goals and targets.
4. **Neutrality:** We uphold and promote the ideals of impartiality and objectivity in carrying out our duties.
5. **Dignity of all people:** We believe in the sanctity of human dignity and that all human beings are equal and deserve to be respected irrespective of their race, ethnicity, religion, ideology, or party affiliation.
6. **Interdependence:** We strongly uphold the value of collaborative partnership with relevant stakeholders such as government agencies, civil society organizations, and local and international non-governmental organizations.
7. **Accountability:** We believe that we are responsible to all stakeholders.
8. **Non-violence:** We believe in non-violent approaches to conflict settlement, and the same non-violent steps in the pursuit of goals and aspirations.

Political Economy Analysis

LGA	Activities	Actors	Winners	Losers	Impacts
Wase Land, precious stones, zinc, copper, lead	Mining	Chinese miners, local miners, traditional rulers, govt	Chinese mining company, traditional rulers	Communities, local, state and federal governments, local miners	Loss of revenue to government
Jos South Columbite, tin	Mining	Berom, Irigwe, Fulani, traditional rulers	Local artisan miners	Communities, local, state and federal governments	Violent clashes, drug abuse
Bassa Water, tin, columbite	Mining	Non-residents	Non-residence, Artisan miners,	Communities, local, state and federal governments	Blockade of cattle routes
Jos North Dry season farming, land, chieftaincy, livestock, vegetation	Farming, royalties, grazing, admin duties	Women, farmers, native residence, government, traditional rulers, political elites, security agents, herders	Political elites, traditional rulers, security agents, government	Security agents, governments, communities, women	Disruption of economic activities, loss of lives, loss of public and private revenues, induced hardship
Shendam Farm produce	Farming, commerce, trading		Middlemen, market agents, government	Farmers, local, state and federal governments, women	Loss of revenue, increased unemployment, youth restiveness





SECTION 10 NIGERIAN CONTEXT: THE PEST ANALYSIS

Political Context

Nigeria covers an area of 923,769 square kilometers (909,890 square kilometers of land and 13,879 square kilometers of water) and is situated between longitude 3 and 14 East, and latitude 4 and 14 North. The country is a federal republic comprising thirty six (36) states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja. The States form the second tier of government and are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs), which councils constitute the third tier of government.

Since independence in 1960, Nigeria has experimented two major systems of government: In the First Republic (1960-66), Nigeria practiced a parliamentary system of government, patterned along the British model. It is instructive that the government at this period was largely democratic, and was essentially based on centrifugal federalism. Powers and resources were decentralized as much as possible as subnational units were strong, relatively independent and largely self-financing. Curiously, the parliamentary system was jettisoned for the presidential system in the Second Republic, which was largely characterized by features of a strong presidential system, and command federalism. Nigeria also has a dynamic multiparty system.

Economic Context

The Nigerian economy is rated in terms of GDP size as the largest in Africa. The country is among the world's largest oil producers: ranked as the 12th largest in the world, and the 6th in Africa. Nigeria's oil resources are located mainly in the Niger Delta region. Despite her enormous endowment and huge petrodollar income however, the country has continued to grapple with many developmental challenges and governance deficit. This disconnect between development priorities and resource allocation among others explains the challenges and deficits. The parlous situation is aggravated by the fact that the Nigerian economy is largely not diversified, is inefficient and lacks equity in allocation. Economic stagnation, declining welfare, and social instability have undermined development for most of the post-independence period despite generating about US\$500 billion as oil revenues in the past three decades. Presently, the oil sector accounts for about 90% of her foreign exchange earnings; and about 80% of public revenues (CBN, 2010). On the other hand, despite concerted efforts particularly in recent times, agriculture is yet to fully recover from the effects of prolonged neglect following the surge in oil revenues in the 1970s.



The country's GDP's growth rate, which fluctuated between 1990 and 1999 from 12.8 per cent to 0.5 percent, grew steadily to 6.3 per cent in 2014 (World Bank, 2014a). It has stabilized at about 6 per cent since the return to democracy. This could be attributed to higher crude oil prices, and better fiscal and macroeconomic management (FRN, 2010).

Social Context

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of 182 million people according to World Bank estimates in 2015. Nigeria has a rich diversity of culture, with more than 374 ethnic groups (Factfinder, 2013:23), and over 500 languages and dialects (Otite, 1990). Most Nigerians belong to any of the three widely practiced religious beliefs, namely Islam, Christianity and Traditional religion. Nigeria's human development indicators have not shown significant improvement in recent years. From poverty to life expectancy, indicators have tended to fluctuate around their poor ends. According to the UNDP (2014), she was ranked amongst countries with low development index at 152 out of 187 countries.

Life expectancy is placed at 52.5 years. Adult illiteracy rate for women aged 15-49 years was 53.1 per cent while the corresponding rate for men was 75.2 per cent (NPC & ICF International, 2014). The status of some health indicators has improved since the 1990s. For instance, Under-5 Mortality Rate dropped from 99 in 1990 to 89 in 2014; Infant Mortality rate dropped from 91 in 1990 to 58 in 2014; while maternal Mortality rate dropped from 1000 in 1990 to 243 in 2014. (FRN, 2015) This improved status is expected to have positive impact on the status of human security and human development.

Nigeria has witnessed quite a number of conflicts among the various social groups that make up the country. In most cases, these conflicts result from intense competition for power and resources. In several states in Nigeria, there are daily reports of violent attacks on villages, with many lives lost and properties destroyed. Over 1.8 million people have been displaced by Boko Haram attacks in the northeast and are facing severe cases of malnutrition and deprivation. This is in addition to the killings of over 20,000 people and destruction of properties. Conflict between Fulani herdsmen and local farmers has resulted in killings and displacement of farmers in Plateau, Benue, Kaduna and Taraba States.



Physical Environment

The Environmental sector is still beset with an array of challenges, which according to Salami (2009) could be termed ecological hemorrhage – the “loss of adaptive capacity due to perturbations which weaken the resilience of nature.” It is a vivid description of how environmental degradation in the form of decrease in soil fertility, rising temperature, declining rainfall, diseases, epidemics, famine, poor air quality, reduction of living space or arable land, deforestation, desertification, accumulation of toxic and hazardous substances as well as drought all present themselves for urgent amelioration. This appears a good summary of the environmental situation in Nigeria, and together with the destructive effect of climate change, they pose a serious challenge to sustainable environmental management in the country.

Pattern of Poverty

One of the features of the Nigerian economy is that majority of the population live in a state of destitution while the remaining relatively insignificant few, live in affluence. This reflects a product of greed, injustice and selfishness which is beyond economic principle. Poverty in Nigeria is associated with high unemployment, poor governance, and corruption, lack of accountability, gross violation of human rights, nepotism, and a skewed distribution of income. The unemployment rate as at December 2016 according to the National Bureau of Statistics was 13.9% for ages 15 – 64 while the underemployment rate was 19.7%.

These were the highest rates since 2009.

Poverty has a gender dimension as most of the poor are women, mainly due to their subordinate status, traditional and socio-cultural practices, discrimination and lack of access to productive assets and financial services. Poverty in Nigeria is found among four identifiable groups namely: the rural landless, the small farmers, the urban under-employed and the unemployed. Generally, the poor are located in the rural areas and urban slums.

According to the UNDP Human Development report of 2015, documented drivers of poverty in Nigeria include the following: (a) low and declining real farm income (b) higher prices of food and other essentials like transport, fuel (c) macroeconomic conditions – exchange rate, interest rate (access to credit), jobless and one-inclusive growth, inequality, unemployment and high dependence on oil (d) socio-cultural conditions (e) insecurity (conflict and displacement of populations) (f) stagnating rural economy (g) agriculture, infrastructure, insecurity, natural disasters (h) gender imbalance; and policy shocks.



SECTION 11 CONFLICT ANALYSIS

The main actor groups in the conflicts in Plateau State are: Religious Bodies (CAN & JNI), Ethnic Groups (indigenes and settlers), Agro-economic groups (farmers and herders), Youth Groups, The Media, Security Agencies, Arms Dealers and Government Agencies. The root causes of conflict include: Indigene/settlers rights, dichotomy and ethno-religious differences, competition over scarce resources, herder/farmers disputes over use of land, and scarcity of arable land. This is due to the economic benefit derivable from land in the form of grazing and farming, land dispute or controversy over access and ownership of land and traditional title issues, youth unemployment, drug and substance abuse. The symptoms include: Poor Governance – poor service delivery, inciting campaigns - use of abusive language/ provocative songs, destruction of public and private infrastructures, loss of livelihoods, manipulation of religion, ethnicity and electoral results, High rate of unemployment and underemployment, increasing insecurity/insurgency, unequal sharing of resources – budget allocation, hate and dangerous speeches.





RAPID HISTORICAL PHASE ANALYSIS

PHASE 1 1991-2000 KEY EVENTS	PHASE 2 2001-2005 KEY EVENTS	PHASE 3 2006-2010 KEY EVENTS	PHASE 4 2011-2015 KEY EVENTS	PHASE 5 2016-2017 KEY EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of Jos North LGA ❖ Appointment of Chairman of Jos North LGA sparked protests leading to violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Appointment of Chairman of NAPEP sparked protests leading to violence. Guns freely used in the violence. ❖ Communal clashes in Wase and Langtang LGAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alleged electoral irregularities in local government elections. Guns freely used in the violence that ensued. ❖ Dogo Na Hauwa massacre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Farmer-herder clashes in many LGAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inter-ethnic tension ❖ Farmer-herder clashes in many LGAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Struggle over resource control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ethno-religious rhetoric heightened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Perceived claim of ownership of Jos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Resettlement issues. Land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inter-community clashes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Claims of ownership of Jos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Perceived electoral irregularities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Chieftaincy tussles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Suicide bomb blasts in Jos and reprisals 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indigenes vs settlers dispute leading to ethno-religious violence ❖ Indigenes and settlers rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Perceived claim of ownership of Jos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Multiple bomb blasts in Jos and reprisals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State of emergency declared in four LGAs of Plateau State (Jos North, Jos South, Barkin -Ladi and Ryiom) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Chieftaincy tussles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Declaration of state of emergency in Plateau by Federal Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Operation Rainbow (OR), a military-civil security force established as a joint initiative between the federal and state government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Special Task Force (STF), also called "Operation Safe Haven set up to provide security. ❖ Ban on the use of 	



		initiative between the federal and state government	to provide security.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice Aribiton Fiberesima Commission of Inquiry set up to investigate the violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Niki Tobi Judicial Commission of Inquiry set up to investigate the violence Justice Jummai Sankey Judicial Commission of Enquiry into communal conflicts in Wase LGA Rev. Dr. Pandang Yamsat High Powered Committee on Peace and Security in Plateau State set up Mr. Musa Izam led Administrative Committee and the Justice Constance Momoh Judicial Commission of Enquiry into the Namu conflicts of Quanpan LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ajibola Commission of enquiry established to investigate the violence. Presidential Advisory Committee on the Jos Crisis set up. The Plateau State Inter-religious Council established Involvement of CSOs in peace-building efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on the use of motor cycles in Jos. Review of findings of previous commissions of enquiries. The Plateau Oneness Dialogue Forum established Involvement of CSOs in peace-building efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Plateau State Peace Building Agency (PPBA) Involvement of CSOs in peace-building efforts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of CSOs in peace building efforts 			



ACTOR GROUP AND CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS

ACTOR GROUP	CHARACTERISTICS	HISTORY	LEVEL OF INFLUENCE
Religious Bodies (CAN & JNI)	Have strong values that influences behavior; highly corrupt, highly partisan, manipulative, have blind followership, have high mobilization capacity (exerts overbearing influence on followership), Have strong national and international networks.	Both Christianity and Islam came from foreign lands and were introduced to Nigeria through colonial and regional conquests. Guided by Holy books;	Very high
The Media	The media in Plateau State is highly insensitive to conflict reportage. It works in the interest of the highest bidder, mostly owned by politicians, not conflict sensitive, and works in the interest of owners.	The media is one of the legacies of colonialism, highly political and agitative	High
Ethnic Groups	They thrive and behave exclusively; primary affiliation is to cultural groups, competitive, self-serving leaderships, heavily influenced by politics and politicians.	Unsubstantiated historical claims	Very high. Results in blind followership from youth, elderly and traditional rulers. Their influence surpasses that of politicians and government.



<p>Political Parties</p>	<p>Political parties in Nigeria generally lack internal democracy, self-serving, characterized by credibility gaps, lack of clear ideology, corruption, unhealthy competition, promoting divisiveness, disrespectful of democratic tenets, winner takes all syndrome, etc</p>	<p>The history of political parties dates back to the colonial era. It is one of the enduring legacies of colonialism which dates back to 1922 when the NNDP emerged as the first Democratic Party in Nigeria.</p> <p>Internal democracy is weak. Controlled by the elites and rich persons. Funding and sponsorship is mainly from the rich members who serve as godfathers.</p>	
<p>Youth Groups</p>	<p>Generally, youth groups are a critical component of the population; are economically disadvantaged, socially subordinate and politically powerless. They are marginalized in the centre of key decision making, largely unemployed, energetic, restless, and often used as the agents of violence.</p>	<p>Emerge from ethnic, religious and traditional groups. They are energetic and have strong views on issues that affect them.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Arms Dealers</p>	<p>They are driven by financial gains and other interest which could be ethnic or religious. Have no fixed loyalty and morality. Are highly connected and secretive.</p>	<p>Thrive where there is violence or they instigate violence where there is none.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Security Agencies</p>	<p>Loyalty to the federal tier of government, esprit de corps, coercive, intimidation, conflict merchants, known for gross violation of human rights,</p>	<p>Dates back to the colonial era; interference in politics.</p>	<p>Highly influential in and out of office, influential at the high levels, respected in</p>

PPBA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (2018 - 2022)

	instigate insecurity to perpetuate marshal law,		every community
Government Agencies	They are governed by policies of government that established them. Influenced by elected and appointed government officials. Very bureaucratic and not very effective	Established by government to provide services to the people	Medium





POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS

LGA	Activities	Actors	Winners	Losers	Impacts
Wase Land, precious stones, zinc, copper, lead	Mining	Chinese miners, local miners, traditional rulers, govt	Chinese mining company, traditional rulers	Communities, local, state and federal governments, local miners	Loss of revenue to government
Jos South Columbite, tin	Mining	Berom, Irigwe, Fulani, traditional rulers	Local artisan miners	Communities, local, state and federal governments	Violent clashes, drug abuse
Bassa Water, tin, columbite	Mining	Non-residents	Non-residence, Artisan miners,	Communities, local, state and federal governments	Blockade of cattle routes
Jos North Dry season farming, land, chieftaincy, livestock, vegetation	Farming, royalties, grazing, admin duties	Women, farmers, native residence, government, traditional rulers, political elites, security agents, herders	Political elites, traditional rulers, security agents, government	Security agents, governments, communities, women	Disruption of economic activities, loss of lives, loss of public and private revenues, induced hardship
Shendam Farm produce	Farming, market, trading		Middlemen, market agents, government	Farmers, local, state and federal governments, women	Loss of revenue, increased unemployment, youth restiveness.



TRIGGER EVENTS AND SCENARIOS

EVENTS	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT
Elections	Very high	Major
Political appointment	High	Minimal
Land/boundary disputes	High	Major
Chieftaincy tussles	Medium	Minimal
Unfavorable government policies	Very high	Major
Uneven or skewed distribution of social amenities	Medium	Major
Rumors and speculations	Very high	Moderate
External event-spillover effect	High	Major
Crimes and criminalities-theft, gangsters, cattle rustling etc	Very high	Major
Climate change	High	Major
Displacement	Medium	Moderate
Farmer-herder clash	Very high	Major
Resource control	High	Major
Hate and dangerous speech	High	Moderate
Human right violation	High	Moderate



Section 12 PLATEAU STATE ROADMAP TO PEACE Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Framework 2018-2022

Although relative Peace has returned to Plateau state more than two years ago, the potential of a return to violent conflict is still high. Like most societies emerging from conflict, Plateau state is still struggling to overcome the legacies of war which include among others: rehabilitation, reintegration, and resettlement of IDPs; reconstruction of communities torched by violence; proliferation of illicit weapons; reform of governance structures, reconciliation and forgiveness etc.

Furthermore, there are also new and emerging areas of conflict that require urgent intervention. They include: the growing tension that often results into clash between sedentary farmers and herdsmen (natural resource conflict), rural banditry, growing extremism and radicalization; frosty interparty relations; inter-communal tension and the menace of hate and dangerous speeches among others.

In this sense, it would appear that a lot has to be done to address the legacies of violence. Yet, whether responding to the issues of conflict or undertaking other forms of post conflict intervention, a fundamental problem that must be addressed, despite the establishment of the Plateau Peace Building Agency, is a lack of a clear framework or guidelines for achieving the mandate for which the Agency has been established.

The law establishing (PPBA) only underscores a broad framework upon which ideas and strategies of conflict prevention and peace building can be addressed. It falls short of suggesting pathways for achieving these important tasks. Thus, to effectively address or eradicate the risk of a return to violent conflict, a strategic plan of action that addresses issues of conflict in a systematic and specialized manner must be developed and adopted.

Recognizing the importance of inclusion and participation in conflict prevention and peace building, the Plateau State Government, through the office of the PPBA, developed and launched the Plateau State Roadmap to Peace on 8th March 2018. The development of this Five-year Strategic Framework became imperative for inclusive and result oriented peace building, conflict transformation, and resolution at all levels. To this end, state and non-state actors and institutions in Plateau State are expected to key into the Road Map while considering their unique peculiarities of local government and communities in terms of peace, security, religious and cultural nuances.



This important document which focuses on conflict prevention and Peace-building presents a comprehensive political and programmatic framework within which the protection of people and communities and their role in peace processes including in leadership and governance can be enhanced.

The Plateau State Roadmap to Peace therefore is structured around the five (5) identified critical issues of

- Research, Coordination and Partnership,
- Natural Resources Management,
- Peace Education,
- Gender and Youth Development,
- Post Conflict Rehabilitation.

This Strategic Document is crucial in highlighting the roles of the Peace Building Agency and the need for an inclusive framework in our efforts to proactively prevent violence as well as tackle the root causes of conflict through a systematic and specialized manner. Plateau State is the first state in Nigeria to establish a Peace-building Agency backed by law and saddled with the responsibility of fostering peace and the prevention of violent conflict. The Plateau State Roadmap to Peace therefore captures government's commitments as well as accountability in ensuring the security of all citizens living in the state.

It seeks to enhance active participation, inclusivity, and ownership in the post conflict peace building process. For the peace building agency to effectively carry out its mandate of preventing violent conflict, it would require technical expertise, committed partners and donors. Paradoxically, funding on longer term peace initiatives in Nigeria and around the world seems to be shrinking in favor of shorter-term security measures and counter-terrorism activities. Humanitarian intervention is also key yet, this often treats only the symptoms and not the underlying causes of conflict. Hence our determination to address the underlying causes of conflict and our urgent need for all the support you can kindly give. Organizations, individual and institutions working around the identified thematic areas who may find this document useful and want to support the Agency in the implementation of the conflict issues identified in the document are welcome to contact the Agency for possible collaboration and partnership.



Section 13 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND OPERATION MODALITIES

One of the most critical success factors for the implementation of the Plateau State Roadmap to Peace is collective ownership and public acceptance which leads to strong coordination mechanisms among relevant actors. The management of the PPBA will facilitate the establishment of Local Government Group to cascade the operationalization of the Strategic Document at local and community levels. Plateau State Peace-building Agency (PPBA) will provide leadership, coordination and supervision for the implementation of the roadmap.

In addition, it will work closely with other key ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), civil society, development partners, and the private sector to ensure the implementation of all the five programmes as captured in the document.

ACHIEVING COHERENCE: State Implementation Group

The **State Implementation Group (SIG)** will consist of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society groups working on conflict prevention and peace-building and development related matters in the State; and is expected to be chaired by Plateau Peace-Building Agency. A biennial conference will be held to provide opportunities for wide consultations and to review progress made on targets as well as to serve as a platform for sharing lessons learnt and good practices. Participants would include members of the Civil Society Organizations, Media, Executive Chairmen of LGC, Religious and Traditional Institutions, Youth and Women groups, representatives of State House of Assembly, etc

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDING STATE PEACE ARCHITECTURE

The Plateau Peace building Agency would lead in the implementation of the SAP; while working closely with the State Ministries of Justice, and Information, and Security agencies. Other actors include: Plateau State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Civil Society, Traditional and Religious Leaders, existing institutional arrangement in Plateau state involves a range of stakeholders with mandates related to the conflict prevention and Peace-building initiatives as presented below:

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KEY ACTORS IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING ARCHITECTURE IN PLATEAU STATE

1. Government Agencies: Plateau State Peace Building Agency; State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Operation Rainbow, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Plateau State Emergency Authority (SEMA), and Disability Right Commission.
2. Emergency Preparedness Response Team (EPRT)
3. Faith Based Organizations: Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI) and Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)
4. Women-Based Civil Society Groups: Country Women Association in Nigeria (COWAN), Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN);
5. Other Civil Society Groups: National Council of Muslim Youth Organization in Nigeria (NACOMYO), Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria (CEPAN), Justice Development and Peace/Caritas: (JDPC), CWEENS, Institute for Social Policy, ICIN, SIMJI Girl Empowerment, INTERCEPT, Manna Resource, Inclusive Friends, Centre for Healthcare and Economic Empowerment for Women and Youth (CHCEEWY), Centre for the advocacy for Justice and rights (CAJR) Apurimac Nigeria, YARAC, Displaced Women and Children Foundation, Bege Foundation, Dialogue Reconciliation Centre, Diemitta Peace Initiative, Search For Common Ground, Humanitarian Dialogue Centre, Justice Development Peace Movement, Kingdom Kids Klub
6. Humanitarian Organizations: Nigeria Red Cross (NRCS)
7. Women Peace Security Networks
8. Plateau State Observatory Steering Committee (OSTEC) on Violence Against Women and Girls
9. Community Peace Partnership Network
10. Research Institute - National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS)
11. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
12. Implementing partners- UN Women, Search for Common Ground, Mercy Corps Bread for Life; Tearfund Nigeria, United States Institute of Peace; Center for Humanitarian Dialogue



Accountability, Localization and Financing for PPBA-SAP

A successful implementation of SAP requires public acceptance and strong coordination among various stakeholders. As highlighted in the preceding paragraph, the Plateau State Peace Building Agency will be responsible for coordinating with other MDA's and stakeholders as well as reporting on the State's commitment on the implementation of the SAP.

The PPBA-SAP document clearly takes into consideration the conflict context, the level of conflict dynamics and its influence in the state. The goal is to have a document which reflects these dynamics and outline mechanisms for responding to the challenges of peace and security. But more importantly, the objective is to engender ownership and deliver results.

Resources needed include technical, human and financial. In this sense, financing for the Plateau State Roadmap to Peace is crucial to achieving its objective.

Thus, the state, federal, civil society organizations, donor agencies and international organizations are encouraged to support the implementation of all the conflict prevention and peace building activities outlined in the Five-year Strategic Action Plan.

OUR CHALLENGE: OUR FUTURE

In 2015, the Agency constituted a research committee which comprised religious/traditional institutions, non-governmental organizations, media, cultural and traditional bodies associations, youth and women groups. It charged them with the responsibility to collect data and information into the prolonged violent conflict on the Plateau. The researchers conducted several interviews and FGD with community leaders, religious groups, non-governmental organizations, community associations and collated public views about the crisis and how the identified factors for violent conflict can be addressed.

During this period of data collection and information gathering, the researchers engaged with the Members of the State house of Assembly and collected information from the committee that was set up by the Governor His Excellency, Bako Lalong to investigate into the Plateau crisis.

The table below presents the outcomes from that research.

What the envisioned peace would look like	What it will take to get there:	Who we want to be:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Absence of physical and structural violence, ❖ Accessible and available economic interaction ❖ Social interaction ❖ Absence of fear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inculcating the culture of peace and peaceful coexistence in our children ❖ Inclusive governance ❖ Increased conflict handling capacity among people and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ People who freely interact socially, culturally, religiously, economically and politically without hindrances ❖ Free to attain self-actualization devoid of discrimination ❖ Receptive, appreciative, respecting each others identity/differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Justice in all aspects of life ❖ Real and perceived security ❖ Conflict issues addressed non-violently ❖ Going beyond tolerance to co-existence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promoting inter-communal interactions ❖ Respect for human dignity ❖ Addressing hate ❖ Emphasizing commonalities while de-emphasizing differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Open, transparent and truthful ❖ Law abiding citizens ❖ Pro-active and preventive



SECTION 14: IDENTIFICATION OF CRITICAL ISSUES & PRIORITIZATION FOR PREVENTING CONFLICT & BUILDING PEACE ON THE PLATEAU

1. RESEARCH, COORDINATION, AND PARTNERSHIP

Strategic Issues:

- Research initiatives
- Understanding underlying causes of conflicts
- Inter-dependency
- Partnership and collaboration with CSOs and donor agencies
- Inter-agency cooperation
- Coordination of peace building activities
- Detection of early warning signs and systems

Goal:

The challenges of peace and security transformed from the state of negative peace to positive or sustainable peace through partnerships, robust coordination, research and systematic documentation.

Methodology

- Carry out baseline surveys
- Strategic conflict assessments
- Development of data base
- Stakeholders mapping
- Resource mobilization
- Media engagement
- Exchange and learning visits
- Inter-agency cooperation
- Capacity building



Objectives:

1. To produce a baseline for all peace and related interventions in Plateau state by the end of 2018
2. To understand the root causes of violent conflicts in Plateau state through research in order to design appropriate responses that would bring about peace by the end of 2019.
3. To map a profile of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention and peace building in Plateau State with a view to enhance effective coordination and partnerships by the end of 2018.
4. To explore funding opportunities that will support effective coordination and implementation of PPBA's activities by the end of 2019.
5. To coordinate peace-building activities in Plateau state through engagements with state and non-state actors beginning from January 2018.
6. To develop the capacity of PPBA staff and Volunteers on research and documentation through training and learning visits by the end of 2019

11.2 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Strategic Issues:

- Land disputes
- Mining rights and control
- Farmer-herders conflicts
- Chieftaincy tussles
- Boundary disputes
- Grazing routes
- Environmental degradation
- Climate change
- Media engagement
- Inequitable distribution of natural resources



Goal:

Institutionalize a functional mechanism that ensures collaboration with stakeholders for sustainable and equitable use of natural resources for the benefit of all stakeholders on the Plateau.

Methodology

- Constructive engagement with stakeholders (women, youth, men, people with disabilities and marginalized groups). This calls for: stocktaking, advocacy, multilevel dialogue and mediation, consultation, reconciliation
- Media engagement and communication (social media, print and electronic)
- Advocacy role to relevant agencies on environmental impact assessment- policy briefs
- Re-strategizing

Objectives:

1. To reduce the number (occurrences or outbreaks) of natural resource-based conflicts on the Plateau by 60% by 2022
2. To amicably resolve and transform at least 60% of all natural resource-based conflicts on the Plateau by 2022
3. To increase collaboration between farmers and herders on the use of land for farming and grazing by 2022.
4. To ensure that at least 60% of all relevant stakeholders have rated the achievements of PPBA as positive by 2022.



11.3: PEACE EDUCATION

Strategic Issues

- Civic education
- Need for free and fair elections
- Voter education
- Electoral violence
- Identity and diversity of residents
- Unpopular government policies
- Lawlessness
- Hate and dangerous speeches
- Ethno-religious tension
- Segregated settlements
- Erosion of moral values

Goal:

Increased knowledge on the importance of peaceful coexistence and skills in addressing conflicts nonviolently by the people of Plateau State

Methodology

- Training
- Periodic publications
- Dialogue and mediation
- Advocacy on peace building
- Research and conflict analysis
- Cross cultural peace intervention and activities
- Formation of peace clubs (schools and community based)
- Establishment of peace educators network
- Value clarification speaks to value reorientation through activities that will add to the values of participants
- Community dialogue forums
- Media engagement and Peace campaigns
- Formation of peace desks officers at the LGAs



Objectives:

1. To strengthen and establish at least 400 peace structures in schools (primary, secondary and tertiary) and communities across the 17 LGAs in the state by 2022
2. To build the capacity of at least 1,250 Agency staff peace club facilitators and selected key stakeholders in early warning detection, conflict prevention and peace building by the end of 2021
3. To undertake periodic or quarterly peace awareness campaigns through media engagements (social, print and electronic) and community forums.
4. To develop working relationships with Plateau State Ministries of Education, Information and the National Orientation Agency (NOA) on peace education and awareness creation across the state by 2022.
5. To proactively engage the media in promoting peace in Plateau State beginning from January 2018.
6. To collaborate with leaders at Ward, District, and Local Government levels on educating the populace on the need for peaceful coexistence by 2020.

11.4: GENDER AND YOUTH

Strategic issues:

- Exclusion of women and youth from decision making and peace building activities
- Marginalization
- Drug and substance abuse
- Culture of violence in children
- Youth restiveness
- Rising crime and criminality

Goal:

Enhanced gender mainstreaming and youth involvement in decision making, design, implementation of conflict prevention, sustainable peace building and meaningful development.



Methodology

- Constructive engagement
- Capacity building
- Youth exchange programs
- Partnerships with relevant actors

Objectives:

1. To facilitate youth capacity development in vocational skills through partnership with relevant stakeholders in the 17 LGAs for economic sustainability by 2022
2. To strengthen women and youth engagement in decision making processes and peace-building by 2022
3. To enhance partnership with relevant agencies to create enabling environment for active women and youth participation in conflict prevention and peace building by 2022.
4. To reduce the number of radicalized youth in Plateau state by 50% in 2022.

11.5: Post Conflict Rehabilitation

Strategic issues:

- Disaster risk reduction
- Displacement, return, resettlement and rehabilitation
- Trauma and trauma healing.

Goal:

Post conflict response mechanism established for reconciliation, rehabilitation and resettlement of people affected by violent conflicts in Plateau State.

Methodology

- Multilevel dialogues with relevant stakeholders in affected communities
- Build the capacity of local leaders in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and communal mediation (step down)
- Ensure traumatized victims of violence are physically and emotionally stabilized
- Facilitate the return, resettlement, and reintegration of displaced persons
- Advise relevant agencies to facilitate disarmament through carrot and stick approach
- Needs and Gaps assessment



Objectives:

1. To engage affected communities in order to ensure traumatized victims of violence are physically and emotionally stabilized by 2022
2. To facilitate the resettlement and re-integration of displaced people by the end of 2022
3. To promote inter-agency collaboration and partnership with relevant stakeholders to prevent reoccurrence of violent conflicts by 2022.
4. To advocate for value re-orientation that is geared towards disarmament by 2022.

12. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

Goal:

To be an agency that has harnessed human, material, and financial resources for effective implementation of peace-building activities.

Methodology:

- Donor mapping
- Proposal writing
- Establishment of Trust Fund
- Partnership with donor agencies
- Internship and volunteer programs
- Exchange programs
- Provision of consultancy services
- Budgetary allocation from the state government
- Publications/production of souvenirs
- Goodwill donation on web portal or in person



Objectives:

1. To develop relationships with at least 20 local and international donors with specific focus on funding peace building by 2018
2. To source 70% of PPBA's budget from at least 15 donors by 2022
3. To source at least 30% of funding accruable from the Trust Fund to enhance credibility and implementation of PPBA's activities by 2022.
4. To coordinate internship and volunteer programs for peace building annually.
5. To develop a set of support structures and formal processes to build staff and organizational capacity by 30% through local and international exposure and learning visits by 2022.
6. To access professional and technical expertise that will enhance the work of PPBA by 30% at a minimal cost by 2022
7. To raise 20% of the organization's budget from partners and clients through the provisions of consultancy services in the area of research and trainings by 2022
8. To advocate for a flexible and smooth budgetary procedure to accommodate the unpredictability and conflict resource needs of the PPBA by the end of 2018.
9. To raise 20% of funds through publication and production of training and reading materials respectively by 2022.
10. To develop a highly functional web portal for donations and also a modality for in person free will donations by the end of 2018



**TABLE 5:
STRATEGIC THEME, GOAL AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES**

Strategic Theme 1: Strengthen Organization Capacity on Research Coordination and Partnership					
Goal: Reduced Unmet Needs of Peace and Security through Coordinated Partnerships, Research and Documentation in Plateau State					
Strategy: Training, Conflict Assessment, Data Collation and Resource Mobilization					
Objective 1: To Strengthen Organization Capacity on Research Coordination and Partnership					
Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Conduct and develop Staff capacity building needs assessment	Areas of Staff capacity needs identified PPBA capacity building plan with clearly defined activities for achieving them developed	Capacity Building Assessment Plan Developed in Place	Consultant	2018	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Staff
Train Staff on various capacities including Research, coordination and documentation	Staff capacity and skills on research, coordination and documentation enhanced	Number of PPBA staff trained	Consultant	2018	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Staff



Objective 2: To Map a profile of Stakeholders engaged in Conflict prevention and Peacebuilding in Plateau State by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources needed
Survey/Mapping of Stakeholders working on conflict prevention and peace-building	Stakeholders/institutions working on peace-building are identified and mapped	List of institutions and stakeholders working on peace-building in place	PPBA	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Mobility ❖ Writing materials

Objective 3: Produce Baseline for all Peace related intervention in Plateau State by 2018

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Collate indicators that require baseline	Increased Stakeholders Knowledge on indicators of violence for baseline	A Developed List of Indicators for baseline in place	PPBA	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Writing tools ❖ Mobility
Design Research Survey Plan	Stakeholder and institutions are aware of a developed research survey plan	A developed research Survey Plan in place	PPBA	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Writing tools ❖ Mobility
Pre-research meeting with stakeholders	Stakeholders are aware of their role(s) in research and its objectives	Number of stakeholders that participated in the pre-meeting	PPBA	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Writing tools ❖ Venue
Conduct Baseline Research on violence conflict and peace-building	Stakeholders are aware of the historical evidence of	Retrospective interviews and list of people interviewed	PPBA	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Researchers ❖ Writing tools



	violent conflict and its root causes				❖ List of research communities
	Stakeholders are informed about the conflict prevention and peace-building platforms	Retrospective interviews and people interviewed	PPBA	2018	
	Stakeholders are aware of the current conflict situation and grievance and intervention to address it	Research finding developed in place	PPBA	2018	
Validation meeting with stakeholders and Partners	Relevant issues on conflict prevention and peace-building harmonized and validated	Number of Stakeholder/Partners participated in validation meeting	PPBA	2018	❖ Funds ❖ Researchers ❖ Writing tools ❖ Venue
		Document is used by partners and stakeholders for effective advocacy			
Objective 4: To Improve Stakeholders Knowledge on the Root causes of Violent Conflict in Plateau State by 2018					
Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Commission in-depth analysis on strategic issues on violent conflict	Improved quality of in-depth analysis on strategic violent conflict related	Number of Stakeholders and Partners participated in in-depth analysis	PPBA	2018	❖ Funds ❖ Researchers ❖ Writing tools



	issues that allows advocates to use evidence to support their work				
Presentation of in-depth analyzed report to stakeholders and partners	Stakeholder and Partners knowledge of strategic violent conflict related issues increased	Number of stakeholder and partners that participated and are using the report to improve their advocacy	PPBA	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Researchers

Objective 5: To explore funding opportunities to sustain conflict prevention and Peace-building programs in Plateau State by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcome	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Identify and establish contact with potential donors	New contact with Partners/ donors established	Number of donors identified Develop Donor resource Map	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Access to Internet ❖ Partners
Submission of proposal to partners/ donors	Sustained communication with donors and partners	Number of proposals submitted	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Access to Internet ❖ Partners
Participate in donor conferences within and outside of state/ country	Increased staff knowledge on donor thematic areas and their temperament	Number of Donor conferences participated in Number of Staff participated in donor conferences	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Access to Internet ❖ Partners
Establish and register Peace Fund by Agency	CSOs and other Peace building Institutions can apply for funding	Number of CSOs and other peace-building institutions applied for grant	PPBA	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff



	Develop CSOs template and porter for accessing online grant	Developed template in place	PPBA	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Web-designer
Objective 6: To Improve Coordination of Peace building activities in Plateau State by 2022					
Activities	Expected Outcome	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Peace Architectural Dialogue	Engendered Peace Architectural Dialogue platform strengthened and sustained	A Framework and Mechanism for strengthening and sustaining peace architectural Dialogue put in place	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
	Improved Peace Architectural Dialogue and coordination among partners/institutions on Conflict and peace-building related issues	Number of Partners and Institutions participating in Peace Architecture Dialogue	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
Stakeholders meeting	Stakeholders have shared understanding about conflict prevention and peace-building issues and way forward	Number of Stakeholders participating in meetings	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
	PPBA is abreast with partners intervention	List of Partners and CSOs developed in Place	PPBA	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
		PPBA is aware of communities	PPBA	On-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds
	Reduced Duplication of resources and fatigue among partners	reached with interventions		going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Human Resources



STRATEGIC THEME 2: NATURAL RESOURCE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIC THEME 2: NATURAL RESOURCE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Goal: Institutionalize a functional mechanism that ensures collaboration with stakeholders for sustainable and equitable use of natural resources in Plateau State

Strategy: Community engagement, Advocacy and Policy

Objective 1: To reduce incidences of Natural Resource-Based Conflicts in Plateau State by 2022.

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Legislative Advocacy for the implementation of Mining and policies	Land owners are better informed about the policy	Number of advocacy visits paid to relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
	Organizations involved in mining activities are aware of the policy and their limitations.	Number of Organizations and actors in mining activities participated in advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
	CSOs and other stakeholders in conflict prevention and Peace-building are better empowered to engage mining organizations and communities to address	Number of CSOs and other stakeholders in conflict prevention and peace-building participated in advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources



	conflict emanating from Natural Resources				
Participate in Conference of natural resource management	Perpetrators of violence and actors involved in conflict prevention and peace building are better empowered on issues regarding Management of natural resources	Number of Conferences of natural management organized and actors participating in Conferences on natural resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs 	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
	Communities and organizations involved in the use of natural resources are well informed about the status of the use of natural resources and what is involved	Number of TV/Radio stations signed MoU with PPBA and are willing to support the actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
PPBA to commence TV/Radio programs on local and international media		Quality of TV/Radio Script /programs developed in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs ❖ Script writers 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Social media engagement on thematic areas (Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter)	The general population is informed about issues involved in the use of natural resources and where to report discrepancies	Number of social media handles established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Media ❖ Mining Orgs ❖ Contend developer 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources



Objective 2: To amicably resolve and transform at least 60% of all natural resource-based conflicts in Plateau State by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources needed
Mapping of all dialogue platforms at LGA level	This activity is already captured in theme 1: Stakeholder are aware of the activities of conflict resolution platforms established at communities level to resolve and transform natural resource based conflict	<i>Number of Community dialogue platforms established to resolve and transform natural resource based conflict</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Org. in Mining activities 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Mobility ❖ Writing materials
Establish/strengthen LGA, District and ward level dialogue platforms in all LGAs	There is a functional Dialogue Platform established in all LGAs, districts and wards to resolve and transform natural resource-based conflict	Number of Dialogue Platforms established and strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Org. involve in Mining activities 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Mobility ❖ Writing materials
Capacity building for PPBA staff on establishing/training for community dialogue plus CSOs in Plateau State	This is also captured in theme 1: as Areas of training for PPBA Staff	Number of PPBA/CSOs trained on strategies for community dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Org. involve in Mining activities 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Mobility ❖ Writing materials



PPBA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (2018 – 2022)

<p>Facilitate Quarterly meetings at local, district and ward levels to address specifically farmers and herders use of land for farming and grazing.</p>	<p>The communities are constantly engaging and addressing conflict arising from Grazing, and the use of natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of quarterly meetings held and number of stakeholders participating in the meetings ❖ Joint communiques at end of quarterly meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Leaders of Herders and farmers ❖ Academia ❖ Media ❖ Religious/ Traditional bodies 	<p>2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Mobility ❖ Writing materials
<p>Sensitize the law enforcement agencies (police, civil Defense and Judiciary) on the new <i>Practice Directions</i> No 1 of 2013 as it relates to speedy prosecution of corruption and Crisis</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies are well informed about the new Practice Direction No 1 of 2013 as it relates to speedy prosecution of corruption and Crisis</p>	<p>Law enforcement agencies prosecute perpetrators of violence emanating from the Unlawful use of land for grazing and farming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Media ❖ Members of Peace Architectural Dialogue ❖ Judiciary ❖ Police ❖ Ministry of Justice 	<p>2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources ❖ Mobility
<p>Provision for free legal services for victims of Unlawful land use of Land for grazing and farming</p>	<p>Increased free legal aid for victims from the Ministry of Justice established</p>	<p>The framework and mechanism for the speedy trial and prosecution of perpetrators of violence or violation of the land owners rights established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Media ❖ Members of Peace Architectural Dialogue ❖ Judiciary ❖ Police ❖ Ministry of Justice 	<p>2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources ❖ Mobility



Objective 3: To increase collaboration among farmers and herders on the use of land for farming and grazing in Plateau State by 2018

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Conduct An all-inclusive public Education between herdsmen and farmers on Land Use Act	Stakeholders are well-informed and empowered about the Plateau State Land use Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of Stakeholder participating in public education meetings and the quality of information provided ❖ Joint communiques at end of quarterly meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Leaders of Herders and farmers ❖ Academia ❖ Media ❖ Religious and Traditiona l bodies ❖ MDAs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Venue ❖ Writing tools ❖ Mobility

Objective 4: To ensure at least 60% of all relevant stakeholders have rated the achievements of PPBA as positive in Plateau by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Community scorecard processes on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Perception surveys for PPBA ❖ Baseline perception survey ❖ Midterm perception survey ❖ End line perception survey and accountability of Stakeholders in conflict prevention and peace-building 	Stakeholders are aware of the findings from the baseline survey, Mid-term survey and end line surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of public presentation meetings held ❖ Number of stakeholders involved in the public presentation meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Leaders of Herders and farmers ❖ Academia ❖ Media ❖ Religious and Traditiona l bodies ❖ MDAs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Staff ❖ Writing tools ❖ Venue
	Stakeholders at all levels are empowered and are supporting to achieve Peace-building Road map interventions	Retrospective Surveys conducted			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human
		Stakeholders public statements shift in attitude and actions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖Resources



PEACE EDUCATION

Goal: Increased knowledge on the importance of peaceful coexistence and skills in addressing conflicts non-violently by the people of Plateau State
Increased Knowledge of Peaceful Coexistence and Non-Violence Communication Skills among Citizens of Plateau State

Strategy: Training, Mediation, Dialogue Advocacy

Objective 1: To Strengthen Processes of Collaboration with MOE, Communities and Establish at least 400 Peace Clubs in Plateau State by 2022.

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Identify CSOs that have done some work on peace clubs in schools and conduct Schools/Community mapping across 17 LGAs	Stakeholders and CSOs with peace club activities and new ones aware of their engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number and list of CSOs and Institutions identified for collaboration in place ❖ Identified schools and communities with existing peace clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ MOE ❖ Comm. leaders 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
Advocacy visits to School Authorities and Community Leaders	Communities and Schools are aware of the activities of PPBA peace-building status and levels of engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of Advocacy visits held at state and local levels ❖ Number of CSOs and other Institutions participated in advocacy visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ MOE ❖ Comm. leaders 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
Identifying and adopting peace-building manuals to be used across 17 LGAs	COS and other Institutions in peace-building harmonized peace club manual	Availability of peace Club Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ MOE ❖ Comm. leaders 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
Awareness/Sensitization campaign of peace clubs	Stakeholders are mobilized and are aware of peace club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of Sensitization held ❖ Profile of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue



and Security Networks as well as Peace Architectural Dialogue in communities	importance of being part of the WPS-N in their communities	❖ Number of women joined WPS-N in their communities	❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs		❖ Human Resources
Training of women and youth on Mechanism for conflict prevention, peace building and Monitoring	The capacity of women and youth on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWER • Conflict analysis • Peace-building mechanisms • Monitoring enhanced 	❖ Number of training conducted for women and youth ❖ Number of women and youth that participated in training ❖ Quality and availability of training manual in place	❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Objective 2: To enhance partnership with relevant agencies to create enabling environment for active women and youth participation in conflict prevention and peace building by 2022					
			❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Legislative Advocacy to House of Assembly to ensure laws and policies that promote youth and womens participation and representation in the state peace architecture	Existence of policies and laws that achieve meaningful representation of women and youth for sustainable peace and security	Availability of functional policy documents and guidelines on youth and womens representation and engagement in peace and security	❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Implementation of existing and new laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention systems for women and youth	Increased youth and womens participation at decision-making level state security committees and paramilitary outfits.	Number of gender, youth and women focused peace and security strategies and plans.	❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources



Establish and implement quotas and affirmative action initiatives to enhance womens participation in governance at decision-making levels	Increased representation in number of womens in leadership positions of political and administration organs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of women occupying positions in political and public spheres ❖ Proportion of women and youth holding decision-making positions in political parties at all state and local levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Advocacy campaigns on youth and womens increased representation and participation in decision-making positions on traditional councils, political parties, and community leadership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Increased womens participation at decision-making level in state operatives like Operation Rainbow. ❖ Gender specific provisions in peace agreement and other political settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proportion of women and youth holding decision-making positions in political parties at all state and local levels ❖ Proportion of women holding decision-making positions in political parties at all state and local levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Training and capacity building to strengthen womens decision-making and leadership in peace negotiations including for traditional councils and positions. Incorporate these women into Women, Peace & Security Networks in their communities or LGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number/Proportion of women and youth as part of mediation and negotiation initiatives, peace missions and political structures in both private and public sector. ❖ Increased number of models and tools to enhance youth and womens peace negotiation and decision-making capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ List of women and youth involve in public mediation and negotiation initiatives ❖ Developed models for youth peace-building in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Comm. Leaders ❖ MDAs 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources



OBJECTIVE3: TO FACILITATE FOR PARTNERSHIP WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS FOR YOUTH CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN PLATEAU STATE BY 2020

Identify local and international Donors/Partners with interest in conflict prevention and Peace building to support peace-building process on the Plateau	Increased partnership/donors engagement and support for peace building initiative in Plateau State	Number and List of new partners/donors identified in place	❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ Partners	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources ❖ Mapped donor/partners list
Identify and Establish partnership/Collaboration with local Institutions and organizations offering Vocational Skills at state and local levels	CSOs and PPBA are aware of local organizations and institutions offering Vocational Skills and have established relationship with	Number of Local Institutions and Organizations in place	❖ MDAs ❖ NDE ❖ BOI	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
Identify and train youth and Women in communities with interest in Vocational/Income-Generating Skills	Increased vocational and income-generating skills for youth and women	List of youth and women trained developed in place	❖ CBN ❖ PLASMED A ❖ ITF	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
Training of Youth and Women in Financial Literacy and Management skills	Increased Knowledge and Skills of women and youth in financial management	❖ Number of Financial Management Training conducted ❖ Number of women and youth trained in financial management skills	❖ MOY ❖ MOWASD ❖ MOA	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources



Link women and youth group with state and local government Social and Economic investment programs such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs • N-power • GEEP • NDE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Access to government social and economic programs increased among youth and women ❖ Number of women and youth participating in government social and economic programs 	Number of youth and women participating in government SIP	❖ LGA chairmen	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources
Provide youth and women with soft loan and Micro-credit facilities to establish their business	Access to funds for impoverished youth and women at state and local levels is enhanced	Number of women and youth that have received grants and have established their business and employed others		2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resources

Objective 4: To reduce by 50% incidences of Violent Extremism and Radicalization among youth in Plateau State by 2022.

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Facilitate for the Domestication of the UNSC Resolution 2178 (2014) at the state and local level	State and non-state actors and institutions are better educated and informed on policies and strategies for countering youth violent extremism and radicalization	State Action plan for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2178 in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ MOJ 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource
Conduct Public Education on the negative impact of youth violent extremism and radicalization	The public including religious and traditional leaders are aware of the consequences of youth radicalization and violent extremism	Number of general population participated in public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resource
Work with identified state borders like border control to articulate strategies that mitigate cross-migration	State border control agencies developed strong strategies that mitigate youth extremist	Existence of state mechanisms for control of illicit small arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource



and border-related conflict		and light weapons	❖ MOJ		
Identify radicalized youth and women and conduct trauma counseling	The Quality of service offered to radicalized youth enhanced	❖ Number of radicalized and violent extremist youth offered post-violence counseling	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource
Rehabilitate and Re-integrate radicalized youth into the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ More enlightened youth engaged in both government and community programs and projects ❖ Rehabilitated youth are working with security and community vigilante to de-radicalized youth in their communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of youth de-radicalized by their peers and security agencies ❖ Number of youth involved in de-radicalizing their peers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ SEMA 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resource
Engage youth and women in community life activities and organizing to keep them positively active	Youth and women are contributors to the development of their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of community programs and projects organized and facilitated by women and youth ❖ Number of youth and women facilitating community development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ Comm. Leaders 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource
Strengthen Operation Rainbow and other security operatives to improve community surveillance, arrest and prosecute radicalized and reduce proliferation of weapons	The capacity of Operation Rainbow and community security agencies enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of security agencies trained to counter violent extremist in communities ❖ Number of radicalized youth arrested and disarmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ Operation Rainbow 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resource



Develop and Adopt stronger protection and support mechanisms for radicalized youth at state and local level	Operational mechanisms and structures for protecting youth recruitment for violent extremism are in place to carry out arrest	❖ Number and quality of policies developed in place	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resource
Awareness creation through high level advocacy campaigns to key stakeholders	Strong community resilience for youth radicalization and violent extremism is enhanced at state and community level	❖ Number of Awareness creation held ❖ Number of communities and stakeholders participating in public conversation	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ Media	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resource
Engage in massive public enlightenment on UNSCR 1278 (translate & disseminate)	The public is aware of their roles and responsibilities in implementing UNSCR 1278 in their various communities	❖ Developed version of UNSCR 1278 is in place ❖ Number of communities and stakeholder participating in public awareness meetings	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners ❖ Media	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource
Document and establish a database of radicalized youth and women violent Extremists.	The public, PPBA international and local CSOs are aware of the existing data-based of radicalized and youth violent extremist in their communities	❖ Quality and availability of data-based in place	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Partners	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Human Resource



STRATEGIC THEME: 5 POST CONFLICT REHABILITATION

Goal: Post conflict response mechanism established for reconciliation, rehabilitation and resettlement of people affected by violent conflicts

Strategy: Advocacy, Training and Policy and Community Dialogue

Objective 1: To strengthen existing Disaster Preparedness, Prevention, Management and post-conflict Rehabilitation Mechanisms at State, Local Government and Community levels in Plateau State by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources Needed
Stakeholder Mapping and analysis	Stakeholders involved in Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Management are identified and engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of disasters identified and mapped ❖ List and profile of stakeholder ❖ Report of mapping activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation Rainbow ❖ NOA 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Human resources
Conduct Baseline Survey on disaster Preparedness, Prevention and management Mechanism	Evidence of Disaster preparedness, prevention and Management is generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Document produced for advocacy use in place ❖ Interviews from stakeholders ❖ List of stakeholders engaged in baseline survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation Rainbow ❖ NOA 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human resources
Identify and Train Organizations and communities on disaster preparedness and Post-Conflict rehabilitation of survivors of violent conflict to provide healthcare services, Economic Services, Nutritional Services, psychological Services	Organizations and Communities are empowered to implement disaster preparedness, prevention and Post-Conflict rehabilitation mechanism activities in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of training on early warning and response conducted ❖ Number of communities and Organizations that participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ PPBA ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation Rainbow ❖ NOA 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources



at state, and Local levels					
Identify and Strengthen existing mechanisms for effective implementation of Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and post-conflict Rehabilitation to communities	Peculiar needs of different individuals are identified and are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programs.	Number of Disaster Preparedness and Post-conflict rehabilitation organization trained on various skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Legislation & Policy to Revise existing laws establishing the Plateau State Peace-building Agency to effectively support disaster preparedness and reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction	comprehensive and robust conflict recovery and post-conflict-reconstruction and reintegration policies, plans and systems in place	Number of Policies formulated and put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on Disaster Prevention and post conflict reconstruction and management at state and community levels.	Post -conflict institutions and processes, including transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of institutions and justice reconciliation mechanism in place ❖ Number of communities and people rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Venue ❖ Human Resources
Objective 2: To promote Inter-Agency Collaboration and Partnership with relevant stakeholders to prevent the occurrence of violent conflict by 60% in Plateau State by 2022					
Identify and engage with state and non state actors/institutions to prevent violent conflict through Seminars, townhall meetings etc	Communities and individuals are better informed about peace building in their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of Interventions carried out to prevent conflict in communities ❖ Number of communities and individual attending peace building workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources



Establish and strengthen Conflict prevention platforms at the State and local levels.	Conflict prevention platforms are established in communities for foster peace dialogue among communities	Number of Platforms for conflict prevention and peace-building established in communities Number of People participating in such platforms	❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
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Objective 3: To Reduce Trauma of Survivors of Violent Conflict, Economic Empowerment and Resettlement in Plateau State by 2022

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Who	When	Resources needed
Facilitate the development of a Framework for the establishment of Camps and its management at state and local levels	Stakeholders are aware of the a frameworks and it utilization for the establishment of Camps and its management system	Availability of a Framework for resettlement, Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons	❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Identify states implementing this best model and carry out exchange visits to learn from their model	Stakeholder in disaster prevention and the management of IDPs on the Plateau are better equipped with skills of the best model that provide for the management of IDP	Availability of an acceptable best practice model in place	❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Coordinate data collation/ disaggregation of Internally displaced persons, camps needs assessment, resource mobilization and distribution in line with international best practices	Evidence of disaggregated data on IDPs in Plateau State is collated and camps needs assessed	A disaggregated Data on Internally Displaced persons and their status is generated	❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow ❖ PPBA	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Conduct Post Conflict Trauma counseling for Survivors of Violent Conflict including	Survivors of Violent Conflicts including Internally Displaced Persons	Survivors of Violent Conflict are counseled and re-integrated into society	❖ CSOs ❖ SEMA ❖ Operation rainbow	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources



PPBA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (2018 – 2022)

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps and homes-based	(IDP) living in the Camps are counseled at various levels		❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant		
Identify Safe Space for the Rehabilitation of survivors of Violent Conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps	Communities and Organizations provide safe space for rehabilitation of Survivors of Violent Conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps	Number of Safe Spaces contributed by communities and Agencies for the rehabilitation of Survivors of Violent Conflict		2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Training of survivors of Violent Conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps on Various Vocational Skills at state and local level	Survivors of violent conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps are trained on vocational skills	Number of Survivors of Violent Conflict Victims trained on Economic empowerment		2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Provide soft loans to survivors of Violent Conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps at state and local level	Survivors of Violent Conflict including Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) living in the Camps are empowered with soft loans	Number of Survivors of Violent Conflict who received Sort Grant Number of Survivors of Violent Conflict that have established their businesses		2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Objective 4: To facilitate for Value Re-orientation that is geared towards disarmament in Plateau State by 2022					
Mapping of Arms proliferation and recovery in communities	Communities are aware of the objective. Arms are identified and retrieved from people	Number communities and individuals that are disarmed in all the LGAs	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ MOJ ❖ Security Agencies	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Rehabilitation and reintegration of fighters into the society	Perpetrators of violence are counseled, rehabilitated and re-integrated in to the	Number of perpetrators of Violence reintegrated and rehabilitated	❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ MOJ ❖ Security	2022	❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources



	society		Agencies		
Conduct Communities sensitization on the dangers of the use of children in Violent conflict	Communities are mobilized and educated on the risks factors of their children being used as conduit for violence	Communities are aware of the dangers of using Children as conflict perpetrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ MOJ ❖ Security Agencies 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources
Identify Community Youth Groups and Conduct youth organizing for value reorientation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Youth and Communities are better informed about their roles and responsibilities in their communities ❖ Youth appreciate their cultures and value, and principles and are able to resist violence of any sort in their community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of Youth Organizing workshop conducted and number of youth that participated ❖ Number of youth who are reporting signals of possible violence to the authorities and demanding for quick action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PPBA ❖ CSOs ❖ Security Agencies 	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Funds ❖ Media ❖ Human Resources



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

Goal: Mobilize Resources for the implementation of PPBA activities, Sustainability and Growth in Plateau State				
Strategy: Mobilize Human and Material Resources and Develop Resource Mobilization Plan				
Activities	How	When	Who	Resources Needed
Develop a resource Mobilization Plan for PPBA	CSOs and Consultation	2018	PPBA Consultant	Funds Technical Assistant
Build the capacity of Staff on Resource Mobilization	❖ Training ❖ In-House training ❖ Mentorship	2018	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
Identification of key Partners and Donors working to prevent conflict and build peace	❖ Mapping ❖ Linkages ❖ Donor website	2018	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
Raise 20% of funds through publication and production of training and reading materials respectively	❖ Sales ❖ Hiring	2022	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
Develop a set of support structures and formal processes to build staff and organizational capacity by 30% through local and international exposure and learning visits.	Local and International trainings	2022	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
To coordinate internship and volunteer programs for peace-building annually	Establish Internship programs	2019	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
Raise 20% of the organizations budget from partners and clients through consultancy services	Consultancy Services	2019	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant
Advocate for a flexible and smooth budgetary procedure to accommodate the unpredictability and conflict resource needs of the PPBA	Strategic Advocacy	2019	❖ PPBA ❖ Consultant	❖ Funds ❖ Technical Assistant



Monitoring

Monitoring of activities in each strategic thematic area will be carried out in order to ascertain the progress of interventions towards designed objectives, ensure accountability, and improve effectiveness and efficiency of all projects. Quality of activities and their ongoing relevance in addressing the conflicts will also be monitored.

1. **Baselines:** Baseline surveys will be carried out for each of the strategic thematic focus areas. These will be completed by the end of June 2018.
2. **Data Collection:** A template for data collection for each strategic thematic focus area at field levels will be designed and approved by the end of March 2018. The template will take into consideration the set objectives and activities as outlined in the action plan.
3. **Reporting:** A reporting template for each strategic focus area will be designed and approved by the end of March 2018. The template would be designed to capture the actual activities compared to planned activities. Any variances would be indicated and explained. Reports for each of the strategic thematic focus area will be produced on a quarterly basis.
4. **Management's Response:** The management will study the reports and respond appropriately to issues raised in the reports on a quarterly basis. The reports will inform day-to-day decision making, adjustment of objectives and activities, and inform periodic planning,
5. **Monitoring Visits:** Management staff will carry out monitoring visits to communities, agencies and places where programs are being implemented in order to support, mentor and coach field level staff.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the programs in the strategic thematic focus areas will be carried out mid-way into the implementation of the strategy. This will be done at the end of 2020. The main evaluation will be carried out after the implementation of the strategic plan in 2023. These evaluations will be carried out to show the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the programs and projects.

Joint or participatory evaluation involving representatives of key stakeholders led by an external consultant will be a type of evaluation to be carried out.

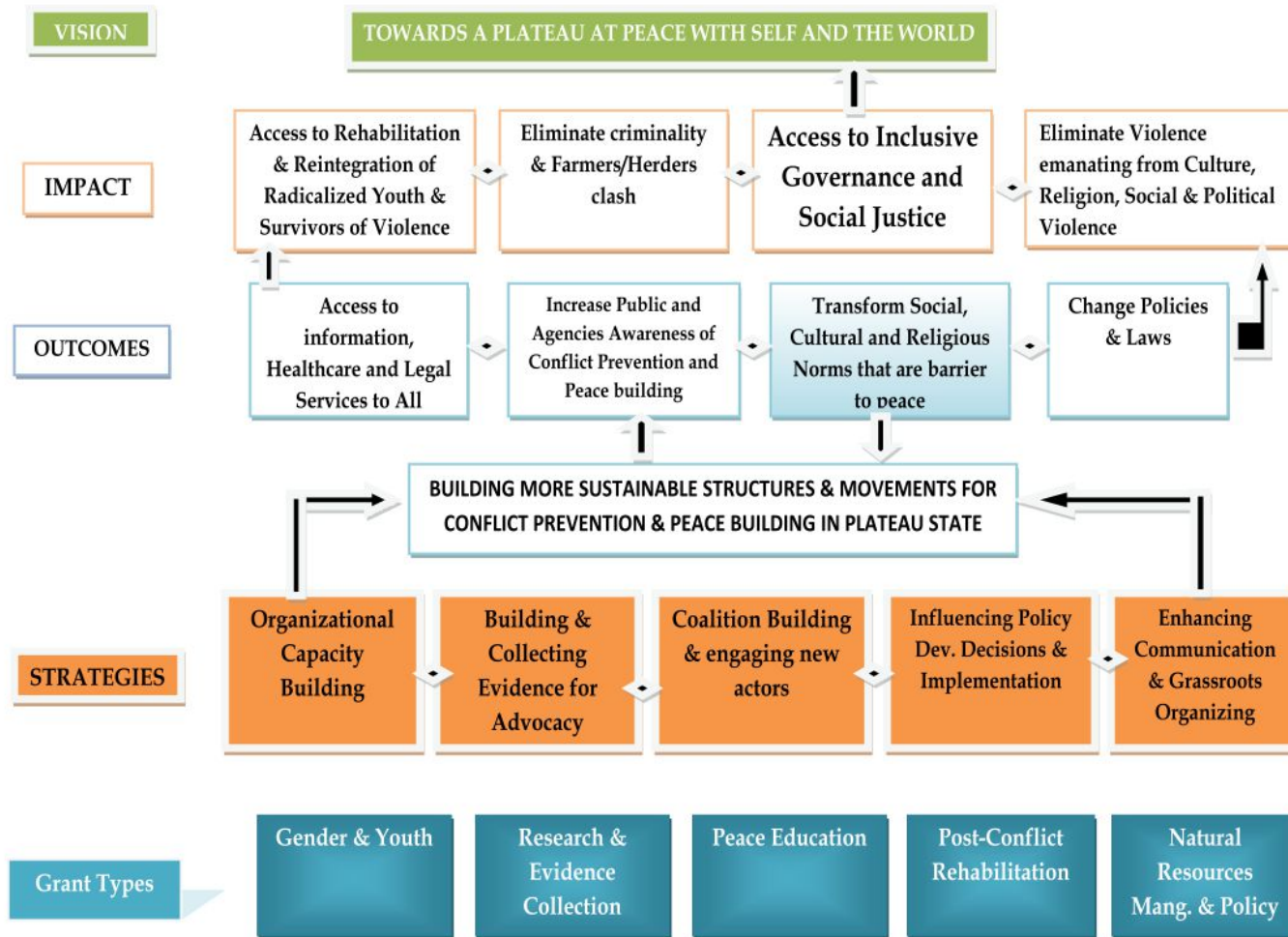
Key questions to be asked include the following:

- i. Relevance: Does the programme/project address needs?
- ii. Efficiency: Are we using available resources wisely?
- iii. Effectiveness: Are the desired results being achieved?
- iv. Impact: Have the goals been achieved?
- v. What new changes brought have helped beneficiaries?
- vi. Sustainability: will the benefits be sustainable?





APPENDIX: THEORY OF CHANGE





**A BILL
FOR
A LAW TO ESTABLISH THE
PLATEAU STATE PEACE
BUILDING AGENCY AND FOR
OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED.**

Governor of
Plateau State,
Government Office,
Rayfield, Jos.

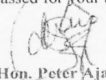
**FORWARDING OF PLATEAU STATE PEACE BUILDING AGENCY
BILL 2015 FOR ASSENT**

Following the presentation by you of the Plateau State Peace Building Agency Bill 2015, the House, after a careful consideration of same passed the Bill as follows-

SCHEDULE TO THE BILL

SHORT TITLE OF THE BILL	LONG TITLE OF THE BILL	SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE BILL	DATE PASSED
Plateau State Peace Building Agency Bill	A Bill For A Law to Establish the Plateau State Peace Building Agency and for Other Matters Connected.	The Bill seeks to Establish the Plateau State Peace Building Agency and among other things promote the culture of peace and harmonious co-existence among the diverse ethnic and religious groups in the State .	17/12/2015

2. In accordance with Section 100 (3) of the 1999 Constitution (As Amended), I forward to you the Bill as passed for your assent.


Rt. Hon. Peter Ajang Azi
Speaker.



**A BILL
FOR
A LAW TO ESTABLISH THE PLATEAU STATE PEACE
BUILDING AGENCY AND FOR OTHER MATTERS
CONNECTED.**

ENACTED by the Plateau State House of Assembly as follows:

Citation and commencement 1. This Bill may be cited as the Plateau State Peace Building Agency Bill and shall come into operation on the day of 2015.

Interpretation 2. In this Bill, unless the context otherwise requires:
 "Agency" means the Plateau State Peace Building Agency established under section 3 of this Bill;
 "CBDs" means Community Based Distributors;
 "CSOs" means Civil Society Organizations;
 "Director-General" means the Director General of the Agency;
 "Governor" means the Governor of the State;
 "NGOs" means Non Governmental Organizations;
 "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Agency;
 "State" means Plateau State of Nigeria.

Establishment of the agency 3. (1) There is established for the State a body to be known as the Plateau State Peace Building Agency (in this Bill referred to as "the Agency")

Director General

- (2) The Agency shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name. .
- (3) The Agency may acquire, hold or dispose of any property whether moveable or immoveable for the purpose of carrying out its function under this Bill.
- (4) The Agency shall be directly under the office of the Executive Governor.
- 4. (1) There shall be a Director-General of the Agency who shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be charged with the responsibility of implementing the Agency's policies and decisions.
- (2) The Director-General shall be a person with background in conflict management.
- (3) The Director General shall hold office for a period of four (4) years and may be renewable for another term and no more and his remuneration and allowance shall be as spelt out in his letter of appointment.



		(4) The Director-General notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section may be removed from office at any time by the Governor in the public interest or for any good cause.			the Public Service of the State to the service of the Agency in accordance with the procedure applicable to the secondment of such officers.
Secretary to the Agency	5.	(1) There shall be a Secretary to the Agency who shall be appointed by the Governor from within the service of the State who shall perform such function of Administrative nature in addition to other duties the Agency may from time to time assign to him.	Structure of the Agency	7.	There shall be established for the Agency the following Departments to be headed by Directors, namely- (a) Department of Multi-track Community Dialogue and mediation; (b) Department of Partnership, social Rehabilitation and Empowerment; (c) Department of Peace Education and Orientations; (d) Department of Administration; and (e) Department of finance.
		(2) The terms and conditions of service of the Secretary shall be as spelt out in his letter of appointment.			
Other staff of the Agency	6.	(1) The Agency shall have power to appoint and exercise disciplinary control over such other officers, servants or agents of the Agency as it may deem necessary and shall determine the terms and conditions of the service as to remuneration or otherwise.	Functions of the Agency	8.	The Agency shall perform the following functions namely: (a) promote the culture of peace and harmonious co-existence among the diverse ethnic and religious groups in the State ; (b) co-ordinate and provide a viable platform for NGO's CBDs, CSOs etc and the State Government on issues of peace building in the State; (c) design or develop a framework for building collaborative partnership with international
		(2) The Agency may employ on secondment such officers of			
		3			4



		<p>organisations working on issues relating to violent conflicts;</p> <p>(d) facilitate conflict settlements;</p> <p>(e) engage in post conflict recovery and reconstruction, as well as ensure that government policies are evolved in a manner that correspond to the challenges of peace and security in the State.</p> <p>(f) work out strategies that enhance youth and women empowerment and thereby encouraging peace building and preventing conflict; and</p> <p>(g) assist vulnerable groups in order to be useful to themselves and the society at large</p>			
Funds of Agency	9.	<p>The funds of the Agency include contributions from:</p> <p>(a) The Federal Government of Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) The State Government ;</p> <p>(c) Donor Agencies;</p> <p>(d) Local Governments and</p> <p>(e) Revenue that may accrue from the activities of the Agency.</p>			
Annual Report	10	<p>The Agency shall within six months after the end of each year submit to the Governor, a report in such form and containing such particulars as he may from time to time direct, dealing with</p>			
			Power to borrow	11	<p>The Agency may with the prior consent of the Governor borrow such monies as may be required to carry out its functions under this Bill.</p>
			Protection of members of the Agency	12.	<p>No matter or thing done by the Agency or any of its member shall, if the matter or thing was done in good faith for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this Bill, shall subject the Agency or any of its member to any action, liability or claim whatsoever.</p>
			Notice of action against the Agency or its servant	13.	<p>No suit shall be instituted against the Agency or any of its member, servant or any person acting under the direction of the Agency in respect of any act done or purported to be done or any neglect or duty under this Bill until the expiration of one month after a written notice has been delivered at the office of the Agency or at the place of abode of such member, servant or any other person stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff and the relief which he claims.</p>
			Service of Notice and documents	14.	<p>Service upon the Agency of any notice, order or other documents may be effected by delivering the same or by sending it by registered post addressed to the Secretary of the Agency.</p>
		5			6



Legal proceedings

15. In any action or proceedings by or against the Agency, it shall be represented by a Legal Officer or a Private Legal Practitioner approved by the Attorney-General of the State.

Pension Act

16. Service in the Agency shall be pensionable within the Service meaning of the Pension Act.

This printed version has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has been passed by the Plateau State House of Assembly and found by me to be true and correctly printed copy of the Bill.

Ayuba Gongu
Clerk,

Plateau State House of Assembly

I assent this 01 day of Feb 2016

Simon Bako Lalong
01.02.2016

Rt. Hon. Simon Bako Lalong
Governor,
Plateau State of Nigeria.

Repassed by two-thirds majority
This _____ day of _____ 2015

Rt. Hon. Peter Ajang Azi
Speaker,
Plateau State House of Assembly.



Signing of commitment to peace between farmers and herders at Maingo, Bassa, LGC facilitated by PPBA



Southern Zone Community Peace Dialogue



PPBA working closely with traditional institutions to strengthen peace structures at community levels



Southern zone community peace dialogue



Dialogue with Fulani (Herders) group at Maingo



Dialogue with Irigwe (farmers) group in Maingo



Monthly peace Architecture Dialogue



2019 INT'L DAY OF PEACE CELEBRATION ORGANISED BY PPBA



PPBA COMMUNITY OUTREACHES AND ENGAGEMENT





PLATEAU PEACE BUILDING AGENCY

PLOT 832 THOMAS DIDEL DRIVE LIBERTY BOULEVARD, JOS
PLATEAU STATE NIGERIA

www.plateaupeacebuilding.org

PLATEAU STATE ROAD MAP TO PEACE

PLATEAU PEACE BUILDING AGENCY
(2018 - 2022 STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN)



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR