

IMPACT REPORT

MANAGING CONFLICT IN NIGERIA

PARTNERS FOR PEACE

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INTRODUCTION

Enhancing State and Community Level Conflict Management Capability in North-Eastern Nigeria - also known as Managing Conflict in Nigeria (MCN) Programme - is an initiative of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) aimed at improving security and stability to prevent population displacement and forced and irregular migration. The MCN Programme was implemented by the British Council in three states in North-Eastern Nigeria from February 2017 to January 2023. This report highlights the main impact of the MCN Programme.

Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states are among the states worse affected by the insurgency in North-Eastern Nigeria involving the Jamaatu Ahlis-Sunna Liddaawati Wal Jihad (JAS), the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), and other splinter factions. The insurgency led to a massive loss of life and destruction of property causing extensive population displacement. At different points in time, several areas in BAY states were occupied, governed or influenced by insurgent groups. Apart from the insurgency, and because of it, the BAY states have been affected by the perennial conflict between farming and herding groups over access to land

and water, intercommunal conflicts over boundary and fishing rights, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

The MCN Programme aimed to enhance the capacity of government, security, community and civil society institutions and actors to address factors that contribute to the outbreak, intensity, impact and prolongation of violent conflicts. Interventions were supported in the following broad areas:

- Strengthening community level conflict management mechanisms
- Supporting the stabilisation of communities, particularly those affected by displacement
- Supporting increased involvement of women and girls in peacebuilding and reducing levels of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Supporting the re-integration of young men and women, affected by and involved in the insurgency and counterinsurgency, into communities
- Influencing key decision makers through research and state-level engagement.



The approach was based on the following theory of change:

If:

- effective and accessible local-level dispute and conflict resolution systems are in place and functioning, and
- communities have functioning mechanisms (formal and/or informal) that encourage and enable reconciliation, re-integration, cohesion, resilience and security, and
- women are able to be involved in peacebuilding, and
- there is public resistance to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and a viable response mechanism for addressing it, and
- there are adequate opportunities for reintegration of displaced young men and women to become productive members of society, and
- key decision-makers are aware of and responsive to opportunities to enhance reconciliation, re-integration, social cohesion, community resilience and security, then
- communities will be more resilient to threats to peace and security with individual actors and groups less likely to resort to violence to resolve conflicts, public perception of safety and security of life and livelihoods will improve, thereby re-establishing more stable and secure communities.



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Over six years, the MCN Programme has, through technical assistance, direct training, financial assistance and grants, research and advisory services, and networking and learning opportunities, delivered interventions that have positively impacted:

229,958 direct beneficiaries and indirectly influenced **4,336,641** people in **36** local government areas (LGAs) where programme supported activities were delivered

The programme has contributed to the improvement in capacity of conflict management institutions in target communities. In the MCN Annual Perception Survey (APS) the proportion of respondents that believe conflict management systems are very relevant, valuable and effective increased from 36 per cent in 2017 to 57 per cent in 2022.

Over the same period, data from Nigeria Watch – an independent organisation that monitors violence in Nigeria in order to provide statistics, analyse trends and draw maps - indicates that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of violent incidents and linked fatalities in MCN locations.

This document highlights the impact of the programme across the five programme areas.

AREA 1

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS

Traditional Justice System and Community Groups

As custodians of culture and leaders of their people, Traditional rulers, religious leaders, and community leaders in communities play a crucial role in managing conflicts, maintaining stability and addressing concerns about safety and security of residents. Mapping studies conducted at the inception of the MCN Programme recognised the relevance of these institutions and identified weaknesses that reduced their effectiveness and contributed to eroding public trust.

The MCN Programme implemented a capacity strengthening initiative for the traditional justice system in twelve Emirate and traditional councils covering the three senatorial districts of each state. Adamawa, Ganye, Numan and Mubi in Adamawa; Biu, Borno, Dikwa,

and Gwoza in Borno; and Bade, Damaturu, Fika, and Pataskum in Yobe State. MCN delivered tailored capacity building for over two thousand traditional rulers, especially those engaged directly with the people. The focus was on their roles in conflict management, dispute resolution and community governance.

MCN also supported the 12 Emirate and traditional councils to establish and manage structured record keeping systems (RKS), including purpose built record keeping centres serviced by trained scribes to properly document cases. The innovative introduction of female Sulhu ambassadors in each of the Emirate and traditional councils helped ensure that complaints coming from women and girls received impartial and appropriate responses.

To enhance the prospects for wider impact and sustainability, MCN engaged with state governments and Emirate and traditional councils to adopt a code of conduct for traditional rulers. The impact of this support has been far reaching, with the RKS recording 46,821 disputes, 90 percent of which were successfully resolved.

2,404 traditional rulers in BAY states have enhanced knowledge of the Nigerian legal system, human rights, importance of gender and social inclusion and improved skills for alternative dispute resolution

Around 20 per cent of cases are brought by women, more of whom now see the traditional justice system as fair to everyone, with less evidence of the historical patriarchal system



“ The Sulhu programme has upgraded our status. Our people and formal agencies are considering us as an institution of building peace in our society. I assure you that we will handle this programme carefully and we will continue from where MCN stops. I will assign an individual that will be updating me on the activities of the RKC every three weeks. ”

HRH Alh. Dr. Shehu Hashimi ibn Al'amin Elkanemi,
Emir of Damaturu, Yobe State

“ The level of disputes that used to come to the police stations have reduced. This is directly attributable to the enhancement of resolution of disputes by the traditional rulers. We at the police station have seen the results of this training and we are happy about that. ”

Aliyu Mamuda, Divisional Traffic Officer, Nigeria Police Force, Ganye, Adamawa State



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“ Involvement of female sulhu ambassadors has given women more confidence to bring their cases for resolution. ”

Fatima Abali, Sulhu Ambassador, Fika Emirate Council, Yobe State

“ The Sulhu programme helps a lot in reducing the number of cases we received especially on domestic violence, land and inheritance, which are the most common cases in our society. I urge traditional rulers to maintain this system and treat cases forwarded to them with justice and fairness. ”

Abba Mohd Maina, Registrar of Sharia Court, Potiskum, Yobe State

Community Peace and Safety Partnerships (CPSPs)

One of the key challenges to safety, security and stability is the dearth of an inclusive and effective early warning and response system (EWER). The MCN Programme engaged with local security, government, community and civil society actors to establish EWER platforms known as Community Peace and Safety Partnerships (CPSP) in 31 localities across the three states. The programme provided training for designated CPSP stakeholders on a range of competences such as conflict analysis, stakeholder engagement and advocacy skills, meetings management and results monitoring.

MCN provided grants to civil society organisations (CSOs) to convene and facilitate advocacy, sensitisation and research initiatives of CPSPs in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Hong, Lamurde, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan and Yola South LGAs in Adamawa State. Bayo, Biu, Kaga, Gubio, Hawul, Jere, Kwaya-Kusa, Mafa, Maiduguri, and Monguno LGAs in Borno State; and Bade, Damaturu, Fika, Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Jakusko, Nguru and Potiskum LGAs in Yobe State.

CPSP platforms include representatives from local government authorities, security agencies (such as Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Department of the State Services (DSS), etc.), informal

voluntary policing groups, traditional rulers, faith-based groups, youth and women associations and local community groups. There have been 899 meetings over six years, which have led to 1640 substantive actions taken and the resolution or mitigation of 535 security or safety concerns.

Satisfaction with the role and results of CPSP platforms is evident from the APS, which showed the proportion of respondents that think CPSPs function ‘very well’ increase from 27 per cent in 2017 to 43 per cent in 2022.

“ I am happy that due to CPSP intervention, many violent youths were transformed, some of them have joined the Nigeria Army, and police service. Most of the youths have also started trading and skill work. ”

Zanna Lawan Shuaibu, Jere, Borno State

“ The relationship between farmers and herders has improved greatly over time, because of the cordial relationship that the CPSP was able to create between them. Some herders even help farmers clear their farms during the harvest periods and the farmers are leaving the foliage for the herders to feed their cows, without invading the farms. Now everyone is living happily due to intervention of CPSP. ”

Malam Musa Lawan, Secretary, Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria (MACBAN), Michika, Adamawa State

“ The Department of the State Security Services has been participating and monitoring the activities of the CPSPs for quite sometime. We are pleased with what the CPSPs are doing and appreciate their contribution to entrenching peace and security across Yobe State. ”

Yusuf B. Tukur, Assistant Director, State Security Services, Yobe Command

“ When I assumed office as the chairperson of Fika Local Government, during our first security meeting, the reports of the activities of the CPSP in Fika LGA were presented to me. All the stakeholders at the meeting, who participate in CPSP meetings, lauded the effort of the platform in addressing safety and security concerns in our communities. After spending some months in office now, I have personally experienced the contributions of CPSP to peace and security. This is a platform worthy of sustaining. ”

Honourable Halima Kyari Jodda, Executive Chairperson, Fika Local Government Council, Yobe State



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“ The CPSP platform has gradually proven itself to be a very important avenue for community protection. If this initiative is well utilised, many problems arising from the community will be taken care before it goes out of hand. The local government and other security outfits will effectively work with the CPSP, as this will complement their respective efforts of achieving a relatively peaceful society. ”

Idi Mulima Mato, chairperson of Geidam LGA, Yobe State

AREA 2

PROMOTING RECONCILIATION AND STABILITY IN POLARISED CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

CSOs, Dialogue Platforms, and Community Accountability Forums

To promote reconciliation and stability in polarised conflict-affected communities, MCN has engaged and supported 213 civil society organisations to undertake activities. CSOs were supported to convene 33 dialogue platforms to address specific conflict issues in communities. These platforms undertook 72 actions leading to the resolution of 30 issues, notably many involving farmers and herders and enrolment of children in schools.

As part of efforts to promote reconciliation and understanding across the entire population,

MCN facilitated the operation of Community Accountability Forums (CAFs) in 13 local councils. CAFs brought security agencies and other actors together with the public in town hall meetings. Community members were able to raise concerns about security service delivery and receive explanations and positive responses from service providers. With MCN support, 13 CAFs took 203 actions that led to resolution of 105 issues.

The programme engaged CSOs and community stakeholders to proactively respond to the challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic against a backdrop of public scepticism about the pandemic. CSOs took 77 actions to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in communities.



Stakeholder satisfaction is evident in the following feedback from beneficiaries.

“ These children are the future of tomorrow and our community lies in their hands tomorrow. MCN provided us with the avenue to discuss. Community members now see the need for our children to go to school to become good citizens of our dear country. I am very pleased with this initiative. ”

Hadiza Ali Usman, Maiduguri, Borno State

“ There was always a serious argument between us and the police over the release of suspects handed over which put us at risk. With the training received and the subsequent CAF meetings, we have now understood the job better, especially the necessity of safeguarding evidential materials for any successful prosecution of suspects. The CAF made it possible for us to have a good working relationship with the police. We share vehicles, embark on joint meetings and patrols, and there is no more blame game between us and the police. ”

Mal Yahya Galadima, Sarki Baka (Commander Hunters), Girei, Adamawa State

“ Based on the recommendation of the dialogue platform, I have included farmers and herders in my cabinet. We will ensure monitoring and enforcement of the terms of the agreement. ”

HRH Kuruhaye Dishon Dansanda II, Chairman, Lugunda Traditional Council, Adamawa State

“ Given the enormous task of policing in a place as large as Maiha which has only 50 policemen, I realised that the CAF has provided an effective structure of communication between the police and the community. I am leveraging on the CAF platform to ensure security in the area and will promote its replication. ”

DSP Olaoluwa Fred Aljesebutu, Divisional Police Officer, Maiha, Adamawa State

AREA 3

PROMOTING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND ADDRESSING SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The MCN Programme supported initiatives to promote meaningful participation of women in peacebuilding processes and addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in line with the principles of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The comprehensive and complementary approaches adopted by the programme entailed influencing policy and practice changes and enhancing capacity for service provision in treatment, care, and access to justice for survivors and victims, as well as addressing key social and economic risk factors.

Family Support Units (FSUs)

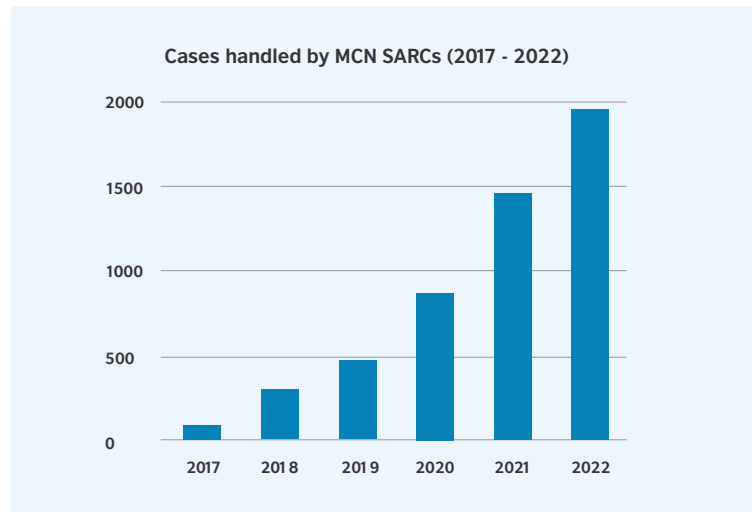
The MCN Programme collaborated with the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to establish and manage Family Support Units (FSUs) in 11 police stations/divisions. MCN trained 63 officers from the NPF, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on how to collect, store and share reports of SGBV, how to interpret forensic medical reports, and how to manage the secondary trauma resulting from SGBV.

The FSUs received 2048 reports of sexual offences and acted on 1930 cases. This has resulted in improved investigation and increased prosecution of cases leading to higher numbers of convictions.

67 per cent of the victims and survivors accessing treatment at MCN SARCs were referred from the police and FSUs in particular

“ ... the training on protocol for investigation and prosecution of SGBV cases has added more professional skills to me in terms of capacity to investigate SGBV cases. It will also give me courage to stand in the witness box to give evidence in court for justice to victims of SGBV. ”

Lydia Jeremiah, Nigeria
Police Force, Borno State
Command



Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs)

The MCN Programme collaborated with Borno, Adamawa and Yobe governments and agencies to establish and manage nine Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs) in Maiduguri, Yola, Michika, Numan, Biu, Monguno, Bade, Damaturu, and Potiskum. The programme also supported three satellite SARCs in

Buni Yadi, Geidam, and Nguru in Yobe State and five SARCs in non-MCN states.

SARCs have provided medical and psycho-social treatment to 6,905 victims and survivors of SGBV and facilitated 781 of them to access legal assistance and economic empowerment opportunities.

A high proportion of victims (70 per cent) are under the age of 18,

most of them girls. This group is particularly vulnerable to sexual predators both within the home and community as well as more widely. Coordination between SARCs, FSUs and providers of victim support services prioritises these groups.

As a result of increased awareness of SARCs, many hospitals have created small SGBV response units to cater for the needs of survivors of sexual violence.

“ Given the great impact of the existing SARC, we are happy that victims of SGBV in Northern and Southern Borno who cannot travel to Maiduguri will be able to get treatment and support nearer their communities. ”

Hajiya Falmata Hamza,
Director, Borno State
Ministry of Women Affairs

A total of 4,768 Forensic Medical Reports have been generated in MCN SARCs to support prosecution of offenders. More survivors are being referred on to protection services such as social welfare and/or shelters to ensure they are removed from danger

SARC Steering Committees

MCN collaborated with government, security, community and civil society stakeholders with mandates and interests in responding to the challenge of SGBV to convene SARC Steering Committees (SSCs) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Members of the SSCs were drawn from the Ministry of Health, Women Affairs and Social Development and Justice, the NPF, the NSCDC, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), faith-based organisations, the Nigeria Bar

Association (NBA), the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), and the media.

MCN trained SSC members on SGBV, research, advocacy and coordination and provided technical and financial support for their advocacy, research, and sensitisation initiatives. 137 initiatives led to substantial changes. The SSC influenced five policy or practice changes aimed at addressing SGBV. Notable among these are the adoption of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) and Child Protection legislation. The states also adopted a protocol for the investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual and gender-based violence and Borno and Yobe states linked to the National Sex Offenders Register.

“ Awareness on SGBV has been enhanced. Thus, community and governmental leaders are acknowledging the threat that SGBV poses and the importance of responding to it. ”

Gabasawa Women and Children Empowerment Initiative, Borno State 2022

“ The protocol [on investigation and prosecution] is the first of its kind in Nigeria. It is a great resource for addressing SGBV. We have started sharing experiences with some neighbouring states who are desirous of replicating the initiative. ”

Hon Sale Samanja, Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Yobe State



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Women Associations

MCN built the capacity of 162 women associations in the BAY states. Women associations engaged by MCN civil society partners received training on peacebuilding, advocacy skills, leadership skills, gender mainstreaming, and small business management.

MCN provided small grants to deliver activities in communities that address concerns such as SGBV, drug abuse, social exclusion, girl child education and environmental degradation. Different groups engaged in peace campaigns, dispute resolution, health awareness creation and economic empowerment.

47 of the initiatives supported contributed to enhanced economic empowerment, participation and influence in communities.

In one of the communities, women associations intervened to end segregation of markets along religious lines in the aftermath of violent conflict.

Women groups helped to share reliable information about the COVID-19 pandemic and helped to address myths about the disease

“ Prior to this intervention, we did not have a centralised market [in Tamabaragabari] and there was dispute between Christians and Muslims. This market has removed the burden of travelling to the Michika main market and brought unity since both Christians and Muslims now trade together. ”

James Jawaye, Tamabaragabari community, Michika LGA, Adamawa State

AREA 4

PROMOTING REORIENTATION, REINTEGRATION, AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Recognising the importance of positive engagement of young men and women for sustainable peace, MCN undertook several initiatives to address the vulnerability of young people in the context of violent conflict and enhance their participation in peace processes in the spirit of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250.

Voluntary Policing Sector (VPS)

MCN built the capacity of 50 Voluntary Policing Sector (VPS) groups, engaging mostly young men and women in provision of community policing services in communities in the BAY states. The training provided to 512 members

of VPS groups enhanced their knowledge of basic policing, crime scene management, human rights protection, gender rights, conflict management and coordination.

MCN provided light equipment, personal protection equipment (PPE) and sanitary materials, and an adapted guide to safe community policing to enhance their safe operations during COVID-19. In addition, MCN supported the development and adoption of a code of conduct for VPS groups in the three states.

Regular coordination meetings with formal security agencies enabled VPS groups to increasingly take a more coordinated and strategic approach to crime prevention and community safety.

In Adamawa, enhanced coordination between VPS groups and formal security led to the arrest of 100 drug peddlers, a suspected insurgent and 8 cattle rustlers and the recovery of 118 stolen cattle

“ Since our joining the vigilante association 20 years ago, this is the first time we received patrol kits from any organisation. The patrol boots, raincoat jackets, torch lights, and COVID-19 prevention materials will help us to protect our community better. We are calling on other organisations to emulate MCN. ”

Mahmuda Bunu, Secretary, Hunters Association, Borno State

“ Criminals are now avoiding this area because of increased arrests arising from the cooperation between the security agencies and our local vigilantes and hunters. ”

Alhaji Bello Black, District Head, Gulak, Madagali LGA, Adamawa State



Economic Empowerment

The MCN Programme supported 32 economic empowerment initiatives, benefitting 2,151 individuals. Skills learnt included fashion designing, tailoring, livestock farming, soap making, local oil production, and commercial yoghurt making. 350 beneficiaries were drawn from members and spouses of deceased members of the Civilian Joint Task Force engaged in community policing and counter-insurgency operations.



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“ My fellow female members shied away from the electrical installation training, but I ventured into it because of the prospects...I have acquired sufficient skills and I am already being invited into households to fix some minor electrical problems. Because of the Islamic tradition of Purdah, which bans men from entering matrimonial houses except on necessity, I will in future be readily available as a woman to enter households and carry out electrical repairs. I wish to remain with the CJTF to help maintain peace and security in my community. ”

Zara Mohammed Lawan, member of CJTF,
Maiduguri, Borno State

“ We are most grateful for the training. We have always been deeply worried how to get these youths to acquire empowerment skills to earn livelihoods so that they don't become criminals. I would implore other development organisations and stakeholders to help us train these youth for their livelihoods. ”

Barr. Jibril Tella Gundu, Adviser
to Borno State Governor on CJTF
Affairs

Youth Groups

The MCN Programme supported capacity building and engagement of 102 youth groups in the three states in peacebuilding. 2,616 youth group members acquired skills in dialogue and reconciliation, advocacy, networking, and gender and social inclusion. Following conflict assessments and situational analyses, youth groups engaged in initiatives to address farmer-herder conflicts, religious clashes, drug addiction and abuse, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and gangsterism. 50 initiatives substantively contributed to peace and security in their communities.

“ Due to my condition as a blind man, I had traumatic experiences during the heat of the insurgency because I also lost some loved ones due to the conflict. But now I have decided to let go of the hate and join the khadamari youth movement after hearing of how some of the returnees were forced into joining these groups. I will continue to preach peace amongst my community members. ”

Bulama Maina, Khaleri community, Jere LGA,
Borno State

“ This support has helped me to salvage my dying business and given me understanding on my role and responsibilities towards peace, development and livelihood. I would like to start a women rights protection group. ”

Hauwa Ali, female youth, Maiduguri, Borno State

“ I am now independent, and my family look up to me with respect. I have employed a teenager who was involved in gangsterism and drug abuse to be assisting me. This has made me proud. ”

Gambo Mala, male youth, Jere, Borno State

Reintegration Initiatives

The MCN Programme supported 84 initiatives to enhanced community acceptance of reintegration in furtherance of sustainable peace. The initiatives included training of traditional and community leaders, community sensitisation, community dialogue sessions and trauma counselling sessions for affected individuals and families. As a result of the initiatives, there is softening of opposition to reintegration in some of the communities.



“ I was privileged to attend the reintegration initiative dialogue that took place in my community. It was my first time of hearing such from a youth peace initiative group. I wish to testify that the dialogue has strengthened my understanding and resilience to live in peace with ex-combatants, returnees, and IDP's in the community, and to also promote reconciliation, reintegration, and conflict resolution among members in the community. ”

Nazi fiJidda, Jiddari ward, Jere LGA, Borno State

“ Having been released from captivity, it has taken me a while to adapt to my new environment. I have been hearing and listening to the peace messages on BRTV radio and received the flyer messages distributed during the awareness campaign of a youth peace group. I am a tailor and people didn't like to patronise me, this made life hard, and I couldn't earn a living. But gradually since the inception of this reintegration campaign more people have begun to come to my shop to patronise me. I believe this is due to the awareness and sensitization on radio and the peace dialogues in the community. ”

Umara Babangida, Polo Jiddari, Maiduguri, Borno State

AREA 5

RESEARCH AND POLICY DIALOGUE INITIATIVES

The MCN Programme engaged with stakeholders to commission research studies and policy dialogues to address major concerns on peace, safety, and security in the states. The programme supported 13 research studies and convened 17 policy dialogues. The research and policy dialogues of the programme contributed to the adoption of some policies on community policing, land and water use, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

“ This research report has correctly shown that some progress has been made by the security agencies in fighting the insurgents. But we need dialogue to bring it to an end because we should not fight violence with violence alone. ”

Uzairu Abdullahi, Assistant
Commissioner of Police, Kano
State

“ The dialogue is laudable and has a come at the right time. It will contribute to addressing the perennial conflicts between farmers and herders. ”

Baba Usman Ngelzerma, National
Secretary, Miyetti Allah Cattle
Breeders Association of Nigeria
(MACBAN)



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AREA 6

PARTNERSHIPS

Through its engagement with government, security and civil society organisations, MCN has built the capacity of partners in a wide range of areas, including financial and grants management, gender mainstreaming and social inclusion, conflict sensitivity, advocacy, and alternative dispute resolution and peacebuilding.

MCN awarded grants to 55 civil society organisations (CSOs) based in the states who implemented the bulk of its interventions. These civil society beneficiaries attest to enhanced capacity to implement peacebuilding interventions and to access other grants because of capacity building and networking support provided by MCN.

The programme engaged with state governments to establish Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs), with the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to establish Family Support Units (FSUs) and convene coordination meetings

of the Voluntary Sector (VPS) groups and Community Accountability Forums (CAFs); and with Emirate and traditional councils to establish Record Keeping Systems and Centres to manage and document the resolution of disputes.

The approach of engaging and strengthening existing and organic institutions was premised on the need to embed capacity in them, promote their resilience and enhance the prospects of sustainability of initiatives.



CONCLUSION

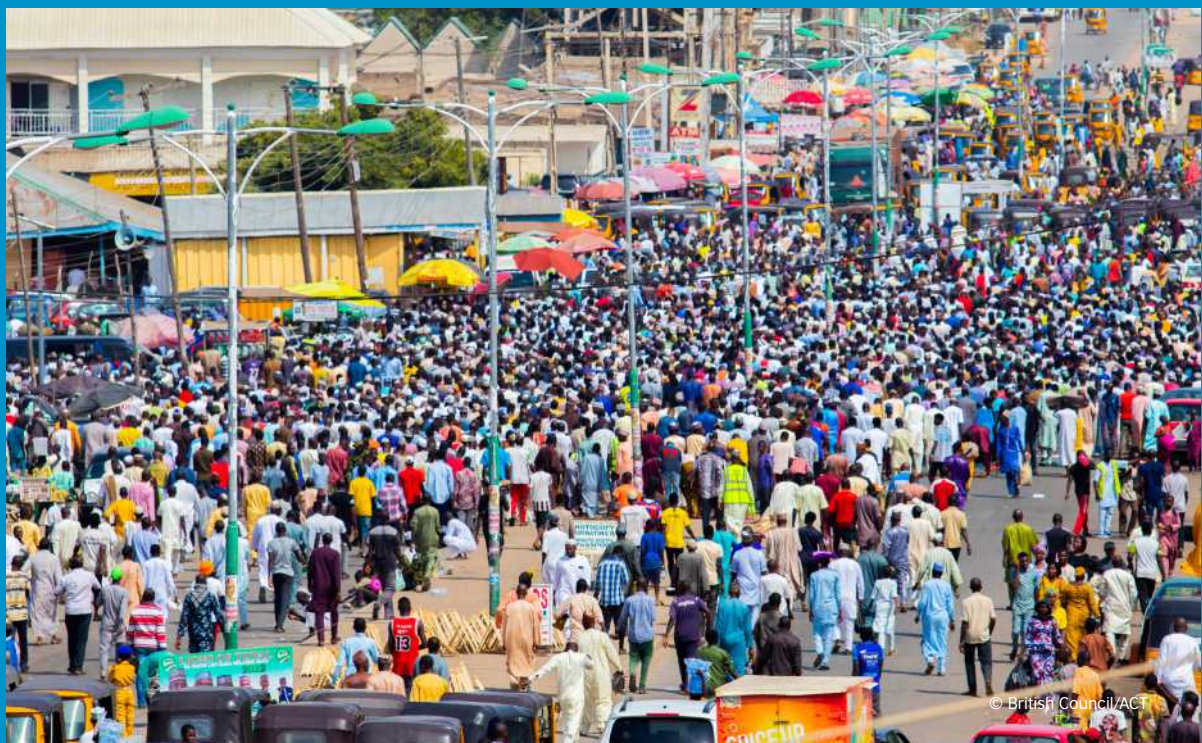
In the challenging context of North East Nigeria, the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) Managing Conflict in Nigeria (MCN) Programme played an important role in enhancing the capability of conflict management actors and institutions.

The programme contributed to improved human security and a reduction in violence, displacement and forced migration. Working with government, security and civil society stakeholders, MCN piloted different approaches to promote greater effectiveness, accountability, inclusivity, and coordination among key actors and institutions. As evidenced by stakeholder feedback in this report, the approaches promoted by the programme have delivered many strong results.

The main concern of programme stakeholders towards the end of the intervention has been the extent to which initiatives can be sustained and replicated to multiply the impact. MCN has supported stakeholders to explore options and opportunities for enhancing prospects for both of these.

There are good prospects that capacities built on dispute resolution, early warning and response mechanisms, coordinated service provision and policy responses to SGBV, improved community policing and increasing trust on

reintegration will have an enduring influence on key actors and institutions involved in the conflict management and peacebuilding.



The Managing Conflict in Nigeria (MCN) Programme aimed to support Nigerians with conflict resolution, at both the state and community level. Our work focused on reducing violence, promoting stability and strengthening resilience so that Nigerians feel more safe and secure in their communities. We worked in North Eastern Nigeria in three focal states – Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe – some of the country’s most conflict-affected regions. The six-year programme (2017-23) was funded by the European Union and implemented by the British Council.

**Find out more
Managing Conflict
in Nigeria (MCN)**

MCN@ng.britishcouncil.org
www.justice-security.ng

Key contacts:

National Programme Manager: Muhammed Tabiu (mtabiu@yahoo.com)
Technical Lead: Ukoha Ukiwo (Ukoha.Ukiwo@ng.britishcouncil.org)
Operations Manager: Maria Cavanagh (Maria.Cavanagh@britishcouncil.org)

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