

DRAFT

OFFICIAL REPORT to SAVE

PARTNERSHIP AGAINST VIOLENT EXTREMISM (PAVE)

“Paving the way to peace”

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ABUJA, 11, 12 and 13 JUNE 2015

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Introduction

From June 11 till June 13 the first “General Assembly of the Partnership Against Violent Extremism (PAVE)” took place in Abuja, Nigeria with the support of the European Delegation through the structures of Civipol.

This meeting discussed and formally adopted

- (1) The report of the start-up steering committee (that covers the period between Oct 2014 to June 2015) (Annex -1-)
- (2) The strategic plan “Paving the way to peace” (Annex -2-)
- (3) The PAVE Institutional Document that lays down the internal functioning of the network (Annex -3-)

The meeting also acquitted the start-up steering committee from its tasks and formally elected a first PAVE National Steering Committee (NSC). The newly elected NSC had its first meeting following the election and adoption of the documents mentioned.

The gathering took advantage of the presence of the newly appointed decentral SAVE STAs and LTAs representatives, that gathered in Abuja for the second induction workshop from 8-10th of June, to exchange first thoughts on future cooperation and planning. Last but not least ideas were exchanged on the set-up of an early warning/early action mechanism on violent extremism.

History and background

The PAVE structure was first initiated in October 2014 (Annex 4) during a workshop in the Barcelona Hotel in Abuja. The meeting resulted, amongst other things, in the election for a start-up steering committee (SUSC) that was tasked to prepare the ground for a solid network of Nigerian Civil Society Organisations, that would work with the SAVE component of ONSA, on CVE in Nigeria. In the last 6 months this SUSC has met 4 times with the support of the EU and has prepared the transition into a formally institutionalized network. This formal PAVE structure is in place as from June 13 2015. The election and adoption of a National Steering Committee for PAVE is an important step forward.

Based on the results of the October 2014 meeting and the continued support from SAVE, amongst others in terms of project development, the SUSC has come up with strategic document consisting of a shared vision, a sound mission and choice of thematic focus for the cooperation between CSO’s and government structures in the country. The uniqueness of the structure is the multistakeholder aspect reinforcing a close cooperation and shared vision between government structures on the one hand and civil society on the other. This and earlier meetings have led to a strong commitment of all parties involved in the approach to violence and extremism in the country. In that sense the process of the creation of PAVE is part of the solution of underlying issues that contribute to political violence.

PAVE; The Structure

PAVE is a network. It consists of CSO’s in a limited number of Nigerian States. This includes, but is not limited to the 6 SAVE pilot States. The States represented in PAVE are Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kogi,

Plateau, Kaduna, FCT and the “Southern States”. Each State has an elected representative in the newly appointed National Steering Committee. As indicated, the unique aspect of this network is the fact that the government is represented in this National Steering Committee. There are two ways in which this representation is guaranteed. First of all SAVE, as part of ONSA, has a full membership position in the National Steering Committee and SAVE also holds the position of the secretariat. Secondly federal government departments are actively encouraged to take part in meetings and activities. More will need to be done on the level of Federal Government representation in the structure (for further details see the institutional document).

The PAVE network (and structure) is open to new members from Civil Society. A list of criteria is adopted during this General Assembly. CSO’s need to be residing and working in a specific State in CVE related activities, need to be acknowledged by communities and must have a legal basis. An assessment and an application form is developed. Active identification of potential new members is part of the immediate activity plan. Increasing membership is an important strategic next step since it will increase reach and potential implementing agency of the network.

Another relevant aspect of the structure is the fact that since March this year the SAVE structure is strengthened through the appointment of Technical Assistants on the level of the 6 Pilot States. This decentralised SAVE structure must be further encouraged to work with the PAVE partners on each State level. A first step in this direction was taken during the first day of this General Assembly. This took the form of a sub group discussion on State level about specific drivers for violent extremism and potential for joint (SAVE-PAVE) responses. This first discussion led to the conclusion that a basis for joint analyses and action is certainly there but more investment in State level cooperation is required.

PAVE; Elections of the Steering Committee

The SUSC stepped down after the adoption of the documents presented to the GA. The State representatives then proceeded to elect a member representing the State to the Steering Committee. In all cases but one there was agreement on the nomination. In one State there was a striking vote. The GA then went on to put the two opposing candidates to the plenary. A general vote was cast. A clear and undisputed decision was reached.

The chair person was re-elected by the newly elected NSC members. This led to the new National Steering Committee that took office with immediate effect. The members are listed in Annex 5.

PAVE; The Strategy

Partly the strategic vision and mission were pillared by the discussions in October and subsequently during the meetings of the SUSC. Nevertheless the GA had a long and profound discussion on these topics. There is no doubt that the network seeks to contribute to the reduction of political violence in Nigeria through addressing the drivers for radicalisation and the underlying causes. The underlying assumption (or conviction if you want) is that prevention of radicalisation and recruitment can be done through a combination of social, economic and political interventions. The question is however to what extent the (or this) PAVE network can attain this desired end stage. More is needed than creating a network to get there. Raising sufficient funding for all the necessary activities is one of the requirements. Increasing impact and reach is the second one. Base all this work on a thorough understanding of the issues is the third one. Each of these elements will require the close attention of the NSC, the members of PAVE, the Nigerian officials and the donor community.

- Raising funds requires an inventive communication strategy and outreach to potential donors. This includes the regular suspects but also the private sector and the general public;
- Increasing the impact requires the extension of membership of PAVE, the CVE-capacity of (new) members, the buy in from government departments, the strengthening of the ONSA and SAVE structures and investments in SAVE-PAVE cooperation on all levels, as mentioned.
- A proper set of tools to analyse motivational factors, developments, understanding signals of radicalisation, is a condition “sine qua none” that will allow the response system to work. Early warning in the classical sense of the word has proven not to be adequate in the VE-specific environment.

These elements require specific strategic attention in the coming period.

PAVE; The Activities

Parallel to the development of PAVE, SAVE has developed an agenda of activities that will be piloted or implemented through its State structures in the coming period. A plan of action, including a time frame, is in the making. These activities include:

- Education (blue ribbon)
- PTSD
- Woman
- Religious environment
- Stakeholder mapping and community engagement
- Early Warning and Response Mechanism

Coordination of these actions with PAVE partners on State or local level is urgently needed. Although a start hereof has been tried during the meeting this is not sufficient to create the required synergy and prevent duplication as aspired to by the cooperation of CSO’s and government actions.

PAVE has decided in its first NSC meeting of the 13th of June to plan for immediate activities that are lined up with the projects that SAVE will implement in the pilot States. It was made clear that PAVE is not an instrument of SAVE to implement its projects, but that synergy will be created to avoid duplication, join efforts and dove-tail strategies and activities to reach more impact.

The NSC came up with following action plan:

Immediate actions as a consequence of PAVE’s strategic orientation:

- Media reach out
- Mapping of CSOs/Stakeholders
- Central marketing
- Information gathering
- Newsletter (quarterly) and policy briefs (bi-monthly) - thematic

State specific activities for to be worked out:

- **Community Stakeholder meetings** (started already by SAVE)
- **Early warning and Response Mechanism** (interaction between PAVE and SAVE; institutionalizing structures at State level)
- Skills and Capacity Building for CSOs on CVE; emphasis on women empowerment
- Youth empowerment
- Engaging religious environments and leaders; interfaith dialogue (started by SAVE)

- CVE in Education

The future steps

A great number of actions need to be undertaken to strengthen the system and to start activities that visibly impact the reality on the ground. All of them were mentioned over the last couple of days but not always systematically registered.

1. Mapping of potential new members for PAVE;
A document specifying the assessment and the related questionnaire is produced to assist PAVE members to identify the organisations/initiatives that may strengthen the network.
2. Involving new political and bureaucratic structures in CVE;
This is in the hands of ONSA-SAVE and could be advocated on all levels.
3. Fundraising and communication;
A communication strategy will be brought forward by the NSC.
4. Strengthening and anchoring the SAVE and PAVE structures;
This is a task to be taken on board by all involved including external supporters of the process.
5. Information and analytical tools development, including a trustworthy system for communities to signal and report specific changing behaviour;
A first discussion and outline of an early warning and response mechanism was discussed during some of the sessions. The urgency and relevance of proper micro and macro level information and response mechanisms was underlined. This is both delicate and crucial. The development of the system must be taken on board with all the safeguards and checks and balances required. Experiences from other countries should be considered.
6. Promoting cooperation between PAVE and SAVE at State and National level and start implementing concrete activities;
Initiatives to encourage and structure this cooperation will be taken up by the SAVE staff.
Teambuilding is one of the elements of this activity

All these elements are relevant to enhance and strengthen the system of CVE in Nigeria. This implies that there is a need to build on to the elements that are already in place, and the work that is already done. Many of the individuals that are involved in the structures of PAVE and SAVE at present have gained knowledge and understanding of the issues and the potential responding. It is important to keep momentum and develop the “whole” without losing sight of what already has been accomplished and the experience already acquired.

Lessons learned

- Procedures were well prepared and well observed. This turned out to be necessary and provide enough guidance
- Discussions led to call for “code of conduct”
- More time should have been given to PAVE-SAVE exchange: both STA/LTA as PAVE CSOs were not completely clear about each other’s position, role and added value.
- The relevance of SAVE and the tasks that are on their shoulders is underestimated. More investment is needed to boost the capacity of SAVE HQ to fulfil the increased expectations and ambitions.
- Too many “captains on the ship” led to unclear leadership on the agenda and facilitation. SUSC Secretariat, SAVE leadership, PAVE SUSC President, Facilitators, EU/Civipol or donors, all played different roles with no clear division of tasks and responsibilities. Better division of roles and responsibilities could have avoided confusion
- Too little time for too much content: the enormous tasks and complex issues
- No media strategy in place

Annex 1: Group session at State Level between PAVE and SAVE

1. Come up with a specific joint analysis for your State on the problems of violent extremism:
 - What is the current situation of VE and what are the current trends in your State? Which factors are specifically important for your State that cause VE and radicalisation and that you should address?
 - What will be the consequences of the actual political situation in your State on the problems with VE and radicalisation?

Plateau:

- Drugs abuse
- pastoral vs settler dichotomy
- lack of confidence in the judiciary, government policy (like ban of motor cycles)
- Consequences are poor economy, negative narratives in worship places, increased unemployment, lack of confidence in Govt, polarisation, taking justice in own hands.

Borno:

insecurity is still on though it is being reduced. There are areas that recorded improvements. About 21 LGAs numbering hundreds of thousands people are living in IDP camps within Maiduguri metropolis. There is only one accessible road leading to Borno State. The Security have liberated some LGAs but people have not returned.

- Abject poverty
- Unemployment
- Political exclusion
- Religious misconception
- Large number of school dropouts
- Political thuggery
- Porous borders and cross border crimes (drugs and weapons)
- Lack of safety and insecurity
- People living in fear
- Economic under development

- Destruction of property and infrastructure
- High number of IDPs

Kaduna:

- Ethno-religious crisis, cosmopolitan
- Youth radicalisation, rural vs urban, political thuggery
- Disruption of political setup and religions

Yobe:

- The current situation of VE in Yobe is decreasing, but there are uncertainties
- Unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, social injustice and moral decadence
- Political exclusion, political thuggery, government policy on banning economic activities without providing alternatives

Kogi:

- Religious fundamentalism
- Political violence
- Chieftancy tussle
- Rise in jailbreaks, kidnapping, bank robbery
- Pastoralist vs community conflicts
- Factors are in unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, bad governance, proliferation of arms, religious indoctrination

2. What are your specific activities on CVE and what could be areas of cooperation between PAVE and the STAs/LTAs?

Plateau:

- Coordination of activities within State and local governments
- Police and community dialogue
- Provide alternative trade to women
- Advocacy visits to stakeholders
- Networking and information sharing (EWRM)

Borno:

- Community engagement
- Victim support
- Working with religious leaders

- Education interventions

Kaduna:

- Community engagement
- Education
- Religious leaders
- Women empowerment

Yobe:

- Women and girls education
- Skill acquisition
- Training of imams
- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Inter- and intrafaith dialogue

Kogi:

- Meetings
- Media engagement
- Legislative engagement and advocacy
- Community partnership
- Information sharing
- Develop joint communication strategies
- Capacity building and technical assistance
- Joint program implementation and monitoring

3. How should this cooperation be structured and enabled?

Plateau:

- Hold monthly and emergency meetings
- Create structure for coordination, administration and secretariat , finance and membership affairs
- Advocacy and organise joint campaigns

Borno:

- Cooperation through joint projects, sharing of information, support each other in order to achieve desired goals
- STA/LTA can serve as secretariat
- A state coordination committee be created and STA/LTAs meet regularly

Kaduna:

- To fit into CVE workplan; study and find entry points

Yobe:

- There should be synergy btw Pave and Save

Kogi:

- Establishment of collaborative platform of PAVE/SAVE at LGA, senatorial and State level.

4. Could you mention one or more activities that you would like to take up together as PAVE and STAs/LTAs in the coming months?

Plateau:

- Community Stakeholder meetings
- Using education as a tool (blue ribbon schools; providing creative curriculum)
- Engagement of religious environments
- Victim support to IDPs
- Creation of centre of imagination
- Skill acquisition
- Identification of positive voices

Borno:

- Victim support and community engagement like advocacy, townhall meetings, mobilization of youths
- Interfaith dialogue

Kaduna:

- Community Meetings with identified stakeholders
- Working with religious leaders
- Enhancing women voices and skill

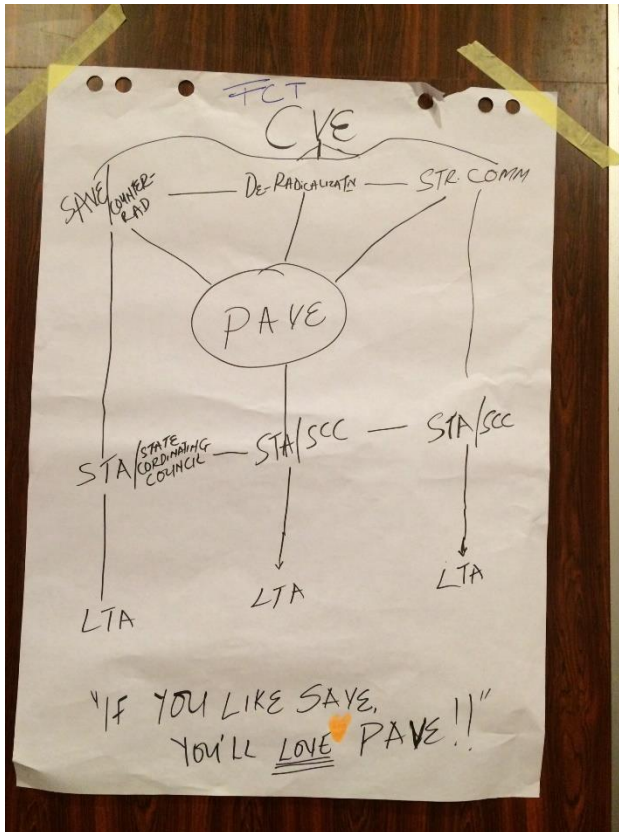
Yobe:

- Community engagement and advocacy visit/ dialogue

Kogi:

- Training on EWRM
- Mapping of Stakeholders working on CVE
- Joint project implementation
- Meetings

Coordination structure proposed by FCT:



Annex 2: PAVE Institutional Document (as approved by the GA on 12th on June 2015)

1. Vision and Mission

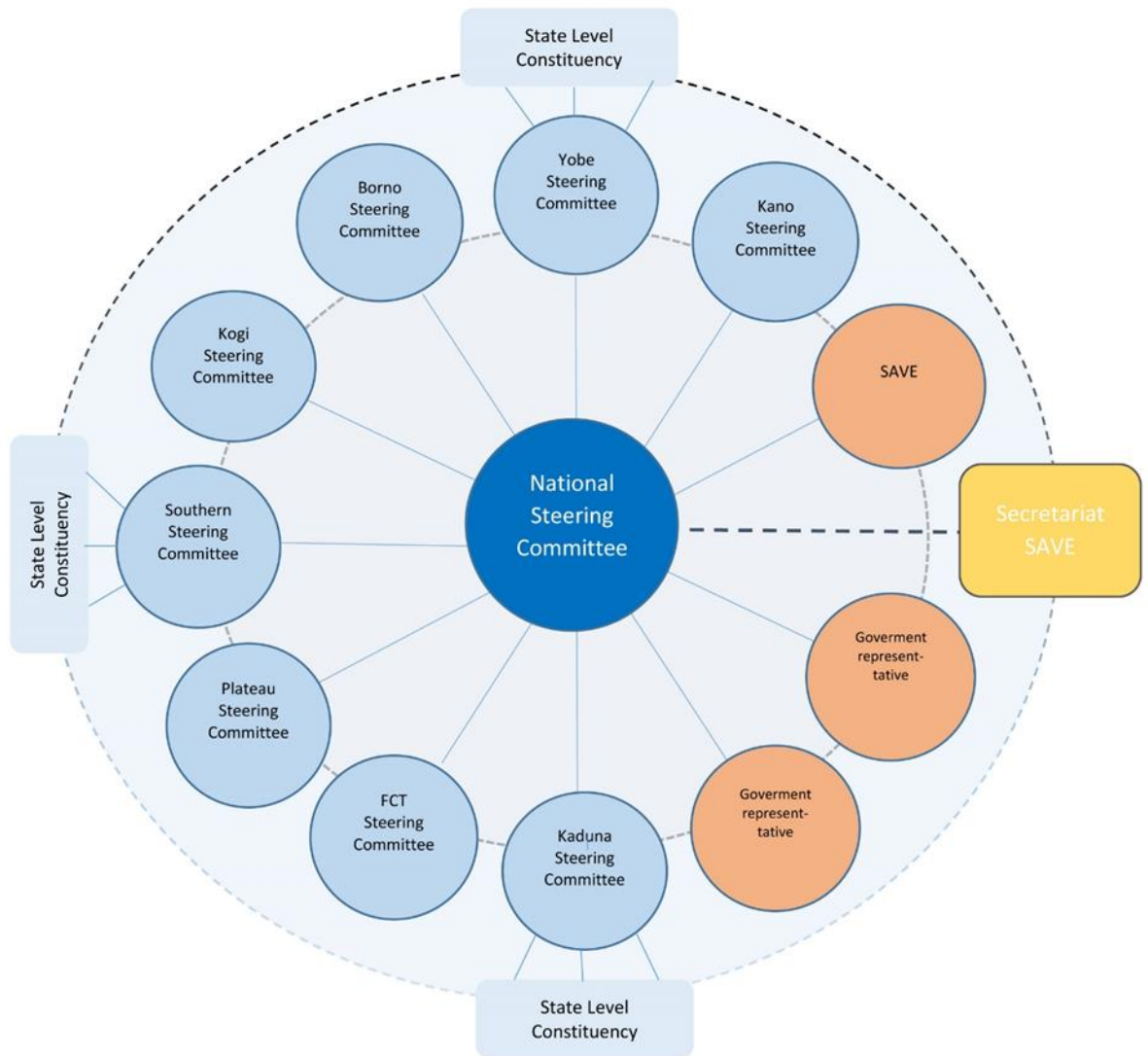
Vision: *We envision a society free from violent extremism. The problem of violent extremism is historical and complex in Nigeria. Violent extremism emerges from a multitude of diverse fault lines such as religion, identity, geography and socio-economic factors. Violent extremism is a multi-dimensional problem that requires also a multi-faceted response. PAVE acknowledges the relevance of other disciplines such as security, development, health and education and believes it is essential that we combine our efforts with those from different sectors. However, PAVE will focus on CVE-specific strategies in order to avoid duplication with other existing approaches.*

Mission: *PAVE is a multi-stakeholder network of Nigerian Government and Civil Society Organizations founded as a means to enhance collaboration between key stakeholders in order to counter the violent extremism. PAVE is an inclusive network that reaches out to communities at the grassroots level and strives to find sustainable solutions by addressing the underlying causes of violent extremism. PAVE is working towards a sustainable and peaceful society where the rights of the individuals to justice are guaranteed, a Nigeria free and fair in political, economic and social sense, with equal opportunities for everyone. PAVE will foster greater awareness on CVE and CVE related issue among its members and stakeholders.*

2. Structure and Membership

The PAVE network will be rolled out at both national and state level and its governance structure will also follow these two levels. For the coming two years PAVE will be active in the following States: the 6 pilot States of SAVE which are Borno, Yobe, Kano, Kaduna, Plateau and Kogi, and the Southern States, at this time Akwa Ibom and Lagos (taken together in the steering committee), as well as FCT. In each state PAVE will ensure a close interaction with the State and Local technical assistants (STA/LTA) from SAVE and the local government.

The picture hereunder shows how the members and levels are linked:



This model is based on the current situation in which SAVE is active in 6 pilot states. The future states in which SAVE is going to expand its focus will eventually be added to the members and focus of the network. For this reason the model as proposed in this document will be in place for a period of 2 years subject to review. Possible future models could be based on a federal zonal structure, in order to avoid an overly complex and heavy governance structure.

The Governance structure

- The members of the PAVE are both government and civil society.
- The ultimate responsible organ is the General Assembly. The GA comes together once a year.

- The Civil Society members of the GA (8 states x 3 CSO members = 24) elect the 8 National Steering Committee (NSC) members from Civil Society. The three Government positions in the NSC are assigned to SAVE and the relevant Ministries. SAVE will decide with the Ministries how to fill in the governmental representation in the NSC. Potentially important ministries include, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and the National Orientation Agency.
- **State Coordinating Committees are made up of (to be decided on by the NSC)**
- The full NSC (both members from CS and Government) elect the Chair, also for a period of 2 years. The chair can only be from the civil society NSC members.
- The GA consists of the members of the 7 states and one region and the representatives from Government.
- In each State there will be a State Steering committee (SSC), consisting of three CSOs **based in each of the three senatorial districts in the state**, the SAVE State Technical Assistance and a member from local government (5 members total).
- On state level the PAVE SSC will have the same hybrid representative model as on national level. The Civil Society members at state level elect the three CSOs in the SSC for a period of 2 years. Here the renewal is unrestricted.
- The three CSOs that are member of the SSC will appoint among themselves one CSO as candidate for the NSC.
- The period of NSC membership is 2 years with a one-time renewal. Members can step down in the meantime. If this concerns Civil Society members, the SSC will be asked to come up with a new candidate. The GA will officially have to approve this candidate.

Decision-making at the level of NSC

- The NSC is given the mandate by the GA to steer the PAVE network according the strategic document and the approved annual/long term budgets
- Each year the GA will update and approve a new strategic document as well as the annual budget
- The NSC is assisted by the secretariat. This role is assigned to SAVE for the coming two years with the prospect of continuation. **The secretary is not elected by the NSC.**
- The NSC takes decisions on the basis of consensus. The reason is that the partnership between the actors in PAVE should be based on agreement. If consensus cannot be reached, the Chair of the NSC together with SAVE are consequently mandated to take the decision.

3. Membership criteria

For all members (At state level, membership should be as open and inclusive as possible):

- Residing and working in the specific State within a physical location
- Working in a field relevant to CVE
- Acknowledged by communities and other members at specific State level.
- Organization must be legally recognized or registered at some level

For SSC and NSC members

- Need to work actively on CVE specific issues
- Track record of projects administered and implemented, preferably in the area of CVE
- Proven ability to administer and manage funds
- Well formalized organizational structure
- Proven accountability to employees and beneficiaries of the organizations
- Based within a senatorial district of the state
- Track record of capacity building,
- Committed to invest a relevant amount of time in the coordination and steering of PAVE

It is necessary to finalize procedures for membership and outreach to members at state level.

4. Communication Plan

PAVE requires a clear communication plan. This includes PAVE's strategy for raising awareness, online communication, social media, branding and media outreach. This will be developed following the PAVE General Assembly.

5. Activity Plan

The items listed below form what the Start-up Steering Committee believes should be the first steps of PAVE. However, it is expected that a concrete timeline will be developed following the PAVE General Assembly, which will inform PAVE activities.

- Mapping of Civil Society Organizations
- Community Stakeholder Meetings
- Early Warning Early Response Mechanism

- Outreach to state level members
- Capacity building for PAVE members

Annex 3: PAVE Strategic Document (as discussed in the GA on
the 12th of June 2015)

“PAVING THE WAY TO PEACE”

Partnership Against Violent Extremism (PAVE)

Background? About PAVE

Problem analysis?

Motto: *Paving the way to peace*

Goal/Mission(?): *To foster greater awareness of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and related issues...*

amongst civil society and state actors, build the capacity of actors to combat the drivers of radicalization and strengthen links between these actors so as to coordinate CVE action.

Vision: *The problem of violent extremism is historical and complex in Nigeria. Violent extremism emerges from a multitude of diverse fault lines such as religion, identity, geography and socio-economic factors. Violent extremism is a multi-dimensional problem that requires also a multi-faceted response. PAVE acknowledges the relevance of other disciplines such as security, development, health and education and believes it is essential that we combine our efforts with those from different sectors. However, PAVE will focus on CVE-specific strategies in order to avoid duplication with other existing approaches.*

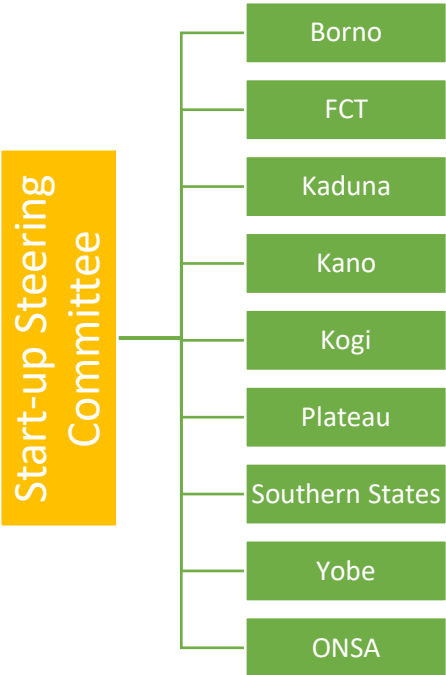
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Vision(?): A society free from violent extremism

About PAVE

The Office of the National Security Adviser reached out to a number of civil society organizations in Nigeria. With the close support of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce, the International Centre for Counter Terrorism and the Human Security Collective, the Office of the National Security Adviser hosted a meeting with over forty credible civil society organizations in October 2014. This led to the establishment of the Start-up Steering Committee, tasked with creating a formal CVE network. On the 1st of December 2014, at the second Start-up Steering Committee meeting, the name Partnership Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) was coined.

Governance Structure



The Start-up Steering Committee is the preliminary governing body of PAVE and is made up of an elected individual from each of the above states/regions and an individual from the Office of the National Security Adviser. It is likely that future Steering Committees follow the same structure, however, there may be expansion to increase representation from the South of Nigeria and government.

Governance – Start-up Steering Committee

Role	Name	State	Organization
Chairperson	Jaye Gaskia	FCT	Praxis Centre
Secretary	Faisal Wando	FCT	ONSA
Member	Abdullahi Dahiru Bula	Yobe	Civil Society Network for Peace
Member	Idris Miliki	Kogi	Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution
Member	Abubakar Mu'azu	Borno	Borno Coalition for Democracy and Progress
Member	Mustapha Muhammad	Kano	Democracy Action Group
Member	Nafisat Musa	Plateau	Federation of Muslim Women Associations of Nigeria
Member	Amy Oyekunle	Southern States	Kudirat Initiative for Democracy
Member	Bilkisu Yusuf	Kaduna	Advocacy Nigeria

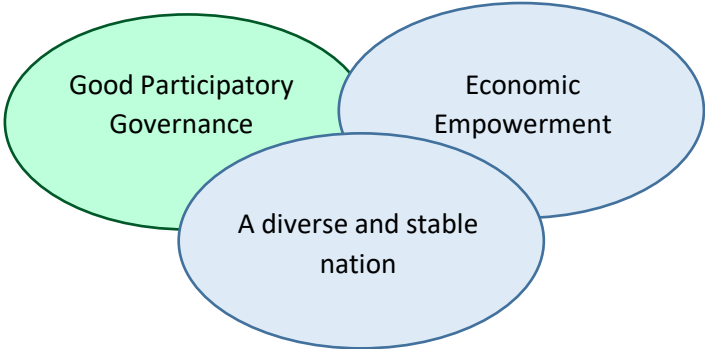
The Start-up Steering Committee meets bi-monthly in order to formally plan the network and its structures. It is envisioned that elections will be held mid-2015 that will determine the membership of PAVE's future Steering Committee.

Membership Criteria

- 1. Residing and working for an organization in a state within a physical location
- 2. Working in the thematic areas of PAVE
- 3. Validated by State Steering Committee
- 4. Organization must be legally **recognized/registered** at some level

Civil Society Organizations who wish to join PAVE will complete an application form that will be reviewed by the State Steering Committee and the Secretariat. Government representatives will be invited by the SAVE Project.

Theory of Change



In order to achieve our vision, PAVE plans to build a strategic Government and CSO collaborative effort in an inclusive manner to reduce and prevent violent extremism. PAVE is looking to work closely with:

- The law enforcement agencies
- The Judiciary
- Governments at various levels – Local, State and Federal
- Relevant ministries and governmental departments and agencies (MDAs)
- Communities and their structures
- Women and Youth Groups
- Youth at risk
- Media
- Traditional, religious and community leaders
- Private Sector

Strategies; Ensuring Effectiveness

In order for PAVE to be effective, we must endeavour to build trust and synergies, enhance the capacity of our partners, strengthen resilience within communities and ensure improved service delivery from both government and CSOs.

We believe that a combination of social, economic and political interventions can help to create a stable and diverse nation. The promotion of quality education, religious and ethnic tolerance, responsible citizenship, access to markets, vocational training as well and enhanced community participation in governance will help to reduce the sense of isolation and indignity that pushes many down the path of radicalization.

We believe that if we can prevent radicalization, we can prevent recruitment and by so doing contribute to reducing the reach, effectiveness and impact of violent extremism. Vulnerable groups and communities can be proactively engaged productively, economically and politically.

Thematic Areas

Counter-radicalization, Education and Re-orientation and the Mainstreaming of Gender and Youth will serve as the foundation of all PAVE's activities. We also plan to be mindful of community sensitivity in all our work. With the above as the central thrust of our work; PAVE will focus on the following thematic areas:

1. Peace Building and Conflict Resolution
2. Women and Youth
3. Security and Safety
4. Media Outreach
5. Humanitarian Interventions and Internally Displaced Persons

Method

PAVE will carry out its various activities through the following methods:

- Research and documentation to ensure an evidence based approach.
- Identification and mapping of CSOs, flashpoints and credible voices for peace within our communities.
- Engaging communities and working closely with them in order to ensure ownership and sustainability of projects.
- Training and capacity building for all relevant stakeholders.
- Advocacy and campaigning to raise awareness on CVE.

Interventions

Component 1: Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

Specific Objective:

- To build the capacity of stakeholders to mitigate violence and proliferate peaceful narratives

Impact:

- Greater inter-communal, inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony

- Reduced potential for, and threat of extreme violence

Projects:

- a. Develop peace language and messages
- b. Training and building mechanisms for conflict handling (styles) and transformation
- c. Training and building mechanisms for early warning signs and response

Component 2: Women, Youth & Children

Specific Objective:

- To strengthen the involvement of women and youth in peace building and prevention of violence
- Reduce the vulnerability of women and youth to violence

Impact:

- Women and youth actively involved in peace building and the prevention of violence

Projects:

- a. Capacity building programmes for women and youth on peace-building, conflict management/resolution, early warning and early response
- b. Economic empowerment activities (job creation, grants scheme, vocational training)
- c. Build the capacity of organizations on gender-based issues

Component 3: Security and Safety

Specific Objective:

- To enhance civil-security relations, improve the conduct of security personnel to operate within the law and respect human rights
- To raise the level of security and safety consciousness and participation of the people

Impact:

- Civil-security relationship improved
- Security and safety consciousness enhanced

Projects:

- a. Establishing synergy... Improving civil-security relations
- b. Education of security agencies on human rights
- c. Enhancing capacity for community policing
- d. Capacity building on security consciousness and safety measures

Component 4: Media Outreach

Specific Objective:

- To enhance stakeholder's capacity for media engagement
- To promote peace and conflict sensitive reporting

Impact:

- Enhanced media engagement
- Improved peace and conflict sensitive reporting

Projects:

- a. Capacity building on peace and conflict-sensitive reporting
- b. Enhance strategic partnership with media
- c. Capacity building on effective media engagement
- d. Capacity building on use of social media for civil society organizations

Component 5: Humanitarian Interventions and Internally Displaced Persons

Specific Objective:

- To improve the living condition of IDPs in their place of displacement... **host communities,**
- **RETURNEES & ESCAPEES...**
- To promote the protection of human rights and ensure their safety and security

Impact:

- Welfare and all-round development of IDPs enhanced

Projects:

- a. Developing a database of the humanitarian situation/IDPs
- b. Working with vulnerable groups to ensure provision of basic services
- c. Trauma counselling and psycho-social support
- d. Rehabilitation and reintegration

e. Building the capacity on management of IDPs and collaboration with existing structures

f. Work with communities...

SECTION ON SUSTAINABILITY

Annex 4: Report of the Start-up Steering Committee

edited by the GA on the 12th of June 2015

Introduction

The Partnership Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) was the culmination of a year of consultation between civil society groups and the federal government through the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) as a means to improve collaboration, raise awareness and build the capacity of key stakeholders to counter violent extremism (CVE) in Nigeria. In October 2014, a commitment was reached among stakeholders to establish a network, and a Start-up Steering Committee was elected to steer the process.

During its second meeting, the Start-up Steering Committee agreed to adopt the name Partnership Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) for the network.

Start-up Steering Committee

The Start-Up Steering Committee is made up of a representative from six pilot states – Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Yobe – as well as a representative from the FCT and a representative from the Southern part of Nigeria. An individual from the Society Against Violent Extremism (SAVE) Project, a federal government initiative tasked with countering the drivers of radicalization would also be present on the committee. Jaye Gaskia, the elected civil society representative for FCT was chosen by consensus to be the Chairperson.

It was also agreed by consensus that SAVE would be the secretariat of PAVE, with its representative on the steering committee becoming secretary of the committee.

Role	Name	State	Organization
Chairperson	Jaye Gaskia	FCT	Praxis Centre
Secretary	Faisal Wando	FCT	SAVE Project
Member	Abdullahi Dahiru Bula	Yobe	Civil Society Network for Peace
Member	Idris Miliki	Kogi	Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution
Member	Abubakar Mu'azu	Borno	Borno Coalition for Democracy and Progress
Member	Mustapha Muhammad	Kano	Democracy Action Group
Member	Nafisat Musa	Plateau	Federation of Muslim Women Associations of Nigeria
Member	Amy Oyekunle	Southern States	Kudirat Initiative for Democracy
Member	Bilkisu Yusuf	Kaduna	Advocacy Nigeria

Finances

- How were activities funded? EU/UNCTIF

Output of the Start-up Steering Committee

The Start-up Steering Committee was tasked with creating the necessary PAVE structures. Since October the Committee has met four times and in the process developed PAVE's mission, vision and strategy, identified potential international and local development partners and constructed tools that will facilitate the sustained growth of PAVE.

While the main focus of the Committee has been to develop the structures and themes of PAVE, members have also been active as part of Nigeria's Country Support Mechanism, which will be coordinating support from the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF). The GCERF is an international multi-lateral mechanism for coordinating funding and resourcing of grass roots and community based efforts at countering violent extremism in selected countries across the globe.

PAVE Committee members have also been collaborating with the SAVE Project, for instance by facilitating community stakeholder meetings in several states. These meetings brought together key stakeholders, including community leaders, civil society and government representatives in order to explore collaborative responses to various issues related to countering violent extremism and strengthening strategic partnerships.

The Start-up Steering Committee has defined a clear vision for PAVE as elucidated within the strategic plan. PAVE's goal is to foster greater awareness of CVE related issues amongst civil society and state actors, build the capacity of actors to combat the drivers of radicalization and strengthen links between these actors so as to coordinate CVE actions and processes. Decisions made by the Start-up Steering Committee are subject to change when the General Assembly meets. However, the Committee believes that the following activities should begin as soon as possible:

- Develop PAVE Communication Plan, branding, website etc.
- Conduct a press conference to announce the establishment of PAVE
- Mapping of civil society within pilot states
- Capacity Building programmes for civil society organizations and government
- Production of periodic policy briefs that can be shared with the Office of the National Security Adviser
- Conduct state-level PAVE meetings to establish PAVE structure at state levels and broaden the networking base of PAVE
- Develop Operational Plan to implement the strategic plan
- Reach out to potential funders and develop proposals to seek funding to implement proposed PAVE activities and processes
- Reach out to other actors in the peace building, conflict transformation and security field in order to strengthen and build synergy with CVE work

Listed and attached are all relevant documents produced by the Start-up Steering Committee between October 2014 and June 2015:

Meetings

- Minutes of the meeting of the first Start-up Steering Committee held on the 29th October 2014
- Minutes of the meeting of the second Start-up Steering Committee held on the 1st December 2014
- Minutes of the meeting of the third Start-up Steering Committee held on the 6th February 2015
- Minutes of the meeting of the fourth Start-up Steering Committee held on the 28th April 2015

Plans & Documents

- October Meeting Report in collaboration with United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force, International Centre for Counter Terrorism and Human Security Collective
- PAVE Strategic Plan, including objectives, theory of change and thematic areas
- PAVE Institutional Document, including governance structure and membership criteria

Tools

- Mapping of Civil Society Environment Tool
- Mapping of Strategic International and National Partners
- Membership Application Form

Adopted

Signature & Date: _____

Jaye Gaskia, Chairman of the Start Up Steering Committee

Signature & Date: _____

Faisal Wando, Secretary of the Start Up Steering Committee

Abdullahi Dahiru Bula, Yobe State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Idris Miliki, Kogi State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Abubakar Mu'azu, Borno State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Mustapha Muhammad, Kano State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Nafisat Musa, Plateau State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Amy Oyekunle, Lagos State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Bilkisu Yusuf, Kaduna State Representative, Start Up Steering Committee

Annex 4: Minutes of 1st NSC meeting

on the 13th of June 2015, Sheraton Abuja

present: all NSC members

Minutes of the first meeting of PAVE National Steering Committee

13/06/15

Welcome

10:07

Review of the PAVE General Assembly

- Thanks to sponsors, facilitators and hosts
- Overall successful
- Fundamental error of planning, steering committee should have met before hand
- Attendance was good
- Documents should have been reviewed before the General Assembly Meeting
- Need greater engagement with secretariat, people need to respond to emails
- Logistical complaint – FCT requires transport speak to EUTANS, Sheraton created problems
- Need to formalize state structures, membership, registration
- Need a code of conduct for PAVE
- Transport for FCT members
- Consider desk officers for PAVE members
- All members should complete membership application
- NSC should also meet before and after all AGMs
- Congratulated each other, secretariat and ONSA for its honesty and straightforwardness
- Acknowledged that government must sometimes follow its bureaucracy, need to employ a strategy

Next Steps

- Institutional Document & Strategic Plan needs to be edited
 - o Include code of conduct
 - o Bukola Adelehin, WANEP
 - o Jamil Mustapha, C4PS
 - o Secretariat
 - o Due to secretariat by 29th June 2015

Operational Plan led by Fulco and Peter/Immediate Next Steps

- Mapping of Civil Society Organizations – Q1
- Community Stakeholder Meetings*
- Early Warning Early Response Mechanism*
- Outreach to state level members
- Capacity building for civil society, women and youth
- Media Outreach
- Documentaries countering narratives – Strat Comms
- PAVE & SAVE state level introductions
- Communication plan, draft outline – 3 weeks, Secretariat
- Fundraising plan – Dr. Mu’azu to produce outline, work with Mrs Tuggar
- Operational plan – Fulco & Peter?
- State level activity plan
- Finalize institutional and strategic plan
- Important to include Southern States, especially through EWERM
- Proposal to implement EWERM centres in states, PAVE to produce monthly dociles, toolkit
- Quarterly policy briefs to ONSA, following committee meetings
- Explore potential to build community-based policing
- Quarterly newsletter, editorial board
- Communique signed by chairman and secretary – next week, work with strat-comm

*SAVE Project activities

AOB

- Issues with t-shirt and cap
- Advocacy should be factored in to all future meetings, government MDAs,
- Monitoring of implementation of National Security Strategy
- Tentatively meet next on the 17th of August