

REPORT ON INTRODUCTORY CSO EXPERIENCE-SHARING WORKSHOP ON SECURITY SECTOR REFORM & GOVERNANCE (SSRG) IN NIGERIA



**REPORT ON
INTRODUCTORY CSO EXPERIENCE-SHARING
WORKSHOP ON SSRG IN NIGERIA**

*Supported by the West Africa Conflict and Security Team (CSSF), UK Foreign and
Commonwealth Office (FCO)*

HELD ON TUESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 2017
AT THE TRANSCORP HILTON HOTEL, ABUJA

***Theme: Mapping Civil Society Interventions on Security
Sector Reform in Nigeria***

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

As part of its project on “Supporting Democratic Oversight and Accountability of the Nigerian Security Sector”, Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) with support from the West Africa Conflict and Security Team (CSSF) of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) organized a CSO Experience Sharing Workshop on Security Sector Reform in Nigeria (SSRG) on 28th February 2017 in Abuja.

The meeting themed “Mapping Civil Society Interventions on Security Sector Reform in Nigeria” was a first in a series of planned inception phase activities aimed at mapping existing civil society interventions on security sector reform with the view of avoiding duplication of efforts, encouraging civil society coordination, and complementing existing interventions in the sector.

The specific objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To provide a platform for CSOs to discuss extent of civil society work on SSRG in Nigeria
- To share information about the PLAC/DCAF project on SSRG with the view of ensuring that it complements and reinforces other programmes and interventions
- To provide necessary information to map existing interventions, with the view of avoiding duplication of efforts among CSOs working on SSRG in Nigeria
- To elicit support and promote ownership of the planned intervention by PLAC/DCAF

This report provides a summary of the discussions, as well as key recommendations emerging from the meeting.

1.2. Participation

The meeting brought together Nigerian civil society organizations (CSOs) working in the thematic area of security sector reform; a number of international development partners supporting work in the sector, as well as the Adviser of the CSSF Security and Justice Sector Reform Programmed (SJRP) team. The list of participants is contained in *Annex 2* to this report.

1.3. Meeting Outcome

The planned output of this activity, which was largely achieved, was a collaborative identification of existing SSRG work conducted by international partners and key CSOs in Nigeria. Ongoing interventions by participants were captured verbally and via a “Mapping Sheet” disseminated to participants. In addition, project partners (PLAC and DCAF) were able to obtain the support and collaboration of participating CSOs who agreed that partnership and collaboration would complement their own wider project objectives. Some of these groups openly expressed willingness to collaborate with PLAC and DCAF in the future stages of the project.

1.4. Summary of Recommendations

The following are some recommendations derived from deliberations at the workshop. While the recommendations were not formally adopted by participants, they provide useful suggestions on civil society intervention in the security sector.

- a. CSOs could meaningfully contribute to enhancing the transparency of the security sector by engaging with key players in the security sector. CSO's should also identify incentives for reform with key actors and find champions in the National Assembly that are aligned to this cause
- b. CSO strategy should include advocacy capable of prompting State action to develop strategies that protect whistleblowers. Where such protection is not guaranteed internally and externally, many will be reluctant to give vital and updated information on important occurrences in the security sector.
- c. There needs to be a comprehensive view of who oversees the security sector. While a lot of attention goes to state security actors, non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations in many African countries play a key role in complementing efforts of oversight in security. In Nigeria, they could be brought within the context of a regulatory framework for reform.
- d. Mapping state and non-state actors that play a vital role in security may be useful. Among others, it will enable CSOs engage with informal actors and devise ways of prioritizing the security sector.
- e. Effective governance in the security sector requires greater access to information, education and sensitization of the public on laws governing security matters.
- f. CSO's play a great role in information sharing. Consequently, the outcome of this dialogue should be shared with government agencies that have the responsibility of security. A further opportunity here is for the outcome to be shared in different languages.
- g. CSO's cannot play an effective role in security matters in secrecy. However, striking the right balance is necessary.
- h. Obtaining comprehensive and accurate statistics from the security sector remains a recurrent problem in Nigeria that needs to be urgently addressed.
- i. To obtain information on activities within the security agencies, CSO's must creatively think of strategies outside the Freedom of Information Act.
- j. Civil society must also communicate its call for accountability in a manner easily understood by the public.
- k. Mapping out key players in the security sector must be accompanied by a strategy that harmonizes such players. This is a discussion that requires further elaboration.
- l. There is need for gender inclusivity for women in security issues security at local and national levels.
- m. Civil society can provide value by collaborating with the National Security Agencies, the media and having different levels of engagement with various heads of the security sector.
- n. The National Assembly should carry out its oversight duty on security more effectively.

Legislators in the National Assembly charged with the responsibility of oversight must be trained in basic knowledge of military operations. The possibility of engagement with the Ministers of Education and Information should also be examined.

- o. The media plays a large role in enabling CSO's attain their goal in the security sector. Therefore, their platform should be leveraged and maximized their platform.
- p. CSOs must harness and coordinate strategies on security sector reforms.

2.0 OPENING SESSION

2.1. Welcome Remarks by Clement Nwankwo

Giving the welcome remarks, Clement Nwankwo, PLAC Executive Director, stated the following:

- It is the responsibility of the Nigerian National Assembly (NASS) to carry out oversight of SSRG in Nigeria, therefore it is important for civil society to engage relevant committees in NASS responsible for carrying out such oversight to enable understand key concerns in the sector;
- The Nigerian military is constitutionally entrusted with the responsibility of defending Nigeria against territorial aggression and providing internal security. However, reports from Amnesty International indicting the Nigerian military on violence in its conduct of operation in the North East and its highhanded response to the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) protests highlight gaps in its compliance with human rights;
- The military's admittance of erroneously bombing civilians in an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in Rann, Borno State is yet to be accompanied with relevant investigations/fact-finding;
- In spite of the aforementioned scenarios, the military has expressed willingness to conform and respect international treaties and obligations, which means that there is openness to reforms. For instance, the immediate sanction by the military leadership of its officers who assaulted a handicapped man in Onitsha, Anambra State may positively indicate the military's readiness to deal with some of these complaints;
- The expression of willingness on the part of the military to comply with modern tenets of human rights provides an opportunity for CSOs to collaborate and work with the National Assembly who are responsible for carrying out oversight;
- The Legislature has been primarily concerned with the appropriation allocated to security agencies and less work done on other forms of oversight;
- Some of the preliminary considerations in designing the project included assessing the willingness of the Legislature to collaborate and make demands that protect the constitutional rights of citizens;
- The workshop hopes to provide a platform where CSO's highlight their work in the security sector and devise strategies for engagement that can lead to greater respect for human rights;
- PLAC is partnering with DCAF who has a wealth of experience in the security sector. PLAC hopes to learn and infuse some of DCAF's positive experiences into Nigeria's security sector.

2.2. Remarks by Ornella Moderan, Security Sector Project Coordinator, Sub-Saharan Africa Division, DCAF

Giving her remarks, Ornella Moderan explained that DCAF had been created by the will of international community driven by Switzerland and some other countries to assist national stakeholders across the world pursue security governance that would bring constructive changes and reform to their institutions. Accordingly, CSOs play a critical role in demanding accountability that

will bring about this transformation and impact on structural processes in realization of this goal.

She stressed on Nigeria's long-standing institutional relationship with DCAF and Nigeria's historic status in the organisation as one of its founding members. In addition, she expressed hopes that PLAC's collaboration with DCAF would further increase CSO visibility in the sector, lead to increased transparency and accountability in SSRG structures, as well the Legislature's oversight of the sector beyond budget. Lastly, she expressed hopes that the deliberations would guide in fine tuning strategies for engagement.

2.3. Goodwill Message by Katrina Aitken Laird Security and Justice Reform Programme Adviser, West Africa Conflict & Security Team (CSSF)

In her goodwill message, Katrina Aitken Laird, mentioned that the workshop was part of a broader CSSF Security and Justice Reform program that included direct involvement with the Nigerian Police Force, the military and prisons. She drew an analogy to emphasize that an accountable and responsible security sector is an enormous responsibility and a backbone to overall growth and prosperity in a country. She noted that experiences indicate that often times, the inadequacy of allocations to other crucial sectors e.g. health, is due to the Government's prioritization of security for peace concerns. She further highlighted that within the security sector, there are massive operations against Boko Haram in the Northeast, meanwhile, the state of the prisons are such that 70 percent of detainees are awaiting trial. Finally, she expressed hopes that the workshop would provide a diversity of skills and experiences that would impact larger society.

3.0 PRESENTATIONS & DISCUSSIONS

The meeting was structured into four sessions:

- i. **Session 1** - Introductory Panel Discussion on “Security Sector Reform in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities for Meaningful Civil Society Contributions” facilitated by Kemi Okenyodo, (Team Lead, CSSF Policing Programme). Panel Speakers included:
 - Dr. Uju Agomoh, *Project Coordinator, Support to Justice Sector in Nigeria, UNODC; Senior Prison Adviser, Prison Reform Project/Security Justice Reform Programme & Founder, PRAWA*
 - Okey Uzoechina, *Programme Officer, Security Sector Reform, ECOWAS Commission,*
 - Dr. Amaechi Nwokolo, *Lead Consultant Terrorism and Security Research Institute*
- ii. **Session 2** - Presentation of the PLAC-DCAF Project
- iii. **Session 3** - *Tour-de-table* where participating civil society organizations gave brief presentations on their work on security sector, governance and reform. A “guidance note” was shared ahead of the meeting to guide participants on the session. A “mapping sheet” was also distributed as well to enable participants capture their work in more detail. The plan is to examine the document closely to further identify of potential synergies and operational complementarities. Both documents are attached as *Annex 3 and 4* to this report.
- iv. **Session 4** - Plenary discussion on strategies for improving synergies and complementarity on Civil Society SSRG work in Nigeria.

Sessions 3 and 4 were merged to enable participants to present at the same time, their ongoing intervention in SSRG, as well as their suggestions for improving synergies among CSOs in the sector. Discussions from the sessions are captured below.

3.1. Session 1: Introductory Panel Discussion On “Security Sector Reform In Nigeria: Issues, Challenges And Opportunities For Meaningful Civil Society Contributions”

3.1.1. Sharing her **insights on issues and challenges on Security sector reform in Nigeria**, **Dr. Uju Agomoh** stated that the disseminated DCAF handbook on “Civil Society Involvement in Security Sector Reform and Governance” had aptly described security in a manner that showed a nexus between general security and national security, which she hoped to further emphasize.

According to **Dr. Agomoh**, recent security sector reports on Nigeria highlighted that there was a need to prioritize the monitoring of Nigeria’s human rights compliance and one of such reports, included recommendations that could reform some of Nigeria’s security architecture, if implemented. She cited as an example, the endorsement of procedures that ensure information about cases of persons detention in prison are captured in a database, as well as proposals that could potentially strengthen institutional capacity to deliver on oversight.

Dr. Agomoh was also of the view that increased awareness in the security sector was needed to provide, co-ordinate and share different classifications of information on the subject. She condemned the legitimisation of violence in all forms, warning that it could affect the sensibilities of the younger generation. However, she expressed hopes that civil society could use the platform to creatively engage with young persons, the general public and key players, stressing that security matters were genuine concerns not peculiar to Nigeria.

3.1.2. Focusing on the **Opportunities on Security Sector Reform and identifying mediums for useful civil society contributions**, Okey Uzoechina stated that his contributions on the matter were drawn from his experience in policy making, civil society and academic knowledge. He also mentioned the following salient points:

- a. CSO's cannot play an effective role in secrecy or confidentiality, as the security sector largely protects the interest of States. For instance, "national interest," the "security vote," "classified information," and "immunity" are concepts that evolved to legitimately protect state security.
- b. CSO strategy should include advocacy that would prompt State action to develop strategies and actions that protect whistleblowers. Where such protection is not guaranteed internally and externally, many will be reluctant to give vital information on important occurrences in the security sector.
- c. There needs to be comprehensive view of who oversees the security sector. While a lot of attention goes to state security actors, non- governmental organizations in many African countries play a key role in complementing efforts of oversight in security. In Nigeria, this could be brought within the context of a regulatory framework for reform.
- d. Mapping state and non-state actors that play a vital role in security may also be useful. This could enable CSOs engage with informal actors and devise ways of prioritizing the security sector.
- e. Conducting effective governance in the security sector requires access to information, education and sensitization of laws governing security matters to the public.
- f. CSO's must creatively think of strategies outside using the Freedom of Information Act. CSO's consistent campaign for access to the national budget has yielded returns today with many websites hosting the national budget.
- g. CSO's play a great role in information sharing. Consequently, the outcome of this dialogue should be shared with government agencies that have the responsibility of security. A further opportunity on this is for the outcome to be shared in different languages.
- h. We must question procurement deals in the security sector as funds that could be availed to provide health insurance, improve infrastructure in public schools or other social amenities are corruptly embezzled.
- i. Meaningful contribution of CSOs involves meaningfully engaging with the security sector and identifying incentives for reform with key actors. For instance, CSOs could find champions for a more transparent security sector in the National Assembly.
- j. Civil society must also communicate and champion its cause for more accountability in the security sector in a simplified manner that is easily understood by the public.

In addition to Mr. Uzoechina's suggestions, Kemi Okenyodo mentioned that gender inclusivity in operational roles in the security sector which is seen as a challenge, has also created additional opportunities in the sector.

3.1.3. The last panel Speaker, **Dr. Nwokolo** historically recounted civil society's contributions to Nigeria's democracy stating that CSO involvement in security matters in the times past would have been viewed as forbidden and outside its parameters. Sharing perspective on where civil society

could add value, he suggested that engagement evolving in a manner that represents individual and national interest (since security is a public good), creating a forum for discussions focused on security reform, more oversight, and a thorough assessment of the security situation in Nigeria, are methods that civil society could adopt to fill the gaps in security.

Highlighting some issues from the presentation, Kemi Okenyodo stressed that accountability was key and closely related at national and local levels. She also mentioned that the identified issues underscored the importance of CSO collaboration on security sector reforms with and the monitoring and evaluation of State conduct. She further suggested a distinction between accountability as per cost, accountability as per performance and accountability as per conduct; civil society can use this as a workable framework for ensuring a more comprehensive demand of the various forms of accountability which the security sector ought to respond to.

3.1.4. *Questions and Comments on Presentations*

- What strategies can CSOs draw for institutions that benefit from the gaps in the security and are resistant to change?
- It is important that security meetings also concentrate on those at the grassroots. For instance, meetings, physical or virtual, can be had with those at the grassroots.
- Promoting community policy in the Niger Delta and other areas sometimes leads to larger complicated security issues in the long run. There are usually adverse consequences where there is no stipulated framework for its operation.
- Security personnel in the country are often ill equipped and lack requisite minimum educational qualifications.
- The National Assembly must carry out its oversight duty on security more effectively.
- Mapping out key players in the security sector must be accompanied by a strategy that harmonizes such players. This is a discussion that requires further elaboration.
- We need to include women in discussions on security at the local level.
- Relevant security operators often lack financial support to adequately carry out their duties.
- Civil society can provide value by collaborating with the National Security Agencies, the media and having different levels of engagement with various heads of the security sector.
- Obtaining comprehensive and accurate statistics remains a recurrent problem in Nigeria.
- It is important to clarify “security” and understand its implications at all levels.

3.1.5. *Responses and Further Comments from Speakers*

- Change of attitude takes time and goes beyond the short-term. Therefore, engagement should be thoughtful, expose persons to new ways of doing things and adequately sensitize on why a change in narrative is necessary.
- Education is a way to respond to resistance to change. It should go beyond going to schools and try to permeate traditional society. For example, identifying the security needs of a particular society and drawing up strategies on how to meet those needs.
- Legislators in the National Assembly charged with the responsibility of oversight must be trained in basic knowledge of military operations. The possibility of engagement with the Ministers of Education and Information should also be examined.
- Political will on the part of the present administration to bring change as inferred from President’s Buhari’s inaugural speech suggests that there are opportunities for CSO’s to make a positive input in this sector.
- While some institutions may be more reluctant to change, many are actually interested on

how they can change.

- While there is ongoing work in the security sector, there is need to continue engagement by sustaining, training and continuing discussions on the subject matter. Training in the security sector should cut across all age groups.
- On State level policing, Policing is a federal responsibility as it presently falls under the Exclusive List of Nigeria's Constitution, therefore the idea of State Policing is not possible for now.
- The media plays a large role in enabling CSOs attain their goal in the security sector therefore, their platform must be leverage and maximized.

3.2. Session 2: Presentation of PLAC-DCAF Project by Clement Nwankwo & Ornella Moderan

3.2.1. Highlights

This involved a summary presentation of the PLAC-DCAF project on “Supporting Democratic Oversight and Accountability of the Nigerian Security Sector.” It included an explanation of the context of the project, the proposed project strategy and projected risks. Highlights from the presentation include the following:

- The PLAC-DCAF project on SSRG operates within a sensitive political context, with elections planned for 2019; and is planned to run from February 2017 to March 2019. The first six months fall under the inception phase.
- While focus on the security sector is often on the executive arm of government, the project aims to include the dynamics of public oversight and strengthening the capacity of the Legislature to monitor and effectively carry out oversight.
- The project aims to leverage on existing information on security and engage the National Assembly using an evidence-based approach.
- PLAC and DCAF hope to support the National Assembly in exerting pressure and encourage political will to make reforms on the security sectors and get more stakeholders involved.
- The project will map out civil society interventions and see how the project can specifically add value to legislative oversight.
- Some of the risks of the project include that it may not be able to successfully reinforce accountability, good governance or encourage political will that will generate necessary reform within the short period of the project.
- The key emphasis on the project is to win the confidence of those in the security sector. This includes winning the confidence of the legislature by stating what needs to be done and gaining the confidence of the military to support our work.
- The military's recent action in carrying out sanctions on soldiers who breach human rights indicates that it seeks to be portrayed positively and as law-abiding.
- The project is not intended to name and shame.
- PLAC and DCAF are interested in participants' contributions and are willing to better clarify issues on the subject matter even after the workshop.

3.2.2. Comments and Feedback on the Project Presentation

- An Amnesty International's report on some activities of the country's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) highlighted specific abuses. Therefore, it may be important to name and shame when necessary.
- There is a major problem of implementation. Without it, everything becomes an academic exercise.

- Will the PLAC-DCAF project cut across State Assemblies?
- There is a problem with the way the personnel in the military are being utilized. The military are trained to kill and during periods where there is no conflict, should be in the barracks not at various checkpoints on the streets.
- There is no law in the Niger-Delta on vigilante groups and the structure of vigilante should form a subject of discussion for another day.
- With all its gaps, the military remains one of the institutions that is professionally institutionalized. Its commissioned officers are well trained and have basic training to report on human rights. The issues of abuse are usually traceable to its non-commissioned officers.
- The prolonged neglect of payment to some key areas in the security sector has encouraged the diversion of funds.
- Challenges, vulnerabilities and strengths must be considered to outline an agenda for reform. In Maiduguri, Borno State, the lack of protection that was given to informants who reported on security issues led to a loss of confidence in the military.
- There is need to clearly define the roles of the police, military and customs in security work.

3.2.3. *Response to Issues Raised*

- The PLAC-DCAF project does not cover engagement with State Assemblies. Utilizing diplomacy as the case may be or a hard stance approach such as naming and shaming is largely circumstantial and dependent on the subject matter of the case.
- Every State has a level of vigilante. Some exist as part of its laws while there are some at national level. However, issues relating to national security are under the legislative competence of the National Assembly. There are problems with some recently established security agencies who were established as part of a regular security service, but who now bear arms.

3.3. **Session 3: Tour-De-Table**

Brief presentations of participating CSOs on security governance and reform were also taken at the meeting. As part of the presentations, a mapping sheet requesting information on current interventions was handed to participants. A summary of the information provided is contained in the table in *Annex 5* of this report.

3.4. **Session 4: Plenary Session to brainstorm on strategies for improving synergies and complementarity on Civil Society SSRG work in Nigeria**

While a number of recommendations were shared during session 3 above and in the disseminated mapping sheet, participants provided further recommendations in an attempt to respond to the following questions:

- Where do we see synergies?
- What should the priorities be?
- What lessons of experience should we learn from?
- What are the ways forward?

Some of the recommendations made include:

- The media should be involved as key players in discussions and deliberations with the legislature to ensure proper monitoring and tracking of the security sector.
- CSOs working in this sector should have an information-sharing platform that could be physical or virtual.
- It is important that CSO's integrate a psychological component when assessing the progress of the security sector.
- Capacities of local level partners should be strengthened to provide sensitization, enhance information sharing, and encourage peace building.

Participants also highlighted that they hoped the PLAC-DCAF project could connect their work with the legislative process via the following activities:

- Collaboration and research;
- Support to legislative reform of relevant laws;
- Mapping out issues, developing strategic plans, identifying necessary resources, developing activities and mainstreaming security sector issue in almost all activities;
- Supporting the full implementation of the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act, 2015;
- Developing key policy briefs and strengthening partnership for improved service delivery;
- Co-ordination of CSO efforts at the National Assembly;
- Definition of security and other roles that concern formal and informal security sectors.

CLOSING/CONCLUSION

Delivering closing remarks, Clement Nwankwo stressed the importance of continuous advocacy and expressed hopes that CSO collaboration would be sufficient to generate political will capable of increasing the credibility and accountability of the security sector. He also thanked all invited participants for attending the meeting promising that an outcome report would be shared subsequently.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Meeting Agenda

**POLICY AND LEGAL ADVOCACY CENTRE (PLAC) &
GENEVA CENTRE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES (DCAF)
WITH SUPPORT FROM THE WEST AFRICA CONFLICT & SECURITY TEAM (CSSF), UK FOREIGN
& COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
CSO EXPERIENCE-SHARING WORKSHOP ON SSRG IN NIGERIA**

Theme: Mapping Civil Society Interventions on Security Sector Reform in Nigeria

DATE: Tuesday, 28th February 2017

VENUE: Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja (Benue/Plateau Hall, Floor 01)

TIME: 9:00am – 3:45pm

AGENDA

08:30 am – 9:00 am	Arrival and Registration of Participants
9:00 am – 9:30 am	Opening Session Welcome Remarks by Clement Nwankwo, Executive Director, PLAC Remarks by Ornella Moderan, Security Sector Project Coordinator – Africa Programme, DCAF Remarks/Goodwill Message by Katrina Aitken-Laird, Security and Justice Reform Programme Adviser, West Africa Conflict & Security Team (CSSF) Introduction of Participants
9:30 am – 11:00 am	Session 1 – Introductory Panel discussion Facilitation: Kemi Okenyodo, Team Lead, CSSF Policing Programme Topic: “Security Sector Reform in Nigeria: Issues, challenges and opportunities for meaningful civil society contributions” Opening Speaker: Dr. Uju Agomoh, <i>Project Coordinator, Support to Justice Sector in Nigeria, UNODC; Senior Prison Adviser, Prison Reform Project/Security Justice Reform Programme; & Founder, PRAWA</i> 20 min – Insights on issues and challenges Discussant 1: Okey Uzoechina, <i>Programme Officer, Security Sector Reform ECOWAS Commission</i> 20 min – Focus on opportunities Discussant 2: Dr. Amaechi Nwokolo, <i>Lead Consultant, Terrorism and Security Research Institute</i> 20 min – Perspective on where civil society could add value Discussion: 30 min
11:00am – 11:15am	Tea/Coffee Break
11:15 am – 12 noon	Session 2 – Presentation of PLAC-DCAF Project Clement Nwankwo & Ornella Moderan (30 min) Discussion (15 min)
12noon – 1:30 pm	Session 3 – Tour-de-table Brief presentations by participating organisations on their work on security sector governance and reform
1:30 pm – 2:30 pm	Lunch
2:30pm – 3:30pm	Session 4 – Plenary Facilitation: Ornella Moderan Brainstorming session on strategies for improving synergies and complementarity on Civil Society SSRG work in Nigeria: Where do we see synergies? What should the priorities be? What lessons of experience should we learn from? What are the ways forward?
3:30pm – 3:45 pm	Wrap Up & Next Steps
3:45pm	Closing

ANNEX 2: Participants

S/No.	Name	Sex	Organisation
1	Okey Uzoechina	M	ECOWAS Commission (panelist)
2	Kemi Okenyodo	F	CSSF Policing Programme (moderator)
3	Uju Agomoh	F	Project Coordinator, Support to Justice Sector in Nigeria, UNODC (panelist)
4	Dr. Amaechi Nwaokolo	M	Terrorism and Security Research Institute (panelist)
5	Bashiru Olasupo	M	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP)
6	Benson Olugbuo	M	CLEEN Foundation
7	Ogechi Ogu	F	PRAWA Abuja
8	Valkamiya Ahmadu-Haruna	F	Partners West Africa- Nigeria
9	Okechukwu Nwanguma	M	Network on Police Reform in Nigeria (NOPRIN) Foundation
10	Adaobi Egboka	F	Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)
11	Adenike Aiyedun	F	Access to Justice
12	Nobleman Emmanuel Eleanya	M	Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC)/ Caritas Nigeria
13	Shetu Alfa	F	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)
14	Nkem Ilo	F	Public and Private Development Centre (PPDC)
15	Mohammed Mustapha	M	Democratic Action Group (DAG)
16	Saviour Akpan	M	Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms (COMPPART)
16	Dr. Zabbey Nenibarini	M	Centre for Environment, Human Rights and Development (CEHRD)
18	Chioma Ihuoma Igboegwu	F	Agency for African Families in Distress (AAFID)
19	Major Gen Robert Adoba (retd.)	M	Agency for African Families in Distress (AAFID)
20	Rev. Samuel A. Goro	M	Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria (CEPAN)
21	Othowo Rosemary	F	International Centre for Investigative Reporting (ICIR)
22	Jaye Gaskia	M	Praxis Centre
23	Onukwube Ekene	M	Development Education and Advocacy Resources for Africa (DEAR)

S/No.	Name	Sex	Organisation
24	Esike Onajite Ebruke	M	Global Peace Development
25	Bola Abimbola	M	Savanna Centre for Diplomacy Democracy and Development
26	Dawop Saidu	M	Mercy Corps
27	Florence Kayemba-IbokAbasi	F	Stakeholder Democracy Network (SDN)
28	Babatunde Afolabi	M	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
29	Sadeeq Garba Shehu	M	Centre for Civilians in Conflicts
30	Mrs. Racheal Adepoju	F	Amnesty International
31	Michael Aboh	M	International Alert
32	Modupe Omopintemi	F	EU
33	Prof. Olu Ogunsakin	M	J4A
34	Emeka Ukatu	M	J4A
35	Roman Hunger	M	Swiss Embassy, Department of Foreign Affairs
36	Cristina Albertin	F	UNODC
37	Katrina Aitken-Laird	F	CSSF
38	Clement Nwankwo	M	PLAC
39	Ornella Moderan	F	DCAF - Security Sector Project Coordinator, Sub-Saharan Africa Division
40	Nkiru Uzodi	F	PLAC
41	Omolara Akinyeye	F	“
42	Brenda Anugwom	F	“
43	Brenda Nwosa	F	“
44	Olumide Adebayo	M	“

ANNEX 3:

Guidance Note for Session Three

Mapping Civil Society Interventions on Security Sector Reform in Nigeria
Experience Sharing Workshop
Abuja, 28 February 2017

GUIDELINES FOR SESSION 3- TOUR DE TABLE

The Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) and the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) are thrilled to welcome you to the CSO experience-sharing workshop on Security Sector Reform and Governance in Nigeria.

We understand this meeting as two things:

1. a golden opportunity to present PLAC's and DCAF's joint project to the community of civil society practitioners in SSRG, in order to gain your inputs and ensure our programming does not duplicate existing work;
2. a collaborative effort to identify existing SSRG work conducted by Nigerian civil society, allowing increased visibility for everyone around the table.

Session 3 of this workshop is dedicated to giving every participating organisation a chance to present in a few words their on-going work in this field. Given the limited time available, **we would like to invite you to focus your oral intervention on the following points:**

- **Name of your organisation**
- **Title of the project /programme** you would like to spotlight
- **Timeframe of the project/programme:** when did it start, when will it close?
- **Focus area/specific topic¹** the project/programme addresses
- **Geographic scope or focus** of the project/programme
- Key partners and stakeholders in the project/programme
- **2 highlights of your choice:** if you had to pick, what are two critical features, accomplishments, lessons or challenges of your project/programme which you would like to share with the community of experts and practitioners around the table?

Session 3 **oral presentations should remain concise**. But no worries: session 4 will provide opportunity to re-visit some of the projects highlighted during session 3, in searching for synergies.

You will also have the opportunity to share more details on the **“Mapping Sheet”**. We recommend filling it ahead of session 3, as it is designed to guide the conversation. Red sections on the sheet are the key elements to be shared orally in session 3.

PLAC and DCAF will collect the Mapping Sheet at the end of the workshop, and examine them closely to further the identification of potential synergies and operational complementarities. **The outcome document of the workshop will be shared with all participants.**

Thank you for your input!

¹ Example: do you work in police, defence, or justice reform? detentions management and oversight? human rights promotion and protection? external oversight by formal institutions? external oversight by informal stakeholders and the media? citizen access to complaints mechanisms? security sector operational training? security sector equipment and operational capability? security institutions strategic management? etc...

ANNEX 4: Mapping Sheet



Mapping Sheet CSO experience sharing workshop, Abuja, 28 February 2017

Your name:

Your Gender:

--	--

Your organisation:

--

Your Project/Programme (Title and timeframe) OPTIONAL:

--

Focus area/specific topic:

Geographic scope/focus

--	--

What is the key problem your programme/project aims at tackling? How do you go about it?

--

Who are your partners and stakeholders?

--

Highlights

If you had to pick, what are some critical features, accomplishments, lessons or challenges of your project/programme which you would like to share? (Please share two highlights orally during session 3; but you can write more here if you wish)

--

Would you be open to collaborate with the DCAF-PLAC project in future stages?

--

How do you feel the DCAF-PLAC project could help connect your work with the legislative process?

OPTIONAL

--

ANNEX 5:

Presentations from Session 3- Tour-De-Table

As part of this session, a mapping sheet requesting information on participants' interventions on security sector governance and reform was shared. A summary of the verbal and written presentations from this session are contained in the table below:

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
1.	Florence Kayemba-Ibok Abasi/ Stakeholder Democracy Network	Conflict Management in Bayelsa and Public Policy Procurement Projects are between June 2015-2017 and 2017-2019 respectively Focus area is on building multi stake house programmes and security sector reform with military and police deployed to Niger Delta.	NSRP (Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme)	Lessons There are advantages of establishing community policing. However, most times they are unsustainable; being largely dependent on external funding support by donors or NGOs.
2.	Danjuma Dawop/ Mercy Corps Nigeria	Engaging Communities for Peace in Nigeria Project is between June 2015- June 2017 Focus area on Farmers/ Pastoralists Conflict in Benue and Nasarawa States	The Pastoral Resolve (PARE) and the Farmer/ Pastoralist Communities	Achievements Some of Mercy Corps successes in this project include the involvement of local and state government in the implementation of ECPN. There has also been a buy in from the security services in the pilot EWER system in Nasarawa State.
3.	Muhammad Mustapha Yahaya (Democratic Action Group, Kano)	Relevant projects include: 1.Reducing Electoral Violence in Kano with particular interest in post-election violence 2. An ongoing project to establish a public defenders project 3.Media Engagement Focus areas include security and justice, governance, human rights, conflict management, peace building, anti-corruption and gender in the North West Zone in Nigeria.	DFID/ NSRP, PWA, DFID/ VFC, EU, Henrich Boll Foundation, ICPC, VNAP Project etc.	Achievements include: 1. Enhancing the capacity of vigilante groups in Kano in the area of human rights 2. Conflict management and community policing 3. Ongoing mitigation of post-election violence and establishing a National Youth Peace Network (NYPN) in Kano, Community Peace Observers (CPOs) and Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Council (CMMARC) 4. Establishing a Community Accountability Forum in 5 pilot States where formal and informal security sectors discuss pertinent matters on the subject.
4.	Bashiru Olasupo/ NSRP	Peacebuilding Focus includes security and governance. Scope of project is at the Federal level and 8 target states. That is Yobe, Borno, Delta, Kano, Plateau, Kaduna, Bayelsa and Rivers State.	Security, Response Agencies and non-state actors.	Achievements include the establishment of multi stakeholders dialogue platforms and interventions in violent conflicts.

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
5	Michael Aboh/ International Alert	Facilitating Social Norm Realignment and Re-integration of Ilawar Maila ward within MMC community in Borno State.	FOMWAN (Borno Chapter) and HERWA	Lessons Ensure that security actors hold meetings outside their area of neutrality. Security sector discussions should be driven by communities to ensure that it is grounded.
6	Ogechi Ogu / PRAWA	Nigeria Police Force Human Rights Training Programme in Prison Reform Project Focus area is on human rights in the 36 States of the Federation and the F.C.T.	Swiss Embassy, UNODC, G12	Achievements include putting a structure under the human rights training program that will ensure its sustainability at the end of the project. Challenges include the huge number of inmates awaiting trial in Nigeria. Lessons More should be done to address the challenge of institutional values. Engagement with the police for instance show that many of its officers believe that there is a great disregard for the human rights of its officers. Hence, most officers cannot statutorily protect the human rights of other citizens; having been psychologically dejected to so much themselves.
7	Adepoju Rachael/ Amnesty International Nigeria	Human Rights Protection Focus area is on torture and conflict in the North East and South East	LEDAP, JEI, CISLAC, HURSDEF and CMAP	Features of the project include working to stop detection of offenders without prosecution, torturing of offenders in prison, the killing and abuse of civilians by security forces. Achievements Research, investigations on conflict in the North East and torture in prisons. Others are the launching of reports based on its findings from the research and in some instances successful advocacy for governments to stop practice of torture. Challenges Non-availability of data, the Nigerian Constitution and Nigerian culture.
8	Nobleman Emmanuel Eleanya/ Caritas Nigeria/JDPC	Good Governance and Peace Building in the North East and Southern Kaduna (Planned Activity Program) Focus is on Good Governance and Peace Building Early Warning and Preparedness in Yobe, Borno, Adamawa and Southern Kaduna	Justice Development and Peace Commission, Caritas International	
9	Valkamiya Ahmadu-Haruna/ Partners West Africa-Nigeria	<i>Promoting Informed Dialogue on Security (PRIDES)</i> The project is a (i) year project. Focus areas are on prioritizing the voices of women in the security sector, establishing a 15-member committee on using the security, governance, and accountability in performance. The geographic scope of the project is in Northern Nigeria.	Partners are FCO (Foreign & Commonwealth Office). Stakeholders are oversight security agencies, CSOs and women groups.	Critical Feature of project include that it is a Citizens security project that is holistically pursuing a framework for security in the North East.

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
10	Jaye Gaskia/ Praxis Centre	Enhancing Community Resilience in PAVE and Peace Building	STAR, relevant CBO's and FBO's	Achievements include strategic communications, improved co-ordinations in communications, improving civil security conflict, increasing collaboration and renewing policy and strategic framework between CSO's and security sector organisations.
11	Ebruke Esike/ Global Peace Development	<i>Strengthening Civil Society Participation, Support Network and Exchanges between SCMA members in Delta State, management of conflicts over grazing.</i> Focus area is on security governance and human rights, conflict prevention through intelligence and response and influencing policy around security challenges in the Niger Delta. The geographical scope of the project is in Delta, Cross-Rivers and Rivers State.	NSRP, Nigeria Police, NDLEA, Nigeria Defence Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps Army, Youth Groups, NGOs, DSS, CAN, Women Groups, Persons with Disability, Jamatu Islam	Key problems in programme areas include intra and inter community conflict, citizen's access to complaint mechanism and herders and farmers recurring violence.
12	Goro Samuel/ CEPAN	<i>Collaborative Path for Increasing Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Plateau State.</i> Focus area is on strengthening local capacities and making women's voices heard and improve peace and security in communities in Jos North and Wase Local Government in Plateau State.	Traditional, and religious leaders, women and youth groups, political elected representatives, CBO's NGOs and government MDAs	Achievements Establishment of women peace sisters and mentors, youth led platforms and conduct for community security scorecard. Challenges Competition among local NGOs, weak co-ordination among formal security apparatus and the complexity of modern conflicts. Key problems in the project include the non-involvement of women and girls in decision-making and in security and post conflict peace building process. Lessons Learned Involving women and girls in peace and security matters is advantageous and makes a positive difference. Security matters are also a cross – cutting matter of concern and must be mainstreamed in all sectors.
13	Adaobi Egboka/ Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP)	<i>Criminal Justice Reform and Impunity Reporting/Monitoring, Documenting and Assistance to Victims of Torture</i> The focus area is on: 1.Private sector reform on investigation and arrest 2.Monitoring & documentation 3.Access to justice for indigent persons on criminal defence Focus areas are Lagos, Anambra, Abuja and 3 States in the North East	Ministries of Justice of different States, the Police, the Judiciary, Prosecutors and House of Assemblies	Achievements include: 1.Development and adoption of National Policy on Prosecution and Code of Conduct for Prosecutors. 2. Training of over 20,000 police officers on criminal justice reform. 3.Support on various Bills, which have now passed into law like the Administration of Criminal Justice Act and the Administration of Criminal Justice law in Lagos and Anambra States. 4.Monitoring and documentation of extra judicial killings, arbitrary arrest for over 10 years Challenges Funding and corruption within the legislature and justice system

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
14	Shetu Alfa/ FOMWAN	The programme is on Gender Based Violence and runs between November 2015- July 2017 Focus area is on psychosocial support to survivors in five IDP camps and 20 wards in host communities in Borno State.	International Medical Corps and FIDA	Challenges Victims of rape and related cases, who have lost confidence in the system, lack of awareness of individual rights under the law, fear of intimidation by the target audience and no support from family and community in several cases.
15	Nwanguma Okechukwu/ NOPRIN	Focus area is on promoting police accountability and respect for human rights and promoting a platform for civil society involvement at the national level. Key problems in project include the lack of accountability and impunity for effective redress of abuses.	NGOs, Government oversight agencies, victims or relatives of victims of abuse, the media and lawyers.	Challenges Weak external oversight & lack of sustained media focus on issues, political control of security agencies and lack of political will for genuine reform
16	Sadeeq Garba Shehu/ Centre for Civilians in Conflicts	The project duration is for one year and is in the North East geo-political zone in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin Region.	German Government and UK Government, Nigeria Armed Forces, Defence Headquarters, Nigeria Police, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Women Affairs and CSOs	Achievements Some achievements include the convening of a joint high level dialogue on civilian harm mitigation policy, drafting a national policy on civilian harm mitigation and holding several trainings on civilian harm mitigation to troops deployed to the North East operation
17.	Babatunde Afolabi/ CHD- Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue	Projects are: 1. Dialogue Facilitation in Communities in Southern Kaduna and Southern Plateau States 2. North East Project-Crafting a Narrative to Boko Haram's ideology 3. West Africa specific projects in the Gambia and also some Technical support to ECOWAS MFD. Focus area is on peace mediation and its geographical scope is Nigeria and West Africa.	Mercy Corps, CWK, ECOWAS and Governments in the Anglophone West Africa	
18.	Nkem Ilo/ Pubic and Private Development Centre (PPDC)	<i>Accountable Governance for Justice and Nigeria.</i> Project duration was between July 2015-November 2016 Focus area was on access to contracting information held by security agencies and classification of information and disclosure. Project ran at the Federal level.	Partners Global, CLEEN Foundation and BUDGIT	Achievements Increasing disclosure from security officials with regard to mundane procurement. Challenges Frustration around classification rules and procedures and non-access to the classification rules

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
19	Dr. Benson Olugbuo/ CLEEN FOUNDATION	<i>Fostering Civil Military Relations</i> The project duration is for 2 years. Focus area is on security sector in Nigeria.	National Human Rights Commission, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution and Security Agencies in Nigeria and Civil Society Organizations	Challenges Having access to security agencies regularly, accountability in the security agencies, lack of effective training for non-commissioned officers, lack of exit strategy for military deployments in Nigeria, involvement of the military in elections and challenges in accountability.
20.	Othowo Rosemary/ International Centre for Investigative Reporting	Build the Capacity of the Media to Investigate and Report on the Security Sector. The project duration is between 2017-2020. Focus area is on budgeting and procurement, implementation of the budget and access to data. Geographical scope of the project is Nigeria.	Other media organisations like the Premium Times, the Cable, Daily Times, PPDC, Relevant Government Agencies, Other CSO's and Funders (Ford Foundation, National Endowment for Democracy, MacArthur Foundation	Achievements The military is more accessible in terms of information sharing than in times past. Challenges Arrest and intimidation of journalists by security forces.
21.	Saviour Akpan, Esq./ Community Policing Partners for Justice, Security and Democratic Reforms-COMPPART	Establishing a sustainable and democratic and consultative structure for active involvement of communities and its members in the determination of their policing, priorities and quarterly interactive forum on emerging security challenges. Focus area includes community policing, access to the remedial system and the respect and protection of human rights in the 6 states that comprise the South-South geo-political zone in Nigeria.	National Endowment for Democracy and the Netherlands Embassy Stakeholders: Police, NSCDC, traditional rulers, women groups, youth organizations, the Navy, NHRC, CSOs, FBOs and Neighbourhood Watch Associations.	Achievements Zero tolerance to payment of bail of Abak division police command from December 2015 to date Challenges Weak oversight of agencies due to location and distance. Also, there is a lack of feedback from justice system. There is also the challenge of disrespect of laid down rules and laws especially by the police and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps. Lessons No meaningful reform can succeed without ownership and commitment of citizens
22.	Chioma Ihuoma Igboegwu/ Agency for African Families in Distress	Mainstreaming the Psychological Dimension in the Knowledge, Institutional Capacities and Policies of the Police, Prison, Defence, Social and Criminal Justice Sectors. Project also gathers evidence-based data on combat related psychological injuries and depression. Focus area is on the psychological intervention to break the cycle of violence, accelerate internal security and development in Nigeria communities and ECOWAS member states. Project runs in Nigeria and West Africa.	Nigeria Police Force and ECOWAS Commisison	Achievements The organisation was able to convene stakeholders of ECOWAS member states in 2004. In 2012, it also convened African resident ambassadors, some Nigerian government authorities and some international organisations for mobilizing support to break the cycle of violence and accelerate development and communities in Nigeria. Challenges Funding and collaborating with relevant stakeholders.

S/N	Name / Organisation	Project Name/ Focus/Area	Partners	Highlighted Accomplishments, Challenges or Lessons from Project
23	Dr. Nenibarini Zabbey/ CEHRD	<i>Voluntary principles on security and human rights and enforcement of Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015 in Rivers State</i> Focus area is on voluntary principles on security and human rights in the extractive industry in Rivers, Delta and Bayelsa States. The project also intends to enforce the setting up of gender desks in divisional police offices in Rivers State to protect women and children.	Extractive Industry, Police and Communities	Participant did not state but challenges can be inferred from the disclosed key problems from his project. Key problem of project is implementation of Violence against Persons Prohibition Act, 2015 in the Niger Delta and by implication, Nigeria. The geographic scope of the project is in the Niger-Delta.
24.	Dr Adenike Aiyedun/ Access to Justice	Capacity Building Workshop Towards Implementation of the Provisions of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015. Focus area of the project is on workshop for investigators, prosecutors and magistrates on the application of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act. The scope of the project is in the F.C.T.	Administration of Criminal Justice Act Monitoring Committee (ACJMC) and Justice For All, DFID.	Challenges Getting all the investigators, prosecutors and magistrates to work together. There are also infrastructural and financial challenges.
25.	Onukwube Kene/ Development Education and Advocacy Resources for Africa (DEAR Africa)	Children-focused Security Sector Reform Policies in Nigeria. Focus Area Strategy: Research Role of Children in the Security Sector Reform in South Eastern Nigeria. Geographic scope Enugu, Anambra, Abia, Ebonyi & Imo State	Community Based Organizations (Youth and Women Associations in South Eastern Nigeria) Faith Based Organizations Schools	Accomplishment Participatory Research Methodology is adopted Research targets are households, Children and Social Institutions e.g. FBOs, Schools, Youth Associations, other CBOs Lessons/ Challenges Project at inception stage and seek partners

Gallery



From Left-Right: Ornella Moderan , Security Sector Project Coordinator, Africa Programme, DCAF, Clement Nwankwo, Executive Director, PLAC



Katrina Aitken-Laird, Advisor, Security & Justice Reform Programme (SJRP), CSSF

PANELISTS



Dr. Uju Agomoh, Project Coordinator, Support to Justice Sector in Nigeria, (UNODC) & Founder PRAWA



Okey Uzoechina, Programme Officer, Security Sector Reform, ECOWAS



Dr. Amaechi Nwokolo, Lead Consultant, Terrorism & Security Research Institute



Kemi Okenyodo, Team Lead, CSSF Policing Programme

Cross Section of Participants



ABOUT PLAC

Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) is a non-governmental organisation committed to strengthening democratic governance and citizens' participation in Nigeria. PLAC works to enhance citizens' engagement with state institutions, and to promote transparency and accountability in policy and decision-making processes.

The main focus of PLAC's intervention in the democratic governance process is on building the capacity of the legislature and reforming the electoral process. Since its establishment, PLAC has grown into a leading institution with capacity to deliver cutting-edge research, policy analysis and advocacy. PLAC receives funding support from donors and other philanthropic sources.

ABOUT DCAF

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) is a world-leading institution in the areas of good governance and reform of the security sector, established as an international foundation in 2000.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, DCAF provides mid and long-term support to local and national stakeholders including security sector institutions, parliaments, civil society, as well as regional and sub-regional organisations that govern, manage, and oversee the delivery of security and justice services to women, men, boys and girls. In the past years, DCAF's work on the continent has had a strong focus on West Africa and the Sahel region due to the critical strategic importance of this area for international security.