Country/entity	Nigeria
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Kafanchan Peace Declaration, The Southern Kaduna State Inter-communal Dialogue
Date	23 Mar 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

Nigerian Civil War (1967), Delta Unrest (1990 -), Communal Conflicts (1978 -), and Boko Haram Insurgency (2009 -)

Since 1960 when Nigeria became independent, it has seen a number of coup d'etats and instability. In 1967, after confederation plans for the Nigerian regions to gain more independence failed, the Eastern region seceded as the Republic of Biafra and this caused the Nigerian Civil War. The conflict resulted from political, economic, ethnic and religious tensions which had existed since before Britain drew new borders when colonising the area. The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta heightened the intensity of the conflict. With the aid of British forces, the Nigerian military managed to take back the territory in 1970. Since then, ethnic violence has persisted.

Nigerian Delta Unrest (1990 -)
Conflict in the Niger Delta arose in the 1990s between foreign oil companies and ethnic groups which felt exploited after being forced to abandon their land. The Nigerian military caused international consternation in 1995 when members of the Ogoni tribe of the Niger Delta were found hanged without due process. The proliferation of arms in the region has encouraged the rise of armed groups which have targeted oil companies and pipelines. This came to a head in 2004 when Shell withdrew personnel from two oil fields in response to attacks on wells and pipelines by rebels. The military have attempted to clamp down on militant groups in the Niger Delta but it was not until the establishment of the Presidential amnesty program in 2009 which required the surrender of weapons by militants in exchange for amnesty. In 2016 a new militant group called the Niger Delta Avengers has announced its existence in the Niger Delta illustrating the continued instability in that region.

Boko Haram Insurgency (2009 -)
Sectarian violence has also been rife in Nigeria and since 2002, the radical Islamist group Boko Haram have been violently seeking to establish sharia law throughout Nigeria and an Islamic caliphate in the Northern part of the country. In 2009 they began an official insurgency which spread to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. In 2014 the group kidnapped 276 girls from a college in Chibok and bombed the town of Jos. The insurgency is the result of Muslim – Christian tensions in the country which is a constant source of instability and violence. In 2015 the military led a regional coalition of forces on a counter-offensive against Boko Haram and they were successful in taking ground. There are also conflicts between Fulani herdsmen and Christian peasants in the Middle belt. Widespread corruption and lack of state authority exacerbate these many complex tensions.

Central Nigerian communal conflicts (1978 -)
Unrest in Nigeria is a product of socio-economic pressures between migrating herdsmen and settled agriculturists, exacerbated by firearms proliferation, ethnic conflict, sectarianism and banditry. Since 2001, attacks have adopted a more sectarian character involving suicide bombings and shooting at churches by the jihadist group, Boko Haram. Peaks of violence occurred in 2004 and 2011, patoral/farmer conflict has resulted in the deaths of thousands since the Fourth Nigerian Republic was founded in 1999. The Land Use Act of 1978, exacerbated conflict by allowing longtime occupants 'indigeneship' and the ability to apply for a certificate of occupancy, putting migrating communities at a disadvantage.
Close
Nigerian Civil War (1967), Delta Unrest (1990 -), Communal Conflicts (1978 -), and Boko Haram Insurgency (2009 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Nigeria - local agreements

Parties

Jema'a Local Government Area
Bajju
1. Samuel Yakubu Ninyio
2. Chief Dakachi Diem Anthony
3. Bulus Haruna
4. Mrs. Janet James
5. Rev. Cassimir M. Yabo
6. Mr. Gregory Namadi

Fantswam
1. Mammuda Z. Habu
2. Chief Ayuba Yaya
3. Mr. Jospeh Yakusa
4. Esther M. Adamu
5. Rev. Joshua Chechet
6. John B. Awodi

Fulani
1. Alh. Haruna Usman
2. Ardo Sulaiman Yashi
3. Abdulhamid Musa
4. Maryam Suleiman
5. Abubkar S. Sadiq
6. Ardo Abubakar Gamba

Gwong
1. Hon. Hussaini Dogara
2. Sen. Babale Maikarfi
3. Paul M. Bonnet
4. Hon. Naomi Waziri
5. Maj. Gen. Adamu Dyeri Rtd.

Hausa
1. Danjuma Musa
2. Alh. Garba Abdullahi Maisukuni
3. Alh. Kabir Abdu
4. Maimuna G. Abdullahi
5. Alh. Kabir Mami Kasim
6. Alh. Haruna Saluhu
Igbo
1. Chief Chibu-eze Akpu
5. Hon. Christopher Oriala

Kaninkon
1. Alh. Ismail Suleiman
2. William B. Gimba
3. Willisi Sati
4. Monica A. Tete
5. Pastor Ishaku Maman
6. Samuel B. Tete

Kachia Local Government Area
Adara
1. Norman Shekarau
2. Stephen A. Garba

Third parties

Signed by the Following Witnesses:
HD Advisors
Alice Wairimu Nderitu, Senior Advisor and Lead Mediator
Dr. Yakubu Sankey
Khadijah Hawaja Gambo
Baba Bala Muhammad
Joseph Tanko Atang
Salihu Musa Umar
Dr. Lydia Umar

State/Local Government and Security Agency
Nasir Ahmed El-Rufai, Governor, Kaduna State
Rt. Hon. Simon Lalong, Governor, Plateau State
[Unintelligible] - Catholic Bishop, Kapanchan
[Unintelligible] - Jama'atu Nasril Islam
[Unintelligible] - Ambassdor, Norway to Nigeria
Eoghan McSwiney - Deputy Head of Mission, Ireland
Amina Dyeris Sijunde - Atorney General, Kaduna State

Kaduna HD Women's Steering Committee Members:
Sanga LGA
Comfort Habila (Chairperson)
Catherine Chukwu
Patuma Haruna
Hassana Usman
Jummai Danladi

Jema'a LGA
Monica A. Tete (Chairperson)
Haj. Maimuna Abdullahi
Hadiza Umar
Esther M. Adamu
Grace Joel

Kaura LGA
Mary Julius (Chairperson)
Maryam Sa'adu
Angelina I. Boye
Kande Ishaya
Zainab Adamu

Kachia LGA
Christina Joseph (Chairperson)
Victoria Anthony
Karimatu Anthony
Hauwa Kadarko
Bilkisu Baku

Zangon-Kataf LGA
[Unintelligible] Yaro (Chairperson)
Elizabeth Olaniran
Blessing Goje
Rebecca H. Akut
Haj. Zainab Ibrahim
Bukola Ajao

Description	A declaration accompanying the Kafanchan Peace Declaration between Farmers and Grazers.
Agreement document	NG_160316_Kafanchan Peace Declaration.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 3, Preamble
We, the parties to this Declaration are: development/cultural associations, Traditional Councils, youth, women, religious and respected opinion leaders and elders brought together by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD), with our consent, because of our history of Inter-communal, farmer and grazer and religious violence.

Page 4, Section I, Article ii
Note that the conflicts in Kaduna have nevertheless left their mark on the whole society but specifically affect vulnerable groups including women, children, youths and persons with disability more and stress the need to provide adequate support for them to rebuild their lives.

Page 6, Section II, Article vi
Idle youth: Unemployed youth with easy access to drugs are easily lured into violent acts.

Page 9, Section V, Article v
ii. Inclusion of women and youths, persons with disability in decision- making and peace processes: On many occasions, reconciliation and dialogue efforts exclude meaningful participation of women and youth. This exclusion causes disenchantment and negative perception of the outcomes of reconciliation efforts.
Groups→Children/youth→Substantive
Page 8, Section IV, Article iii
Identify effective strategies and processes to transform youth previously involved in violent behavior.

Page 8, Section V, Article i
The plan will bring on board the joint efforts of all stakeholders including at the State level, traditional and faith based leaders, women and youth that puts in place a tension management mechanism that;
• Creates a linkage between early warning and early response.
• Ensure continuous monitoring of violent conflict situations.
• Intervene in conflict situations and pursue such measures as are necessary to arrest and redress the situation.
• Make appropriate recommendations for action by law enforcement agencies.
• Provide broad civic education on rights, obligations and cohesion as well as religious studies.
• Teach conflict prevention and conflict transformation skills to young people.

Page 9, Section VII, Article ib
Create employment and keep youth out of engaging in conflict by reviving the following industries; flour mills, chalk, Ginger processing, fruit processing, oil processing and Gurara dam to provide electricity and water to communities.

Page 9, Section VII, Article id
Ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youths, and persons with disability in all peace processes.

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical
Page 4, Section I, Article ii
Note that the conflicts in Kaduna have nevertheless left their mark on the whole society but specifically affect vulnerable groups including women, children, youths and persons with disability more and stress the need to provide adequate support for them to rebuild their lives.

Page 9, Section V, Article v
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Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive
Page 9, Section VII, Article i a
Revive rehabilitation centres in all Local Government Area to enable provision of skills and allowances for persons with disabilities.

Page 9, Section VII, Article i d
Ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youths, and persons with disability in all peace processes.

Page 10, Section VII, Article ii b
Mobilize massive support for micro projects to train the women, youths, and persons with disability.

Elderly/age

Groups→Elderly/age→Rhetorical
Page 3, Preamble
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Migrant workers

No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical
Page 3, Preamble
This Declaration covers content from a multi- ethnic and farmer and grazer context of communities of five Local Government Areas (LGA's) of Southern Kaduna; Sanga, Kachia, Kaura, Zangon Kataf and Jema'a. This Declaration records agreements arrived at as a first step towards achieving lasting peace.

Page 4, Preamble
Deeply concerned by continued sporadic armed conflicts and deep hatred between ethnic and religious groups in some parts of Southern Kaduna;

Page 5, Section I, Article v Observe that the five Local Government Areas in Southern Kaduna; Sanga, Kachia, Kaura, Zangon Kataf and Jema'a are divided societies, polarized in some of the most institutionalised structures such as housing areas specific to ethnic groups, Christian and Muslim Schools, ethnic or religious based markets as well as cultural activities, yet many people in the dialogue expressed the wish that this was not so.

Page 5, Section I, Article vii
Assert that the success of this dialogue will be translated into a common need for an interdependent future, in which all ethnic and religious communities feel that their survival depends on the existence of those they have previously thought of as the "other".

Page 5, Section II, Article ii
The Nigerian Constitution declares the concept of indigeneity, among other reasons, to protect the minority communities against the fear of domination by the larger ethnic communities.

Page 6, Section II, Article viii
Violent conflict spillovers: Across state borders, ethnic and religious communities.
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 8, Section IV, Article v
Avoid criminalizing entire ethnic communities when one of their own commits a crime.

Page 8, Section IV, Article vi
Not be party to violence, intimidation and any other practices that may breach peace, and inhibit the attainment of harmonious relations between different ethnic and religious groups.

Page 8, Section IV, Article vii Support the promotion of tolerance, understanding and acceptance of diversity on the basis of ethnicity and religion.

Page 9, Section VII, Article i f
Prioritize economic and social regeneration and investment and enhance opportunities for sharing across ethnic and religious communities: Communities have raised concerns over disparities in the delivery of social and public utility services particularly in areas of

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical
Page 4, Preamble
Deeply concerned by continued sporadic armed conflicts and deep hatred between ethnic and religious groups in some parts of Southern Kaduna;

Page 4, Preamble
Notes with satisfaction the important practical steps that have been taken to implement conflict resolution through the activities of civil society and faith-based organizations.

Page 5, Section I, Article v
Observe that the five Local Government Areas in Southern Kaduna; Sanga, Kachia, Kaura, Zangon Kataf and Jema'a are divided societies, polarized in some of the most institutionalised structures such as housing areas specific to ethnic groups, Christian and Muslim Schools, ethnic or religious based markets as well as cultural activities, yet many people in the dialogue expressed the wish that this was not so.

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Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
Page 8, Section IV, Article vi
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Page 9, Section VII, Article i f
Prioritize economic and social regeneration and investment and enhance opportunities for sharing across ethnic and religious communities: Communities have raised concerns over disparities in the delivery of social and public utility services particularly in areas of high polarization. We recommend a huge change of culture by the State Government of Kaduna within it's departments, agencies and public bodies to serve every community equally and pass the message across that equal treatment directly translates into building blocks for ethnic and religious co- existence.

Page 10, Section VII, Article i g
Explore opportunities for ethnic and religious communities to live in the same residential areas: Current levels of residential segregation make it possible for communities to declare "no go areas" for those considered not their "own" that has resulted in deaths, disappearances or injuries to those from "other" ethnic or religious communities. We encourage the State Government to create a conducive policy environment that will support the adoption of an approach for model inter-ethnic and inter- religious housing.

Page 10, Section VII, Article i h

Indigenous people	Groups→Indigenous people→Rhetorical Page 5, Section II, Article i There exist fundamental fault lines within communities that manifest through violence, more so during periods before, during and after elections. These differences are grounded in discrimination based on the status of the person as either indigene or settler as partly informed by history. Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive Page 5, Section II, Article ii The Nigerian Constitution declares the concept of indigeneity, among other reasons, to protect the minority communities against the fear of domination by the larger ethnic communities. Page 5, Section II, Article iii This has had some unintended effects, such as cementing divisions among Nigerians as either being first indigene or settler, rather than citizens of Nigeria.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 5, Section II This Declaration acknowledges that there have been stringent demands by communities in this dialogue that include the need to: ... ii. Resettle or compensate Internally Displaced People (IDP's); iii. Offer reparation to victims and work towards institutional reforms to prevent further violence; iv. Recognize the history of oppression by some communities against each other with narratives of pain passed on from generation to generation that in turn contributed to violence to the communities perceived as oppressors. Page 10, Section VII, Article i h Engender inter-ethnic and inter- religious resettlement of IDP's for cohesion, integration and harmonious co-existence: We commend ongoing efforts to address the plight of IDP's and ensure official resettlement activities or voluntary individual movements to new areas do not divide communities farther along ethnic or religious lines.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 3, Preamble
We, the parties to this Declaration are: development/cultural associations, Traditional Councils, youth, women, religious and respected opinion leaders and elders brought together by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD), with our consent, because of our history of Inter-communal, farmer and grazer and religious violence. Southern Kaduna has had a number of experiences of violent conflict that constitute a major threat to peace and security. Electoral disputes, farmer and grazer differences in particular, have caused violence, deaths, injuries, loss of property, trauma, widows and orphans, poverty and massive displacements. The stakeholders in this Declaration are convinced that a necessary condition for establishing lasting peace in our State is the resort to dialogue to resolve conflicts.

Page 4, Section I, Article ii
Note that the conflicts in Kaduna have nevertheless left their mark on the whole society but specifically affect vulnerable groups including women, children, youths and persons with disability more and stress the need to provide adequate support for them to rebuild their lives.

Page 8, Section V, Article i
i. Conflict prevention plan: The plan will bring on board the joint efforts of all stakeholders including at the State level, traditional and faith based leaders, women and youth that puts in place a tension management mechanism that;
• Creates a linkage between early warning and early response.
• Ensure continuous monitoring of violent conflict situations.
• Intervene in conflict situations and pursue such measures as are necessary to arrest and redress the situation.
• Make appropriate recommendations for action by law enforcement agencies.
• Provide broad civic education on rights, obligations and cohesion as well as religious studies.
• Teach conflict prevention and conflict transformation skills to young people.
Undertake bilateral consultations and advocacy with political leaders to reinforce messages, identify areas of mutual concern and agreement.

Page 8, Section V, Article iv
Begin and sustain tracks of dialogues among key non-political stakeholders such as business leaders, women's organizations and civil society organizations to influence and facilitate discussions between political actors.

Page 9, Section V, Article v
Inclusion of women and youths, persons with disability in decision- making and peace processes: On many occasions, reconciliation and dialogue efforts exclude meaningful participation of women and youth. This exclusion causes disenchantment and negative perception of the outcomes of reconciliation efforts.

Page 9, Section VII, Article i d
Create a body to promote peace and reconciliation amongst communities that will:
• Bring perpetrators to justice, inclusive of both indigenes and settlers.
• Consider the compensation of all affected people.
• Address past wrongs drawing on the wisdom and expertise of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.
• Ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youths and persons with disability in all peace processes.
• Prevent and protect women against violence.
• Advance and protect human rights, administrative justice and integrity in private and public life.

Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	No specific mention.
Elections	Page 5, Section II, Article i There exist fundamental fault lines within communities that manifest through violence, more so during periods before, during and after elections. These differences are grounded in discrimination based on the status of the person as either indigene or settler as partly informed by history.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.

Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	Page 4, Preamble Notes with satisfaction the important practical steps that have been taken to implement conflict resolution through the activities of civil society and faith-based organizations; Page 4, Preamble Welcomes the growing partnerships between Kaduna State Government, civil society and faith-based organizations; Page 8, Section V, Article iv Begin and sustain tracks of dialogues among key non-political stakeholders such as business leaders, women's organizations and civil society organizations to influence and facilitate discussions between political actors. Page 10, Section VII, Article ii Civil Society and the International Community working in Kaduna: a. Develop collaborations to ensure that programmes are coherent with Government policies to prevent and resolve conflicts. b. Mobilize massive support for micro projects to train the women, youths and persons with disability.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 6, Section II Weakening of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms systems: Traditional leadership and conflict resolution systems have been weakened, reducing the capacity of communities to manage and prevent conflict and criminality. Page 8, Section V, Article i Conflict prevention plan: The plan will bring on board the joint efforts of all stakeholders including at the State level, traditional and faith based leaders, women and youth that puts in place a tension management mechanism Page 9, Section VI, Article i Traditional, community and religious leaders should be strengthened and empowered to resolve conflict before and after escalation.

Public administration	Pages 6-7, Section III This section contains a list of previous commissions created to find a solution to violence in Southern Kaduna. Page 10, Section VII, Article i f Communities have raised concerns over disparities in the delivery of social and public utility services particularly in areas of high polarization. We recommend a huge change of culture by the State Government of Kaduna within it's departments, agencies and public bodies to serve every community equally and pass the message across that equal treatment directly translates into building blocks for ethnic and religious co- existence.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 3, Preamble Reaffirms that respect for human rights is indispensable for the maintenance of peace and security in Kaduna State and that it constitutes one of the fundamental blocks for sustainable development; Page 4, Section I, Article i Acknowledge that the primary responsibility for the protection of the rights and security of the people of Kaduna lies with the State. Page 9, Section VII, Article i d Create a body to promote peace and reconciliation amongst communities that will: • Bring perpetrators to justice, inclusive of both indigenes and settlers. • Consider the compensation of all affected people. • Address past wrongs drawing on the wisdom and expertise of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. • Ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youths and persons with disability in all peace processes. • Prevent and protect women against violence. • Advance and protect human rights, administrative justice and integrity in private and public life. • Foster respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability. • Ensure public safety and security.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life Page 3, Preamble Further reaffirms the principles enshrined in the 1999 Nigeria constitution as amended, in particular Chapter 4, section 33, subsection 1, which says “each person has a right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of the sentence of the court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty in Nigeria”.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	Page 3, Preamble Convinced that without peace, Kaduna State, cannot consolidate unity and promote democracy and development;
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 10, Section VII, Article iii Media and dissemination of Hate Speech: Enact enabling laws to discourage incitement and hate speech and train media on conflict sensitive reporting.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development Page 3, Preamble Convinced that without peace, Kaduna State, cannot consolidate unity and promote democracy and development; Page 3, Preamble Reaffirms that respect for human rights is indispensable for the maintenance of peace and security in Kaduna State and that it constitutes one of the fundamental blocks for sustainable development; Page 8, Section IV, Article i Support a policy driven approach for i. Integrated markets particularly in a bid to improve inter- communal relations by bringing people together in a shared and safe environment. ii. Supporting our communities to launch common goals such as trading with one another;
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.
International funds	No specific mention.

Business	Page 8, Section V, Article iv Begin and sustain tracks of dialogues among key non-political stakeholders such as business leaders, women's organizations and civil society organizations to influence and facilitate discussions between political actors.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 8, Section V, Article i Conflict prevention plan: The plan will bring on board the joint efforts of all stakeholders including at the State level, traditional and faith based leaders, women and youth that puts in place a tension management mechanism that; • Creates a linkage between early warning and early response. • Ensure continuous monitoring of violent conflict situations. • Intervene in conflict situations and pursue such measures as are necessary to arrest and redress the situation. • Make appropriate recommendations for action by law enforcement agencies. • Provide broad civic education on rights, obligations and cohesion as well as religious studies. • Teach conflict prevention and conflict transformation skills to young people.

Armed forces	Page 6, Section II Vacuum existing in arbitration and mediation mechanisms: This vacuum has created the need for physical security to become of paramount concern with various forces such as vigilantes and ethnic militias attempting to provide security alongside security forces. Consequently, the competition of the various forces is less effective security for all, less effective capacity of Government institutions to provide services, maintain law and order.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 6, Section II Vacuum existing in arbitration and mediation mechanisms: This vacuum has created the need for physical security to become of paramount concern with various forces such as vigilantes and ethnic militias attempting to provide security alongside security forces. Consequently, the competition of the various forces is less effective security for all, less effective capacity of Government institutions to provide services, maintain law and order.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 10, Section VII, Article i k Address corruption decisively due to its current and future negative implications as impunity thrives in societies where Inter-communal differences are entrenched.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	Page 5, Section II This Declaration acknowledges that there have been stringent demands by communities in this dialogue that include the need to: i. Bring the perpetrators of past violence to justice;
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.

Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 5, Section II Resettle or compensate Internally Displaced People (IDP's); Offer reparation to victims and work towards institutional reforms to prevent further violence; Page 9, Section VII, Article i d Consider the compensation of all affected people.
Reconciliation	Page 9, Section VII, Article i d Create a body to promote peace and reconciliation amongst communities that will: • Bring perpetrators to justice, inclusive of both indigenes and settlers. • Consider the compensation of all affected people. • Address past wrongs drawing on the wisdom and expertise of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. • Ensure the inclusion and active participation of women, youths and persons with disability in all peace processes. • Prevent and protect women against violence. • Advance and protect human rights, administrative justice and integrity in private and public life. • Foster respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability. • Ensure public safety and security.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	[Unintelligible] - Ambassdor, Norway to Nigeria Eoghan McSwiney - Deputy Head of Mission, Ireland
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.
