

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'états 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 herdsman 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 herdsman 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, pastoral/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

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 - Attorney 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 Aina

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

Participation	Participation→Other 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. • Foster respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability. • Ensure public safety and security.]
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	No specific mention.
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New institutions	New institutions→Reconciliation and peace 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. • Foster respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability. • Ensure public safety and security.]
Violence against women	Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general) 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. Violence against women→Other 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.]
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	Development→General Page 10, Section VII, Article ii b [Mobilize massive support for micro projects to train the women, youths and persons with disability.]

Implementation

Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement

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.

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.]

Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement

Page 20, Signed by the Following Witnesses:

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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

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Zainab Adamu

-

Kachia LGA

Christina Joseph (Chairperson)

Victoria Anthony

Karimatu Anthony

Hauwa Kadarko

Bilkisu Baku

-

Zangon-Kataf LGA

[Unintelligible] Yaro (Chairperson)

Other

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.]
