

CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME TITLE: North East Nigeria Security and Conflict and Stabilisation Programme			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	Ministry of Defence , Department for International Development, Foreign & Commonwealth Office		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Nigeria/West Africa		
PROGRAMME DURATION: April 2016 – March 2019			
BUDGET FY17-18:		ODA: £3.075m	Non-ODA: £7.5m
PROJECT/COMPONENT	LEAD DEPT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	FY17-18 BUDGET
Defence Engagement	MoD, FCO	MoD	£7.5m NON-ODA
Conflict Management & Stabilisation	DFID, FCO	Mercy Corps , British Council International Alert, Partners across government	£3.075m ODA
WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?			
<p>The programme will take a twin track approach to respond to interrelated issues in the northeast of Nigeria.</p> <p>Component 1: Defence Engagement will provide training and capacity building support to the Armed Forces of Nigeria (AFN) operating in the northeast. Training and advisory support will be complemented as necessary by a modest programme of non-lethal equipment gifting.</p> <p>Component 2: Conflict Management and Stabilisation will contribute to preventing further conflict and promote reconciliation. It will do this through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) by strengthening government and civil society led efforts to address key grievances and promote effective CVE messages. This includes forging a common counter-narrative to the ideology spread by Boko Haram and using various tools for peace messaging, including radio in the local Kanuri language. • Supporting stabilisation efforts by strengthening government and community cooperation to re-build trust in governments' ability to provide basic services, and increasing opportunities for youth. • Preparing for reintegration processes of the displaced population (as well as former fighters and their victims, including victims of sexual violence) through intra-religious and inter-communal dialogue and sensitisation and an inclusive reconciliation process that build and restore trust across all sectors of society. • Protecting civilians in armed conflict: working with the Nigerian Federal Government on the importance of civilian protection in operations against Boko Haram, as well as organising civil society groups to call for better protection measures. This will complement MOD's work with the Nigerian military. A civil harm tracking cell will help support the government to monitor their progress against this area. <p>Under this component, we will also provide support to increase increased capacity on and better alignment of stabilisation planning across UK Government parties engaged in the northeast and broader region. This will be taken forward through six-monthly UK Government-wide stabilisation planning workshops. It will also be delivered through targeted technical support to develop integrated stabilisation plans in partnership with Nigerian and regional government and security stakeholders. Stabilisation planning activities will ensure more politically and contextually grounded and more integrated support for the transition from military to civilian control of security and governance in areas which have been 'cleared'.</p>			
WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?			
<p>Firstly, the Nigerian military is locked in conflict with an insurgent group, which it is unable to win without a political solution. The inability to improve security and degrade the capability of Boko Haram not only risks</p>			

Nigeria's long term stability and prosperity, it is preventing access and the recovery of a region which has been heavily affected by the insurgency. Nigerian society has suffered a huge amount of upheaval as a result of the insurgency. Not only are the long term drivers of conflict and violent extremism not being addressed, but overstretched security forces combined with a lack of coordinated response from the State and Federal Government have exacerbated the problem. Conflict and peace building interventions are still urgently needed.

Over the course of FY16/17 the Nigerian Armed Forces (AFN) have made significant advances in its campaign against Boko Haram and its affiliates. The Multi National Joint Task Force have conducted a series of operations in the tri border area of Lake Chad requiring planning coordination and liaison between the four countries involved. Meanwhile Nigerian national level operations have launched two major offensives into the Sambisa Forest which have significantly disrupted the activities of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li -Da'awati wal-Jihad in the area. Despite these efforts Boko Haram are not defeated and retain the capability to launch attacks in urban centres and against AFN patrols.

The Nigerian Government has not yet implemented a national recovery plan to address the acute problem of the humanitarian crisis. In addition there is no plan, save in Maiduguri City, to ensure the Police can resume responsibility of areas currently under military control. Chronic underinvestment coupled with the effects of climate change leading to drought and crop failure mean that the population have little access to public services and sources of income, thus allowing an extremist Islamic narrative to ferment.

WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?

This programme will contribute to two overarching outcomes:

- 1. The reduction of terrorist threats to UK interests through a comprehensive, human rights compliant and effective Nigerian response to violent extremism and terrorism.** We will do this by supporting improved AFN ability to counter the improvised explosive device threats, provide life saving medical treatment and tactically outmatch Boko Haram. We will also support the AFN to better integrate Air Land operations and logistically support deployed forces. And finally, we will support the AFN to work with the Multi National Joint Task Force to conduct comprehensive, intelligence led, human rights compliant, combined joint and multi-agency planning.
- 2. The implementation of a coherent stabilisation and recovery plan in the northeast, reducing risk of a resurgence of extremism and violence which could threaten UK interests.**