



NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY



NIGERIAN NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY

AN ADOPTION OF (UNSCR 2250)
September 2021

Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development

**NIGERIAN
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
ON
YOUTH, PEACE
AND
SECURITY**

**AN ADOPTION
OF
(UNSCR 2250)
2021 - 2024**

PREFACE

In most conflict situations around the world, the youths are always considered the perpetrators as well as victims. They are either active in the frontline or they are at the receiving end of the aftermath of war. Owing to this, the UNSCR 2250 resolution became necessary for countries all over the world to adopt and provide spaces for youth to contribute to the entire efforts of preventing violence and ensuring sustainable peace in communities globally. Nigeria, which is also a member of the global community and a UN member-state thought it necessary to work together with other peace seeking nations of the world by adopting the UNSCR 2250 and domesticating all its tenets through a Youth Peace and Security (YPS) National Action Plan (NAP).

Herewith, is a delineation of a substantial background to the process of adopting the UNSCR 2250 for the implementation of the Nigerian Youth Peace and Security National Action Plan; the document is hoped to be adopted by the 36 States of the federation and the FCT. Submissions according to the six pillars

presented in the UNSCR 2250 from the several consultations both locally, regionally, and nationally are documented to suggest the directions and dimensions the YPS NAP will take during implementation. Leveraging on the energy deployed by the youth during the recent EndSARS protest all over the country, it becomes necessary that the youths, through the YPS NAP are empowered to actively participate in peacebuilding and nation-building. The YPS National Action Plan is a pilot programme which will span for three years, that is, 2021 to 2024 after which it can be reviewed. Mid-way into its implementation, there will be a review of the entire action plan to ascertain the level of progress made so far.

Major stakeholders responsible for driving the implementation of the action plan are outlined while the implementation strategy extensively discussed considering outputs based on the pillars, priority activities to be carried out throughout the implementation period, key performance indicators to measure the expected outcomes derived from the strategic objectives, while the lead and other actors involved in the YPS

National Action Plan are reflected. As a work-in-progress document, the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security is the first of its kind in the continent, seeking the support of all stakeholders locally and internationally for its implementation.

FOREWORD

Youth are one of the most important segments of any society, and are, significantly, the largest percentage of any country's workforce and most active population across the globe. The Nigeria's Youth too are not only vibrant and energetic but play key role in our national development efforts such that we cannot allow their energies and innovations to rust away. Unfortunately, many dwell more on their flip side: always associated with vices such as: restiveness, violence, crimes, insecurity, etc. Their vulnerability, therefore, placed them in a vantage position as both victims and perpetrators of these vices.

The AU Charter (2006), identifying the roles of youth in Peace and Security, therefore calls for youth participation in the promotion of sustainable peace and security in Africa. Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at its 73rd meeting on 9 December, 2015 adopted United Nation Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250, which recognizes the need for youth to be actively engaged in ensuring peace as well as contributing to justice and reconciliation. This is the first international legal and political framework to recognize the

impact of armed conflicts on youth as well as their role in peace and security. This implies that with inclusive policies in place, the large youth population can present a unique demographic dividend, capable of contributing to lasting peace and economic prosperity. Noting this reality, the Council urged Member States to domesticate the resolution by engaging communities, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders to develop strategies to counter violent extremist ideas and terrorism. Furthermore, Member States are implored to increase youth representation in decision-making at all levels, as a way of addressing the threat to stability and development posed by the rise in radicalization among young people.

In Nigeria, to fully embrace and domesticate UNSCR 2250, a Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), National Action Plan (NAP) is required to spell out the mechanisms for meaningful participation of young people in maintaining peace and security. The YPS NAP is to identify roles expected of relevant stakeholders such as: Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and private organizations, concerned with peace, security and

development. The YPS NAP is designed to complement existing national, regional and international policy initiatives, and to reflect Nigeria's commitment to ensuring the meaningful engagement of youth in conflict prevention, post-conflict and peace building efforts. The YPS NAP is also intended to serve as a useful guide to Federal, State and Local Governments, as well as other non-governmental stakeholders, to ensure that their various programmes address youth needs in all the pillars of UNSCR 2250, which are: Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnership, Disengagement and Reintegration.

Since 2016, the collaboration between the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSD), Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA), Voluntary Youth Organizations (VYOs) and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) embarked on series of rigorous meetings, conferences and consultations with several other stakeholders at communities, states and national levels, to harvest their inputs which was validated and later affirmed on 27th August, 2021,

leading to the development of the YPS NAP document. The YPS NAP was eventually launched on 1st November, 2021, during the National Youth Day celebration, by President Muhammadu Buhari (GCFR).

The implementation strategies are well spelt out in the document, and the exercise is expected to cut across all the 774 Local Government areas of the country in phases, starting with pilot states, one each from the six geo-political zones.

The successful launch of YPS NAP is another milestone in Nigeria, particularly as it relates to youth involvement in maintaining peace and security. At this juncture, all hands must be on deck to ensure full implementation of the National Action Plan on YPS, for the transformation of Nigeria into a stable, peaceful, virile, economically prosperous and developed country.



Mr. Sunday Dare

Honourable Minister

Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports

Development

TABLE OF CONTENT

Preface	2
Forward	5
Acknowledgments	10
Acronyms	14
Introduction	16
Background	24
The Development ay National Action Plan on Youth Pace and Security in Nigeria	32
History	32
African Regional Initiatives	33
Methodology	34
Lead Agencies, Organizations and Partners for YPS NAP	36
List of MDAs, CSOs, Multinational Corporations, Regional Bodies, International Organizations and Partners	38
Summary of YPS NAP Strategy Performance Management	40
Implementation Strategy for the YPS NAP	42
References	62
Appendix	63

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The quest for youth inclusiveness and participation in decision-making, particularly in affairs that affect them, have been the reasons policy frameworks are promulgated at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at its 73rd meeting, on 9 December, 2015 adopted UNSC Resolution 2250, which recognizes that youth should be actively engaged in shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and reconciliation.

The United Nations (UN) encouraged member states to domesticate and ensure full implementation of the UNSCR 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security; hence, in swift response, some youth inclined Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development worked assiduously to develop a Youth, Peace and Security National Action Plan (YPS NAP) for Nigeria, after crisscrossing the nooks and crannies of this country, for

necessary inputs. The document which is to serve as a guiding principle and working tool for the implementation of the UNSCR 2250 on YPS in Nigeria has been successfully put together by what is now known as the Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security who deserve commendation and worth mentioning here, amongst the host of others.

We have to first of all, express our profound gratitude to God Almighty, who granted the enablement, inspiration and protection to all who have contributed to the success of this document.

We hereby express our indebtedness to President Muhammadu Buhari (GCFR) for his full support and eventual and gracious launch of the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security. Also worthy of our appreciation is the Honourable Minister of Youth and Sports Development, Mr. Sunday Dare for his unflinching support and encouragement.

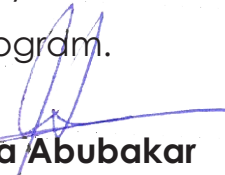
To the United Nations Population Fund, the European Union,

the African Union, the Global Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security, CORDAID, the African Union, we say a big thank you for the support enjoyed from your offices. The efforts and technical support of the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) towards the accomplishment of this YPS NAP cannot go unnoticed; and particularly to the Director General, Professor Bakut Tswah Bakut of the Institute, we are grateful. The technical and huge financial support enjoyed from the Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA) is highly commendable; especially the immense contribution of its Executive Director, Mr. Theophilus Ekpon, cannot be over-emphasized. The unflinching support of the Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security, who sacrificed their time, energy and resources to the success of the document, is commendable; while our appreciation also goes to other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth groups

and other notable individuals from nooks and crannies of this country, which space would not permit me to mention here.

Meanwhile, the untiring support of the Acting Director, Hajia Amina Mohammed Dauran, and the effort of all the staff of the Network and Social Mobilization (NSM) Department of the FMYSD, especially the following: Dayo Bamigboye, Despan Kwardem, Adedoyin Oyekan, Lami Bature, Charles Victor, Isaac Adeagbo and Vivian Iorzua who were involved in this project, are also worth commendation.

Let me conclude at this juncture that what has been achieved so far is just the first phase of the project. Therefore, it is now a clarion call on all and sundry that all hands must be on deck, to ensure the full implementation of the UNSC Resolution 2250 as enunciated in the National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security, which is the second and the most important phase of this program.



Ismaila Abubakar
Permanent Secretary
Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports
Development Abuja Nigeria

ACRONYMS

ALGON	Association of Local Governments of Nigeria
ADB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
AYC	African Youth Charter
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDD	Center for Democracy and Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSDEA	Center for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa
CSPPS	Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
CYC	Commonwealth Youth Charter
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DDRR	Demobilization De-radicalization Rehabilitation and Reintegration
DfID	Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
GYS	Global Youth Summit
IHL	International Humanitarian Law

IHRL	International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non- Governmental Organization
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JNI	Jama'atul Nasril Islam
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
FMYSD	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development
FM FA	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
FME	Federal Ministry of Education
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NA	Nigerian Army
NASS	National Assembly
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFL	Nigerian Football League
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NP	Nigerian Police
NSRP	Nigerian Structural and Reconstruction Program
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers

INTRODUCTION

Many youth in conflict zones grow up in a context where they inherit prejudice and hate from their experience of violent conflict. For many, the negative experiences leave them traumatized and damaged for life. The longer society ignores the needs of the youth, the deeper the hatred and greater the chance for conflict to continue. Increased interactions with the youth will help them change their mindsets, for just as they can be easily molded towards violence, so can they be molded towards peace. With this in mind, the Authority of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the ECOWAS Youth Policy on 19th January 2005. The ECOWAS Youth Policy was built upon by the Africa Youth Charter (AYC), which was adopted by the Assembly of African Union (AU) Heads of States and Governments in July 2006. The AYC, which defines youth as persons between 15 and 35 years, recognizes the roles of youth in Peace and Security; with Article 17 calling for their participation in the promotion of sustainable peace and security in Africa. Similarly, the United Nations Security Council

(UNSC), at its **7573rd meeting, on 9 December 2015 adopted UNSCR 2250**. The resolution recognizes that youth should actively be engaged in shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and reconciliation, and that a large youth population presents a unique demographic dividend that can contribute to lasting peace and economic prosperity if inclusive policies are put in place. The resolution provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the impact of armed conflicts on youth as well as the role of youth in peace and security (UNSCR Report 2250, 2015).

Through the unanimous adoption of resolution 2250 (2015), which defined youth as persons aged 18 through 29, the Council urged Member States to engage local communities and non-governmental actors “in developing strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts.” They were also encouraged to address conditions conducive to the spread of violence by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders and other concerned groups in civil society, and by adopting

“tailored approaches” to counter recruitment to violent extremism. UNSCR 2250 urged Member States to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels. Recognizing the threat to stability and development posed by the rise of radicalization among young people, the UNSCR urged Member States to consider ways to give youth a greater voice in decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The YPS resolution follows on the heels of the World Programme of Action for Youth, the Guiding Principles on Young People's Participation in Peacebuilding, the August 2015 Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security, the Amman Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security, the September 2015 Global Youth Summit against Violent Extremism and the Action Agenda to Prevent Violent Extremism and Promote Peace, and acknowledging their role in creating a foundation that promotes young people's inclusive participation and positive contribution to building peace in conflict and post-conflict situations.

To ensure Nigeria fully embraces UNSCR 2250, a Youth Peace and Security (YPS) National Action Plan (NAP) is required, which will describe the mechanisms that would enable young people to participate meaningfully in all spheres of peace and security. The NAP will also identify roles to be undertaken by relevant stakeholders such as Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and private enterprises, concerned with peace, security and development through programmes, services, facilities and activities to achieve the goal of the resolution. The YPS NAP will complement existing national, regional and international policy initiatives and conventions that affect youths, such as:

- 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- National Youth Policy, 2019
- National Policy on the Health and Development of Adolescents and Young People in Nigeria
- National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development.
- WPS National Action Plan

- National Gender Policy.
- Violence against Persons (Prohibition).
- .Childs Right Act
- . Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Not too Young to Run Law.
- National Policy on Education.
- The Economic Growth and Recovery Plan
- The National Council on Youth Development
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The ECOWAS Youth Policy – The National Youth Policy recognizes the ECOWAS Commission Youth Policy as the basis for the overall development of all young people in the sub-region.

- African Youth Charter (AYC) – Nigeria has ratified the AYC and is working towards achieving the principles of the Charter which enable all young men and women to enjoy full participation in the life of the society. The AU's Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security is anchored on Article 17 of AYC and the pillars of the UNSCR 2250.

- Commonwealth Youth Charter – the National Youth Policy recognizes the work of the Commonwealth in the support of national youth policies in all commonwealth countries and its effort towards creating societies where young women and men are empowered to develop their creativity.
- Charter of the United Nations – Nigeria, as a member of the United Nations agrees to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations which enables young men and women to enjoy full participation in the life of society.
- United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY)- The ten priority areas identified and suggested by the World Programme of Action and the five newly identified priority areas namely: impact of globalization on young men and women; the use of and access to information and communication technologies; the dramatic increase in the incidence of HIV infection among young people and the impact of the epidemic on their lives; the active involvement of young people in armed conflict,

both as victims and perpetrators; and the increased importance of addressing intergenerational issues in an aging society.

The YPS NAP will show Nigeria's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the meaningful participation of youth in conflict prevention, post-conflict and peacebuilding efforts. It is a practical and operational tool for youths to be involved in government and stakeholder's response to their concerns as well as the assistance programmes available to them. For law enforcement agencies and peacebuilding organizations, YPS NAP affirms their role in ensuring the safety and security of youths from extrajudicial killings and unlawful detention as well as identifying their specific needs in terms of disarmament, de-radicalization and rehabilitation.

It is also intended that the YPS NAP will serve as a useful guide for Federal, State and Local Governments, the Legislature, Judiciary, CSOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and all relevant stakeholders engaged in peace, security, governance, elections, development and humanitarian efforts to define their roles at

the policy and enforcement levels. The document ensures that government and stakeholders' programmes respond to immediate and long-term needs of youths in all the five pillars of UNSCR 2250 - **Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnership, Disengagement and Reintegration**. It is important to adapt these five pillars as they are relevant to the situation in Nigeria.

BACKGROUND

According to the National Youth Policy of Nigeria, 2019, Youth is defined by the UN as the age range 15 to 24 years, but this age bracket is largely considered as too narrow for countries in Africa, given their political, economic and socio-cultural circumstances. The AYC and ECOWAS Youth Policy define youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 35 years. On a similar basis, Nigeria's 2009 National Youth Policy chronologically defined youth as persons of age 18 to 35 years. As the Nigerian demographic statistics show, less than five percent of Nigerians are still in school beyond age 29 years, and about three quarters of males and over 90% of females have been married – a major social landmark for adulthood in Nigeria, which is by the age of 29 years. Thus, the 2019 youth policy specifies 29 years as the upper age limit for the definition of youth. This provision also recognizes that the “Not Too Young to Run” law also specifies 30 years as the age of eligibility for running for the presidency of the country; the age of eligibility for the office of the presidency of Nigeria should signal an adult period of life in the country (National Youth Policy, 2019).

The UN Expert Group Meeting on Youth, Peace and Security in 2017 specified that young people constitute the majority of the world's population. In 2015, a global figure of 1.2 billion people, aged 15-24 accounted for one out of every six people worldwide. By 2030, the target date for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the number of youth is projected to have grown by 7 per cent, to nearly 1.3 billion. And yet this growth in population has not increased the wealth or representation of young people. The majority of young people struggle to attain basic needs in terms of education and training, gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods, health care services, as well as civil liberties and political participation (UN Expert Group Meeting, 2017).

According to Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike, (2013), there is overwhelming literature on the extensive involvement of marginalized and excluded children and youth in conflict and warfare in Africa and beyond. Throughout history youths have been the backbone of armies of conquest in Asia and Europe and anti-colonial revolutionary fervor in Latin America and

Africa. In urban cities today, youth participation in violence takes the form of involvement in gangs, some of which are allegedly politically-backed and used in a variety of ways to help political parties to gain mileage, particularly around election time. In Africa, Liberian President Charles Taylor's exploitation of the youths was a key contributor to his ability to destabilize neighboring Sierra Leone and plunder diamonds during the course of the country's civil war (Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike, 2013).

The events surrounding the North African uprisings and the series of popular protests across the continent are often explained by the socio-economic and political marginalization of youth. Likewise, the surge in radicalization and violent extremism within the last two decades also tends to be associated with the political and socio-economic disaffection of young men, and increasingly young women, who join extremist groups such as Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab and ISIL (UN Expert Group Meeting, 2017). Young people are more often perceived as the main perpetrators of political violence, social

unrest and violent extremism despite their increasing roles to build sustainable peace.

It must be recognized that youths are also one of the main victims of violence around the world, both in fragile and developed contexts. Ethnic diversity, religious, economic, social and political differences, create exclusion and marginalization within communities, which most often fail to respond to the needs of young people. In the absence of opportunities and participation, youth become vulnerable and many times stay caught up in a vicious cycle of violence and stigmatization (Interpeace, 2016). The involvement of youth in organized violence, through gangs and protection racket groups have been associated to high unemployment rates, lack of opportunities, dysfunctional family structures and social exclusion. While young people are particularly susceptible to violence and crime, they are also disproportionately burdened by social and economic insecurities, and are often victims of violence, political unrest and terrorism themselves. In developing and developed countries, exclusion and marginalization are two factors that increase barriers to peace,

especially with regards to youth and how they are affected by a lack of participation in their community's development and employment opportunities (Interpeace, 2016).

In Nigeria, the socio-economic vulnerabilities of youth have made them easy targets for exploitation and manipulation by several state and non-state actors. For instance, during elections, young people, many of whom are unemployed, are used as tools for electioneering by unscrupulous politicians who often encourage and pay them to use violence to achieve their ends (SCA, 2016). This exploitation exacerbates the incidence of violent acts by youths, as illustrated by the suggestion that young people are perpetrators of 90% to 95% of violence in Nigeria (Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike, 2013). In Nigeria, there is a rise in violence and violent extremism, especially among radicalized youth, threatening stability and development. This has led to ever evolving security challenges such as violent crimes, kidnappings, piracy, bombings, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, political assassination and the insurgency of the Boko Haram sect.

Integrating youth's participation in leadership and empowerment can enhance peacebuilding efforts. The

importance of engaging youth for the sake of lip service is no longer a sufficient approach as it has been recognized that many excluded, marginalized and disgruntled youths in Nigeria are falling prey to extremist rhetoric to carry out violence. Social, economic and political deprivations are root causes that drive youth restiveness and radicalization (SCA, 2016). To improve young people's lives, youths should be actively engaged in shaping discussions and contributing to policies at the national, state, local government, ward, and community levels. Inclusive approaches are needed in eradicating poverty, hunger and promoting well-being and more inclusive peaceful societies. Socio-economic and political issues have been repeatedly acknowledged by governments, as well as by young people and youth-led organizations as important challenges facing the younger generation today.

It is also important to acknowledge young people's positive roles as they participate in efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts, combat violence and extremism and build sustainable peace. For example, many young women and

men have been opposing unlawful constitutional changes in their countries, exercising their participatory citizenship through popular protests. Many have been at the forefront of important policy and decision-making processes at local and national levels. Others have been making contributions through their everyday life participation in community groups, cultural, artistic and sports associations and the like. In reality, the role of young people in peace and security is more complex than some stereotypes may suggest, and requires a much deeper understanding (UN Expert Group Meeting, 2017).

Therefore, peace, security and sustainable development can only be achieved by tackling the social, economic and political issues affecting young people in a holistic and integrated manner. The UNSCR 2250 is a timely policy instrument that recognizes youth not just as perpetrators and victims of conflict, violence and extremism but also as fundamental drivers and critical partners in local, national and global efforts to prevent conflict and promote lasting peace (UN Expert Group Meeting, 2017). UNSCR 2250 connects directly to UNSCR 2178 on violent extremism (2014) which calls for the engagement of young people or youth in preventing

violent extremism through supporting their efforts to PVE. An earlier resolution in 2000, UNSCR1325 on women, peace and security emphasizes the pivotal role of young women in conflict prevention and sustaining peace. These three resolutions recognize the important role of young men and women, as key drivers in conflict prevention and sustaining peace, as well as in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly Goal 16 which is aimed at the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON YOUTH PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

History

The journey leading to the development of the YPS NAP started **on 9 December 2015 following the adoption of UNSCR 2250**. The resolution recognizes that youth should actively be engaged in shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and security. The resolution provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the impact of armed conflicts on youth as well as the role of youth in peace and security.

Following the resolution, the Secretary General of the United Nations commissioned the Global Study on Youth, Peace and Security to get a better understanding of the state of young people across the world. The need to domesticate the resolution in Nigeria became very clear and a Working Group on Youth, Peace and Security was formed following the Nigeria launch of the UNSCR 2250 in October 2016, to look into the implementation of the resolution in Nigeria. The Working Group on Youth, Peace and Security has been renamed the Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security.

It is within this context that the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSO), the Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA) and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) – Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FMFA) decided to partner with relevant stakeholders to develop a YPS NAP to domesticate the five pillars of the UNSCR 2250 which includes: Participation, Prevention, Protection, Partnerships, as well as Disengagement and Reintegration in Nigeria.

African Regional Initiatives

At the continental level, as part of efforts to domesticate and contextualize UNSCR 2250, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU requested the continental body to develop a Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) and urged Member States to develop NAPs. Consequently, the African Union Commission in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Mechanisms (RMs)

and youth across the continent has developed the AU-YPS framework to serve as a blueprint for Member States in the development of NAPs for the advancement of the YPS agenda on the continent. The AU-YPS Framework aligns with the five pillars of UNSCR 2250 with the addition of 'Coordination' to the partnerships pillar.

Methodology

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development in collaboration with the CSDEA and IPCR with support from the Global Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) and the European Commission have engaged stakeholders via a national forum to understand the situation as it relates to issues of Youth, Peace and Security. The response leading to the development of this document has benefitted from nine in-person consultations in the form of national conferences, zonal workshops, national validation meetings, and community level focus group discussions to bring together youth groups, civil society, government, security agencies, the media, traditional and religious institutions from communities across the 36 states of the federation and the

Federal Capital Territory to get their localized inputs into the development of the YPS NAP. Inputs were also received through over one dozen online consultations and meetings. Several youth and civil society organizations also sent in written inputs. These consultations were preceded by a desk review, development of structured instruments, pre-test and validation of the instruments before use.

LEAD AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR YPS NAP

A successful implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 2250 would largely depend on political will, coordination between all relevant stakeholders and financial support through domestic and external funding. The implementation of the NAP should be under the overall leadership and guidance of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development with support from the Nigeria Coalition on YPS, CSDEA and IPCR. Other agencies and partners which have been identified as focal point for this project based on their mandates and roles in relation to the various aspects of the NAP Pillars include:

- I Government: The implementation of the YPS NAP rests on the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Orientation Agency, Federal Ministry of Information, Federal Ministry of Interior, Nigerian Governors Forum, Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), MOD, OSGF, NRC, NEMA, NHRC, MNDA, NDLEA, Office of the Security Advisor (ONSA), Nigeria Police, Nigeria Military, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps, and NAPTIP.

- ii CSOs, Youth led and Youth Focused organizations, FBOs, CBOs and the media.
- iii Regional Bodies - ECOWAS, AU, AFDB
- iv International Organizations and Partners - UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, Foreign missions; DFID, NSRP, SIDA, European Union (EU), Chinese Government, DANIDA, USAID, CIDA, OXFAM, JICA, etc.
- v Multinational Corporations - Oil companies, telecommunications, automobile, Maritime, aviation, manufacturing, construction, services, food and beverage companies.
- vi The Organized Private Sector (OPS) and Financial Institutions such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Bank (ADB), World Bank (WB) etc.

LIST OF MDAs, CSOs, MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS, REGIONAL BODIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTNERS

The Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, the Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa (CSDEA), Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Center, Search for Common Ground, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), African Centre for Leadership, Strategy and Development, Center for Democracy and Development (CDD), Youth, Peace and Security Network (YPSN), Center for Peace Advocacy and Sustainable Development, Markengee Touchinglives International, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, Police Community Relations Committee, National Council for Women Societies, Youths for Peacebuilding and Development in Africa, Save the Child Initiative-Nigeria, Next Generation Youth Initiative International, National Council for Women Society, Christian Association of Nigeria, Jama'atul Nasril Islam, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Kingdom Department For International Development (DFID), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Norwegian Embassy, the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Air force/Military, Red Cross, Nigerian Drug

Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Ministry for Niger Delta Affairs (MNDA), National Orientation Agency, Federal Ministry of Information, Voice of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Interior, Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON), Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Boundary Commission, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on the SDGs, Youth Advocacy for Health Foundation, Rural Youth Advocacy Network, Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, Building Blocks for Peace Foundation, Technoworld Community Foundation, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, National Youth Service Corps, Victims Support Fund, National Broadcasting Commission, Nigeria Television Authority, Arise Television, Daily Trust Newspapers, ThisDay Newspapers, Nigeria Tribune Newspapers, Premium Times Newspapers, Voice of Nigeria, Africa Independent Television, Leadership Newspapers, The Pilot Newspapers, MultiChoice Nigeria, MTN, Airtel, Globacom, Jumia, Dangote Group, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, Innoson Motors, Fly Emirates, Air Peace, Nasco Group, Indofood (Indomie), Nigerian Bottling Company, Coca Cola, Pepsi etc.

SUMMARY OF YPS NAP STRATEGY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Below is a table with a summary of the strategy listing out results in terms of strategic objectives as well as the outcomes according to the pillars as enshrined in the UNSCR 2250:

Pillars	Strategic Objectives	Strategic Outcomes
Participation	To promote collaborative efforts that engage youth in decision making processes and in the implementation of peace and security initiatives. To facilitate the process of adoption of YPS NAP by the 36 states of the federation and the FCT	Youth participate equally in the implementation of the peace and security agenda and in decision making processes. The process of adoption of YPS NAP by the 36 states of the federation and the FCT facilitated.
Protection	To facilitate inclusive processes for protecting youth in peace, conflict and post conflict situations.	Inclusive processes for protecting youth in peace, conflict and post conflict situations facilitated.
Prevention	To strategically engage youth in strengthening and implementing existing conflict prevention and dialogue mechanisms.	Youth are strategically engaged to strengthen and implement existing conflict prevention and dialogue mechanisms.

<p>Partnership</p>	<p>To encourage effective collaborations and facilitate appropriate coordination between youth/youth groups and relevant stakeholders to ensure sustainable peace and development.</p>	<p>Effective collaborations and appropriate coordination between youth/youth groups and relevant stakeholders encouraged and facilitated.</p> <p>Sustainable peace and development programs and policy partnerships between youth/youth groups and relevant stakeholders ensured.</p>
<p>Disengagement/Reintegration</p>	<p>To encourage the integration of youth actors and youth sensitive programming into disengagement and reintegration processes.</p>	<p>The integration of youth actors and youth sensitive programming into disengagement and reintegration processes encouraged.</p>

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Participation

Strategic Objectives	To promote collaborative efforts that mainstream youth in decision making processes and in the implementation of peace and security initiatives. To facilitate the process of adoption and domestication of the YPS NAP by the 36 states of the federation and the FCT			
Strategic Outcomes	Youth participated equally in the implementation of the peace and security agenda and in decision making processes. The process of adoption of YPS NAP by the 36 states of the federation and the FCT facilitated.			
Priority Activities	Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target 2021 to 2023 Lead & Other Actors
Sensitization and training of decision-makers in the Legislature, Government, Traditional and Religious Institutions, CSOs, Security Agencies and private sector at the National, State and local levels The national, state and local levels on UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP.	Decision-makers in the Legislature, Government, Judiciary, Traditional and Religious Institutions, CSOs, Security agencies and private sector at the National, State and local levels formulate, review, and implement youth-sensitive policies, and protocols based on knowledge of UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP Stakeholders in the Legislature, Government, Judiciary, traditional	% of Legislature, Government, Judiciary, traditional and religious institutions, CSOs, security agencies and the private sector at all levels that are able to formulate, review and implement youth sensitive policies and protocols based on UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP % of Legislature, Government, Judiciary, traditional and religious institutions, CSOs,	National Youth Policy (NYP) 2019 The Not-100-Young to Run Law 2019 National Gender Policy Child Right Act Annual budgetary allocations of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, and other	Ministry of Youth and Sports Development Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security National Association of Nigeria Students National Youth Council of Nigeria National Assembly State Houses of

	and religious institutions, CSOs, security agencies and the private sector make available an annual budgetary provision for the implementation of UNSCR 2250 and YPS NAP	security agencies and the private sector at all levels that are able to formulate, review and implement youth sensitive policies and protocols based on knowledge of UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP	stakeholders The Nigerian Police Act as amended (2020) which recommended Community policing, recognizing the bulk of youth participation in the community policing process albeit the slowness in kick starting the implementation.		Assemblies Ministry of Women affairs and Social Development Search for Common Ground Centre for Sustainable Development and Education in Africa Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs ALGON Organized Private Sector EU, UN System, International Organizations, Diplomatic Community CSOs and Youth Groups
Engage in the mapping of youth led and youth focused actions related to peace and political transition processes, and identify formal barriers (laws, policies and regulations) and informal barriers (organizational culture and social practices), including gender barriers, to youth participation in peace and security	The actions of youth led and youth focused organizations, cultural and traditional organizations who engage in YPS is reviewed and documented Formal barriers (laws, policies and regulations) and informal barriers (organizational culture and social practices), including gender barriers to youth participation in peace and security are identified	Numbers of youth led and youth focused organizations, cultural and traditional organizations whose actions are captured holistically % of laws, policies, regulations, organizational culture and social practices that hinder youth participation in peace and security that are reviewed positively	The report from the mapping of youth led and youth focused organizations	100 percent of the actions of youth led and youth focused organizations, cultural and traditional organizations reviewed and documented Six laws, policies, regulations, organizational culture and social practices that hinder youth participation in peace and security reviewed, updated and implemented at national, state, and local levels	
Facilitate the domestication of YPS NAP in the 36 states of	The domestication of YPS NAP in the 36 states of the	Number of states including the FCT		At least six states of the federation would have adopted the	At least six states of the federation would have adopted the

<p>Development of guidelines for legislators, executive arm of government, judiciary, traditional and religious institutions, CSOs, and security agencies on YPS implementation in Nigeria.</p>	<p>increased Increased number of youths engaged in peace processes, justice systems and security architecture across all tiers and arms of government.</p>	<p>Number of youths engaged in peace processes, justice systems and security architecture across all tiers and arms of government.</p>	<p>governance. 116,100 youths (150 per LGA) engaged in peace processes, justice systems and security architecture across all tiers and arms of government.</p>	
<p>Appointment of youths to participate in decision making processes including in the design, implementation and evaluation of national and local programs on governance, peace and security.</p>	<p>Increase in the nomination, appointment and retention of youths in decision making processes including in the design, implementation, and evaluation of peace, security and justice programs and policies</p>	<p>Number of Youth nominated, appointed and retained in peace, security and justice related decision making processes</p>	<p>116,100 Youths nominated, appointed and retained in peace and security related decision making processes. This would be 150 per LGA within the span of 3 years.</p>	
<p>Facilitate the nomination and appointment of young men and women to participate in peace negotiations at all levels of governance in Nigeria.</p>				
<p>Recruitment and retention of young men and women into the justice & security sector.</p>				
<p>Capacity building for young men and women in conflict prevention.</p>	<p>Increased participation of youths in all capacity building</p>	<p>Number of youths who participate in capacity building</p>	<p>387,000 youths participate in capacity building</p>	

<p>the federation and the FCT.</p> <p>Strengthen permanent structures to encourage the participation of young people and youth organizations, movements and networks in the design, oversight and evaluation of YPS related policies and programs. This includes the expansion of the National Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security, and the creation of YPS coalitions at the zonal, state and local levels to ensure vertical and horizontal implementation</p>	<p>federation and the FCT facilitated</p> <p>The National Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security is strengthened and expanded</p> <p>Technical support and practical guidance is provided to the zones, states and local governments on the establishment and sustainability of YPS coalitions</p>	<p>that have adopted the YPS NAP</p> <p>% increment in the number of youth and youth organizations involved in peace and security processes</p> <p>Increased numbers of youth and youth organizations involved in the National Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security</p> <p>Numbers of functional zonal, state and local levels YPS coalitions established</p>	<p>YPS NAP</p> <p>At least 70 percent of youth led and youth focused organizations involved in YPS related policies and programs including the National, Zonal, State and Local levels YPS coalitions</p>	<p>30% of youths participate in decision making processes including in the design, implementation and evaluation of national and local youth programs on peace and security</p>
<p>Pursue the appointment of YPS-NAP focal persons to drive and advocate for policies/instruments that strengthen participation of youths across all tiers and organs of government.</p>	<p>Participation of youths in decision making processes, including in the design, implementation and evaluation of national and local youth programs on governance, peace and security</p>	<p>% of youths participating in decision making processes including in the design, implementation and evaluation of national and local youth programs on peace and security governance.</p>		

<p>peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels in Nigeria.</p>	<p>activities on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state and national).</p>	<p>activities related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state and national)</p>	<p>exercises on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state and national); this will be at least, 500 youth per each of the 774 LGA in the federation as well as across all demographics, looking at all most vulnerable groups such as women and girls, PWDs communities, etc.</p>	
<p>Strategic inclusion of youth focused CSOs/CBOs/FBOs in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at local, state and national levels.</p>	<p>Youth focused CSOs/CBOs/FBOs are strategically engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery processes at local, state and national levels.</p>	<p>Number of Youth focused organizations that are strategically engaged in conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict recovery processes at local, state and national levels.</p>	<p>774 Youth focused organizations (one per LGA) strategically included in conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict recovery processes at local, state and national levels.</p>	
<p>Mass sensitization and awareness creation programs using commonly spoken local languages on the provisions of UNSCR 2250 and YPS NAP</p>	<p>Youths and the general public sensitized and aware of the provisions of UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP</p>	<p>% of Youths and the general public sensitized and aware of the provisions of the UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP</p>	<p>70% of Youths and the general public sensitized and aware of the provisions of the UNSCR 2250 and the YPS NAP</p>	<p>At Gc</p>

Protection					
To facilitate inclusive processes for protecting youth in peace, conflict and post conflict situations.					
Strategic Objectives		To facilitate inclusive processes for protecting youth in peace, conflict and post conflict situations.			
Strategic Outcomes		Inclusive processes for protecting youth in peace, conflict and post conflict situations facilitated.			
Priority Activities		Key Performance Indicators		Baseline	
Outputs		Target 2021 to 2023		Lead & Other Actors	
across all the states of the federation.					
Advocacy, capacity development and promotion of justice and the protection of youth in peace, conflict and post-conflict situations in compliance with National Human Rights Laws (NHRL), International Human Rights Laws (IHL) and Humanitarian Rights Laws (IHL)	Protection of youth in peace, conflict and post-conflict situations in compliance with NHRL, IHL and IHLR advocated for and promoted at all tiers and arms of governance, and among stakeholders in Nigeria. This should include capacity building for youth on NHRL, IHL and IHLR	<p>Numbers of advocacy initiatives for the protection of youths in conflict and post conflict situations.</p> <p>Numbers of youth focused capacity development initiatives and activities to promote awareness on NHRL, IHL and IHLR</p> <p>Extent of compliance with NHRL, IHL and IHLR in peace time, during conflict and post conflict situations.</p>	<p>12 long term advocacy initiatives, 2 per geo-political zone for the span of 3yrs. This will be for the protection of youths in conflict and post conflict situations and to a large extent, these must comply with NHRL, IHL and IHLR.</p> <p>12 capacity development initiatives, 2 per geo-political zone on NHRL, IHL and IHLR</p>	<p>Buhari Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism following the #EndSARS protest, Nov. 2020.</p> <p>The constitution of the republic of Nigeria (1999 Amended)</p> <p>The National Youth Policy, 2019</p>	<p>Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development</p> <p>Office of the National Security Advisor</p> <p>The Nigerian Correctional Service</p> <p>NAPTIP</p> <p>The Nigerian Military</p> <p>The Nigerian Police</p> <p>National and State</p>
Training and sensitization of the legislature, government	Decision-makers in the legislature, government	Numbers of training	116,100 (150 per each of the 774	The existence of IHL & IHLR	Act Gov

evaluation of YPS NAP.	Provision of psycho-social support and trauma counseling to young women, girls and boys affected by violence, extremism, drug abuse and GBV.	Psycho-social support and trauma counseling provided to young women, girls and boys affected by violence, extremism, drug abuse and GBV.	Number of psycho-social support and trauma counseling sessions provided to young women, girls and boys affected by violence, extremism, drug abuse and GBV.	and evaluation of the YPS NAP.	protecting which composed of more youths.	National Security Strategy Which clearly defines the role of the various government security establishments with the military taking the lead. Armed Forces Act (AFA) National Defense Policy (NDP)	77,400 numbers of psycho-social support and trauma counseling sessions provided to young women, girls and boys affected by violence, extremism, drug abuse and GBV. The assumption is that we will work with 100 individuals per LGAs across the federation. We may not be having a homogeneous situation as support will be based on needs assessments and expert recommendations.	Muslim Groups such as JNI
Provision of vocational skills and loans to youth affected by violence and extremism	Vocational skills and loans to youth affected by violence and extremism provided.	Number of vocational skills and loans provided to youth affected by violence and extremism	7,400(10 per each of the 774 LGAs). Vocational skills and loans will be provided to youth affected by violence and extremism.	monitoring and evaluation Of the YPS NAP.	24 (4 per geo-political zone) long term promotion/advocacy initiatives of YPS	The Organized Private Sector United Nations System International Community Search for Common Ground	At Go	
Advocacy to policy makers, traditional leaders and religious leaders to promote awareness	Awareness on YPS NAP amongst traditional and religious leaders promoted.	Number of promotion initiatives of YPS NAP amongst traditional and religious						

institutions, judiciary, traditional and religious institutions, CSOs and security agencies to promote civilian and security agencies engagements in support of YPS NAP at the national, state and local levels.	institutions, judiciary and religious institutions, CSOs and security agencies at the national, state and local levels trained and sensitized to promote civilian and security agencies engagements that adopts the YPS NAP	and sensitization sessions for both formal and informal decision and policy makers, promoting civilian and security agencies' adoptions of the YPS NAP.	Child Right Act National Gender Policy.	LGA) numbers of training and sensitization sessions for both formal and informal decision and policy makers, promoting civilian and security agencies' engagements on the adoption YPS NAP.	Legislatures National Human Rights Commission Traditional Council of Nigeria Federal Ministry of Interior Federal Ministry of Justice Youth Groups National Association of Nigeria Students National Youth Council of Nigeria IPCR CDD CSDEA Civil Society Organizations Christian Association of Nigeria
The appointment of Youth to decision making roles in the design, implementation and evaluation of institutional programs for the protection of youths.	Youths appointed to decision making roles in the design, implementation and evaluation of institutional programs for the protection of young people at all levels of peace and security governance.	% of Youths appointed to decision making roles in the design, implementation and evaluation of institutional programs for the protection of young people at all levels of peace and security governance.	Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2019 The Nigerian Police Act as amended (2020) also posits a core component for civilian and police engagements in terms of building trust and confidence between the security personnel and the civilians they are	34% of Youths appointed to decision making roles in the design, implementation and evaluation of institutional programs for the protection of young people at all levels of peace and security governance.	
Development, reviewing, updating and implementation of policies against SGBV and Youth exploitation for violence	Policies against SGBV and Youth exploitation for violence developed, reviewed, updated and implemented at national, state, and local levels.	Number of policies against SGBV and Youth exploitation for violence developed, reviewed, updated and implemented at national, state, and local levels.		6 policies against SGBV and Youth exploitation for violence developed, reviewed, updated and implemented at national, state, and local levels.	
Youth inclusion in monitoring and	Youth included in the monitoring and	% of Youth included in the monitoring		35% of Youth included in the	

discriminatory laws against youths and women.	against Youths and women revised by NASS.	discriminatory laws against youths and women.	on discriminatory laws against youths and women ready for implementation before 2023.	Agency
Organizing Peace for Sports tournaments for youth across the 36 States and the FCT	Peace for Sports tournaments for youth across the 36 States and the FCT organized	Number of Peace for Sport tournaments organized across the federation.	At least 37 Sports tournaments for the youth to be implemented across the country in all the 36 states and the FCT	CISLAC Search for Common Ground CDD Centre LSD WANEP
Conduct advocacy to NASS and State Houses of Assembly oversight committees on the strengthening of laws against illicit drug trafficking and consumption, election violence and early warning mechanisms against farmers- herders crises.	Advocacy to NASS and State Houses of Assembly oversight committees on the strengthening of laws against illicit drug trafficking and consumption, election violence and early warning mechanisms against farmers- herders crisis conducted.	Number of advocacy initiatives conducted on the strengthening of laws against illicit drug trafficking and consumption, election violence and early warning mechanisms against farmers-herders crisis.	Existing policies and mechanisms for the prevention of illicit drug trafficking and consumption will be revisited and reinforced within this period.	CSDEA Identified CSOs Youth Groups NDLEA INEC
Establishment of prevention programmes	Prevention programmes	Number of programmes	7,740 youth (10 per LGA) across the 774 LGAs in the country will be engaged on the mechanisms for the prevention of election violence, including early warning and early response mechanisms as it concerns farmers-herders crisis. At least 774 (one per LGA) programmes	IPCR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs NAPTIP National Communications Commission Nigerian Television Authority.

<p>Advocacy for the development of a policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and capacity building for displaced youths and youth in host communities, and for security agents on the prevention of violence.</p>	<p>Advocacy initiated on IDPs' National Policy enactment.</p> <p>Capacities for displaced youth including those in host communities, and security agents on prevention of violence conducted.</p>	<p>Numbers of advocacy initiatives on IDPs National Policy.</p> <p>Number of capacity building workshop activities conducted for displaced youth including those in host communities, and security agents on prevention of violence.</p>	<p>persons who are victims of trafficking that are engaged and rehabilitated.</p>	<p>Over the next three years, 3,327 young persons who are victims of trafficking are engaged and rehabilitated. This is estimated based on the 2019 figures where NAAPTIP rescued 1,109 victims of trafficking.</p>
<p>Two advocacy initiatives on IDPs National Policy may be conducted during this period</p> <p>At least 6 (2 per year) capacity building workshop activities for displaced youth including those in host communities, and security agents on preventing violence across the country.</p>	<p>Consensus on the development of a National Peace Policy reached including regional and local</p>			
<p>Conduct advocacy on the enactment of a National Peace Policy for Nigeria.</p>	<p>Enactment of a National Peace Policy advocated for and influenced.</p>	<p>Number of advocacy initiatives on the enactment of a National Peace Policy</p>		

<p>on YPS, changing perception of stereotypes which overtime had painted the youth as perpetrators of conflict and violence more than being victims also.</p> <p>Advocacy to leaders to minimize the social, political, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate youth stereotypes.</p>	<p>The social, political, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate youth stereotypes minimized through advocacy to formal and informal policy makers and service providers.</p>	<p>Leaders.</p> <p>Extent to which the social, political, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate youth stereotypes are minimized through advocacy to formal and informal policy makers and service providers.</p>	<p>NAP amongst traditional and religious leaders for the span of 3 years. To a large extent, this exercise must take into consideration elements essential for minimizing social, political, cultural and traditional patterns perpetuating youth's stereotypes.</p>	
<p>Supporting existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence, drug abuse and violent extremism.</p>	<p>Existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence, drug abuse and violent extremism, supported.</p>	<p>Number of existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence, drug abuse and violent extremism that are supported.</p>	<p>774 existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence, drug abuse and violent extremism are supported. This is estimated to be 1 per LGA.</p>	
<p>Create opportunities for young people to collaborate and co-create with adults, community leaders and security agencies by jointly organizing activities to protect youth from all forms of violence and injustice.</p>	<p>Strengthen the participation of young women and men in activities that improve social cohesion, human security, police-community relations and intergenerational dialogues</p>	<p>Numbers of community level dialogues to ensure peace, security and justice that actively promotes collaboration between youth, community leaders and security agents</p>	<p>774 (one per Local Government) community level dialogues to ensure peace, security and justice are held.</p>	

Prevention					
Strategic Objectives		To strategically engage youth in strengthening and implementing existing conflict prevention and dialogue mechanisms.			
Strategic Outcomes		Youths are strategically engaged to strengthen and implement existing conflict prevention and dialogue mechanisms.			
Priority Activities	Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target 2021 to 2023	
		Lead & Other Actors			
Strengthening of youth capacity in conflict prevention, peace education, fight against hate speech, use of social and traditional media, and implementation of peace architectures.	The strengthening of youth capacity in conflict prevention, peace education, use of social and traditional media, and implementation of peace architectures promoted.	Number of youth capacity building activities conducted around conflict prevention, peace education, use of social and traditional media, and implementation of peace architectures.	The existence of Discriminatory laws Against Youths and women. Law Against Trafficking in persons. International Humanitarian and Refugee Law. UNSCR 1325 UNSCR 2250	774 (one per LGA) capacity building for youth on conflict prevention and peace education held 387,000 (500 per each of the 774 LGAs) pieces of both information against hate speech, counter-narrative on radicalization, and information facilities to be disseminated across the country to this effect.	Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security Federal and States Ministries of Youth and Sports Development National Association of Nigeria Students National Youth Council of Nigeria NASS Federal and States Ministries of Education. Federal and States Ministries of Information and Culture
Provision of access to quality education and information, vocational training and employment opportunities that incorporates peace education to reduce youths' vulnerabilities to exploitation and manipulation.	Access to quality education and information, vocational training and employment opportunities that embraces peace tenets to reduce youths' vulnerabilities to exploitation and manipulation provided.	% of Youth with access to quality education and information, vocational training and employment opportunities that incorporates peace building.		45% of Youth with access to quality education and information, vocational training and employment opportunities that incorporates peacebuilding.	
Advocacy to NASS for revision of	Discriminatory laws	A document on the revised		A revised and updated document	National Orientation

<p>aimed at helping young people to learn how to engage in positive self-appraisal, resolve conflict, and emotional intelligence. This will also include peer education as civic education is already taught in the Nigeria Junior and Senior Secondary School system.</p>	<p>aimed at helping young people to learn how to engage in peer education, positive self-appraisal, resolve conflict, and emotional intelligence established.</p>	<p>aimed at helping young people to learn how to engage in peer education, positive self-appraisal, resolve conflicts, and emotional intelligence.</p>	<p>aimed at helping young people to learn how to engage in peer education, positive self-appraisal, resolve conflicts, and emotional intelligence.</p>	<p>Identified media platforms</p> <p>Organized Private Sector</p> <p>United Nations System</p> <p>International Organizations</p>
<p>Conduct capacity building training for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation</p>	<p>Capacity- building training for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation</p>	<p>Numbers of capacity building training for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation.</p> <p>%of Youths involved in training/capacity building for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation.</p>	<p>At least 4,644(6 per each of the 774 LGAs) capacity building training for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation.</p> <p>45%of Youths involved in training/capacity building for youths on early warning, dialogue and mediation.</p>	
<p>Dissemination of the Law Against Trafficking in Persons to the public, and positively engaging youth that are victims of trafficking.</p>	<p>Information about the Law Against Trafficking in persons disseminated to the public.</p> <p>Young persons who</p>	<p>Rate of dissemination of information about the Law Against Trafficking in Persons to the public.</p> <p>Number of young</p>	<p>Frequent and consistent dissemination of information about the Law Against Trafficking in Persons to the public.</p>	<p>At</p> <p>G</p>

	<p>Promotion of National Youth Policy (NYP) and YPS NAP through media sensitization and advocacy to decision makers on the domestication of YPS NAP across the 36 states of the federation and the FCT.</p>	<p>NYP and YPS NAP promoted through media sensitization. YPS NAP domesticated across the 36 states of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory as a result of advocacy to decision and policy makers.</p>	<p>Number of promotion activities for YPS NAP & NYP through media sensitization.</p> <p>Number of states including the FCT that domesticated the YPS NAP</p>	<p>consultations aimed at developing the document</p> <p>774 NOA facilities to be used for the dissemination of YPS NAP contents including creating awareness on the need for the adoption across the country.</p>	
	<p>Promote Young people's engagement in formal peace processes, community mediation structures and early-warning systems</p>	<p>Youth engagement in formal peace processes, community mediation structures and early warning systems advocated for</p>	<p>Number of sensitization and advocacy activities to promote youth participation in formal peace processes, community mediation structures and early warning systems</p>	<p>At least 24 (4 per geo-political zone) sensitization and advocacy activities completed during this period</p>	
Partnership					
<p>Strategic Objectives</p>	<p>To encourage effective collaborations and facilitate appropriate coordination between youth/youth groups and relevant stakeholders to ensure sustainable peace and development.</p>				
<p>Strategic Outcomes</p>	<p>Effective collaborations and appropriate coordination between youth/youth groups and relevant stakeholders encouraged and facilitated.</p>				
<p>Priority Activities</p>	<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Key Performance Indicators</p>	<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Target 2021 to 2023</p>	<p>Lead & Other Actors</p>

<p>Facilitation of effective coordination and communication between youth and relevant stakeholders on common planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Effective coordination and communication between youth and relevant stakeholders on common planning and implementation, facilitated.</p>	<p>Number of effective coordination and communication activities between youth and relevant stakeholders on common planning and implementation facilitated.</p>	<p>The existence of the Nigerian constitution which stipulates in its provisions the responsibilities of the three organs of governance and the powers allocated for coordination and cooperation across power relations.</p>	<p>37 effective coordination and communication engagements between youth and relevant stakeholders on common planning and implementation, facilitated, one per state and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) which will feed into the LGAs and according to their contextual realities.</p>	<p>Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security National Association of Nigeria Students National Youth Council of Nigeria IPCR Federal and States Ministries of Youth and Sports Development Private Sector Federal and States Ministries of Information and Culture ALGON NURTW NFL Central Bank of Nigeria Centre for</p>
<p>Support partnerships with international and regional financial institutions and assist youth focused and youth-led initiatives looking for support</p>	<p>Partnerships with international and regional financial institutions to direct support to youth led and youth focused initiatives achieved</p>	<p>Numbers of partnerships with international and regional financial institutions to direct support to youth led and youth focused initiatives achieved</p>	<p>The ministry for Youths and Sport also has its jurisdiction on partnership with other MDAs which the YPS is based upon.</p>	<p>At least 2 partnerships with international and regional financial institutions to direct support to youth led and youth focused initiatives implemented</p>	<p>Sports Development Private Sector Federal and States Ministries of Information and Culture ALGON NURTW NFL Central Bank of Nigeria Centre for</p>
<p>Conduct fund raising and award events to increase political, financial and technical support to youth initiatives</p>	<p>Fund raising and award events to increase political, financial and technical support to youth initiatives conducted</p>	<p>Number of fund raising and award events to increase political, financial and technical support to youth initiatives conducted</p>	<p>The UNSCR</p>	<p>18 fund raising and award events to increase political, financial and technical support to youth initiatives conducted. It is an annual event to be conducted one each per geopolitical zone, totaling 6 events every year.</p>	<p>ALGON NURTW NFL Central Bank of Nigeria Centre for</p>

Organize conferences and meetings with government, CSOs, international partners, private sector and the youth on YPS	Conferences and meetings with government, CSOs, international partners, private sector and the youth on YPS organized.	Number of conferences and meetings with government, CSOs, international partners, private sector and the youth on YPS organized.	2250 also stipulates the opportunities that abound for partnership which is one of its pillars the YPS Nigerian NAP adopted. The YPS NAP when finalized and enacted will form a bases for further partnerships in terms of implementation.	6 conferences and meetings with government, CSOs, international partners, private sector and the youth on YPS will be conveyed bi-annually for the span of three years. This conference will serve as review sessions, collaboratively evaluating the YPS NAP implementation achievements.	Sustainable Development and Education in Africa Youth Groups
Implementation of partnerships and MOUs with MDAs, institutions, NGOs, CBOs, religious bodies and schools on YPS	Partnerships and MOUs with MDAs, institutions, NGOs, CBOs, religious bodies and schools on YPS implemented	Number of partnerships and MOUs with MDAs, institutions, NGOs, CBOs, religious bodies and schools on YPS implemented		At least 120 partnerships and MOUs with MDAs, institutions, NGOs, CBOs, religious bodies and schools on YPS implemented.	
Identification and establishment of relationships with other country's YPS institutions as the case may be, and signing exchange programmes.	Relationship with other country's YPS institutions identified and established. Exchange programmes with other countries YPS institutions signed	Number of relationships with other countries YPS institutions identified and established. Number of exchange		6 numbers of relationship with other country's YPS institutions identified and established. At the moment, only Finland had ratified the UNSCR 2250. It is hoped that before	At Go

<p>Conducting meetings and stakeholders consultations with partners and traditional institutions on the provisions of YPS NAP in the communities.</p>	<p>Meetings and stakeholders consultations with partners and traditional institutions on the provisions of YPS NAP in the communities conducted.</p>	<p>Number of meetings and stakeholders consultations with partners and traditional institutions on the provisions of YPS in the communities conducted.</p>	<p>programmes with other countries YPS institutions signed.</p>	<p>2023 other countries would have joined in the domestication of UNSCR 2250 as Nigeria is doing now, hence, partnerships can be established in this regard.</p> <p>This is also applicable to exchange programmes been signed with other Country's YPS institutions.</p>	<p>At least 77,400 (100 per each of the 774 LGAs) meetings and stakeholders consultations with partners and traditional institutions on the provisions of YPS in the communities conducted.</p>
<p>Conduct monthly meetings of the National Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security (NCYPS)</p>	<p>Monthly meetings of the NCYPS conducted.</p>	<p>Numbers of monthly meetings of the NCYPS conducted.</p>	<p>programmes with other countries YPS institutions signed.</p>	<p>At least 77,400 (100 per each of the 774 LGAs) meetings and stakeholders consultations with partners and traditional institutions on the provisions of YPS in the communities conducted.</p>	<p>36 numbers of monthly meetings of the NCYPS conducted.</p>

Disengagement/Reintegration				
Strategic Objectives	To encourage the integration of youth actors and youth sensitive programming into disengagement and reintegration processes.			
Strategic Outcomes	The integration of youth actors and youth sensitive programming into disengagement and reintegration processes encouraged			
Priority Activities	Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target 2021 to 2023
Promotion and advocacy for policy development and reviews to foster youth-sensitive DDR, post-conflict recovery and stabilization programmes; as well as for survivors of SGBV	Development and review of policy to foster youth-sensitive DDR, stabilization and post-conflict recovery programmes as well as for survivors of SGBV advocated for and promoted.	Number of policies developed or reviewed to foster youth-sensitive DDR, stabilization and post-conflict recovery programmes as well as for survivors of SGBV, advocated for and promoted	The Amnesty Program for Niger Delta Militants by Late President Yar'adua	3 numbers of policies developed or reviewed to foster youth-sensitive DDR, stabilization and post-conflict recovery programmes as well as survivors of SGBV advocated for and promoted. This should include the pursuit for a National Peace Policy and DDDR Framework.
Implementation of gender sensitive reintegration and rehabilitation services where young women and girls are placed in separate DDR camps.	Gender sensitive reintegration and rehabilitation services where young women and girls are placed in separate demobilization camps implemented.	Quality of gender sensitive and separate DDR camps for young women and girls.	The Buhari Plan Vol. 1 June 2016 which established Operation Safe Corridor and commenced the instrument for recovery processes and transitional justice in the North-East	The DDDR services provided by OSC should be unpacked to reflect a holistic and transparent process to this effect. It should be rid of military politics as to have the needed quality as practiced in other parts of the world.
Conduct human rights training for managers and officers of DRR camps.	Human rights training for DDR Camp managers and officers	Number of Human rights training activities conducted for DDR Camp	National Counter Terrorism	6 targeted DDDR refresher training workshops to be conducted for
				Office of the National Security Advisor The Judiciary Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development IPCR Nigerian Correctional Service NDDC NEDC The Organized Private Sector CSDEA Religious and Faith Based Organizations Nigerian Immigration

Initiate community DDR dialogues using local languages and use traditional media to amplify messages.	Community DDR dialogues using local languages and traditional media to amplify messages initiated	Camp managers and officers. Number of community DDR dialogue sessions using local languages and traditional media to amplify messages initiated.	Strategy (NACTEST) 2016 provides for the demobilization, de-radicalization, rehabilitation and reintegration of AOGs 'surrendees'/ex-combatants in the NE Nigeria and other parts of the country as the case may be.	Nigerian DDR Camp Managers and officers, 2 training activities per year. 48 community DDR dialogue sessions using local languages and traditional media to amplify messages initiated for the span of three year as these dialogues will be held with the communities of choice of the rehabilitated OSC graduates.	Service National Identity Management Commission The Nigerian Police Local and International nongovernmental State Actors, Traditional Institutions Civil Society Organizations and Youth Groups CJTF Nigeria Military United Nations System
Conduct Training for young men and women in restorative justice, counselling and reconciliation processes.	Training for young men and women in restorative justice, counselling and reconciliation processes conducted.	Numbers of Training sessions for young men and women in restorative justice, counselling and reconciliation processes conducted.	WPS NAP on UNSCR 1325 also provides for the participation of women and girls in the PCVE efforts in Nigeria. The existence of DDDR policy brief framework by The Kukah Center.	16 numbers of training sessions for young men and women in restorative justice, counselling and reconciliation processes conducted. Participants will be drawn from the 6 geopolitical zones deliberately so as to feed into the state level YPS action plans.	12 Number of new youth rehabilitation centers constructed and equipped with
Construction and equipping of new youth rehabilitation centers.	New youth rehabilitation centers constructed and equipped with	Number of new youth rehabilitation centers constructed and equipped with	Buhari Action Plan to Prevent Violent		Af Go

Supply of adequate relief and recreational equipment to DDR transit camps.	Recreational equipment for DDR transit camps adequately supplied.	state of the art facilities.	Extremism following the EndSARS protest, Nov. 2020.	state of the art facilities. 2 per geopolitical zone. These proposed facilities are to be constructed within the span of 3yrs.	
Offer opportunities for reintegration of young people into their communities and reunification with their families, including through the establishment of Guardian/Parent Support Groups to enhance guardians' abilities to support the reintegration of their ward	Opportunities for the reintegration of young people into the communities and reunification with their families through the Guardian/Parent Support Groups attained	Quality of recreational equipment supplied to DDR transit camps.		It is envisaged that there are transit camps for rehabilitated ex-combatants across the country's regions without the required recreational equipment. Within the span of 3yrs, these shall be identified and procured for.	
	Numbers of functional Guardian/Parent Support Groups established	state of the art facilities.		774 functional Guardian/Parent Support Groups established	

REFERENCES

- *Interpeace, N.A. Empowering youth to transform conflict and build peace (2016)* Retrieved online, 13/09/19.
<https://www.interpeace.org/2016/08/empowering-youth-to-transform-conflict-and-build-peace/>
- *National Action Plan, (2014), (UN Resolution, 1325) on women, peace and security*
- *National Youth Policy, 2019*
- *Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike. 2013. The question of youth participation in peacebuilding processes in Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria.* Retrieved online 12/08/19,
<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/question-youth-participation-peacebuilding-processes-jos-plateau-state-nigeria>
- *Sustainable Development Goals 16,*
<https://sustainabledevelopmentgoals.un.org/sdg16>
- *United Nations Expert Group Meeting, Youth, Peace and Security: Social Issues and Social Policies, 30-31 October 2017.*
- *United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 (UN Resolution 2250) Youth Peace and Security, 9 December, 2015.*
- *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UN Resolution, 1325) on women, peace and security, 2000.*
- *The Missing Peace*
- *United Nation Youth Strategy (Youth 2030)*
- *YPS Programming Handbook*

APPENDIX

Below is a list of key suggestions from the consultations (online and in-person) based on the five pillars of the UNSCR 2250.

Participation

1. The group suggested that Nigeria should take a step further from “Not Too Young to run law” and begin to include the youth in administrative and decision-making positions. They recommended that enforceable, explicit and binding laws should be put in place that will give youth 30% inclusion in elected and appointed positions at all levels in government especially in peace and security spheres, and that the quota should be reflected in research institutions and other relevant bodies.
2. That there is the need for thorough mapping of all frameworks on youth in order to harmonize laws and policies in charge of youth to be in one space from which the YPS National Action Plan can be derived.
3. There is the need for a strong and effective monitoring and evaluation structure and the involvement of youth in the

performance management of the YPS NAP during its implementation and in the implementation of other youth related policies and instruments.

4. That there is need to create awareness on the National Youth Policy and other policies and programs that govern young people as many youth are not aware of existing law and frameworks.
5. That there should be special attention to the youth during the period of disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration by increasing the capacities of agencies charged with this mandate.
6. That the Government of Nigeria should prioritize and encourage youth involvement in peace initiatives at all levels including the creation of a network for mentorship of young people. NGOs belonging to young people and working in this area should be encouraged and consulted to lend their voices to this cause.
7. There should be partnerships with the legislature and especially the National Assembly and State Houses of

Assembly for the ratification and domestication of the UNSCR 2250 in the form of the YPS NAP.

8. That young people should articulate their ideas and speak with one voice which will facilitate their incorporation into the democratic decision-making spaces for national development.
9. That it is important to sensitize the Nigerian youth on security consciousness, and that ensuring safety and security is everybody's business and not the exclusive domain of government.
10. Nigerian youths should be provided with sustainable skills on a need bases, or business hubs should be created at all levels to maximize the potentials inherent in young people.
11. Voluntary Youth organization should be resuscitated and empowered for peace making and security.
12. That there is the need for Nigeria to enact Peace Education Curriculum in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary institutions (some sort of civic education at all levels) which will serve as a sustainable strategy for peace building and conflict resolution in the long run.
13. There should be capacity assessment of youths to determine their strengths and vulnerabilities in a bid to support them to

contribute meaningfully to conflict management and peacebuilding processes.

14. There is need for sustained synergy among all stakeholders to build on existing human capital investment for ownership and continuity of youth led initiatives.
15. There should be youth representation at the National Peace and Security Council of Nigeria.
16. There should be holistic engagement with the youth down to the grassroots, a bottom-up approach in the implementation of policies concerning youths.
17. The Nigerian government and stakeholders should create an enabling environment for youth to participate equally in politics and political leadership. This should include demonetizing the political space, internal party democracy and electoral reforms.
18. It is important for the Nigerian government and other stakeholders to encourage the participation of youth in the reconstruction of areas affected by conflict to bring help to the refugees, IDPs and to promote peace and reconciliation.

Protection

1. There was emphasis on the commitment of our Armed Forces to their obligation to protect; stating that effort should be made by security agencies to protect the rights of repentant fighters and the vulnerable under their custody at all times especially that of repentant young persons in the frontline.
2. That the youth be educated and made to get involved in advocacy work of protecting citizens because many of the victims fall within the youthful age.
3. Discrimination against victims and especially young women should be discouraged. There should be strict legislation in place to prosecute offenders who are found guilty. If this is not done, the repentant youth are likely to see reason for returning to violence.
4. Training of Trainers (ToT) programme for youths in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps on the need for peace and protection is essential, as the message will spread faster and widely.
5. Special and deliberate effort should be put in place to ensure the protection of people living with disability (PLWD) during crisis. It is also important that a welfare programme tailored

towards their needs be provided for them including encouraging agencies saddled with this responsibility to take the lead

6. Victims of conflict particularly young women and men are vulnerable to sexual exploitation in IDPs camps. As a result, it was suggested that there is need for reorientation of the security apparatus including the army, police and youth groups. Offenders should be made to face stringent punishment to serve as deterrent.
7. There should be sensitization and capacity building training to strengthen youth involvement as volunteers on security issues and peace keeping. There is the urgent need for a robust peace education strategy.
8. Inclusiveness of credible youth bodies in decision making on security matters is essential to peace and security governance in Nigeria.
9. Compensation plans should be enacted for volunteering youth that play active roles in securing lives and properties during violent conflict and emergency situations.
10. More attention and interest should be given to youth development and sporting activities at various levels across the country.

programs and skills acquisition in order to keep young people busy and off the streets.

3. Due to high levels of poverty, the group recommended that young people be encouraged to acquire vocational skills in order to close the unemployment gap and reduce idleness.
4. Civil Society Organizations including youth groups, religious and traditional institutions should be strengthened to promote a culture of respect for all, non-violence, dialogue, and public enlightenment against all forms of violence.
5. That youth-based and community organizations should drive advocacy programs on peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Providing a platform where the youths can interact with themselves and dialogue through town hall meetings will go a long way in preventing violence.
6. There is need to strengthen youth including young women's involvement and participation in policy formulation, and programmes, as well as during the implementation stages. This should include active cooperation with youth in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation in prevention of violence policies and programs.

11. Youth involvement in programme design and the use of bottom up approach in implementation of protection programmes should be encouraged.
12. Professionalism that includes the protection of human rights and the rule of law, and the welfare, capacity, and operational readiness of security officers must be promoted to ensure the safety and cooperation of the youth and communities.
13. Holistic community and youth involvement in security and information gathering/sharing must be encouraged as this will ensure a robust process that will enhance cooperation and communication between security agencies and communities.

Prevention

1. This group viewed prevention from two perspectives, with the first being preventing conflict before it happens and the second as preventing conflict from escalating. They noted that peace education should be made compulsory to all youth so as to positively influence their mindsets.
2. The group suggested the review of curriculum at basic levels of education to incorporate peace into it as extracurricular activity. Education curricula need to include internship

7. Identification and strengthening of early warning and response mechanisms existing within the country to support the youths in preventing conflict.
8. Dialogue and soft approach should be promoted to prevent the onset and escalation of conflict. This is also vital when engaging repentant violent extremists, and youth involved in electoral violence and drug abuse.
9. Improving livelihoods, entrepreneurship, employment, skills acquisition, psycho-social support for victims, as well as, access to education and information, sensitization and sports is essential.
10. There should be provision of positive counter and alternative narratives to extreme and radical ideas by religious leaders and from other sources to prevent conflict. This should include the creation of peace clubs.

Partnerships

1. Sensitization and advocacy in order to educate young people and their networks of the existing and relevant agencies that will help them in their participation to peacebuilding processes.

2. That the proposed National Peacebuilding Commission when operational should provide incentives and programs like rolling - out soccer for peace and other kinds of sports that will engage young people and especially those from marginalized and hard to reach communities, making them think less about crime.
3. The government and stakeholders including the private sector should facilitate confidence-building and the creation of a conducive atmosphere where there is respect for human rights, and livelihoods support (including agriculture-based partnerships) to help persuade militant youth to disarm, and facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration.
4. That the Peace Commission when operational should organize a town hall meeting for stakeholders involving parents, youth leaders, women groups, local chiefs, religious and political leaders, where people will be given opportunity to air their views with respect to peace and security tenets.
5. Government through the appropriate agencies like NOA should partner with youth groups to embark on effective value reorientation campaign targeted at youth to inculcate the

national and patriotic values including the pursuits of peace and non-violence at all levels.

6. Economic empowerment of Youth including the provision of sustainable and accessible programmes by the Central Bank of Nigeria, Humanitarian Affairs Ministry etc is important in driving the peace and security agenda amongst youths.
7. Youth co-option into the local security fabric by community and traditional leaders to facilitate community peace building and cohesion process is essential to sustainable peace.
8. There should be adequate funding of the educational sector to enable youth access peace and security related scholarships and research funding.
9. Government and stakeholders should strengthen the capacity of youth in the pursuit of national peace and security by actively engaging them in implementing existing frameworks and policies through concerned Ministries, Departments and Agencies including the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development. This collaboration should also include structures for continuity, sustainability and regular reporting on government revenues and expenditures so as to

build and nurture trust between government and young people.

Reintegration and Rehabilitation

1. There is concern about the poor design and implementation of DDR (Disengagement, Demobilization and Reintegration) programs, and hence there is the need to enact related policies, legislative framework and strengthen existing DDDR programs as it were, including popularization and sensitization of the public and affected communities about them.
2. There should be ideological reorientation of the actors and victims of insurgency and violence with positive narratives to counter their previous beliefs.
3. There is the need to engage and educate the young people from the grassroots in order to carry them along as many of them can easily be lured to believe radical and violent ideologies.
4. The Operation Safe Corridor initiative that is evident in Gombe state and in the North East should be replicated in other parts of the country that are experiencing conflict.
5. Lack of synergy and planning among security agencies in the operationalization of DDR has affected its success. All the security agencies should work in unity including long term planning, implementation and financing to achieve the set

goals. Security agencies should also synergize with Community Based Organizations as they are closer to the grassroots.

6. Victims and repentant militants are prone to drugs and trauma. As a result, there is the need to advocate for the involvement of professionals such as counselors and psychologists during DDR programs.
7. Stakeholders should advocate for a profitable and sustainable engagement of the repentant youth after DDR through various empowerment programs by government and the private sector in particular, including the need to enact laws and create an enabling environment that promotes entrepreneurship opportunities.
8. There is need to strengthen oversight agencies to be part of the whole process including design and implementation of DDR programs, in anticipation of correcting all identified gaps.
9. Creation and maintenance of well-equipped youth development centers across the country is also needed to drive a youth led DDR system in the country.

10. Enactment of laws and legislative frameworks to support DDR processes and to make them contextual and functional for the Nigerian populace. This should include continuity in government policies for youth which is essential to drive the YPS NAP.
11. Capacity building and personal development processes should be encouraged across board within DDR programs to enable young people maximize their potentials. This should include training for Correctional Services Personnel and the enactment of DDR referral mechanisms.
12. Cross-sectoral collaborations including the formation of youth coalitions/networks on YPS towards designing and implementation of specific projects, initiatives and frameworks for DDR for young people is needed.
13. Creation of data base for the disengaged ex-combatants is very essential. This will support a functional monitoring and evaluation mechanism within the DDR process.

14. Holistic approach towards DDR programmes is important as affected communities cannot be left out in the process, they must be carried along for a complete DDR system to function.



ADDRESS:

**Federal Ministry of Youth
and Sports Development**

**Federal Secretariat Complex,
Central Business District, Abuja.**

Supported by

