LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAN Christian Association of Nigeria
CBOs Community Based Organizations
CEO Chief Executive Officer
CJTF Civilian Joint Task Force
CMMRC Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Council
CPAN Community Peace Action Network
CPOs Community Peace Observers
CSOs Civil Society Organizations
CTA Chief Technical Adviser
CVE Countering Violent Extremism
EWER Early Warning, Early Response
FAM Finance and Administration Manager
FBO Faith Based Organization
FCT Federal Capital Territory
FRSC Federal Road Safety Commission
HR Human Rights
IDP Internally Displaced Person
IMC Interfaith Mediation Centre
JNI Jama’atu Nasril Islam
LGA Local Government Area
NAC National Advisory Council
NDLEA National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NIREC Nigeria Inter-religious Council
NYSC National Youth Service Corps
SMEDAN Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria
TOLERANCE Training of Leaders for Religious and National Coexistence
UMASS University of Massachusetts
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
USAID United States Agency for International Development
VOA Voice of America
WIN Women Interfaith Network
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview:
Interfaith Mediation Center (IMC) continues to foster peaceful coexistence through trainings, awareness creation, and advocacy in cooperation with key stakeholders like traditional leaders, religious leaders, youths, and women’s groups in the seven TOLERANCE (Training of Leaders on Religious and National Coexistence) focal states.

➢ IMC Prevents Outbreak of Violence in Kaduna during Ramadan

A Christian man was allegedly assaulted by Muslim youths in his shop in the Kakuri neighbourhood of Kaduna for not observing the Ramadan fast. Community Peace Action Network (CPAN) carried out a fact-finding mission to the community to ascertain the true circumstances rapidly before further violence erupted.

IMC facilitated a town hall meeting between the two faith groups (Christians and Muslims), religious leaders, the police, community members, and community women, youth and traditional leaders to discuss the issue, de-escalate the situation, and prevent future occurrences.

Kakuri Community Development Association, some of whose members are trained by the IMC, held a press conference. They were able to clarify the real events of the situation: the victim was not attacked because he refused to observe the fasting during the Ramadan as erroneously reported by the media. According to the community members, the Christian man engaged in a fight following a disagreement that ensued between him and some Muslim youths at a drinking joint. Once these respected leaders publicized the truth of the matter, the crisis quickly de-escalated.

➢ Christians Host Muslims to Break their Fast (Iftar)

In a bid to foster peaceful coexistence and inclusiveness, IMC hosted selected Muslim and Christian leaders to break Ramadan fast (Iftar) in all the TOLERANCE target states. During the events, Christians were enlightened on the importance of Ramadan and why peaceful coexistence is important during and after the period. For some of the Christians, it was the first time of joining the Muslims to break the Ramadan fast, and this turned out to be a very interactive session where issues of concern for both faiths were discussed.

➢ CPOs Prevent Muslim-Christian Crisis in Kachia
Community Peace Observers in Kachia intervened in an inter-religious marriage dispute at Mararaban Walijo community, which almost degenerated into a community crisis between the families of a Muslim girl who converted to Christianity – a major sin in the eyes of some Muslims in the area – and married a Christian man. IMC arranged a reconciliation panel at the Village Head’s palace where discussions were held leading to the reconciliation of the two feuding families, who also agreed to support the couple in their decision.

➢ Momentum is Building up to Counter Violent Extremism

The skills of community and faith-based organisations in countering violent extremism have been improved in Imo and Bauchi states. The skills of 15 people in each state have been enhanced to counter violent extremism in their communities in a three-day training program organised by IMC. The training focused on increasing their competences in identifying and handling conflicts before they escalate to violence. Areas covered include, various meanings of Violent Extremism, local and global types of Violent Extremism, Indicators of radicalisation and root causes of Violent Extremism were highlighted and discussed. Causes and signs of radicalism that cut across both religions were discussed and the participants developed strategies to countering violent extremism. This created an opportunity for learning and sharing platform for civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs) members that were drawn from the two states.

➢ Christian Made a Keynote Speaker at Annual Ramadan Lecture

Pastor James Wuye, TOLERANCE Chief of Party, was invited as a keynote speaker at the Ramadan lecture organized by the Borno Radio Corporation in Maiduguri on June 11, 2016. This was the first time a Christian cleric was given such a prominent role in an exclusive Muslim gathering in Maiduguri, Borno State. Borno State is one of the three states badly affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. Over 1,000 people attended, and Pastor Wuye spoke on the need for interreligious understanding and peaceful coexistence in the region especially during Ramadan. His Muslim colleague, Imam Muhammad Nurayn Ashafa also advised Muslims and Christians to unite and address common challenges facing them: insurgency and rebuilding their communities. Both clerics paid an advocacy visit to the Shehu of Borno where the traditional leader expressed his support for the National Interfaith Conference coming up in September, 2016.

➢ IMC Spearheads Effort to Revive National Interfaith Dialogue and Fight Hate Speech

IMC opened discussions with parliamentarians, religious and civil society leaders, and some key members of the Buhari administration to seek passage of a national law that would promote national religious reconciliation and discourage hate speech defined as: “public declarations designed explicitly to incite violence”. The 2015 elections saw numerous
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Community Peace Action Network: www.earlywarningnigeria.org

examples of hate speeches coming from churches and mosques, with President Buhari himself a notable victim of these attacks in the past, among many others. Through this initiative, IMC also seeks to help revive national interfaith dialogue through the Nigerian Inter-Religious Council (NIREC), which has been dormant for years.

TOLERANCE QUARTERLY REPORT
April - June 2016

1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name:</th>
<th>Training of Leaders for Religious &amp; National Coexistence</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Activity Start Date And End Date:      | Start Date: October 2012  
                                      | End Date: September 2017                                 |
| Name of Prime Implementing Partner:    | Interfaith Mediation Centre, Kaduna                      |
| [Contract/Agreement] Number:            | CA NO: AID-620-A-12-00003                                |
| Name of Subcontractors/Subawardees:    | University of Massachusetts, Boston USA                  |
|                                        | Public Conversations Project, Boston USA                 |
| Major Counterpart Organizations:       | None (?)                                                 |
| Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries) | Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Imo, Plateau and Sokoto States, Nigeria |
1.1 Program Description/Introduction

TOLERANCE is a five-year project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is being implemented by Interfaith Mediation Centre in Bauchi, Borno, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Imo and Sokoto States. The goal of the project is to increase political stability and ensure development in North East, North West and North Central Nigeria by extending religious tolerance and interfaith understanding, which in turn will reduce lawlessness and radicalism; mitigate extremism; and increase legitimacy and capacity of governance structures to defend religious freedom. It has three intermediate results, which are:

- **IR 1: Early Warning/Early Response Strengthened:** IMC established a mechanism called Community Peace Action Network (CPAN). The system is based on local information sources that flow from a unique community-based network made up of Community Peace Observers (CPOs) and the Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Councils (CMMRCs). These networks and CPAN spread across TOLERANCE focal states in Nigeria and comprise of representatives/volunteers from different tribal/ethnic and/or religious groups.

- **IR 2: Trust and Relationship Building Enhanced:** The project intends to achieve better trust and relationships among religious and ethnic groups through activities that will help strengthen relationships across cultural divides, which will foster high levels of trust. Without trust, misunderstandings can quickly escalate into hostility and violence. IMC will utilize advanced dialogue and other reconciliation approaches to build relationships across these divides and foster greater trust. The growth of these relationships then builds social capital, which helps to bring communities together, foster common understandings and shared visions of the future, and provide the essential public ethic for democratic development.

- **IR 3: Peaceful Coexistence among different Faiths Enhanced:** IMC is an organization founded by religious leaders that seek to foster mutual respect and tolerance in religious populations by encouraging deeper reflection on the tenets of one’s own Muslim or Christian faith and greater knowledge of the faith of others.
IMC will identify religious leaders and congregations in both faiths and will engage them to explore the central commitments to peace and tolerance in both Christianity and Islam, and to integrate these perspectives into practice in their communities to reach out across religious and ethnic divides in addition to developing a theology of communication.

### 1.2 Summary of Results to Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline FY 2012</th>
<th>Annual Target</th>
<th>Q1 FY16</th>
<th>Q2 FY16</th>
<th>Q3 FY16</th>
<th>Q4 FY16</th>
<th>Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)</th>
<th>On Target Y/N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73.33%</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG assisted public information, campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts</td>
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<td>3700195</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1271296</td>
<td>426987</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Organization(s) taking action to mitigate targeted conflict</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of youth groups engaged in civic activities to promote peace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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### Number of local women participating in substantive role or position in peace building process supported with USG assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>648</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>76</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>27%</th>
<th>N</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to building mass support for peace and reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1328</th>
<th>155 (F71 M84)</th>
<th>301 (F196 M105)</th>
<th>586 (M365) (F221)</th>
<th>78%</th>
<th>Y</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Note:** The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of Actual versus Planned.

### 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

#### 2.1 Progress Narrative

The TOLERANCE project is reporting on seven indicators with annual targets broken into quarterly targets. The above table shows the level of achievement of the indicators in the third quarter viz a vis target set for the quarter. The result table shows that out of the seven indicators, four indicators during the quarter are on track based on the level of achievements.

**Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict:** A target of 30 was set for the FY 2016.
A total of one group and two initiatives were created in the quarter bringing the annual cumulative actual to 22 and 73.33% at the end of quarter 3.

**Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG assisted public information, campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts:** A target of 3,700,195 was set for FY 2016. At the end of quarter 3, 1,698,283 were achieved, which translates to 46%.

**Number of youth groups engaged in civic activities to promote peace:** For this indicator an annual target of 18 was set. The total cumulative at the end of quarter three is seven, which translates to 39%.

**Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support for peace or reconciliation among key actors to the conflict:** A target of 26 was set and so far, only 17 have been achieved at the end of quarter three, which translates to 65%.

**Number of local women participating in substantive role or position in peace building process supported with USG assistance:** 648 was set for the FY 2016. At the end of quarter three 177 was achieved, which translates to 27%.

**Number of Organizations taking action to mitigate targeted conflict:** A target of 22 was set for FY 2016. At the end of quarter three, 15 was achieved, which translates to 68%.

**Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to building mass support for peace and reconciliation:** A target of 1328 was set for FY 2016. 1,042 were achieved translating to 78% as at the end of quarter three.

2.2 Implementation Status

**IR1: Early Warning and Early Response Strengthened**

**Community Peace Action Network (CPAN) Operations**

CPAN continues to engage actively with the Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Councils (CMMRC) and the Community Peace Observers (CPOs) in the IMC TOLERANCE focal states of Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, Borno and Sokoto States. The CMMRC reports state level early warning issues and their intervention processes while the CPOs serves as the early warning and early response structure at the community levels.

In this quarter, CPAN gathered and documented information received from IMC TOLERANCE CPOs (who are CPAN members in their respective communities), Conflict Mitigation and Management Regional Councils (CMMRC) members, State Coordinators, volunteers across the country and other key stakeholders like security agencies. In the third
quarter, insurgents killed two hundred and seventy-six (276) people, one hundred and eighty five (185) people sustained various degrees of injuries, and there were one hundred and eighty nine (189) recorded infrastructure damages (collapsed houses due to flood, damaged cars due to accidents) (source: Wayama platform).

The Northeast recorded 21% of reported deaths, indicating an all-time low since the outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency in the zone, as security has improved somewhat following the recent counteroffensive by the Nigerian military on Boko Haram.

The breakdown is as follow: Borno State 34, Bauchi 15 due to road accidents and killing of armed cattle rustlers by the Nigerian Army. Gombe recorded eight due to road accidents caused by speeding. Jigawa recorded two deaths and the collapse of 500 houses due to flood.

Similarly, the Northwest zone recorded 17% deaths, which was slightly higher than the 10% recorded in quarter two. In Kaduna, 30 persons were killed due to clashes between rival gangs. In Kano, eight people died in attacks by suspected herdsmen; in Sokoto eight people died in a mudslide while in Katsina 1 person died as a result of domestic violence.

In the North Central zone, the death ratio rose to 51% from 34% in the previous quarter with 39 recorded deaths in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) due to road accidents. In Benue farmers/pastoralists clash led to the deaths of 59 people; 20 people died in Kogi state due to clash by rival cult gangs. In Niger, five people died from an unknown gunmen attack and one person was lynched to death for blasphemy.

The South West recorded 6%. Four people died when a building collapsed on them; while 11 died in a road accident in Lagos state. In Ogun, state six died in clashes between law enforcement agents and smugglers.

The South East recorded 1%. Two people died in Enugu State when armed herdsmen attacked a village.

The South-South recorded 2% with continuous cases of attacks by armed gangs leading to six deaths in Rivers state.

The graph below shows a summary of deaths, injuries and damages recorded for Third quarter 2016:
Other Incidents Reported in the Quarter

PROTEST: This quarter, there were mass protests by teachers owing to the inability of states' governors to pay workers' salaries. This is largely due to a sharp decline in the international price of crude oil, which is the mainstay of the Nigerian economy leading to a reduction of allocations to states. Some of the states affected include Imo, Bauchi, Osun, Kogi, Kwara, Ekiti etc.

There was also a protest by labor unions threatening prolonged strike action by workers if the government does not reverse the removal of oil subsidies.

RAPE: States like Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, Federal Capital territory, Bayelsa, Lagos, Ogun, and Rivers have witnessed an increase in rape cases from the report collected in third quarter. These cases were mostly abuse of minors by adults.

ABDUCTION: Kaduna State is still witnessing high rates of abduction activities: gunmen abduct people from all socioeconomic backgrounds, demanding ransoms of various sums of money before victims are released. Despite some arrests by security operatives, communities affected include Leyi, Kadi, Zokoriko, Kudendan, Jimu, Kumi, Kakala, Kutiyi, Kumi, and Gurguza.

FIRE INCIDENT: Markets and other commercial centers in Kano and Lagos witnessed fire incidences due to high electrical surge and human negligence. Goods worth billions of Naira were lost because of the fire. Both states have regularly made the list of states where fire incidents frequently occur in business areas.

FLOOD: Sokoto, Kaduna, Kebbi, and Jigawa states experienced flooding due to consistent heavy down pour leading to washing away of crops and the collapse of over 520 houses.

ROAD ACCIDENT: Abuja, Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano, Ondo, and Lagos saw most road accidents recorded in the quarter under review.

FARMERS/PASTORALISTS CLASH: Kaduna, Plateau, Zamfara, Taraba, Benue, and some parts of Nassarawa state witnessed increased clashes between pastoralists and farmers.
**ANALYSIS:**

The above data clearly shows a reduction in death rates in the Northeast compared to what was gathered in previous quarters. The violent activities of Boko Haram insurgents have reduced after the deaths of thousands of security and civilian populations and the destruction of property worth billions of Naira since the onset of insurgent attacks in the North East (NE). The continued onslaught of the Nigerian Military on terrorist activities with support from troops from neighbouring countries has helped in the recapture of territories that were lost to the group that has waged a seven-year insurgency aimed at creating an Islamic state in Nigeria. Military operations in the zone helped to capture and kill some of the high ranking officials of the extremists group. Similarly, one of the 275 Chibok girls that were abducted by the dreaded sect in Government Day Secondary School Chibok was rescued from the dens of the insurgent by a joint effort of the Nigeria Military and Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF).

Despite these victories, the region is still faced with severe humanitarian crises. In a recent report by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), about 2.5 million children in Nigeria face acute malnutrition with an estimated figure of 250,000 coming from the North East. It warned that 20% of the number could die if urgent steps were not taken to address it. Similarly, decrease in the rate of enrollment of children in schools and other socio economic crisis is seriously affecting the North East.

Furthermore, the Northwest (NW) zone was plagued by activities of kidnappers. According source to the data collected in quarter 3, abductions have increased in the zone. Armed men now ransack communities in broad day light taking some community members hostage and carting away valuables. Families of abducted persons are made to pay an average ransom of N500,000 Naira to secure their releases. This has increased rural/urban migration since villagers now seek refuge in cities for fear of being abducted thus increasing the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the zone apart from those that migrated from the NE due to the insurgency.

Furthermore, it is reported that these gunmen now devise new tactics of operation by sending communities letters and warnings of attacks. Farmers now pay ransom before they are allowed access to their farm lands. These attacks if allowed to continue would lead to a sharp reduction in farm yield resulting in hike in the prices of food items and widespread poverty.

Cases of religious intolerance and killing/beating of individuals due to alleged blasphemy dominated the quarter in Kano, Niger and Sokoto states. The Governors of Niger and Kano responded by setting up committees to look into the matter and proffer solutions on how it could be curtailed. Despite the condemnation of these incidences by both Muslim and Christian religious leaders, government and CSOs, the continuous reoccurrence of the phenomenon is quite disturbing.
Furthermore, fighting between herdsmen and farmers in North Central Zone is an issue of national concern. The herdsmen and farmers conflict has assumed a religious dimension and people are clamoring for intervention by the government to stem any further escalation. The proposals to provide grazing reserves in some states have met with resistance from farmers who see it as a ploy to dispossess them of their farmlands.

Flooding due to climate change, construction of buildings on waterways and lack of drainages were recorded in some states of the North, resulting in the washing away of farm crops, houses collapsing and displacement of communities.

Similarly, some of the deaths and injuries recorded from the South West, North West, and North Central Zones were largely due to road accidents caused by speeding, use of expired tires, reckless driving, lack of good road networks, and use of intoxicants. Bauchi, Kaduna, and FCT have repeatedly made list of states recording high cases of road accidents from previous quarters’ reports. The use of speed control mechanisms should be put in place on most of the Nigerian highways. The effort by Federal Road Safety Commission (FRSC) though laudable should be stepped up in creating awareness/sensitization towards improving and changing driver’s attitude to reduce the number of persons killed yearly from road accidents.

**ACTION BY CPAN**

The CPAN department sent out seven SMS bulk text messages addressing some of the issues stated above, while calling for calm and discouraging people from taking laws into their hands. The department also went on a fact finding mission to Kakuri community in Kaduna state after several media organizations carried the news that a Christian man was stabbed because he was not fasting during the Ramadan period. After thorough investigation and verification by CPAN through trained CPOs in the community, a different reason for his stabbing was uncovered thus prompting the department to conduct a town hall meeting in the community inviting relevant stakeholders to discuss the issue. A press release was initiated by the community to debunk the previous news that was circulated in print and other social media platforms.

**Support to CMMRCs and CPOs**

IMC/TOLERANCE in the third quarter of FY 2016 continued to give financial and training supports to the Borno, Kaduna, Kano, and Plateau states CMMRC and CPOs as the Early Warning hub in the respective states and communities. In order to empower fresh leadership, the Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano, and Plateau States CMMRCs were restructured in the quarter while Borno and Sokoto will be restructured in the 4th quarter.

**Third Quarter CMMRC/CPO Review Meeting**
As part of IMC TOLERANCE Third Quarter activities, IMC embarked on Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Council (CMMRC) and Community Peace Observers (CPOs) Quarterly Review Meeting in the TOLERANCE target states of Bauchi, Plateau, Kano, Sokoto, Kaduna North and Central with the aim to review CMMRC and CPO activities of the past quarter and to strengthen gaps identified during the review.

The two-day meeting commenced on April 11, 2016 and ended April 15 2016, it ran simultaneously in all the target states, with each state having a well drafted agenda to serve as a guide for the activities prepared for the two days. Participants were drawn from CMMRC, CPO Committee and members from the recently formed Women Peace Network in the target states.

Each state had 20 participants except for Bauchi and Plateau, where two more participants attended the meeting voluntarily to improve their knowledge and capacity having heard of the good work of IMC TOLERANCE in those States. This brings to 124 the total number that participated in the Review Meeting.

In Sokoto, there were 10 males and 10 females, Kano 9 males and 11 females, Bauchi 11 males and 11 females, Plateau 11 males and 11 females. For Kaduna Central it was 10 males and 10 females and for Kaduna South 9 females and 11 males.

Highlights of the activities during the meetings include:

1. CMMRCs presentation their implemented activities, including successes achieved, challenges, and recommendations.
2. Communities broke into groups to document their activities, successes, challenges and recommendations after which presentations and contributions were made.
3. Training on Documentation and Reporting Skills
4. Refresher Training on Early Warning Early Response Mechanism and Mediation Skills
5. Presentation of Action Plans for the Councils and Communities

Issues militating against peaceful coexistence that were raised during the Review Meeting include:

1. Rape
2. Drug abuse
3. Lack of proper parental upbringing
4. Influx of new community members

For the challenges, most communities complained of lack of sufficient funds to implement their activities and they were informed that this could be partly addressed as they begin to access the IMC TOLERANCE monthly financial support to them.

At the end of the meeting, the communities and CMMRCs developed action plans. Some of the plans from the CMMRCs and target communities include:

- Awareness creation on the negative effects of drug abuse
- Advocacy visit to policy makers and religious leaders
- Organize inter religious youth football tournaments
- Embark on inter religious visitations during festive periods

IR 2: Trust and Relationship Building Enhanced

National Advisory Council (NAC) Meeting

The National advisory council meeting held May 4, 2016 at ASAA Pyramid Hotel, Kaduna.

Purpose of the Meeting

- Review TOLERANCE Project and advice for further improvement
- Share lessons learned, success stories and challenges

Presentations were made on the following:

1. TOLERANCE activities from 2013 till date
2. Technical support of University of Massachusetts Boston, Public Conversations Project (IMC’s sub partners)
3. Collaborations with CAN, JNI and other organizations
4. Distribution of IDP materials donated by Unilever Nigeria Plc to Jos, Taraba, Bauchi, Maiduguri, Yobe, Kaduna.
5. National Religious Tolerance and Anti-Hate Speech bill
6. Success Stories
7. Lessons learned
8. Challenges
9. Early Warning Early Response EWER activities (CPAN)
10. Monitoring and Evaluation
11. Trainings

There was room for questions, suggestions and recommendations on the issues raised during the presentation and how best to address them. Some of the highlights of issues discussed include:

1. The criteria for choosing community peace action workers
2. Communication strengthening
3. The Hate/Dangerous speech bill

The NAC member’s recommendations -

1. Regular trainings and workshops for partners and right holders
2. More effective communication strategy between the TOLERANCE project and NAC members
3. The proposed Hate Speech Bill and the appropriate stakeholders that should be at the forefront of pushing for the bill for effective results (CAN, JNI)
4. Collaborations with NDLEA to work on issues of substance abuse as a cause of conflict amongst young people in the region
5. Needs assessment for IDP relief materials
6. Scaling up CPAN activities to improve efficiency

Training of Trainers for Women IDPs

This activity held in Maiduguri, Borno State from April 29 – 30, 2016 at Barwee Luxury suite. IMC held training on trauma counselling for women victims of the insurgency and selected caregivers, who were trained to pass on the training to others, increasing the numerical strength of women with capacity to handle trauma and distress situations. To achieve this, 26 women and caregivers participated from various IDP camps like CAN Centre, DCC, Shagari Low Cost, NYSC, Dalori, Goni Kashallari, Bakassi and Sanda Kyarimi all in Maiduguri, Borno State.
Thematic areas covered during the training include:

- Understanding key needs of distressed and traumatized persons
- Understanding trauma counselling techniques
- Breaking trauma cycle
- Rediscovering and strengthening inner strength and healing inner injury

Participants were also provided with practical skills and techniques to retrain selected IDPs towards mental reprogramming, healing of inner injury and coping with trauma triggers. Furthermore, they were trained on how to support children, adolescents, widows in the camp while also collaborating with other NGOs, CSOs that may be available and ready to collaborate to achieve the overall goal.

OUTCOME

- Formation and inauguration of women trauma counselling committee made up of 12 counsellors
- Participants committed to stepping down the program in their various communities
- Participants opened up to share their stories and experience
- An Interview of Pastor and Imam by VOA Hausa

Advocacy on Hate Speech Bill

IMC continued its advocacy to enlarge stakeholders’ participation in the proposed Religious Tolerance Bill. Advocacy visits were paid to the following:

- The CEO of Policy for Legal Advocacy Center (PLAC) during the visit promised to grant pro-bono support to IMC in drafting the bill by engaging technical legal experts; and providing a hall for the stakeholders meeting
- The ministry of interior is committed to supporting IMC, especially in the stakeholders’ steering committee meeting
• Prof. Ibrahim Gambari committed to facilitating the stakeholders’ discussion and advised IMC to schedule the meeting for end of June or beginning of July because he will be free to facilitate the meeting during that period.

Recommendations by Stakeholders visited:

IMC and other stakeholders should consider making the proposal an Executive Bill because if it is a Private Bill, the hearing takes longer and generates a lot of competition between the two chambers of the House of Assembly.

IMC should ensure that the religious leaders (the Christian Association of Nigeria and Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs) support the idea before the stakeholders meeting, so that they own the idea and forestall religiously politicizing the process.

Next Step:

As advised by Professor Gambari, IMC will visit the Sultan and the CAN President before May, 2016 ends so that their advice could be considered before inviting the stakeholders for the first brainstorming meeting after which IMC will immediately send official invitation letters to all that will participate in the stakeholders meeting with a suggested date.

IR 3: Peaceful Coexistence among Different Faiths Enhanced

Intra Meeting North/South Committees

A two-day meeting of the South Committee held at Newcastle Hotel, Owerri, and Imo State from May 11 – 12, 2016 while Bauchi held at Jamil Hotel from May 17-18. Participants numbering 37 include 11 women and 26 men drawn from the HR communities of Wuntin Dada, Tafawa Balewa/Bununu of Bauchi State and Amawom and Ope of Imo State.

Major highlights of discussions in the meeting include:

Conflict and its causes
Accelerating/sustaining factors
Triggers
Stakeholder’s analysis
Likes and Dislikes
Connectors and Disconnectors
Solutions
Participants were later grouped into two based on faith and asked to outline how they perceive the other religion using the Like and Dislike template. They were further assigned to write down what connects and disconnects them with the other faith. Some of the misconceptions generated at the intra sessions include:

- Enmity against Islam
- Mockery of Islamic dressing (Hijab)
- Increase in the number of false prophets and churches
- Seductive dressing by Christian women
- Muslims objection to others marrying their daughters
- Discrimination against females by Muslim men
- Avoidance by Muslims of meat killed by Christians

These were debunked in the plenary leading to a deeper understanding by the participants of each other’s religions.

**Strategy Sessions with North/South Committees (HR)**

The meeting was held from May 20-21 for Bauchi while Imo held from May 24-25. Participants numbering 40 (13 Females, 27 Males) came from Wuntin Dada, Tafawa Balewa/Bununu in Bauchi State and Amawom and Ope which represent the four Human Rights (HR) communities in the TOLERANCE Project.
The participants were exposed to IMC unique Scriptural Reflection drawing legitimacy from the tenets of the two faiths for peace building.

Added to this was a presentation on Understanding Human Nature, Nine (9) Levels of Human Identity namely Spirituality, Humanity, Professionalism, Race, Nationality, Community, Gender, Ethnicity and Family.

The ladder of Tolerance and Intolerance were also enumerated. A person given to tolerance will acknowledge, examine, respect, learn, value and celebrate the other while someone given to intolerance will reject, restrict, oppress, dehumanize and in extreme cases engage in murder and genocide.

The three major factors that contribute to the shaping of the human nature were highlighted as follow:

- Religion/culture
- Education
- Experiences

To illustrate and drive home the concept of human nature, the facilitator asked the participants how the Nigerian society perceives people from different geopolitical zones.

Below are the responses.

Southerners see and call every Northerner: Muslim, Hausa, Aboki, Boko Haram, Terrorist, Suicide Bomber, Extremist, Security man.

Northerners see and call every Southerner: Kidnapper, Militant, Robber and Dishonest.

The participants were further divided into two groups according to faith and assigned to critically consider all the issues that were raised during the intra meeting and select three (3) that are key for harmonization in readiness for subsequent engagement with the North Committee.

The Christian group in their presentation highlighted the underlisted issues as key:

1. Unbridled quest for power by Muslims
2. Derogatory utterances against Christians
3. Fanaticism exhibited by Muslims

The Muslim group presented the underlisted as the key issues:

1. Reprisal attacks by Christians
2. Indigene-settlers syndrome/derogatory name calling by Christians
3. The media as tools to denigrate Islam and Muslim norms and values.

Outcome:

An action plan was developed by the two groups together in a plenary session to forge a common voice after which participants were confirmed as the Committee members for the subsequent North-South Dialogue meetings.

Capacity Building for FBOs/CBOs on CVE

The three day program held at Hotel Interconnect, 1st Avenue, Gwarinpa Abuja, from Wednesday June 1 to Friday June 3, 2016. The program brought 30 participants together, 15 each from Imo and Bauchi states. These were representatives from various Faith Based Organization (FBOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) within the two target states and four communities of the HR (Human Rights) component of TOLERANCE.

The objectives of the program amongst others were:

- To give capacity to FBOs/CBOs on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)
- To enhance the competence of FBOs/CBOs in handling conflict.
- To create a network of FBOs/CBOs in the North and South.

Highlights include:

- Understanding Violent Extremism
- Key indicators of Violent Extremism
- The types of Violent Extremism
- Pre and post-test exercises to gauge the level of understanding of participants before and after the training.
- Interactive sessions where participants shared personal experiences of violence and how they handled the situation. Contributions were given on how best to handle such situations in the future.
• Indicators of Radicalism that cut across both religions were also highlighted. Some of them were:
  1. Intolerance
  2. Isolation
  3. Deviant behaviour
  4. Hostility between sects
  5. Rumour Mongering

Alternative dispute resolution was also presented where tools were highlighted and discussed by facilitators and participants to include:
  o Dialogue
  o Good governance
  o Organizing peace Conferences/Peace and Reconciliation Commission
  o Collaboration with religious leaders in conflict resolution
  o Social inclusion
  o Organizing youth camps
  o Train families on lessons learned in peacemaking
  o Weekly or monthly forums to address issues (e.g. in Imo state)
  o Social activities e.g. sporting activities
  o Festivities/Visitations
  o Welfare services/humanitarian services
  o Community exchange program

At the end of the workshop, participants were once again grouped into two of different faiths to develop an action plan, which will be further used to help mitigate problems highlighted during the workshop.

Added to this, a five-man committee was set up and a communiqué was developed based on issues raised with solutions also proffered.

**COMPARISON OF PLANNED VERSUS ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activities This Quarter</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Reason for Delay/Corrective Action/Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Advocacy Visits (HR)</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra Meeting with the North Committee, Bauchi</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra Meeting with the South Committee, Owerri</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Capacity Building for CMMRC and CPOs/Review Meeting</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement of Equipment</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking with Track 1 Leaders</td>
<td>April-June</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Visit to States</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Advisory Council Meeting</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>TOT for Women IDPs on Trauma Counselling</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy Session with North Committee</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy Session with South Committee</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building for FBOs/CBOs on Countering Violent Extremism</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E Visit (HR)</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>Not Executed</td>
<td>Most of the activities in the HR states were executed in the quarter under review. The visit will take place in this quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly Media Round Table/Radio Jingles</td>
<td>May-June 2016</td>
<td>Not Executed</td>
<td>Scripts and Jingles production especially the vernacular component could not be completed in the quarter. The activity will be executed in this quarter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Implementation challenges

Lack of clear budgetary provision for media coverage of IMC TOLERANCE activities is affecting the publicity we desire to see

Weak commitment of some trained participants traceable to multiple invitations and allegiance to other NGOs
The present inflationary trend in the country has affected costs as captured in the Budget for FY 2016 approved activities.

Borno has been flooded with local and international NGOs bringing to the fore the issue of attribution of achievements.

NGOs have opted to use financial incentives to make participants attend their meetings.

The resignation of the Chairman and Secretary of CMMRC Sokoto is affecting the Council and implementation of activities by the CPOs.

2.4 M & E Plan Update

The monitoring field visits to target states is a routine activity, which the Monitoring and Evaluation unit of TOLERANCE carry out to monitor compliance and implementation of activities by Conflict Mitigation and Management Regional Council (CMMRC), Community Peace Observers (CPOs), and other relevant stakeholders working in the TOLERANCE project. During this period, Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Plateau and Sokoto states were visited, it was a one-day interactive meeting and discussion with an average of 25 participants per state.

Participants were drawn from the CPO committees in each of the five TOLERANCE target neighborhood, selected members from the executives of the CMMRCs and the Women Interfaith Network (WIN).

Methodology

The method that was adopted was a group discussion with an average of 25 participants in each meeting. Before the group discussion, a review of activities implemented in the quarter was done to enable the team have an insight of the implemented activities in the quarter and the action plan developed by the various communities and groups. During the meeting, each group was asked to share the level of implementation of their various action plans using the format of a template developed by IMC. Participants were divided into groups and were asked to use the guide below to share their executed activities from January to May 2016.

1. Activity
2. Success
3. Lessons Learned
4. Challenges and
5. Recommendations

Key Findings from states:
Borno State

- Youths are demanding money before they attend programs. This is linked to the influx of other donors into Borno who give out money or incentives when people are called for programs
- CPOs in Limanti community carried out community sensitization on the importance of enrolling kids in school
- Trained women in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps carried out trauma counselling sessions for victims in the IDP camps of Dalari. Care givers reported that cases of rejection of babies of abducted young girls who are rescued by security agencies is increasing in the various camps
- Absence of refreshment or incentives to give to participants during meetings in IDP camps and target neighbourhoods is making activity implementation difficult for CPOs because other organizations working in Borno state have adopted the practice of using incentives during meetings
- There is existence of other organizations like UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, Save the Children and Action Against Hunger working in the IDP Camps and are doing some similar work like that of the TOLERANCE Project
- Some of the Caregivers trained by TOLERANCE have also been trained by UNICEF
- Some Kids from DCC camps are at the risk of been kidnapped because of the distance they walk to school from their camp
- Adult literacy class for youths was established in the community, with an enrolment of about 70 youths forced out of school by the insurgency, with sessions on the negative impact of violence taught as part of the curriculum
- Women in the IDP camps need business skills, how can IMC link them with other group who are into these services

Kaduna State

- Youths in Takad Community carried out Mediation between a Takad Okada Man and a Fulani Herdsman April 23 to May 5, 2016 which would have resulted in violent clash but for their timely intervention
- CPOs of Samaru community carried out sensitization on peaceful coexistence in Mosques and Churches in order to heal old wounds of past inter-religious clashes in the community
- CPOs of Kachia intervened in an issue on inter religious marriage at Mararaban Walijo community between a Muslim girl who converted and married a Christian man. They were able to call parents of both parties to the village head’s palace and reconciled the parties involved
• Kachia CPOs also paid an advocacy visit to Agwam Adara who is the paramount ruler in the area, this is to garner support for all CPOs’ activities within Kachia and its environs
• In Kafanchan the CPOs were able to avert a religious crisis between Muslim and Christian youths because of a young Christian youth stabbed by a young Muslim. They were able to alert security agencies before the tension escalated and the CPOs also carried out intra and interreligious level mediation to douse tension in the community
• CPOs from Zonkwa could not hold any meeting due to the claim that they did not get any financial support from TOLERANCE
• The Women Interfaith Network in Kafanchan has been able to secure a free hall for their meetings as a result of the advocacy visit they paid to the Chairperson of Jema’a Local Government Area
• Community members appreciate messages they receive from CPAN dedicated lines. They said the messages are motivating and makes them security conscious about what is going on in their various communities
• Drug abuse among youth groups are on the increase across most communities in southern Kaduna
• Community members’ advice IMC to carry out media program that will cover Southern Kaduna specifically targeting women
• Women groups need IMC material for their advocacy work in Southern Kaduna
• Government inability to pay workers’ salaries is causing ill feelings about government activities in southern communities
• CPOs in Kurmin Mashi shared that there is no prompt action on intervention through CMMRC in their community
• A civilian JTF have been inaugurated in Kurmin Mashi to check activities of drug peddlers in the communities
• There is poor commitment from CPOs in Kurmin Mashi Community due to irregular meeting amongst members
• CMMRC paid advocacy visits to media houses in Kaduna to solicit support for their activities
• CMMRC also took part in the stakeholders meeting on the proposed religious preaching bill and encouraged government to carry out more enlightenment to the public before passing the bill into law.

Plateau State

• CPOs of Nasarawa community carried out advocacy to religious, community leaders and vigilante group in their community in order to gain support for their activities
As a result of the town hall meeting organized by the CPOs in Nasarawa community in Plateau state, a committee known as the Security Development Management Committee has been set up, they are a body of respected elders who help to carry out higher level mediation among conflicting parties in the community.

As a result of frequent meetings and dialogue forums organized by TOLERANCE CPOs in Barkin Ladi town, there is improved relationship between the Fulanis and the Berom people, cases of cattle rustling are also on the decrease while frequent attacks of farmers in their farms is decreasing.

In Bachit Community of Riyom LGA, Plateau State, the CPO Committee facilitated the formation of a single vigilante group with members from the Berom and the Fulani communities thereby reducing ethnic tension and cases of attacks across the two communities. This has also increased the level of trust and interactions between the two groups.

**Bauchi State**

- The Women Interfaith Network are yet to implement any of their action plans, due to lack of funds and poor commitment from members.
- CMMRC was able to carry out community level sensitization on the dangers of drug abuse in Jahun community in Bauchi LGA. The sensitization has helped in reducing the wielding of dangerous weapons by youths, which they do when under the influence of drug.
- CPOs in Karofin Madaki carried out an intra-mediation meeting in a mosque between two religious leaders who were contesting who should lead in prayers. This was threatening to divide the community before the intervention of the CPOs.
- The CPOs of Karofin Madaki also facilitated a condolence visit of Muslim youth group to a pastor who lost his wife and they attended the burial. A gesture like this hitherto was a taboo in the community.
- In Tafawa Balewa, the youth in collaboration with the Rt. Hon. Speaker of the House of Representative Hon. Dogara organized a football competition within the federal constituency of Bogoro, Dass and Tafawa Balewa. The result was commendable, because it was the first time that a competition got to the final stage. In the past, crisis fuelled by either ethnic or religious lines hindered the completion of a competition like this. The success this time can be linked to the peace initiative by the trained CPOs of TOLERANCE.

**Sokoto State**

Interfaith Mediation Center, No: 12 Constitution Road by Kigo Road, Kaduna- Nigeria
Tel: +234 803 303 9716, +234 803 450 2964; +234 803 944 2099; E-mail: imckaduna@gmail.com
Website: www.imc-nigeria.org; Facebook: Interfaith Mediation Center; Twitter: imc_nigeria
Community Peace Action Network: www.earlywarningnigeria.org
• CMMRC are still battling with leadership problems due to the resignation of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council. This has affected the regular monthly meetings despite series of meetings and intervention by IMC management.
• Some of the members shared that the issue with CMMRC was that the Council was hurriedly constituted from inception. They asserted that some members do not understand the rationale of being part of CMMRC which later affected their commitment to the council.
• In Sokoto, only Gagi community carried out community level sensitization on drug abuse among youths with the support of the district head of Gagi
• There is poor coordination of CPOs activities in the state; this could be linked to the ineffectiveness of CMMRC
• Most of the trained CPOs have been replaced by other youths who do not have the full training of a CPO.

General Recommendations
• TOLERANCE should review and increase the present funding support to CMMRCs and CPOs to enable them carry out more activities; this could be done before the submission of FY 2017 budget to USAID. This will go a long way in improving CMMRC and CPOs intervention in their respective states and communities
• IMC/TOLERANCE should have a clear time line for submission of CMMRC request, retirement and reports across all focal states; this will aid timely release of funds and activity implementation at the community and the state levels
• CMMRC Borno, Sokoto and Bauchi state need consistent monitoring and support from IMC office, this will enable them to meet their task. As a matter of urgency IMC, management need to ensure the leadership issue in Sokoto CMMRC is addressed before the end of July 2016. Sokoto State seems to be one of the states where TOLERANCE has the least impact despite nearly 3 years of TOLERANCE activities; the functionality of CMMRC will go a long way in the coordination of activities in the state.
• IMC needs to organize series of training for CMMRCs across focal states. Most CMMRC complained that the last training they received as a Council was during their inauguration.
• There is need for TOLERANCE to periodically carry out direct intervention in some communities where there are pockets of reoccurring conflicts e.g. neighbourhoods in Barkin Ladi, Bachit and Ganawuri areas of Plateau state.
• IMC should explore avenues to link youth in target neighbourhoods with government agencies like the National Directorate of Employment, SMEDAN and other relevant bodies/organizations that support livelihood skills and small grant to youth. This will
avail them the opportunities of engaging in meaningful economic activities, which will keep them, keep away from drug abuse and conflicts.

- There is a need for synergy meeting between IMC/TOLERANCE with other relevant organizations working in Borno. This will help reduce duplication of efforts and resources.
- TOLERANCE should provide tags/cards that can serve as identification for CPOs.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

IMC TOLERANCE has specific activities designed to reach the women in addition to mainstreaming them in all of its activities in the focal states to ensure that they are carried along and giving them the opportunity to participate effectively in all issues that are of common concern to them, to achieve this a total of 488 women participated in all TOLERANCE activities in Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, Sokoto and Imo from the beginning of the FY 2016 fiscal year to date.

3.2 Sustainability Mechanisms

IMC TOLERANCE has established the Conflict Management and Mitigation Regional Councils (CMMRCs) in all the six focal states of Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau and Sokoto which in conjunction with establishment of Community Peace Observer (CPOs) committees in the target neighbourhood communities will drive the Early Warning, Early Response mechanism at the state and community levels and reporting to the Community Peace Action Network (CPAN) hub which is managed from the IMC headquarters in Kaduna. These CPAN structures are designed and implemented with an aim of making them permanent for functioning after TOLERANCE phases out. Members of this platform are also engaged by other organizations intervening in the same States mentioned above. In addition, the CPAN system is gaining more credibility by the government officials because the information gathered by CPOs is more reliable according to the government officials in the project focal states. IMC-TOLERANCE is therefore hoping that the cycle of community isolation will be sustainably broken hence enhancing violent conflict mitigation and prevention.

3.3 Environmental Compliance

3.4 Youth Development
In the Quarter under review, IMC/TOLERANCE brought 124 participants (76 males, 48 females) as youth participants across the two faiths respectively. The participants were drawn from the various TOLERANCE target neighbourhood communities in Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau and Sokoto. The youth were trained on conflict prevention and how to promote coexistence in their respective communities. They also had the opportunity to interact with their peers from other communities. This approach is helping to deepen youth understanding on the importance of coexistence across faiths.

3.5 Policy and Governance Support

IMC began reaching out to key stakeholders to work with the Presidency and the National Assembly to pass a Bill on Religious Tolerance that includes anti-hate and dangerous speech provisions. IMC will also advocate for the adoption of similar bills through the state assemblies of Imo and Bauchi.

3.6 Local Capacity Development

IMC TOLERANCE has trained and retrained Faith Based Organizations, Youth Groups, Women Organizations in Bauchi, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, Sokoto, and Imo States on peace building, conflict management and mitigation, mediation skills and early warning, early response system. No doubt, this has increased the number of peace activists in the focal states in particular and the country in general.

3.7 Conflict Mitigation

During the period under review, IMC/TOLERANCE continued its commitment to peace promotion and conflict mitigation in its focal states of work through strengthening the capacity of its partners, its targets communities and stakeholders by providing standard, consistent, continuous mentoring, oversight and technical support to them. It also provided some financial support to CMMRC and CPOs in Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Plateau and Sokoto States. Through the CMMRC and the CPOs in the focal states, IMC TOLERANCE CPAN network continues to monitor the situation in the target states.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

UMASS Boston

UMASS Boston is a key technical supporter of IMC on strategic implementation of TOLERANCE, and continues to support IMC in all aspects of the project work discussed above, as well as working with IMC on its overall organizational goals. Specific impacts in the third quarter include, but are not limited to:

- Continuation of addressing issues raised in the midterm report, by reviewing and reminding TOLERANCE to follow policies and principals that were developed to address these issues, especially in the areas of program planning, procurement, and internal auditing.
• On-the-job training of the CPAN staff, specifically on proper coding of the EWER/CPAN data entries on the CPAN data base and strategic direct intervention on prevention of communal violence outbreak
• Provided guidance on report writing to TOLERANCE technical staff
• Assisted IMC to identify and recruit the new Finance and Admin Manager (FAM) for the project
• Rendered support in orientation of the new FAM on the IMC policies and the entire project past and current situation
• Continued playing an advisory to the CTA on implementing TOLERANCE project strategically
• Supported the M&E Advisor in planning and execution of his routine program evaluation activities
• Assisted the IMC leadership in planning and carrying out advocacy visits on the Human Rights project and the Religious Tolerance and Anti-Hate Speech bill
• Routine consultations with the IMC’s executives on project management, leadership, and organizational development.
• Reviewed IMC/TOLERANCE Financial monthly reports for USAID’s financial conditions and compliance

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Project Staff

IMC TOLERANCE recruited a new Finance and Administration Manager after the previous one resigned. Mr. Jonathan Madaki resigned and was replaced by Timothy Yohanna Adamu who resumed on June 1. Also in the quarter, Jane Obi the Women Coordinator (Christian Matters) left for personal reasons and IMC is running a replacement process.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Need for clearly defined timeline for submission of Community Peace Observers requests to allow for incorporation in the monthly requests to USAID

2. Re-training for CMMRC has become necessary to increase their effectiveness

3. The quick intervention fund should be flexible so that conflict issues that are not accommodated in the Work Plan could be addressed with urgency when they erupt

4. High demand for IMC to do direct intervention on media

5. Willingness of other CSOs to support IMC in promoting the Hate Speech Bill
### 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/No</th>
<th>Activities Planned for 4th Quarter</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Media Round Table on Radio/Jingles</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CMMRC-CPOs Review Meeting</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stakeholders Meeting on Hate Speech Bill</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monitoring Visit to States (HR)</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Inter Meeting (HR) Owerri</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Inter Meeting (HR) Bauchi</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stakeholders Meeting on Hate Speech Bill</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>UN International Day of Peace</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>National Conference on National Integration, Reconciliation, CVE, National EWER and Hate Speech Bill</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Monitoring Visit to TOLERANCE States</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Annual Strategy Plan Meeting with CMMRC and CPO</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Annual Review Meeting with CMMRC-CPO</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
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</tbody>
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### 8. WHAT DOES USAID NOT KNOW THAT IT NEEDS TO?

#### 8.1 IMC Receives CAPCR Award

The Pastor and the Imam received an award from the Center for African Peace and Conflict Resolution (CAPCR) on behalf of IMC at the California State University, Sacramento USA on April 23, 2016.

The award was presented to IMC in recognition of the organization’s contribution to the development and sustenance of peace in Kaduna state and Nigeria in general.
The Imam and Pastor were hosted at a radio program for Radio Sacramento with Professor Uwazie, the radio presenter.

Maggie Krueger published an article ‘RPP Welcomes Nigeria's Interfaith Peacebuilders, the Pastor and the Imam’. To read the article, follow the link: Harvard welcomes Nigerian Interfaith Peace builders

8.2 Commemoration of Rwandan Genocide

The 1994 genocide in Rwanda against the Tutsis will forever remain in the minds of people, especially Africans. Rwandans all over the world set aside April every year to commemorate the genocide that saw about 1 million Rwandans killed.

UMASS Boston Program Manager Seth Karamage, IMC, and other well-wishers, in the continuous effort of peace building organized and commemorated the Rwandan Genocide in Kaduna on Tuesday May 3, 2016. The highlights of the day were:

- A commemoration march from IMC office to Police College Round-about and back to the office.
- Drama presentation on the need to learn from the Rwandans and promote human rights and peaceful coexistence.
- Speeches by dignitaries who graced the occasion including the Rwandan High Commissioner to Nigeria, Ambassador Stanislas Kamanzi. In the Ambassador's speech, he admonished Nigeria and other African leaders to be proactive against every tendency that could lead to the genocide experience of his country. He also advocated promotion of integration among African countries.

8.3 Sensitization of Angwan Romi Kaduna Youths on Drug and Substance Abuse
The event took place June 3 at Ungwan Romi, Chikun Local Government Area, and Kaduna. Ungwan Romi community population became tense as a result of influx of people, particularly Christians from other Muslim dominated areas after series of religious crises in Kaduna State from 1998-2000. The community, which was mixed before the crises, is now an exclusive Christian community.

Drug and substance abuse have been on the rise in the community, several criminal activities including murder, rape and theft were carried out, and traceable to those who were under the influence of drug.

In view of this IMC Youth Department organized a one-day sensitization for 27 youth leaders of the community on the danger of drugs and substance abuse. The youths were advised on the need to shun drugs, engage themselves profitably and to eschew negative behaviours that are inimical to peaceful coexistence in the community.

The participants were impressed by IMC’s concern and approach and came up with the following resolutions:
- That more meetings with wider scope should be organized to sensitize the youths
- Promised to work with the vigilante and police in providing useful information to help tackle the issue of drug abuse and others bedevilling the community
- Religious and traditional leaders should be encouraged to add their voices to the fight against drug and substance abuse

8.4 Invitation to 12th Annual Ramadan Lecture in Maiduguri

The Ramadan lecture was organized by the Borno Radio Corporation held in Maiduguri on June 11, 2016. The Imam and the Pastor were invited to participate in the 12th Annual lecture as Guest and Keynote Speakers respectively. This is the first of its kind where a Christian Clergy was given a prominent role in an exclusive Muslim gathering of this magnitude in Borno State.

Imam Dr Muhammad Nurayn Ashafa and other Islamic scholars gave their sermons while the keynote address was delivered by Pastor Dr James Movel Wuye, Co -executive Director Interfaith Mediation Centre, Kaduna.

Over 1,000 people attended, among them the representative of the Governor, the wife of the Governor, Shehu of Borno, Alh. (Dr) Abubakar ibn Umar Garbai El-kanemi, Shehu of Dikwa, the Grand Khadi of the State, several religious clerics from all the Muslim faith.
The Shehu of Borno Alh. (Dr) Abubakar ibn Umar Garbai El-kanemi commended this initiative and appreciated the work of the Imam and the Pastor in promoting interreligious understanding and coexistence and requested that they be emulated by all and sundry.

8.5 Kakuri Kaduna Assault

Tuesday June 7, 2016, a carpenter in Kakuri area, Kaduna, was attacked by a group of boys on the account that he was not observing the Ramadan fast.

In a bid to foster peace and to get to the root of the matter, the Community Peace Action Network (CPAN) and the Youth Departments of IMC took several trips to Kakuri in order to get the truth about the event.

IMC facilitated a Town Hall meeting with 93 persons in attendance at the Primary Health Care Centre, Mani Road by Gidan Cidi, Kakuri between the two faith groups (Christians and Muslims), religious leaders, the Police, community members and other relevant stakeholders on Saturday June 11, 2016 by 10:00am to discuss the issue and proffer possible solutions in order to forestall escalation and future occurrences.

Afterwards, a press conference by Kakuri Community Development Association was held at IMC premises on Tuesday June 15, 2016. Contained in the press briefing was the result of investigations carried out which debunked the story of the attack, stating that the carpenter was engaged in a fierce fight following a disagreement that ensued between him and the boys at a drinking saloon along Sokoto Road in Kakuri. Excerpts of this press release can be obtained from Daily Trust Newspaper of Wednesday June 15, 2016 (pg 7), titled “Man not stabbed for refusal to fast, community says.”

8.6 Visit to Nguru Mbaise on the issue of Burnt Mosque

The South East Zone of the Interfaith Mediation Centre on Wednesday June 8, 2016 by 11:10 am visited Nguru Mbaise in Imo State where the issue of a burnt Mosque was reported.

It was observed that the Mosque is used every Friday for prayers and locked up until the next Friday of prayers. A reliable source maintained that some Hausas living there vacated the Mosque due to constant threats from some individuals. The same source also alleged that
some Youth Corps members who were asked to live in the place turned the offer down due to the same threats.

An eyewitness, who is a close neighbour, informed us that the voices he heard in the night of Friday June 3, 2016 woke him up and he saw flashes of torchlight and subsequently the mosque ablaze. It was then he raised an alarm that alerted the police men who came and quenched the fire.

The Traditional Ruler of the area in clear terms condemned the act and declared that no one has any right to destroy any property in the name of religion. He also maintained that he was ready to cooperate with anyone to ensure peaceful coexistence in the community.

**Ramadan Courtesy Visit to Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi**

The Imam and Pastor paid a courtesy visit to Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi at his residence in Kaduna to felicitate with him on the Ramadan Fast and wish the Sheikh well as a prominent Muslim Cleric.

Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi said that Muslims and Christians in the community are coexisting peacefully and thanked IMC for the work of fostering peace in the state and beyond. He added that he is aware of IMC radio programs, which have gone a long way in sensitizing the people to coexist irrespective of religious or tribal leanings.

He added that Islam preaches peace and coexistence and that amongst other faiths, the Christians have the most love for Muslims. All the killings and mayhem caused by some
unscrupulous elements in the society are by the non-Muslims and non-Christians who hide under the guise of religions to perpetrate their acts, which are not in line with the teachings of the holy books.

8.7 IFTAR (Breaking of Fast) By CMMRC in TOLERANCE Target States

IMC held Iftar (Breaking of Fast) in the target TOLERANCE states of Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno and Imo from Sunday June 25 to Thursday June 30.

The main objective of the Iftar (Breaking of Fast) was to foster peaceful coexistence and inclusiveness. To achieve this, the Leadership of Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Jama'atu Nasril Islam (JNI) in the respective states, Nigeria Police, Government Representatives, Uniformed Religious Organizations, The Press, Christians and Muslims from target communities were invited who joined IMC to break the fast with the Muslims.

The event which originally was meant to simply identify with the Muslim community as they observe their spiritual injunction of Iftar turned out to the interactive with the invited persons from the two religious constituencies engaging each other on various issues of concern.

It was applauded by all as a step in a right direction, which will go a long in eliminating the undue dichotomy existing between the adherents of Christianity and Islam.
9. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED A/COR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY OR SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

No Issues from last quarter
ANNEX A: PROGRESS SUMMARY

Table 1 (a) PMP Indicator progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Project Custom Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Annual Cumulative Planned target</th>
<th>Annual Cumulative Actual</th>
<th>Quarterly Status – FY 2016</th>
<th>Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)</th>
<th>Comment(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Result (IR) 1: Early Warning/Early Response Strengthened Sub-IR:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Drivers of the Conflict

| Number of youth groups engaged in civic activities to promote peace | 0 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 39% |
| Number of organization taking action to mitigate targeted conflict | 0 | 0 | 22 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 68% |

### Sub-IR:

<p>| |</p>
<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Intermediate Result (IR): Trust and Relationship Building Enhanced

### Intermediate Result (IR): Trust and Relationship Building Enhanced

<p>| S. Indicator: 1.6-6 Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in peace | 0 | 0 | 648 | 177 | 11 | 76 | 90 | 27% |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building process supported with USG assistance</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1328</th>
<th>1042</th>
<th>155</th>
<th>301</th>
<th>586</th>
<th>78%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2-14</td>
<td>Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Result (IR) IR 3: Peaceful Coexistence Among different Faiths Enhanced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-IR:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of USG supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build support</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>65%</td>
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</table>
Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG-assisted public Information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.6.1-13</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>3,700,195</th>
<th>1,698,283</th>
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<th>46%</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>96.44</td>
<td>96.44</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>426,987</td>
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[OTHER ANNEXES]