

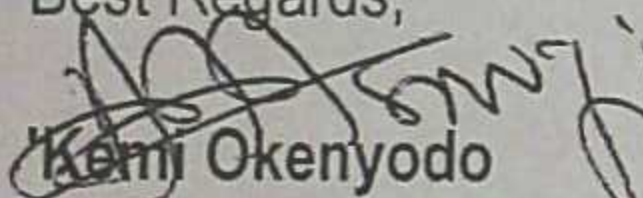
- Bring together stakeholders on safety, security and governance in the southeast to discuss upsurge in violent crimes in the region and their impact on economy and livelihood pursuits of the people.
- Review priority security and governance issues in the region and steps being taken by the governments in responding to them with a view to recommending ways of improving on them through the possible adoption of a declaration on security and governance.
- Enable stakeholders agree on steps and modalities for piloting the implementation of the Declaration on Security and governance at the community and local government levels in the region.

The summit will attract the participation of state governments in the southeast, National Assembly members from the zone, local government officials, security agencies, business leaders, traditional rulers, non-governmental officials, leaders of town unions and community development associations. In all, about 100 stakeholders are expected to participate.

Involvement of the Nigeria Governors' Forum in the organization of the summit will be at no cost to the Forum. We shall appreciate a formal meeting with you or your representative at your earliest convenience to further explain to you the idea behind the proposed summit, while looking forward to a favorable response from you.

CLEEN Foundation is a non-government organization registered in Nigeria, Ghana and Cameroon with offices in Abuja, Lagos and Owerri to promote of public safety, security and access to justice. Our priorities are pursued through empirical research, legislative advocacy, demonstration programmes and publications in partnership with government, business and civil society.

Best Regards,


Kemi Okenyodo
Executive Director

GOVERNANCE AND INSECURITY IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA - A REVIEW

Preliminary Information

Title: GOVERNANCE AND INSECURITY IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA

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Introduction

This publication is a follow-up to the Owerri meeting on governance and security challenges confronting southeast, facilitated by Nigeria Clean Foundation and other stakeholders. It seeks to galvanize various role players and interest groups in the region to pay close attention to the governance of the region to promote right-based approach to community development.

The publication is divided into six chapters, chapter one explores the governance and security challenges in the south east and the ways in which state and non-state actors have responded to the challenges. The subsequent chapters present the case studies for Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo State.

Chapter one- Framework for Improving Governance and Security in South East Nigeria

Objective

The study was aimed at filling a gaping vacuum in contemporary Nigeria Social Science, namely the paucity of systematic academic investigation to the governance and security challenges that have confronted the South East.

Summary text

- The chapter sets out the state of insecurity and governance deficits in the region, unveiling the key sources such as perverse manifestations of patronage politics, absence of governmental accountability, economic decline and youth unemployment and the failure of public security institutions and actors. It also draws attention to popular responses by State and Non-State actors and their limitations
- In approaching the problem stated, the study focused on internal factor and dynamics
- The case studies adopted social methodology. Data was collected through a range of sources including interviews with key informants, focus group discussions observation techniques and published and unpublished documents. Key informant interviews were conducted with government officials, security officials, leaders of civil society organizations and religious institutions, academic and community leaders.

Key Findings

The key finding of the case study confirms the hypothesis that the governance deficits and pervasive insecurity in the region are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing. In specifics, the key findings are as follows:

- The most successful initiated self-help appeared to be "Bakassi" by the thriving businesses in aba's Ariaria market, Abia state. This was later introduced in neighboring Anambra and Imo states because of its effectiveness in crime reduction.
- ~~The fact that~~ patronage politics and political violence were serious threats to security in the region during the period. The negative impact of politics manifested in rapid regime turnovers and policy inconsistencies.
- Some of the policies adopted by government to improve governance and security were perceived to be achieving the exact opposite result.
- The case study ^{es} equally demonstrate that vigilantes and neighborhood watch groups established with the expressed aim of combating of crime have had mixed results.
- Some of the governance challenges afflicting the public sector are also undermining social capital in communities and communal organizations.

Policy Implication/Recommendation

- There is need to build capacity of institutions and networks in both state and civil society,
- There is need to adopt a human security perspective and the need to strengthen state civil society partnerships in security.
- It advocates the adoption of a post-conflict approach to economic recovery and the need to deepen democracy and social citizenship.

Chapter Two: Governance and security in Abia State

Objective: It seeks to examine the various factors that are contributing to governance and security challenges, as well as examine ways in which the state and non-state actors have responded to the challenges.

Summary of text

- Elaborate background information on Abia State.
- The study employed the use of a social survey; conducting key informant interview and focus group discussions as well as data from documents, statistical data from the national crime and victimization survey conducted by Cleen Foundation. Data analysis was mostly qualitative involving content analysis of interviews and discussions presented in the study.

Key Findings

- According to State respondents, the governance challenges facing Abia state are centrality of security, unemployment, corruption among government officials at all levels, inadequate public revenue, godfather politics, decaying public infrastructure.
- According to State respondents, the security challenges facing Abia State are killing, armed robbery, use of hard drugs, poor capacity of security agencies and poor relation between security agencies and the public.
- In response to all of the above mentioned challenges, the State government has embarked on new policies including youth employment, infrastructural development, equitable distribution of public service posts, establishments of small scale manufacturing enterprises in all 17 LGA's, replacement of non-indigene with indigenes in the states and service and urban renewal programme.
- According to respondents from the citizens survey, the governance and security challenges are as a result of the low participant political and civil culture in the state, climate of political intolerance has encouraged sycophancy and other opportunistic behavior among citizenry and finally the fact that citizens did not contribute to combating the menace of criminals as they failed to provide information and intelligence to law enforcement agencies.
- Efforts that have been made by citizens in the struggle against governance and security challenges include setting up of community security and neighborhood watch, commitment to the payment of stipends to community vigilantes, construction and maintenance of civic centers, schools, health centers, market stalls as their own form of social responsibility.

Development associations

Some of the problems identified to be affecting the development associations in the state are lack of finance, community conflicts, corruption amongst the leadership, unattractiveness to the increasing Christian population of the communities and finally, the uncooperative attitude of some state government and local council towards community development associations.

Policy Implication/Recommendation

The reform measures suggested by the study include the need to strengthen capacity of state institutions to deliver public goods and the need for strategic intervention to support voice and accountability initiatives.

Chapter Three: Governance and Security in Anambra State

Objective: It examines the link between governance and security challenges in Anambra State and the impact on development.

Summary of text

- It provides elaborate background information on the state including the geo-political history of the state, structure of Anambra state, revenue and expenditure profile of the state and finally the socio-cultural and ethno-political situation.
- The data used in this study are both qualitative and quantitative. Techniques used include KIIIs, FGDs, etc.

Key Findings

- According to State respondents, the governance and security challenges facing Anambra state since 1999 include extra-judicial killing, labour problem, protracted industrial unrest, kidnapping, rape, domestic violence, attempted/armed robbery.
- Highlighted reasons for this include unemployment, poor training and poor equipment for security agents, hostile relationship between trade unions and traditional rulers, entrenchment of corruption in the system is perceived, lack of knowledge of right based approach to community development on the part of civil society in the state, neglected community development and security, instability in government, unregulated building pattern creating slum and squatter condition in which hoodlums reside.
- State and non-state actor responses to these challenges include introduction of Bakassi Boys (a vigilante group), engagement in value re-orientation of their adherent, efforts by NGOs and FOB to promote and implement programmes such as economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health education, drug abuse, etc.

Policy Implication/Recommendations

- There's need to ensure effective policy implementation.
- Government agencies like NOA should become functional.
- Citizens need to be more security conscious.
- Citizens should be Law abiding, pay their taxes and other dues consequently and promptly.
- Citizen should be courageous to criticize or engage government constructively.

Chapter Four: Governance and Security in Ebonyi State

Objective: It seeks to examine the overall pattern of governance in the region as well as the roles of non-state actors in engendering good accountable and transparent governance process.

Summary Text

- Examines the critical historical and contemporary development issues in the state, providing elaborate background information on the administrative structure, its people and population, economic/occupational pattern, revenue generation capacity and finally the governance structure.
- Gives an appraisal of governance in Ebonyi state from 1999 to present.
- It highlights the political, socio-cultural and economic factors, which have significant impact on governance and security in the state.
- The study was in form of a survey research (purposive sampling) to empirically obtain the knowledge of the stakeholders on the governance and security challenges in Ebonyi State. Data used were both quantitative and qualitative and techniques employed include FGD and In-depth Interview (IDI).

Key Findings

- Governance and security challenges facing Ebonyi state include youth restiveness, lack of funds as state has a weak internally Generated Revenue (IGR), insecurity (ethnic conflicts, political thuggery, cultism, armed robbery, kidnapping), drug abuse strikes, etc.
- Identified sources of these governance and security challenges include corruption, poverty, unemployment, politics of godfathers, illiteracy/ignorance, greed, weak social structure, complicity by law enforcement officers, etc.
- The identified responses to these challenges by the state and non-state actors include recruitment into civil service was made periodically, attempts to harness mineral deposits in the state, revitalize the Nigeria Cement Industry, Supporting Mechanized Farming, government attitudinal change, civic society groups such as CAN and finally grade system, organized unions and associations focusing on other life-supporting facilities or assisting the law enforcement agencies in providing security for their member by organizing themselves into vigilante group.

Policy Implication/Recommendations

- There is need for the government of Ebonyi State to improve transparency and accountability in governance processes by engaging the people in decision-making.
- There is need for a forum that will specifically address the numerous insecurity challenges in the state through conducting action research.
- It is pertinent that the government should promote and mainstream rights based approach to community development in the state as an alternative to the self-help approach.
- The state Government should take steps to address the economic backwardness of the State.
- State Government should consciously re-enact the importance of the town unions and reposition them for better service delivery in enhancing governance process and promoting security.

Chapter Five: Governance and Security in Enugu State

Objective: It seeks to examine the security situation in Enugu State since 199 and explore the key drivers of insecurity in the State.

Summary of Text

- The study provides contextual information about Enugu state, including historical and contemporary roles of non-state actors like town unions in governance and security of the state will also be examined. In specifics, it examines the evolution and structure of the state, governance system, occupational pattern, revenue generation, people and population.
- The study involved intensive and detailed collection of data from 3 purposive local Government areas in Enugu State. Data collection was based on tape-recorded in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted between August and October 2011 with politicians, academics, senior public servants, traditional rulers, religious leaders, leaders and officials of Non-Government Organizations. Also FGDs was employed in the course of data collection.

Key Findings

- Most respondent claimed to have observed a lot an improvement in the governance of Enugu State, particularly in the area of provision of infrastructure. This view reflects on-going reforms in the state's budgeting process (the state accountability and voice initiative (SAVI) programme), supported by Department for International Development (DFID) has enhanced the capacity of community members and civil society organizations to participate in the budgeting process.
- Security challenges still existent in the State according to respondents are marginalization, mobile phone theft, burglary robbery, kidnapping, rape, extortion by security operatives and

the youths to poverty, starvation and joblessness. Some of the identified security challenges today facing Imo state include armed robbery, kidnapping, etc.

- The identified sources of the governance and security issues facing the state include police for poor management of information, the imbroglio between most traditional rulers and the leadership of town unions of their communities, LGs are financially incapacitated, uncommitted vigilante groups, etc.
- State and citizens response to governance security challenges in the state include proper supervision of local vigilante outfits, diverse economic and socio-cultural development programmes to raise the living standards of people, adoption of crime reduction initiatives, equipping security outfits, engagement with auxiliary security agencies (JTF) to tackle crime and finally, employment of new high court judges, magistrates and other legal officers to ensure timely and quick dispensation of justice.

Policy Implication/Recommendation

- Government should expedite effort at infrastructural development.
- Government should enlist the support of corporate organizations to site industries, establish job creating businesses in the state.
- Relevant reforms should be made to strengthen the relationship between traditional institution to empower them for good governance and efficiency in the provisions of security.
- State security and development policy must be deepening, broadening and encompassing.
- There is need for a robust State Security Objective that affirms, promotes and sustains the overall wellbeing and happiness of the people and encourages foreign investors in the state.

Book Appraisal

The book is a good attempt at reviewing governance and security challenges in the south east states. The findings of the book are in no doubt true, as they are obvious challenges that have characterized the states and have continued to retard development in these states. Having said all of these, the methodology used, such as purposive sampling and focus group discussion have popular criticisms which cannot be overlooked, such as their credibility (bias) and their representation of the sample population ($s = \mu$).

SUMMIT
ON
SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES
IN THE SOUTHEAST
CONCEPT NOTE

Background

Thirteen years after the restoration of elected civilian government, serious security and governance challenges persist at the federal, state and local levels in Nigeria. The situation has been exacerbated by the increasing spate of armed violence and banditry over widening space and territories and apparent inability of the security forces to restore law and order, bring the perpetrators to justice and reassure traumatized public. While no region or state in Nigeria is immune from this grim picture, the security situation in the southeast has remained a serious concern for stakeholders in government and civil society not only because of its impact on the quality of life of the people but also because the economy of the region is largely dependent on remittances from its huge diaspora population in other parts of Nigeria and abroad who are increasingly finding it difficult to invest or visit home because of the security challenge.

Objective of the Summit: Is to use the Summit as a platform to initiate discussions that would reverse this trend by getting the stakeholders in government, security agencies, business community and civil society. The summit and its expected outcome are therefore important starting point.

To do what?

*ALSON
Justice Inst
Prison or*

Structure of the Summit: The summit is structured to have four sessions namely the opening session, the first plenary session would have 2 key papers namely the Governance and Insecurity in the South East and Community Governance and Engagement of the Youth in Rural Development. The second and third plenary sessions would have the presentations by the researchers that have conducted the commissioned studies. There would be an interactive break out session and report back to plenary after the break out session. The final session would be discussion and adoption of a declaration on Security and Governance in the Southeast.

*5
Abuja
Gombe
Anambra
Ikeja*

- Aim of Summit?*
- Target group*
- Structure — Is this best for target group? Papers r.d.c.*
- Opening — How high level?*
- 1st Plenary (2 papers, what of discussion & Q & A?)*
- 2 & 3 " (groups? facilitators?)*
- Declaration → Communiqué? what form?*