



ActionAid International Nigeria

In Collaboration with

The University of Oxford, The United Kingdom

Welcomes You To

A Two-Day Methodology/Planning Meeting for the Campaign Against Electoral
Violence in Nigeria

Date: 16th – 17th January 2007.

Venue: Harmonia Hotels Limited,

Plot 896 Gimbiya Street, Area 11, Garki-Abuja.

**REPORT OF THE METHODOLOGY AND PLANING
MEETING FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST
ELECTORAL VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA (CAEVIN)**

Held at Harmonia Hotel, Garki, Abuja

Held on

16th – 17th January, 2007.

-Documented by Amenze Igbinedion

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAIN	-	ActionAid International Nigeria
ADVANCE	-	Advocacy Awareness and Community Empowerment Project
CAEVIN	-	Campaign against Electoral Violence in Nigeria
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
EA	-	Experiment Area
HSCE	-	Human Security in Conflict and Emergencies
LGA	-	Local Government Area
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NOA	-	National Orientation Agency
PSI	-	Practical Sampling International.
UO	-	University of Oxford

Methodology and Planning Meeting for the Campaign Against Electoral Violence In Nigeria (CAEVIN) Held at Harmonia Hotel, Garki, Abuja between the 16th – 17th January, 2007

• **INTRODUCTION**

ActionAid International Nigeria (AAIN) strongly believes if people must assert and claim their rights to good governance, they must be empowered in that regard. The Campaign against Electoral Violence in Nigeria (CAEVIN), is a collaboration research project between AAIN and the University of Oxford, borne out of the fact that violence has continually marred past elections in Nigeria's new democracy. In the face of escalations, is a close relationship between access to power and access to resources. CAEVIN therefore, is one of such people – oriented engagements for the 2007 elections which AAIN is a part of in Nigeria.

Project Objectives:

The project aims to:

*Influence public attitude and behaviours against electoral violence through the use of antiviolence message.

*Encourage and empower men, women and youth to organize and avoid electoral violence in their communities.

Meeting Objectives:

At the end of the meeting, participants should:

1. Have an up to date knowledge of the project and its plan of action.
2. Consider and approve campaign materials and messages.
3. Review and harmonize the work plan

Participants

Participants at the meeting included 6 representatives from C.S.O. partners in the project states as well as the "election team" at AAIN comprising staff from different units such as the Human Security in Conflict and Emergencies, ADVANCE and Parliamentary liaison. This meeting took place at Harmonia Hotel, Garki; Abuja from the 16th to 17th of January, 2007 and it is hereby reported.

DAY ONE: 16th January, 2007

DAY	TOPIC	TIME	FACILITATOR
Day 1	Opening session ➤ Welcome/introduction	1:30 – 2.00PM	Otive Igbuzor
	Project Overview: ➤ Background and contextual analysis ➤ The project content and campaign format. ➤ Project implementation/activities/work plan	2:00 – 3:00PM	Austin Emeanua-Consultant
	Plenary Discussions	3:00– 4:00PM	Ojobo Atuluku Austin Emeanua
	LUNCH	4.00 – 4.45PM	
	CLOSING	4.45PM	

Arrival and Registration

At about 9.30a.m on the 16th of January, only three of the C.S.O partners had arrived and the other three were billed to arrive by noon. Because of the role they will play in the project, the meeting was rescheduled to begin at 1pm to accommodate the participation of all.

OPENING SESSION- Welcome address by Otive Igbuzor

At about 1.30p.m., the Country Director of AAIN, Dr Otive Igbuzor, welcomed participants to the meeting. While reiterating the need for CSOs to engage with the system of governance, he remarked that it is imperative that they provide alternatives where defects exist. Noting that value re-orientation is vital for Nigeria’s rebirth, Otive emphasized the need to address attitudes that promote election violence. This, informed AAIN’s involvement in the project

On the content of the project, CAEVIN will occur as a research with two components- the treatment and control sites. Thus, he stressed the need for all parties involved, to follow the methodology wholly. More so, CAEVIN must be people driven and target oriented. Participants should look at the lessons learnt; ensure proper and detailed documentation to serve as a tool for future interventions. On implementation, he urged participants to focus on the immediate opportunities with a view to the long term gains of CAEVIN.

PROJECT OVERVIEW - Facilitator: Austin Emeanua

The facilitator took participants on the memory lane of electoral violence in Nigeria, stating that electoral violence has negatively affected our national life. Because of the nature of elections in Nigeria, politicians have adopted the “do –or-die” approach to politics as a means of accessing power and resources. Aside the project objectives, CAEVIN seeks to answer critical questions on electoral violence-

- *what are the causes and effects of electoral violence in all its ramifications?*
- *why do politicians have more faith in electoral violence as a means of accessing power?*
- *what are the effects on voting patterns?*

Following up on the concept note given to all participants (see annex for documents), he remarked that the project content will be fine tuned at this meeting. What remains important is that the campaign intends to measure attitudinal change, and generate resistance within the target sites to systems that perpetuate electoral violence. Thus, key anti-violence messages for the campaign will be “No to violence, Vote wisely, etc”.

Project Format: On the project format, CAEVIN will hold in six states of the country namely Oyo, Lagos, Plateau, Kaduna, Rivers and Delta. Each State Coordinator will link up with the survey team of Practical Sampling International (PSI) according to timeline (see annex). The campaign will hold in two LGA of a State, each LGA will have two sites to serve as control and treatment. Across the different states, the campaign will hold simultaneously within a given period.

Stressing on the need for proper documentation, Austin emphasized that all forms of documentation must

- *tell a story*
- *be deliberate and systematic in outline*
- *not be haphazard and be in line with the laid down criteria for process of documentation(digital production)*

PLENARY: Emerging Issues

Some partners enquired to know the criteria used in selecting the control and treatment sites of the project. George Hill Anthony from Rivers State expressed concerns in this regard. For him as an indigene working in the state, he posed these questions:- *did the selection committee understand the dynamics of conflict and electoral violence in the Rivers state before selecting the sites? Did they have a prior knowledge of the trend of violence in these sites before selection?.*

Because the project is about research, the control sites must mirror treatment locations. In response, Otive stated that the selection was done randomly, in a systematic manner and without bias. Austin reiterated that the sites were drawn out of the databank of Afrobarometer probably based on the fact that the communities may have experienced

violence of any form at one time or the other. Debating this further, Otiye enquired from participants if, *with their experience and presence in the various states, attest that violence had been reported at these sites, even if it is marginal?*

Other participants concurred with George on site selection stating that the technical and scientific method of Afrobarometer may not be appropriate if we are looking at results targeted at violence prone areas. For them, some of these sites are not flashpoints for electoral/politics related violence.

SCENARIOS/CASE STUDIES

OYO STATE- Gbolahan shared a similar concern for Jericho (a treatment site), which is relatively calm and home to middleclass and rich citizens of Oyo State. He believes that even if some of the originators of violence (politicians) reside in this part, violence is usually perpetuated in other parts and worries if this exercise will not be merely academic with a predetermined result.

Another participant from a South Western State finds Akowonjo relatively peaceful to be a treatment site and a flashpoint for the campaign. Imam Mubammed Ashafa from Kaduna State thinks Kaura more as result- oriented as a treatment site, where we can meet our goals.

Summing up the discussions, other participants reiterated the fact that because this is a research,

- the issues raised by the partners may not diminish the validity of the project
- the project is aimed at measuring attitudes and perception and the value of this project will be in future elections
- Methodology must be procedural for an empirical study.

Concluding, Ojobo stated that Oxford University is confident in the selection of location by PSI and all the issues raised as per sites selection will be shared with them on the best way forward. In addition, Oji remarked that their fears are justifiable and could become the limitations of the research and encouraged proper documentation of the outcomes.

OTHER ISSUES

Political/geographical boundaries in journaling: In response to Austin's comments on journaling within the geography of the campaign areas, Monday from Delta State requested some clarifications from the house on reporting spill over violence. He stated that "*Warri South shares a boundary with Uvwie (another community which is the hub of political and electoral violence), and more often than not, violence erupting from Uvwie spills over to Warri South because the boundary is insignificant to violence*", *which area should I report on, he asked?*

Methodology and Planning Meeting - CAEVIN

More than just a research: Another participant requested to know, *“how does this initiative put an end to electoral violence in his locality, in spite of the fact that he’s told to work within the methodology of the research?”*

Responding, the Programme Advisor, HSCE, informed participants that *“we cannot stop all the issues related to electoral violence with just one project/activity. Electoral violence occurs in many forms and can be latent, for example, an aura of impending violence can compel citizen to vote against their will”*. He encouraged all parties to see the project as a launch pad, focusing on using the outcome of the project to influence electoral violence in our respective locations.

Non-participation of CBO and members: Imam Muhammad Ashafa expressed his concern on what he termed as “non-participation of community members’, in the layout of the research. *“Was there a window for input by members of the chosen communities in the layout stage”*, he asked. Responding, Ojobo informed participants on the history of Action Aid’s involvement with CAEVIN, reminding participants that in spite of initial gaps, the Methodology and Planning Meeting is to shape the content of the concept and have the inputs of the community people through the CBO partners participating, before it kicks off.

On this note, other issues were moved to the next day for further deliberations.

DAY TWO: 17th January, 2007

DAY	TOPIC	TIME	FACILITATOR
Day 2	Review of Day 1	10.30AM – 10.45AM	Augusta
	Consideration of Campaign Materials and messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jingle content ➤ Drama synopsis 	10.45AM – 12.30PM	All
	TEA BREAK		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Role of Site Coordinators ➤ Review and Harmonization of Work plan 	1.00PM – 3.00PM	Austin/Ojobo
	LUNCH - LUNCH - LUNCH	3:00PM – 3:30PM	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project Implementation Logistics 	3:30PM – 6:00PM	Ojobo
	CLOSING/DEPARTURE		

RECAP OF DAY 1

At 10.30am, the day’s session commenced with the Facilitator capturing highlights from the previous day's session to include:

- *ActionAid scope of work/ engagements for 2007 elections in Nigeria namely: protecting the people mandate, CAEVIN and collaboration with NOA on political manifesto.*
- *Need for all participants to look beyond the activities of CAEVIN and focus on outcomes to further our work and deepen democracy.*
- *The trend of electoral processes in Nigeria had informed this work with AAIN and UO*
- *Disagreements in the choice of localities for the campaign, pending consideration by UO if possible.*
- *Research project is restricted to 500 households*
- *Emphasis on proper documentation*
- *Consideration of developed messages to be effective, broad based and understood by many*

Following up on pending issues from the previous day, Austin informed participants that the scope of journaling will be the geographic location and not just the EA. On the issue of working in areas that are not really violence prone, the facilitator expressed some possibility in changing some of them in line with their concerns. To round up on other comments, he reinforced the importance to work within the design of CAEVIN.

CONSIDERATION OF CAMPAIGN MESSAGES AND MATERIALS

After the first round of developing a unified message, participants came up with the following

1. *SAY NO TO ELECTION VIOLENCE, REJECT VIOLENT POLITICIANS/VOTE OUT VIOLENT POLITICIANS!*
2. *NO TO ELECTION VIOLENCE, NO TO VIOLENT POLITICIANS*
3. *SAY NO TO ELECTORAL VIOLENCE,*
4. *DON'T BE USED, A GOOD LEADER NEEDS NOT THUG*
5. *NO PAY FOR ELECTION VIOLENCE, AVOID BEING USED AS POLITICAL THUGS*
6. *NO TO POLITICAL VIOLENCE! SHINE YOUR EYES*
7. *YOU COULD BE THE VICTIM, GRAGRA NO DEY PAY!*

Then the big question- *who are we sending this message to (our target audience)?* An initial debate centered on determining what class of Nigerians forms the greater percentage of the target audience. Some responses were:

- The campaign should target all including politicians.
- target is a mixed bag of illiterate, semi-literate and literate

CASE STUDY OF ELECTORAL VIOLENCE- Alede, Benue State

Sharing his recent experience on electoral violence (at the primaries) in the above location, Tor informed participants that “sometimes, violence is initiated by politicians. In the Alede, Benue State experience, elections were upturned and in response, aggrieved politicians fueled the violence leading to the death of many innocent community members, including my nephew. If this campaign is targeting everybody, we need to have a message that targets all, including politicians because they are the initiators. Thus, our message should capture all”, he said.

Responding, Austin reminded participants that CAEVIN is not targeting politicians because they have become incorrigible. It is for the people to abhor and detest electoral violence. “Our message should not lead to disenfranchisement through the people’s decision to avoid the polls as a means of avoiding violence”, he remarked.

SAY NO TO (electoral, election, political) VIOLENCE!

Further deliberations on the message generated a consensus along these lines:

- the word “political” is too generic,
- the Nigerian population is semi literate and so the campaign should work with that notion
- We should not adopt slogans previously used by any group.
- the word “political” encompass other issues beyond election such as land struggle in communities
- “electoral” is too bogus a word, for a chunk of our target audience
- Many Nigerians are more at home with “election”
- Too many “SAY NO” campaigns in the media, a better way would be

NO TO ELECTION VIOLENCE!

Debating further on the second part of the message, issues emerging were

- We should not scare citizens from the polls but in line with objective 2 of the project, empower them to go and vote in spite of the looming violence.
- Our messages should not appear that we are targeting a group of politicians so opposition groups don’t hijack it, especially for sensitive states like Rivers State.

Finally, the debate led the participants to a choice between these options

Vote against violent **(people/candidate/leaders/politicians)**

The general consensus was “Vote against politicians” because it is a generic word that fits the situation, neither nebulous nor subjective. On the scare of being misunderstood by any political group, participants were mandated to include the police ahead of the campaign days, meet with community leaders, and advised to pull out of the campaign if anyone is affiliated to any party.

Final output:

**NO TO ELECTION VIOLENCE!
VOTE AGAINST VIOLENT POLITICIANS.**

JINGLE CONTENT AND DRAMA SYNOPSIS

On the jingle and drama, participants skimmed out portions that presuppose “resistance and retaliation” while recommending that:

- production should not be too academic (bearing in mind the target audience)
- Translation should also be community specific (language), not merely transcription of the words.
- Community based theater groups such as can be found in churches, be used to act out the drama at the various locations. This way, it will promote community participation and

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the artistes can become “moving messages” to remind the community, even after the campaign is over.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION LOGISTICS- Ojobo Atuluku

For all partners the sum of Four Hundred and seven thousand naira (N407, 000) will be provided for the campaign after signing the MOU. This sum is expected to cover budget items such as Road show vehicles and speakers for campaign outreaches, banners, video and still photo documentation, etc. The work plan indicates how the campaign should run and for financial reporting, it should be done as stated under the MOU and Terms of Reference. After reading through the MOU, the partners expressed their concerns over the following:

- The budget sum too small to accommodate all that is needed to do. Considering the prevailing fuel scarcity across the country, the partners expressed that the sums budgeted for some items did not take that into cognizance.
- On the issue of indemnity and insurance, grant should cover insurance for staff within the project duration

Responding to these issues, the facilitator informed partners on Action Aid’s policy on insurance for partners. AAIN believes that every partner should insure their staff and for a project this short, the policy does not cover it. For the budget, a consensus was reached that all partners should go back to the team to review and allocate the given sum to cover the activities. Thereafter, the MOU was agreed on to be signed.

The meeting closed at 6.10pm

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**Methodology and Planning Meeting for the Campaign against Electoral Violence in Nigeria
Harmonia Hotel, Garki II, Abuja. 16th – 17th January, 2007**

	<u>Names</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
1	George Hill Anthony	M	Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group	08033410937 08051190113	nigerdeltabudget@yahoo.com
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3	A. Akparanta Emenogu	F	AAIN	08056016849	Augusta.akparanta-emenogu@actionaid.org
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9	Amenze Igbinedion	F	AAIN	08022085207	amenze.igbinedion@actionaid.org
10	Imam Muhd' Ashafa	M	Interfaith Mediation Center, Kaduna		
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13	Kenneth Okoineme	M	NSF/AAIN		kenito@yahoo.com
14	Austin Emeanua	M	Consultant		
15	Otive Igbuzor	M	AAIN		otive.igbuzor@actionaid.org
16	Hilary Ogbonna	M	AAIN		Hilary.ogbona@actionaid.org
17.	Grace Okechukwu	F	AAIN/ADVANCE		

POLITICAL VIOLENCE EXPERIMENT SAMPLE
Selected locations for treatment & Control
(Final Locations 04/01/07)

<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>	Treatment Locations				Control Locations			
		Local Govt Area	Locality	Urbanization	EA'S	Local Govt Area	Locality	Urbanization	EA'S
South West	Lagos	Alimosho	Akowonjo	Large Urban	Babs/shokehin/ Mohammed St.	Alimosho	Ikotun	Large Urban	Baraiye- Road/Akinseni st
		Lagos- Mainland	Ebutemetta	Large Urban		Lagos Island	Lagos Island	Large Urban	Church/Adeniyi Adele Street
	Oyo	Atiba	Ajagba	Small Urban	Mr. Lasisi	Ogbomosh North	Jagun Okelaka Ogbo	Small Urban	Ile Ayo Timoti
		Ibadan South West	Jericho	Large Urban		Ibadan South West	Ring Road	Large Urban	
South East/ South South	Delta	Oshimili north	Oko-Anala	Rural	Chief Odua ikejioba	Ika South	Obi Anyima	Rural	Mr. John Igwebueze
		Warri south	Warri	Large Urban	Ogima Primary School	Warri South	Warri	Large Urban	Federal govt. college
	Rivers	Andoni	Agama	Rural	Poultry Farm	Eleme	Sime – Tai	Rural	O. Obu Church
		Obio/ Akpor	Rukpakwolusi	Rural	Chief Jonathan Okocha	Gokana	Nugbe- Yeghe	Rural	Denis Eebe
North	Plateau	Jos North	Jos	Large Urban	Unity Commercial Institution	Jos North	Jos	Large Urban	Alhaji Sabitu Abass
		Quan-pan	Piya	Rural	Mai Ungdan Zaria	Quanpan	Pandam	Rural	Mai Anglican Church
	Kaduna	Zaria	Zaria	Large Urban	Mall Dabbh Ung	Zaria	Zaria	Large Urban	Alhaji Sarki Sambo
		Kaura	Amawa Tundun wada Garmadi	Rural	John Kaura	Lere	Abadawa Laga Akwai & others	Rural	Mai Ungwan Damaru

**Pre-Political Violence Survey
Tentative Field work itinerary (n = 1,200), Practical Sampling International**

Region	State	Sample Size	No. Of Ints	No. Of Days for F/W	Briefing Date	F/w starts	Estimated Comp. Date	Project Briefer	Supervisor Name	Briefing Venue
South West	Lagos	Treatment 100	4	6	12/01/07 & 13/01/07	19/01/07	24/01/07	Taofeeq Akinremi	Tope Akinwande & Adebola Seun	P.S.I HQ,24, Isheri road, Lagos
		Control 100	4							
	Oyo	Treatment 100	4	6	21/01/07 & 22/01/07	23/01/07	28/01/07	Gbenga Adewumi	Tunji Arowolo & Toun Oseni	Rev. Father Donald Hall, Oke Ado Ibadan
		Control 100	4							
South East & South South	Delta	Treatment 100	4	6	21/01/07 & 22/01/07	23/01/07	28/01/07	Emmanuel Nwokolo	Nojeem Oyinloye & Bisi Bello	Emadora Quest House, off Nnebisi Road Asaba.
		Control 100	4							
	Rivers	Treatment 100	4	6	22/01/07 & 23/01/07	24/01/07	28/01/07	Idris Liasu	Tosin Diya & Gills A.	N0 89, Aggrey Road Port-Harcourt
		Control 100	4							
North	Plateau	Treatment 100	4	6	21/01/07 & 22/01/07	23/01/07	28/01/07	Olaniyan Segun	Sam Kurams & Paula Adejo	Febuna Hotel, N02, Eyanba street, off Tafawa Balewa, Jos
		Control 100	4							
	kaduna	Treatment 100	4	6	21/01/07 & 2/01/07	23/01/07	28/01/07	Moses Olusola	Sain Labi & Comfort Hyacinth	Kings Jones Hotel, Baranawa GRA, Kaduna

Revised Concept Note

1. Background and Contextual Analysis

Acts of political violence threaten the integrity of the April 2007 elections in Nigeria. One of the principles of liberal democracy is the requirement to organize regular, free and fair elections. This entails equality of voters, freedom of individuals to nominate candidates or stand as one, periodic revision of electoral register and laws, independent judiciary, frequent elections, freedom of campaign and the conduct of election according to the rules of the game. Nigeria has a history of problems associated with the conduct of elections by civilian regimes (1964 and 1983). The election that marked the end of the first four years of the present administration and transition of the first term of civilian rule in the fourth republic to the second term was held in 2003. Although the civilian to civilian transition in 2003 was 'successful', the election was marred with a lot of irregularities. According to the Transition Monitoring Group (TMG), a coalition of 170 civil society organizations that deployed about 10,000 observers to monitor the election, the election was "significantly marred by incidents of violence, intimidation and killing of voters in many states."¹ The results of the election were not accepted by many of the political parties. The result of the election into the State Houses of Assembly, Federal House of Representatives, the Senate and the gubernatorial and presidential elections were challenged at the election petition tribunals.

Electoral violence has escalated in the face of the fact that access to resources is closely related to access to power. Nigeria also has a practice whereby the winner in any election takes all. Practices in elections also show that anyone who plays fair hardly can gain the seat as past elections have proved that the votes do not count.

As a whole in 2005, a newspaper review of publicised extra judicial, arbitrary and summary executions in Nigeria carried out by the Legal Defence and Assistance Project (LEDAP) reveals a documented total of 231 incidents resulting in 349 deaths with 54 of these incidents being politically motivated killings. The 2007 elections are going in the same path as the earlier elections. Newspapers are replete with assassinations of key actors and aspirants. As electoral activities heat up, more and more cases of violence are being reported or shared in informal circles. Electoral history has proved that votes do not count. Violence is used as a medium to make free and fair elections unrealistic and impossible in order for rigging to happen and ultimately to ensure that the People's Mandate does not get given out to a qualified person.

This project is focused at ensuring that people organise against electoral violence at pre-election, election or post-election periods in order to protect their mandates.

2. Project Objectives:

1. To influence public attitude and behaviours against electoral violence through the use of anti-violence message.
2. To encourage and empower men, women and youth to organise and avoid electoral violence in their communities

3. Project Location and Duration:

This Campaign will be grounded in communities at the grassroots level, encouraging voters in such communities to reject violence in the Nigerian electoral processes and to distance themselves from politicians who have made violence their stock-in-trade.

Following a sampling frame by Afrobarometer, 24 sites have been chosen for the campaign against electoral violence. Half of these sites (12) will be the Campaign sites and the other half the control sites.

The Project will be cascaded in 6 states and will focus on two Local Government Areas per state and one locality per Local Government Area. There will therefore be a total of 12 sites for the campaign. An equal number and equivalent of sites will also be identified as the control sites for the benefit of the larger project survey.

It is expected that the project will be completed within two months (January-February 2007).

4. Project Content

The campaign will be a homogenous one making meaning in the face of the huge diversity of Nigeria. The message is simple and direct, easily translatable to local languages of the chosen sites of the Campaign. The message is: **SAY NO TO ELECTORAL VIOLENCE ... do not vote for politicians who support violence.**

5. Campaign Format

The Campaign is a simple campaign that will be easily implemented in a uniform fashion across sites. It will use the following media:

1. T-Shirts, Hijabs (veils for Muslim women), face caps.
2. Town Hall meetings focused on the message
3. Popular Theatre for Development (with Local Drama presentations).
4. Road shows
5. Local Alternative Media
6. Sensitization visits to meetings of local associations and groups
7. Leaflets
8. Posters
9. Music
10. Actors and actresses

6. Campaign Target Audience

This campaign is targeted at communities and will focus on parents, community leaders, male youth and community associations and groups who can implement community policies. The project is not focusing on political party candidates or electoral aspirants as these classes of people have been confirmed to use all means to ensure their entry into elected positions.

7. Project Management

The Campaign will be managed by a Project Accountability Team comprising the following:

1. Team Leader - The Country Director: Otiye Igbuzor
2. The Election Team – Ojobo Atuluku (Programme Coordinator), Hilary Ogbonna (Programme Advisor), Obo Effanga (Parliamentary Liaison & Policy Advocacy Advisor), Augusta Akparanta-Emenogu (Project/Media Officer), Chinyere Onyegwa (Finance Administrator)
3. Site Coordinators (12)
4. National Coordinator – Austin Emeanua (Consultant)
5. Pedro Vicente, University of Oxford, UK
6. Site Coordinators (Partner organizations to be decided upon campaign site decisions)

The Project Accountability Team will meet periodically after each component activity of the campaign (physically or virtually) to monitor the project and its progress.

8. Project Activities

1. Recruitment of Site Coordinators on or before 12th January 2007.
2. National Coordinator meets with Afrobarometer in Lagos and attends survey team training programme.
3. The Project Accountability Team and the 6 Site Coordinators holds a Methodology/Strategy Meeting on 16th and 17th January 2007 in Abuja. At the Methodology/Strategy meeting, the project concept will be presented and inputs received from relevant stakeholders, Site Coordinators, etc. Campaign Materials will also be reviewed and agreed at the meeting.
4. Award of contract for the production of campaign materials as agreed at the Methodology/Strategy meeting. The materials should be ready by the 9th of February, 2007.
5. Members of the campaign coordination team to join the survey team (Afrobarometer) with a view to having a first hand knowledge of the selected sites and the various households involved. This will run from 19th January to 9th February, 2007.
6. The campaign to be flagged off at the various sites. The campaign is to run from 13th to 27th February, 2007. Rehearsals for theatre production should commence in earnest. Campaign outreaches. Campaign components include the following: Town Hall Meetings, Road Shows
7. Post campaign survey
8. Dissemination of outcomes
9. Scale-up
10. Collation of project documentation - still photographs, video recordings. All these will be presented in a well-structured manner. They will thereafter be posted on the internet site designated by the project sponsors.

9. Project Documentation

There will be a well-structured project documentation that will serve as evidence of the entire campaign processes. The Project's Documentation Strategy will focus on the following:

1. A news review of violence incidences in the chosen sites both for electronic and print media
2. Photos of events and activities of the campaign
3. Video coverage of campaign activities
4. Reports of the activities and events
5. Journaling to cover local incidences of violence whereby a Young person will keep a journal through the period of the Campaign in both control and campaign sites.

10. Expected Outcomes

- Changed public perception on issues of electoral violence
- Reduced incidences of electoral violence

11. Expected Outputs

- A CD on the Campaign project
- A report of the campaign
- A journal compilation of electoral violence in the (Campaign and control) sites

The Role of Site Coordinators

1. Implement and coordinate campaign activities in assigned localities.
2. Recruitment, control and management of all personnel required for the campaigns.
3. Judicious use of all campaign materials and funds.
4. Ensure that campaigns are carried out in line with overall objectives
5. Keep well-structured documentary records/reports of all campaign activities.
6. Link up with the survey teams and record the locations surveyed in a competent/detailed manner. This is with a view to ensuring that the surveyed

WORK PLAN FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ELECTORAL VIOLENCE

DATE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	END DATE
8 th -9 th January	National Coordinator Meets with PSI in Lagos	Austin	9 th January
18 th January	News Review of Incidences of Violence in the last 6 Months	Austin	28 th February
4 th -12 th January	Recruitment of Site Coordinators & Partner NGOs/CBOs	Ojobo	12 th January
16 th and 17 th January	Methodology/Strategy Meeting	Austin/Ojobo	17 th January
18 th -19 th January	Award of Contracts for the Production of Campaign Materials	Austin/Ojobo	31 st January
19 th January	Members of Campaign Coordination Team Join the PSI Survey Team	Austin	9 th February
1 st -7 th February	Distribution of campaign materials to various locations	Austin	7 th February
8 th February	Recruitment of Persons to Keep Journals of Incidents of Electoral Violence in the Campaign and Control Sites	Austin/Ojobo	12 th February
13 th February	Flag-off Campaign at the Various Locations	Project Accountability Team	27 th February
15 th -24 th February	Travel to Various Campaign Locations to Monitor Progress	Austin	
	Post-campaign Survey	Project Accountability Team?	
	Dissemination of Outcomes	Project Accountability Team?	
	Scale-up	Project Accountability Team?	
28 th February	Collation of Project Documentation	Austin	7 th March

Campaign materials to be contracted out – Drama Sketch, T-Shirts, Hijabs (veils for Muslim women), face caps, Vehicles for road shows, Leaflets, Posters.
