Conflict Prevention and Sustainable Peace in North East Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the put and job of Contention Counteraction on manageable harmony in North East Nigeria. It was stated that as the conflict rages, the humanitarian situation in the North Eastern region deteriorates due to displacement and infrastructure damage. This has a negative impact on the productive sector of the economy, such as agricultural production, which is linked to food security and may affect the population's nutritional requirements. The study used two (2) theoretical foundations—Classical Theory and frustration-aggression theory—to demonstrate that denying individuals their fundamental rights, necessities of life, access to justice, or other values is typically the cause of conflict. Even with logistical support from neighboring nations, the study found that despite a decade of intense fighting between the Nigerian army and the Boko Haram sect, it has been difficult for the Nigerian military to defeat the Boko Haram insurgency. In order to achieve long-term peace in North East Nigeria, effective conflict prevention strategies must be implemented. The study concludes that in order to effectively address human security and the plight of the vulnerable in

Northeast Nigeria, increased budgeting and spending tracking are required.

Key Words: Conflict Prevention, Sustainable Peace, North East, Nigeria

Introduction

The goal of this paper was to investigate conflict prevention, specifically conflict prevention strategies, and the establishment of long-term peace in North East Nigeria. Late examinations have uncovered that the North Eastern area as it is today was essential for the old Northern district in the pioneer time and the period going before it up to 1967 when it was cut as the North Eastern State in one of the main political rebuilding in the post-autonomy period. The country's subsequent balkanization further dismantled the political space as a larger entity, resulting in the formation of the Six States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe at the present time. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2018), the region is blessed with vast arable land totaling approximately 1,794,400 ha that are currently under cultivation. Tragically a sizeable piece of this arable land couldn't be developed due to a great extent to uprooting of numerous towns and towns particularly in the most impacted provinces of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe by Boko Haram rebellion.

The results delivered this arable land crude, subsequently, amidst the rebellion in 2012; According to NBS 2012, the region was ranked second in the country in terms of poverty out of six geopolitical zones, just behind the North West. According to some academics, the conflict and subsequent crisis in the North East are a roadblock to development, necessitating the search for peace in the region.

Peace is generally regarded as an intangible good with a priceless value, whose restoration necessitates a significant financial and human capital commitment. Therefore, if there is no peace, it means that a community, region, or country has been plagued by instability, especially if the conflict is blatantly violent. The concepts of "negative peace" and "positive peace" were popularized by Johan Galtung, a leading peace scholar. Highlighting the distinction between positive peace and negative peace, which Galtung (1964) defined as "the absence of structural violence imbued in the society" and "the absence of physical hostilities."

However, violent conflicts frequently result in material and human losses, leaving those who survive with scars and harrowing tales of psychological trauma. As a result of the preceding, it is crucial to investigate conflict prevention and long-term peace in North East Nigeria.

Theoretical Underpinnings

Classical Theory

Traditional scholars like Thomas Hobbes, St. Augustine, Thomas Malthus, and Sigmund Freud among others recognized innate propensity of man to be childish, evil and driven by the normal journey for the constant quest for power as the primary justifications for why struggle happen and keep on ascending in human culture. However, the theories differ in their approaches to resolving the conflict. For instance, theologian St. Augustine believed that religion played a significant role in regulating man's sinful impulse, and Hobbes believed that conflict could be avoided if various individuals pursuing their own selfish interests in a "state of nature" agreed to surrender their will (natural rights) to the leviathan (a Sovereign).

Theory of Frustration-Aggression

Frustration theorists like John Dolard, Ted Robert Gurr, Feirabend, Monga, Berkowitz, and Yates believe that in a given society, frustration-aggression leads to conflict. Conflict, according to these theorists, is the direct result of growing dissatisfaction and resentment, particularly in societies where scarce resources hardly satisfy human desires and needs. As a result, the frustration-aggression theory postulates that it is a instinctive or natural response. Indeed, most of the time, denying an individual their fundamental rights, necessities of life, access to justice, or other values leads to conflict.

Fig 1 depicting the frequency of Boko Haram attacks



Conceptual Review

Concept of Conflict

Both the concept of peace and the definition of conflict are contentious. However, the majority of academics are of the opinion that conflict typically reflects a class of interests or goals between parties—individuals, groups of individuals, ethnic

groups, or states—in most cases. The majority of academics define conflict as "when two or more people engage in a struggle over values and claims to status, power, and resources in which the opponents' aims are to neutralize, injure, or eliminate their rivals." He added, "Conflict arises whenever one party believes that one or more goals, purposes, or means of achieving a good or preference are being threatened or hindered by the actions of one or more parties."

Together, the parties to a conflict perceive or treat one another as a stumbling block that prevents the other from achieving a set of goals or even advancing their own interests through their attitudes, actions, or behaviors (Akpuru-Aja, 1997). Due to its destructive effects, the conflict has generally been regarded as an obstacle to any society's progress, political stability, economic prosperity, and overall socio-economic development. As a result, conflict must be avoided or properly managed in a timely manner because failure to do so will reveal a determined, overt or covert struggle for a goal; manifest or fictitious?

Although it is difficult to categorize conflicts, ethnicity, religion, politics, and economics, among other factors, show that not all conflicts in Nigeria are the same. Nigeria is a nation of many nations with hundreds of tribes and ethnic groups in ethnic conflict. According to Tyoden (2016), political party relationships in developing nations like Nigeria are more likely to be contentious than those in developed nations. Given the social distinctions in Nigeria, the journey for power for the most part relies upon the current idea of the connection between these sectoral gatherings. It is in this manner no big surprise that the perceivability and importance of the Afenifere, the Ohaneze N'digbo, the Arewa Consultative Gathering, the Southern Pioneers Discussion, and the Ijaw Public Congress and so on each is articulating its own plan for the ethnic gatherings they have a place rather than the general improvement of the nation (Abbas, 2016).

According to Jega (2002), the contesting of hegemonic power used to cause members to react negatively in a given situation is the primary cause of the majority of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria. Concerning political contentions, since the mixture of Nigeria in 1914, most occurrences of political struggles have been related with arrangements, public populace registration, asset allotment and appointive cycles prompting political decision fixing, vote purchasing, defilement,

the utilization of political hooligans and other electing misbehaviors as well as unjustifiable sharing of political additions. Political violence has continued to take on an alarming scale during the electoral process, according to Abbas (2013). This includes assassinations and kidnappings, conflicts between and within parties, religious intolerance that led to suspicion and animosity, and numerous acts of communal and sectarian violence.

In addition, Onuoha (2003) argues that actors in control of the state's instrument simply "fixed" the outcome of the elections they desired to win, resulting in protests. These actors were interested in retaining power or winning at all costs. The fact that the state is the primary vehicle for capital accumulation in Nigeria and the country's prevalence of poverty and dependence make the struggle for control of the state and its resources a life-or-death struggle are not far-fetched reasons for such do or die politics. To put it another way, Nigeria views access to political power as access to economic power.

Financially, taking a gander at the Nigerian culture and its current circumstance, the mission for control and conveyance of monetary assets is significantly the reason for some contentions among the populace with the connection between parties following this essential thought. Liberal structural theorists like Galtung, who hold a similar viewpoint, view conflict as a phenomenon engendered by the organization and structure of human societies. This means that problems like income inequality, endemic corruption, injustice, poverty, illiteracy, a high unemployment rate, hunger, disease, inflation, exploitation and tax havens on citizens, high rates of crime, overpopulation, and general economic underdevelopment are the root causes of conflict. Galtung (2011) contends that at whatever point monetary and political separation and absence of resistance in plural social orders are implanted in human connections, clashes will undoubtedly happen higher than the social orders where inverse financial connections are laid out. In spite of Nigeria's abundance of natural and human resources, every political economist there begins by asking a common but broad question: what causes poverty, hunger, and general underdevelopment? As can be seen, the dysfunctions of these systems are caused by deliberate policies and structures that lead to human suffering and death, which could be avoided if the society had good governance.

Concept of violence and violent extremism

While struggle in many social orders, stays unavoidable, the outfitted clash prompts viciousness. As per Gambo and Mohammed (2007) viciousness is a condition of pressure which exists when one party sees its objectives, requirements, wants or assumptions are being impeded by the other party. To put it another way, violence is any form of abuse or aggression that causes harm to people, property, or animals. From the Niger Delta militancy in the south to the ethno-religious conflicts and, later, the Boko Haram insurgency in the north, Nigeria has seen an increase in violence in recent years. When their interests are in jeopardy, people are more likely to cause trouble, resulting in unnecessary tension for those who are least responsible, such as young women, children, and the elderly.

Since violence causes harm to people, property, and animals, it typically manifests itself in destructive behaviors and actions that can be categorized as either random or coordinated. While coordinated violence refers to violence that is carried out by sanctioned or unsanctioned violent groups, such as war with direct (overt) violence, such as direct attack and massacre, random violence implies unpremeditated or small-scale violence. The United Nations General Assembly (2015) identified a few recurring factors that are prevalent in a wide range of nations and regions and contribute to radicalization and violent extremism. These are some: lack of opportunities in society and the economy; high youth unemployment rate; outrageous neediness; gross imbalance; exclusion from politics, government, the economy, culture, and religion; poor governance that is linked to cases of corruption, impunity, and human rights violations; rule of law violations; unsettled clashes; and prison recruitment and radicalization. Although poverty cannot be said to be directly related to terrorism, the impact of extremist violence has been felt most by people in poorer countries, where there are a lot of young people, which often makes the problem worse (Kessels & Nemr, 2016).

Worst of all, as extremist violence persisted, the state placed a high priority on security measures, diverting significant resources from investments in socioeconomic development. According to Kessels & Nemr (2016), violent extremism leads to a variety of forms and types of terrorism (social, political, economic, religious, environmental, and cultural) with numerous implications

beyond the immediate costs of security responses and the management of Internally Displaced Persons or refugees. This is the case whether BH or others are similar to it. As a result, violent extremism has the following effects:

a. It disrupts peace, law and order; b. It disrupts economic activities and revenue generation; c. It damages infrastructure and social amenities; d. It reduces the amount of land that can be used for agriculture and livestock raising; e. It threatens natural resources and the ecosystem; f. It scares away investors and partners in development. In the past ten years, for instance, armed conflict had taken on an unimaginable scale and posed a grave threat to peace and human existence In Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Pakistan, Mexico, Colombia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Nigeria, the evidence of armed conflict and its negative effects are nothing more than a human catastrophe. According to Wessells (2016), armed conflict and terrorism are also connected in Syria, where ISIS is in charge, and in Nigeria, where Boko Haram (BH) is in charge.

In addition, a number of armed groups have continued to undermine Nigeria's security, as evidenced by the activities of Niger Delta militants and cattle rustlers, in which young people joined the armed group that has become a serious threat to the nation, region, and world. So far, the BH insurgency alone has killed more than 22,000 people. According to Onuoha (2016), the United States Institute of Peace's special report, BH members come from disillusioned youth, college graduates who are out of work, and homeless children. Their fear based oppressor exercises have removed residents from their homes and obliterated properties and networks worth billions of Dollars.

These series of assaults have additionally intensified the generally existing financial improvement challenges especially in the North Eastern area of the country. According to the United States Institute of Peace (2016) report, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and dysfunctional family structures, among other factors, make or contribute to youth's vulnerability to radicalization. BH thrives in northern Nigeria, where unemployment and poverty are considered serious socioeconomic challenges that are not only intricately interconnected but also glaringly evident. In a similar manner, curious preachers take advantage of the situation by preaching an extreme interpretation of religious teachings and

conveying the message that the government is weak and corrupt. Despite the fact that the Boko Haram insurgency continues to be at the heart of violent extremism in Nigeria, a number of other armed groups have carried out acts that are comparable to or worse than BH.

Throughout the long term, there are reports of ethnic purifying in Level, Benue, Taraba, and Nassarawa states. Because of a certain ethnic stereotype, Fulani or Hausa people were frequently targeted and killed for their tribe. Although similar retaliatory attacks were also documented, these armed groups typically recruit and train youth for criminal activities like killing, kidnapping, property destruction, and suicide bombings motivated by politics or economics.

Conceptualization of peace

According to Francis (2006), peace is defined as "the absence of war, fear, conflict, anxiety, suffering, and violence, and about peaceful coexistence" (Igbuzor, 2011). Scholars like Ibeanu (2006) criticized this definition for not having a sufficient concept of peace, despite the fact that it has captured some aspects of peace. Ibeanu (2006) defined peace as a "process involving activities that are directly or indirectly linked to increasing development and reducing conflict, both within specific societies and in the wider international community" as a means of overcoming this limitation.

Therefore, peace signifies the absence of war or violence, as well as the presence of equity, development, and justice; the rule of law, respect for human life and dignity, and tolerance among individuals and groups of people; support of a reasonable ecosphere and all the more critically, experiencing inward harmony and completeness. Johan Galtung, a well-known Norwegian theorist, provided three kinds of violence—direct, structural, and cultural—to help people all over the world comprehend the idea of peace. According to Galtung (2011), direct violence is defined as the physical, emotional, and psychological agression brought on by a direct attack during combat or war, which can lead to deaths, property damage, and the exodus of citizens, among other outcomes. He believes that structures that cause human suffering and death can be avoided with good governance, so structural violence should not be equated with an act of God. According to him, assumptions that bind one to structural violence cause cultural

violence. For example, one might be impassive toward the situation of the unfortunate which make segregation, shamefulness and enduring in this way prompting the shortfall of harmony in the general public (Agi, 2019).

Additionally, the majority of academics use Galtung's positive and negative peace framework as their primary model. Positive peace is the absence of inequality and injustice, unjust structures and policies, and inner peace at the individual level, whereas negative peace is the absence of direct violence, conflict, and war at the international, national, community, and individual levels. This concept becomes the one that peace and conflict researchers use the most because of its comprehensiveness. As was mentioned earlier, Ibeanu (2006) has attempted to provide a definition of peace centered on promoting sustainable development and reducing conflict within societies and the international community as a whole. He further brought up that in spite of the overall information on harmony; its meaning varies, particularly when viewed through the lenses of politics, philosophy, and sociology (Beland, 2021).

Peace is "a natural, God-given state of human existence without the corruptive tendencies of man," according to a philosopher. Sociologists define peace as a state of social harmony in which there are no social conflicts between individuals or groups in a community. Peace, according to political scientists, is a political condition that enables justice in any society and entails political order. In a similar vein, civilizations and cultures have distinct perspectives on peace. For instance, a society that is constantly characterized by armed conflict and violence will interpret peace as the absence of both. It is possible for it to interpret peace as the presence of freedom and justice in a political community ruled by policies that are not just. A society experiencing material deprivation or poverty may interpret peace as equality, progress, and the availability of basic necessities. Distinguished peace advocates, practitioners, and scholars have grouped the six related meanings of peace into six categories:

1. War is not present in peace. The absence of direct violence is peace. Harmony is the shortfall of foul play
4. The absence of fear is peace. Respect and peace go hand in hand.

Despite the fact that a number of concepts and models of peace have been proposed that could help peace research (Ibeanu, 2006; 2006, Francis; 2011 Galtung; According to Igbuzor (2011), peace is a natural social condition, whereas war is not. Such information is sufficient for a rational group of decision-makers to avoid conflict, violence, or war, according to peace advocates, scholars, and students. This is because, according to a number of religious traditions, nonviolence, which is good, should be cultivated in society because violence is regarded as a moral sin. Without a doubt, its significance lies in the way that:

a) Growth is impossible without peace.
b) It is being disintegrated by enduring contentions.
c) Their event plagues for all intents and purposes all circles of the public life.
d) The conflicts have numerous and multifaceted effects.
e) One of the effects of conflicts is that people's lives and possessions are in danger.

Methodology

In this study, the descriptive research design was adopted. This is based on the notion that the study is a qualitative research and therefore based on secondary sources of data collection and analysis. In terms of the method of data analysis, the study adopted the content analysis method of data analysis. This is because it will ensure that the major variables in the study is well articulated.

Results and Discussion

Conflict Prevention and sustainable peace in North East Nigeria

As the conflict rages, humanitarian conditions in the North Eastern region deteriorate due to displacement and infrastructure damage. This has a negative impact on the productive sector of the economy, such as agricultural production, which is linked to food security and may affect the population's nutritional requirements. According to the study, the four-year plan's cluster on food security is close to $2 billion US, followed by nutrition, which may have a connection to food production. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2018), approximately 1,794,400 ha of the North Eastern region are under cultivation, as was mentioned earlier in the background section of the paper.

Unfortunately, the Boko Haram insurgency forced many villages and towns to relocate, particularly in the most affected states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. This meant that a significant amount of this arable land could not be cultivated. According to the well-known proverb, "a healthy nation is a wealthy nation," health, water, and sanitation will go a long way toward addressing humanitarian issues and encouraging productive endeavors if properly transformed into peace-building efforts in the North East. According to Eze (2014), other aspects of the cluster, including physical protection, early recovery, and livelihood, appear to have a similar impact on peacebuilding in the North East.

Nevertheless, been that the bunch needs above is an allure plan for a time of a long time from 2017, what might be expected is the obligation to stick to it and likewise effectively execute it as at when due. Additionally, the North East Development Commission (NEDC) bill's passage and subsequent enactment would obscure the humanitarian requirements of the populace, particularly those of the internally displaced (FGN 2015). Long-term planning for reconstruction, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration would greatly benefit from the NEDC's assistance. Over time, as the Boko Haram insurgency gained international attention, numerous international collaborative efforts, as well as assistance in the form of military hardware and funds, have been ongoing.

Even though the funded intervention is just over 800 million dollars, it is evident that the levels of international humanitarian assistance have steadily increased over time, going from less than 200 million dollars in 2014 to well over 1 trillion dollars in 2017. Away according to the helpful point of view, it has been seen that, the Nigerian government and its military have beginning around 2010 attempted to end the activity and supported assaults of the Boko Haram bunch, yet has not had the option to do as such regardless of captures and killings of large numbers of the Boko Haram contenders in various experiences (Kingma, 2000). Despite this, there has been a significant decrease in the number of attacks, particularly since the general elections in 2015. While the first government has attempted to address the difficulties by expanding the safeguard financial plan from 100 billion of every 2010 to 927 billion out of 2011 and 1 trillion out of 2012, 2013 and 2014 separately (Gamawa 2017), yet, it was crippled in the imperative system to overcome the extremists.

It is important to note that peace is priceless, but regaining it requires a significant investment in both human and material intervention, as shown by the graphic evidence above. It likewise obviously shows level of responsibility from both the public authority and the global local area in tending to the predicament of individuals. As contended by previous UN Secretary General Kofi in his Plan for Improvement report, 2004, that's what he sets, the essential for harmony building exertion is fixed on a supported agreeable work on the fundamental financial, social, social and philanthropic issues (Annan 2004). In light of the context that Annan provided, summarize the comprehensive and practical approach to building peace, which should always be based on both short-term and long-term processes (Gilbert, 2014).

Conflict Resolution strategies towards sustainable peace in North East Nigeria

In contrast to management and transformation, this includes a variety of approaches aimed at resolving disputes through constructive problem solving. By compromise, the well established wellsprings of contention are supposed to be tended to and settled and the way of behaving is as of now not fierce, nor are perspectives antagonistic any longer, while the design of the contention has been changed (Ramsbotham et al, 2016). In addition, parties concerned must accept the resolution's outcomes at this level in order to maintain peace. However, depending on the people's culture and civilization and their society, conflict resolution approaches can differ. For instance, according to Lederach (1999), the Western Alternative Dispute Resolution (WADR) differs from the African Traditional Dispute Resolution (ATDR).

Albeit in Africa, the methodologies contrast starting with one culture then onto the next most networks have conventional pioneers known as Bosses or Emirs and have a few customary abilities gave on them to settle debates. On the other hand, the WADR encourage the use of non-violent conflict resolution strategies such as grassroots community-based activities, communication collaboration, negotiation, and mediation, among others. In theory, conflict resolution implies a sense of closure when both parties are satisfied with the outcome of a settlement and the conflict has been effectively resolved. There are likewise alternate ways of settling clashes, for example, giving up, taking off, overwhelming the rival with fierce demonstrations, recording a claim, and so on. The current movement toward

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), also known as conflict resolution, stems from the belief that there are alternatives to using violence or going to court for conflict resolution. The terms "alternative dispute resolution" (ADR) and "conflict resolution" have come to be used somewhat interchangeably over the years to refer to a wide range of procedures that encourage nonviolent dispute resolution outside of the traditional court system.

The concept centers on the search for low-cost, "non-conventional," peaceful means of resolving conflicts and resolving disputes that satisfy both parties, as well as ways to preserve and safeguard relationships after a settlement is reached. After resolving the conflict, this strategy typically encourages peaceful coexistence in the majority of societies. There are additional methods of conflict resolution all over the world, in addition to the ATDR, WADR, and ADR that were previously discussed. This might incorporate exchange which is a conversation among at least two individuals determined to agree.

It may also involve mediation, which is regarded as a voluntary and private procedure in which a neutral third-party facilitator assists parties in addressing difficult issues and settling disputes. Gathering information, framing the issues, developing options, negotiating, and formalizing agreements are basic steps in this process. In mediation, the parties come up with their own solutions, and the mediator has no say in the outcome (Nwala, 2013).

Discretion is likewise another choice which is a cycle wherein an outsider nonpartisan, in the wake of exploring proof and paying attention to contentions from the two sides, gives a choice to settle the case. Commercial disagreements and labor/management disputes frequently call for arbitration.

Mediation-Arbitration is a type of hybrid that combines the previous explanation. In this instance, the disputing parties agreed to try mediation first, but gave the neutral third party the authority to decide if mediation fails (Tikhon, 2011). Early neutral evaluation, in which a court-appointed attorney reviews a case before it goes to trial, is also relevant. The lawyer examines the case's merits and encourages the parties to try to reach a settlement. The lawyer tells the disputants how to proceed with litigation and gives an opinion on the likely outcome if the case goes

to trial if there is no final resolution. The structured conversation known as "Community Conferencing," which involves members of a community (offenders, victims, family, friends, etc.) who are impacted by a dispute or a crime, is another strategy. The facilitator uses a script to ask people to talk about how they were affected and how they want to deal with the harm. Another is the Cooperative Regulation which is a cycle for tackling debates in which the lawyers focus on arriving at a settlement without utilizing case (Yakohene, 2015). Likewise significant is Arranged Rulemaking considered as a cooperative cycle in which government organizations look for input from different partners prior to giving another standard. Last but not least, Peer Mediation involves young people acting as mediators to assist in resolving disagreements among peers. The majority of the time, a teacher or another adult trains and supervises the student mediators.

Effective Conflict Management in the North East

As per Egbue, Ngozi, et al.(2015)conflict the board involve the most common way of lessening the horrendous limit of contention through various measures and approaches by drawing in with the gatherings engaged with that contention. Much of the time, refereeing is frequently utilized interchangeably with "struggle guideline" which covers issues of taking care of contentions at various stages. This also includes taking proactive steps to limit, contain, and litigate conflict in order to prevent it. The fact that the term "conflict management" is used implies that there will always be conflict. As long as this is the case, practitioners must regulate and control it. There are two broad categories of peaceful or non-violent conflict management strategies that can be used at the individual, family, group, community, and even international levels: proactively or reactively The proactive approaches aim to avoid conflict in the first place by taking preventative measures like: fostering trust among individuals or communities, bridging communication gaps, and ensuring that the government meets its obligations to make life more meaningful through good governance fostering internal democracy within party structures and interparty collaborations (Collier, 1994).

When the conflict is already violent and cannot be managed locally, the reactive approach becomes necessary. Numerous researchers have contended that to address what is happening, it requires outsider intercessions like intervention, pacification, mediation and case. In any case, there is understanding among

researchers and specialists that there are five fundamental stages in overseeing clashes (Ball, 2005).

The first step in conflict analysis is to investigate the nature of the conflict, as well as its causes and consequences. Second, the peace making system ought not set in stone through the distinguishing proof and determination of the suitable methodology, technique and procedure for the refereeing. Third, pre-negotiation, which may involve inviting the conflicting parties to negotiate and identifying the conflict's victims prior to the negotiation. Fourth, a negotiation that involves taking steps to put the chosen strategy for conflict management into action. This includes forming a committee of delegated representatives from the disputing parties and other stakeholders to negotiate a means of resolving the dispute, draw reasonable conclusions and suggestions, and then present a report. Fifth, present exchange which has on do with the activities or exercises did after the discussion. This incorporates the introduction of reports of the exchange and the execution of the proposals made in the reports (Adamu, 2004).

Conclusion

Even with the logistical support of neighboring nations and the physical support of Chadian soldiers, it has been difficult for the Nigerian military to defeat the Boko Haram insurgency after a ferocious battle with the Boko Haram sect for more than a decade (Mbombo, 2015). Between 2015 and 2017, the military campaign against the Boko Haram sect was much more effective, and the Nigerian government was able to retake areas that the sect had taken from Boko Haram, forcing the group to move to less developed areas; It has been difficult for the Nigerian military to effectively hold on to the retaken (recaptured) territories. The sect's ongoing attacks contradict the words of the former chief of Army staff "LT." Gen. Yusuf Buratai" stated that the sect had been defeated tactically. The Boko Haram sect has killed the most people in Nigeria's history, particularly in the north. The group's resilience and ruthlessness are explained by the manner in which it operates and attacks, its highly sophisticated nature, and the determination of its members to support the group's activities.

In end accordingly, this paper has given measurable proof, however not comprehensive concerning harmony building endeavors in the North East as

commonsense arrangement in post-struggle circumstances. In addition, the paper acknowledges that the government and the international community collaborated on a number of initiatives to directly address the socioeconomic and humanitarian issues in the most affected areas through support funding.

This is as acquired from the worldwide compassionate pursued and financed among 2014 and 2017.

Likewise, it is additionally seen that, the public authority has both long haul and momentary arrangement in tending to the hazard of frailty in the North East and this is shown by the drafting and resulting entry of the North East Advancement Commission (NEDC), however the paper has not examine the bare essential of the commission concerning its substance.

Recommendations

From the abovementioned, that's what the paper suggests;

a. There is need for increment planning and following its spending in order to guarantee effective asset use in tending to human security and the situation of the weak in NE Nigeria
b. There ought to be viable and appropriate commitment of Local area Based Associations, conventional and strict pioneers as basic partners in the harmony building process
c. Government ought to work with post-struggle injury restoration of the survivors and ensuing reintegration
d. Government ought to speed up activity on recreation and restorations of basic framework like schools, wellbeing offices and so on
e. Internally uprooted people ought to be urge to get back to their towns and towns that are freed from the radicals

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