



CPRP REPORT

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN (CPRP) FOR
DAURA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KATSINA STATE

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Acronyms

CPC	-	Community Peace Committees
CPLC	-	Community Peace and Livelihood Committee
CPRC	-	Community Peace and Resilience Committee
CPRP	-	Community Peace and Resilience Plan
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GPD	-	Global Peace Development
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
LGA	-	Local Government Area
NDE	-	National Directorate of Employment
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NSCDC	-	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
PARSULP	-	Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace
PHC	-	Primary Health Centre
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTA	-	Parent Teachers Association
RUWASSA	-	Rural Water and Sanitation Agency
SMEDAN	-	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency
SPRiNG	-	Strengthening Peace and Resilience in Nigeria

WARDS COVERED AND DATES

i.	Mazoji A	-	13th Oct 2025
ii.	Mazoji B	-	14th Oct 2025
iii.	Madobi A	-	15th Oct 2025
iv.	Madobi B	-	16th Oct 2025
v.	Tudun Wada	-	17th Oct 2025
vi.	Sabon Gari	-	18th Oct 2025
vii.	Sarkin Yara A	-	19th Oct 2025
viii.	Sarkin Yara B	-	20th Oct 2025
ix.	Kusugu	-	21st Oct 2025
x.	Ubandawaki A	-	22nd Oct 2025
xi.	Ubandawaki B	-	23rd Oct 2025

RESEARCH TEAM

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Preface

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) stands as a strategic pillar of the *Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSLUP)* Project. It translates the voices, insights, and aspirations of communities across Benue, Plateau, Kaduna, and Katsina States into practical pathways for conflict prevention, resource cooperation, and inclusive development.

At its core, this CPRP reflects Global Peace Development's belief that **peacebuilding and resilience must emerge from within communities, grounded in shared ownership and lived experience**. The plan captures how farmers, herders, women, youth, and traditional leaders can transform competition over natural resources into collaboration, building mutual trust and sustainable livelihoods in the process.

The CPRP process was deeply participatory facilitated through consultations, mapping, and joint dialogue sessions that encouraged communities to identify root causes of conflict and design their own locally relevant responses. It documents not only the risks and vulnerabilities within these agropastoral settings but also the strengths, institutions, and indigenous mechanisms that sustain coexistence even amid adversity.

As an organization, Global Peace

Development sees this plan as both a **framework and a commitment** a framework for structured community action and policy engagement, and a commitment to inclusive, evidence-based peacebuilding that values every stakeholder's role. The CPRP provides clear direction for linking grassroots peace structures with broader institutional processes at state and national levels, ensuring that the voices of rural communities inform durable policy outcomes.

I acknowledge with deep appreciation the dedication of our project teams, consultants, facilitators, and field officers who guided communities through this important exercise. I also commend the local leaders, Ardos, farmers, women, and youth who participated with honesty and resolve. Their contributions reaffirm that peace is not an event, it is a continuous journey of dialogue, adaptation, and shared responsibility.

This CPRP Report is therefore a planning document, and a living guide to cooperation, resilience, and peace. It reminds us that lasting stability grows from the ground up, when communities are empowered to plan and lead their own development.

Esike Onajite Ebruke
Executive Director
Global Peace Development

Forward

The Community *Peace and Resilience Plan* (CPRP) marks an important step in the ongoing work of the PARSULP Project. It is a step that bridges understanding with action. Where the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) captured voices and challenges, the CPRP transforms those insights into concrete strategies that communities can own and sustain.

Across the four PARSULP states, the CPRP process provided a platform for farmers, herders, traditional leaders, and women to sit together, share their realities, and imagine new ways of coexisting. It was not an external prescription but a collaborative effort shaped by local knowledge, dialogue, and trust. From the fields of Buruku to the arid grazing lands of Daura, from the farmlands of Soba to the rocky terrains of Riyom, communities worked side by side to outline priorities for peace, resource governance, and climate-resilient livelihoods.

This report captures that collective journey, a journey that began with honest conversations about what divides communities and matured into joint commitments for what can unite them. It highlights locally grounded action plans that address conflict triggers, strengthen early warning systems, promote equitable access to land and water, and foster climate-smart practices that reduce competition while improving productivity.

What stands out most from this process is the resilience and determination of the people.

Despite the pressures of insecurity, economic hardship, and environmental change, communities continue to show that **dialogue remains their most powerful tool**. Their willingness to plan together, to share knowledge, and to envision a peaceful future affirms the central idea behind PARSULP project that peacebuilding is most sustainable when communities lead it.

I am deeply grateful to our state and field teams, facilitators, and consultants for their unwavering dedication to ensuring the CPRP process remained participatory and inclusive. I also extend heartfelt appreciation to the community leaders, Ardos, and local authorities whose guidance and partnership gave legitimacy and strength to this work.

This CPRP Report belongs to the communities, it is their blueprint for cooperation, their voice in planning, and their statement of hope. As implementation begins, may it serve as a guide for sustained dialogue, equitable growth, and collective resilience in the face of change.

Danjuma Mohammed David
Project Manager, PARSULP Project
Global Peace Development

Executive Summary

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) was developed across eleven (11) wards in Daura Local Government Area of Katsina State – namely Mazoji A, Mazoji B, Madobi A, Madobi B, Tudun Wada, Sabon Gari, Sarkin Yara A, Sarkin Yara B, Kusugu, Ubandawaki A, and Ubandawaki B between 13th and 23rd October 2025. The process was undertaken under the Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP) Project. It built upon earlier Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises conducted in the same wards, with the aim of transforming community findings into practical and inclusive Peace and Resilience Action Plans. These plans are designed to guide local efforts toward sustainable peacebuilding, conflict management, and improved livelihood cooperation between farmers, herders, youth, and other stakeholders.

The overarching purpose of the CPRP process was to empower communities to take ownership of their peace and resilience agendas through participatory dialogue, consensus-building, social cohesion and inclusive decision-making. The exercise was guided by the principles of collaboration, local ownership, and inclusivity, ensuring active participation from farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional and religious leaders, community-based organizations, and artisans. The facilitators of the research used participatory tools such as stakeholder mapping, priority ranking, scenario analysis, and community visioning exercises to ensure

that each ward's plan reflected local realities and aspirations.

The CPRP exercises sought to strengthen community-led structures for dialogue, conflict prevention, and resilience-building, aligning these efforts with the broader objectives of the PARSULP Project. The process involved validating and expanding on the PRA findings, discussing key livelihood and peace challenges, prioritizing community needs, and developing practical action plans with clear timelines, responsibilities, and expected outcomes. Each community was supported to articulate its own vision for peaceful coexistence, shared resource management, and sustainable livelihoods.

Across all eleven wards, several recurring themes and patterns emerged from the discussions. Communities consistently highlighted limited access to farmland and water resources as key drivers of tension between farmers and herders, particularly during planting and harvest periods. Youth unemployment and wide-spread drug abuse were identified as critical social challenges fueling crime, cultism related to various youth groups such as drug addicts and football fans, and inter-group violence. Many communities also expressed concern over poor infrastructure like drainage shortages, classroom infrastructure, and limited healthcare facilities, limited schools, inadequate health facilities, dilapidated boreholes, and blocked drainage systems, which contribute to environmental degradation, disease outbreaks, and

livelihood losses. Weak local peace structures were another recurring issue, with participants emphasizing the need to strengthen traditional and informal mediation mechanisms through training and formal recognition.

The communities agreed on a set of actionable priorities that were categorized into thematic areas. Under Peacebuilding and Dialogue, wards committed to establishing or revitalizing Community Peace Committees that include representatives of farmers, herders, traders, women, and youth to facilitate continuous dialogue and early conflict resolution. For Livelihood Recovery and Cooperation, participants proposed initiatives such as vocational training, formation of cooperative societies, and microcredit support to reduce unemployment and improve economic stability. On Environmental Restoration and Resource Sharing, the communities emphasized the need for rehabilitation of boreholes, clearing of drainage systems, repair of grazing routes, tree planting, and improved waste management practices.

Women and youth inclusion emerged as an integral pillar of the CPRPs, with plans calling for empowerment programs, entrepreneurship training, and peace education initiatives tailored for these groups. Additionally, communities resolved to strengthen Monitoring and Early Warning Systems by appointing focal persons and leveraging local peace networks such as the Hisbah, Civil Defence, and religious leaders to identify, report, and manage early signs of conflict. Each ward's action plan was structured around concrete objectives, proposed activities, lead and supporting

actors, timelines, and expected outcomes, ensuring the plans are both actionable and locally owned.

The CPRP process aligns closely with the PARSULP Project's overall objectives, which include promoting reconciliation and resilience among agropastoral communities, fostering inclusive governance, and enhancing sustainable livelihood systems. By turning PRA findings into community-led action plans, the CPRPs provide a practical framework for addressing conflict triggers, improving cooperation between farmers and herders, and supporting recovery from livelihood shocks. They also serve as coordination tools for engaging local governments, NGOs, and development partners in implementing peacebuilding and resilience interventions at the grassroots level.

In conclusion, the CPRP exercises across Daura's eleven wards reaffirmed that communities possess the insights, structures, and willingness needed to sustain peace and strengthen resilience if appropriately supported. The participatory approach fostered collective ownership, ensuring that proposed solutions were realistic and community-driven. Moving forward, priority should be given to capacity-building for ward peace committees, integration of the CPRPs into local government development plans, and consistent monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress. Sustaining these community-led initiatives will be critical to consolidating peace gains, reducing conflict recurrence, and promoting long-term resilience in Daura LGA.

Introduction

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) process in Daura Local Government Area (LGA) of Katsina State was undertaken as the second phase of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise implemented under the Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP) project. The PARSULP initiative, implemented by Global Peace Development (GPD) with support from the Strengthening Peace and Resilience in Nigeria (SPRING) programme funded by UKAID and managed by Tetra Tech International Development, seeks to promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders, enhance sustainable livelihoods, and strengthen local resilience to climate-related and socioeconomic shocks in Benue, Plateau, Kaduna, and Katsina States.

The CPRP activity was conducted following the PRA fieldwork carried out in eleven wards of Daura LGA between 13th and 23rd October 2025, covering Mazoji A, Mazoji B, Madobi A, Madobi B, Tudun Wada, Sabon Gari, Sarkin Yara A, Sarkin Yara B, Kusugu, Ubandawaki A, and Ubandawaki B. Each PRA produced a detailed diagnosis of community resources, livelihood patterns, sources of tension, and peace mechanisms, while the CPRP served as the practical follow-up to translate those findings into concrete and community-owned action plans.

The CPRP underscores the importance of community leadership and ownership in

achieving durable peace and sustainable development. Experience across agropastoral communities has shown that externally driven interventions often fail to sustain impact unless local stakeholders are actively involved in defining their own priorities. The CPRP process, therefore, ensures that peacebuilding and resilience strategies are not imposed but co-created by farmers, herders, women, youth, and traditional authorities. This participatory approach promotes inclusivity, enhances social cohesion, fosters mutual accountability, and strengthens the ability of communities to manage disputes, adapt to environmental changes, and cooperate around shared livelihoods and natural resources.

Insights from the PRA exercise revealed that conflicts between farmers and herders in Daura are largely driven by competition over land and water resources, climate-induced pressures, and weak conflict-management structures. The communities also highlighted unemployment, drug abuse, and inadequate access to social services as key stressors affecting local peace and productivity. Despite these challenges, several local peace mechanisms exist, including the mediation roles of traditional and religious leaders, community-based committees, and informal policing groups. The CPRP builds upon these findings by converting them into actionable strategies that promote peace, enhance livelihoods, and strengthen community resilience.

The overall objective of the CPRP exercise is to translate PRA findings into practical community peace and resilience strategies that are inclusive and sustainable. Specifically, the CPRP aims to strengthen local capacities for conflict prevention, dialogue, and cooperative resource management; identify and prioritize community-driven livelihood and

environmental restoration initiatives; foster inclusive participation of farmers, herders, women, and youth in decision-making; and provide a framework for collaboration between communities, traditional institutions, local authorities, and development partners toward sustaining peace and resilience in Daura LGA.

Methodology

The development of the Community Peace and Resilience Plans (CPRPs) across the eleven wards of Daura Local Government Area (LGA) was guided by a participatory, inclusive, and evidence-based methodology that built directly upon the findings from the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises conducted between 13th and 23rd October 2025. Each CPRP session was held within the respective ward and brought together diverse stakeholders to validate PRA findings, prioritize local peace and livelihood challenges, and collectively design actionable solutions. The process emphasized active engagement of both farmers and herders, women, youth, community leaders, and local government representatives to ensure that the resulting plans reflected broad-based ownership and practical feasibility.

The exercise commenced with the presentation and validation of key PRA findings, including identified resource-use patterns, sources of tension, livelihood vulnerabilities, and existing peace mechanisms. Through open discussions, participants assessed the accuracy of the findings and updated them based on new insights or evolving realities. Following validation, participants were divided into small thematic groups, such as peacebuilding, livelihoods, environment, and inclusion, to brainstorm community-specific actions and strategies for addressing priority issues. These sessions enabled community members to explore the interlinkages between conflict dynamics, economic stressors, and environmental degradation

while envisioning pathways toward improved cooperation and shared prosperity.

Participatory planning tools and approaches were employed throughout the CPRP process. These included community visioning, stakeholder mapping, problem and solution ranking, conflict and resource mapping, and scenario planning. Visual tools such as charts, cards, and locally prepared matrices were used to capture ideas, while facilitators guided participants in linking proposed actions to the PARSULP project's overarching objectives of promoting reconciliation and resilience. Each session concluded with plenary consensus-building where all groups presented their proposed actions, timelines, and responsible actors for validation by the entire community.

The facilitation team consisted of a Lead Researcher four (4) Research Assistants, supported by traditional and community leaders in each ward. The number of participants varied by ward, with attendance by participants, including men, women, youth, farmers, herders, traders and artisans. The gender composition was balanced where possible to ensure inclusivity, while special efforts were made to capture the perspectives of women and youth, who often experience conflict impacts differently. Sessions were held in accessible community venues such as sitting under community trees, schools, town halls, or primary health centres, depending on availability, and were facilitated primarily in Hausa to ensure comprehension by all participants.

The outcome of this participatory process was a set of eleven distinct, community-driven Peace and Resilience Plans one for each ward in Daura LGA. These plans articulate shared visions for peace, identify actionable priorities, and outline clear implementation

roles and monitoring mechanisms. Together, they form a consolidated framework for strengthening agropastoral cooperation, reducing local tensions, and building resilient livelihoods under the PARSULP initiative.

Key Findings and Peace Priorities

Mazoji A Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Mazoji A Ward in Daura LGA, Katsina State, was developed as a follow-up to the PRA exercise conducted on 13th October 2025 under the PARSULP project. The purpose of the CPRP was to translate the PRA findings into actionable community-driven strategies for fostering peaceful coexistence, strengthening local resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The participants who took part in the Mazoji A CPRP planning session, comprises farmers, herders, women leaders, youth representatives, traders, religious and traditional leaders, and local artisans. The participants reviewed key PRA findings and collaboratively developed a practical plan focusing on peacebuilding, livelihood cooperation, and environmental resilience. Key outcomes of the exercise include the identification of major conflict drivers, such as competition over land and water, youth drug abuse, and poor waste management; and the development of peace priorities, including construction of additional boreholes, provision of waste disposal sites, awareness campaigns on peaceful coexistence, and improved access to education and healthcare. The community also prioritized actions for strengthening traditional conflict resolution systems, enhancing early warning mechanisms, and promoting youth engagement in productive livelihoods. The CPRP aligns directly with PARSULP's objectives by reinforcing community ownership of peace and resilience processes and linking local solutions to broader institutional support from government agencies and partners.



Post validation photo in Mazoji A ward



Semi Structured Social discussion in Mazoji A ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over access and control to land and water due to increasing population pressure.
- ii. Inadequate water points and high cost of water fetching (₦100 per jerrycan).
- iii. Youth involvement in drug abuse and thuggery.

- iv. Poor waste disposal practices causing environmental and health challenges.
- v. Congested classrooms and inadequate school facilities.
- vi. Limited employment opportunities leading to frustration and petty crime.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional leadership structures led by the Village Head, ward head and elders.
- ii. Religious leaders (Imams) mediating minor disputes.
- iii. The Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) office and courts of law (Sharia Court and High Court) providing formal conflict resolution.
- iv. Farmer-herder dialogue facilitated by community leaders during harvest periods.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Insufficient water facilities like boreholes and limited access to affordable, potable water.
- ii. Lack of waste disposal sites and drainage leading to flooding in most communities.
- iii. Poor infrastructure such as inadequate classrooms and health facilities in existing public institutions.
- iv. Youth unemployment and drug dependence.
- v. Low awareness of family planning and child health services.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Strengthen access to water and reduce water-related tensions	Construct additional boreholes and rehabilitate broken ones	Community leaders, youth groups	Daura LGA Water Dept, NGOs	6 months	Improved access to clean water and reduced community tension
Promote community sanitation and health	Designate and maintain a sustainable waste disposal site	Ward Development Committee	LGA Health Dept, NGOs	3 months	Cleaner environment and reduced health risks
Reduce youth thuggery and drug abuse	Conduct awareness campaigns and support youth livelihood skills	Youth associations, religious leaders	NDLEA, NGOs	6 months	Decrease in drug use and improved youth productivity
Improve education and reduce classroom congestion	Advocate for construction of new classrooms and provision of learning materials	PTA, traditional leaders	SUBEB, NGOs	12 months	Improved access to quality education
Enhance peace and coexistence	Establish a community peace committee involving farmers, herders, and women	Village Head, farmer-herder reps	Civil Defence, PARSULP team	3 months	Sustained dialogue and reduced farmer-herder conflict

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The Mazoji A community agreed to establish a CPRC composed of representatives from farmers, herders, women, youth, traders, and traditional leaders. The committee will monitor progress, report emerging conflicts, and coordinate with the Daura LGA Council and security agencies.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Reduction in incidences and reports of farmer–herder clashes
- ii. Improved access to water facilities
- iii. Increased school enrollment for children between school age
- iv. Active youth participation in positive livelihoods. Drainage shortages, classroom infrastructure, and limited healthcare facilities

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability of the CPRP will be driven by community ownership and integration of the plan into local governance structures. Traditional and religious leaders will continue to champion peace education and community service. Linkages will also be established with the Daura LGA and relevant ministries to attract technical and financial support. The community identified the need for capacity building in peace mediation, livelihood diversification, and early warning systems to strengthen long-term resilience.

Mazoji B Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Mazoji B Ward in Daura Local Government Area, Katsina State, was developed on 14th October 2025 as part of the PARSULP project. The plan built on findings from the PRA exercise, which highlighted the major sources of livelihood, conflict dynamics, and resource-sharing challenges in the ward. The primary goal of the CPRP was to transform PRA findings into a structured, community-owned action plan that promotes peaceful coexistence, resilience, and sustainable livelihood development. The participants who took part in the planning session, represented farmers, herders, traditional and religious leaders, women's groups, youth, and local traders. The process emphasized inclusivity, participatory decision-making, and ownership by the Mazoji B community. The key outcomes include identification of core conflict drivers, such as limited farmlands, youth unemployment, water scarcity, and drug abuse; as well as community peace priorities such as provision of additional boreholes, establishment of community awareness campaigns on peacebuilding and drug control, and creation of employment opportunities for youth. The community also emphasized the need for improved waste disposal systems and road networks. The CPRP contributes to the broader objectives of the PARSULP project by strengthening local mechanisms for conflict prevention, promoting farmer-herder cooperation, and building resilience against livelihood and environmental stressors.



Post validation photo in Mazoji B ward



Semi Structured Social discussion in Mazoji B ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Limited access to land for farming and grazing.

- ii. Youth unemployment leading to idleness and involvement in substance abuse.
- iii. Scarcity of clean and affordable water points.
- iv. Poor waste disposal system contributing to environmental degradation.
- v. Inadequate roads and infrastructure limiting access to markets.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional leaders' mediation and arbitration roles in farmer–herder disputes.
- ii. Religious leaders promoting harmony through sermons and counseling.
- iii. Community elders serving as informal mediators during disagreements.
- iv. The involvement of security personnel in maintaining law and order when disputes escalate.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Declining agricultural productivity due to limited access to fertile land.
- ii. Inadequate water points for both domestic and farming needs.
- iii. Lack of employment and business opportunities for youth.
- iv. Inadequate waste disposal system leading to blocked drainage and flooding.
- v. Rising cases of drug abuse and petty theft among unemployed youth.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Improve access to clean water	Construct and rehabilitate boreholes	Community leaders, youth associations	Daura LGA Water Dept, NGOs	6 months	Improved access to water and reduced conflict over water use
Reduce youth drug abuse and crime	Conduct awareness campaigns and establish rehabilitation support	Religious leaders, youth groups	NDLEA, NGOs, traditional leaders	6 months	Decrease in drug abuse and improved social behavior
Create employment and livelihood opportunities	Introduce youth skill training and small business grants	Ward Development Committee, youth and women groups	Ministry of Youths, NGOs	9 months	Increased youth engagement and reduction in unemployment
Promote community sanitation	Establish waste disposal sites and routine community cleanup	Women groups, youth volunteers	LGA Health Dept, NGOs	3 months	Improved hygiene and reduced environmental risks
Strengthen community peace mechanisms	Establish a multi-stakeholder peace committee	Traditional and religious leaders	Civil Defence, local peace actors, PARSULP team	3 months	Sustained dialogue and early resolution of farmer–herder disputes

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community agreed to form a CPRC comprising representatives of farmers, herders, traders, youth, and women. The committee will monitor progress on agreed actions, coordinate awareness activities, and report emerging challenges to the Daura LGA Council and the PARSULP coordination team.

Monitoring indicators will include:

- i. Reduced number of farmer–herder disputes.
- ii. Increased access to water and sanitation facilities.
- iii. Youth participation in vocational and business programs.
- iv. Decline in drug-related incidents.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability of the Mazoji B CPRP will rely on community ownership and partnership with local government institutions and NGOs. The community committed to embedding the CPRP into existing ward development structures and to maintaining collaboration with the PARSULP team for technical support. Traditional leaders will continue to facilitate peace dialogues, while youth and women's groups will drive implementation of livelihood and sanitation initiatives. Further support is needed to strengthen capacity in peacebuilding, project monitoring, and livelihood diversification to ensure long-term impact and resilience.

Madobi A Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Madobi A Ward in Daura Local Government Area, Katsina State, was developed on 15th October 2025 following the PRA exercise conducted under the project. The CPRP served as a participatory follow-up process aimed at converting PRA findings into actionable peace and livelihood strategies for sustainable community development. The participants that attended the session comprises farmers, herders, traditional and religious leaders, youth and women representatives, traders and local artisans. The planning session enabled participants to jointly identify practical peacebuilding and resilience interventions that address recurring conflict and livelihood challenges in the ward. Key outcomes from the session include the identification of major conflict drivers such as limited farmlands, scarcity of water points, drug abuse, and unemployment among youth. The community also recognized the role of traditional leaders and religious institutions as existing peace mechanisms. Priority actions agreed upon include the construction of additional boreholes, rehabilitation of roads and drainage systems, youth employment initiatives, and peace sensitization campaigns. The CPRP aligns with the broader objectives of the PARSULP project by fostering inclusive community engagement in peacebuilding, improving access to livelihood opportunities, and enhancing resilience to environmental and social pressures.



Post validation photo in Madobi A ward



Validation discussion in Madobi A ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Limited access to farmlands and water points.

- ii. Youth unemployment leading to social unrest and criminal activities.
- iii. Drug abuse and thuggery among youth.
- iv. Poor road and drainage infrastructure causing flooding and property loss.
- v. Insufficient educational and health facilities.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional leaders mediate disputes among farmers and herders.
- ii. Religious leaders promote peace through teachings and mediation.
- iii. Community elders facilitate informal dialogue and resolution.
- iv. Police outpost provides law enforcement support when conflicts escalate.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Low agricultural productivity due to land scarcity and poor soil management.
- ii. Limited water points affecting both human and livestock needs.
- iii. Unemployment and lack of capital for small business enterprises.
- iv. Inadequate public services and infrastructure (roads, schools, health centers).
- v. High prevalence of youth substance abuse.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Improve access to clean and affordable water	Construct additional boreholes and rehabilitate existing ones	Traditional leaders, youth and women groups	Daura LGA Water Dept, NGOs	6 months	Reduced tension over water access
Reduce youth unemployment and idleness	Establish youth skill acquisition and business support programs	Youth leaders, Ward Development Committee	Ministry of Youth, NGOs	9 months	Increased employment and reduced social vices
Promote peace awareness and conflict resolution	Conduct peace sensitization campaigns and community dialogues	Religious and traditional leaders	Civil Defence, Peace Actors, NGOs	3 months	Strengthened relationships between farmers and herders
Enhance community sanitation and flood control	Construct drainage systems and organize monthly clean-up exercises	Youth volunteers, women associations	LGA Health Dept, NGOs	4 months	Reduced flooding and improved hygiene
Address drug abuse and insecurity	Establish community task force and coordinate with NDLEA	Community leaders, youth representatives	NDLEA, Security agencies	6 months	Decrease in drug-related conflicts and crime

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community agreed to form a Madobi A Ward Peace and Resilience Committee that will coordinate implementation of the CPRP and liaise with the Daura LGA Council. The committee will include representatives of farmers, herders, women, and youth, and will hold monthly progress meetings.

Key monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of boreholes constructed or rehabilitated.
- ii. Reduction in youth-related crime and drug abuse cases.
- iii. Improved collaboration between farmers and herders.
- iv. Reduction in flooding incidents and improved sanitation.

Progress will be documented and shared quarterly with local authorities and the PARSULP coordination team for feedback and support.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

To ensure sustainability, the community should consider the CPRP as their Ward Development Plan, with oversight from the Ward Head and traditional council. The Peace and Resilience Committee will work with NGOs and government agencies to mobilize technical and financial support. Traditional and religious leaders will continue to provide guidance and moral influence in promoting peace, while youth and women's groups will lead in implementation of livelihood and environmental initiatives. Continuous capacity building in peace mediation, project management, and resource mobilization will further strengthen local ownership and ensure lasting impact.

Madobi B Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Madobi B Ward was developed on 16th October 2025 as part of the follow-up to the PRA conducted under the PARSULP project in Daura Local Government Area of Katsina State. The process sought to translate findings from the PRA into actionable, community-driven strategies for promoting peaceful coexistence, sustainable livelihoods, and resilience in the face of recurring resource-based conflicts. The planning exercise brought together participants, comprising farmers, herders, traditional rulers, youth and women leaders, traders, and artisans. Through inclusive dialogue and consensus-building, the participants identified practical peacebuilding, livelihood, and environmental management actions to address key issues affecting the ward. Key outcomes include recognition of major conflict drivers such as limited water points, farmland encroachment, and competition over grazing routes. The community also highlighted shared challenges, such as youth unemployment, inadequate teachers and health personnel, pest invasion on farmlands, and scarcity of potable water. Priority peace and resilience actions agreed upon included the rehabilitation and construction of boreholes, recruitment of teachers and health workers, youth skill empowerment, and promotion of community dialogue platforms for conflict management. This plan aligns with the objectives of the PARSULP Project by strengthening local capacities for peace, encouraging participatory governance, and promoting sustainable livelihood systems that reduce tensions between farmers and herders in Daura LGA.



Semi structured social discussion in Madobi B ward



Validation exercise in Madobi B ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Limited access to potable water and malfunctioning boreholes.

- ii. Farmland encroachment leading to disputes between farmers and herders.
- iii. Youth unemployment and idleness contributing to social unrest.
- iv. Poor infrastructure and limited public services.
- v. Pest infestations affecting vegetable and grain production.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional and religious leaders serve as mediators between conflicting parties.
- ii. Community elders manage disputes through dialogue and persuasion.
- iii. Police presence provides institutional support for conflict management.
- iv. Ward meetings and community gatherings serve as informal platforms for dispute resolution.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Water scarcity affecting both agricultural and domestic activities.
- ii. Inadequate education and health personnel.
- iii. Poverty and lack of livelihood diversification.
- iv. Limited agricultural infrastructure and poor access to markets.
- v. Poor awareness of sustainable resource management practices.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Enhance access to clean water	Rehabilitate existing boreholes and drill new ones in strategic areas	Community leaders, youth groups	Daura LGA Water Dept, NGOs	6 months	Improved access to potable water and reduced conflicts at water points
Strengthen local education and health systems	Advocate for recruitment of more teachers and health workers	Ward Development Committee, traditional leaders	LGA Education & Health Departments	9 months	Improved access to quality education and healthcare services
Promote youth employment and productivity	Organize vocational training and business start-up support for youth	Youth associations, community elders	Ministry of Youth & NGOs	12 months	Increased youth engagement and reduction in social vices
Strengthen peace mechanisms and awareness	Conduct inter-group dialogues and sensitization on peaceful coexistence	Traditional and religious leaders	Local peace actors, Civil Defence, PARSULP team	3 months	Strengthened local capacity for conflict prevention and resolution
Improve agricultural productivity and pest control	Facilitate training on modern pest management techniques	Farmer cooperatives	Agricultural Extension Office	6 months	Improved crop yields and reduced farmer-herder tensions

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Madobi B Ward CPRP will be overseen by a CPRC composed of farmers, herders, women leaders, youth representatives, traders, and traditional authorities. The committee will meet monthly to review progress and coordinate with the Daura LGA Council and the PARSULP team.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of new or rehabilitated boreholes.
- ii. Reduction in water-related disputes.
- iii. Youth participation in skills development programs.
- iv. Number of community dialogues held and attendance levels.
- v. Increase in agricultural productivity and household income.

The CPRC will submit quarterly updates to the local authorities and LGA authorities for support and accountability.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability of the Madobi B CPRP will depend on continuous community ownership and collaboration with external partners. The local authorities would commit to considering the CPRP as their broader Ward Development Plan. Local NGOs and government agencies will provide technical support in implementing livelihood and peacebuilding interventions. Community leaders emphasized that youth and women should play a central role in peace and livelihood activities to ensure intergenerational continuity. Continuous sensitization, capacity building in peace leadership, and collaboration with government extension services will further reinforce long-term community resilience and stability.

Tudun Wada Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Tudun Wada Ward was developed on 17th October 2025 as a part of the PARSULP project activities in Katsina State. The CPRP aims to transform the insights from the PRA into practical, community-driven strategies for sustaining peace, improving livelihoods, and strengthening resilience in Daura LGA. The planning session comprises participants across traders, artisans, community leaders, herders, farmers, youth and women groups, and religious leaders. The participants reviewed PRA findings, identified priority peace and livelihood issues, and collaboratively designed action plans to promote social harmony and reduce the recurring challenges linked to youth unemployment, drug abuse, water scarcity, and competition over limited community resources. Key outcomes included community consensus to address youth thuggery and cultism, unemployment, waste management, and inadequate drainage and water systems. The participants agreed to strengthen existing peace mechanisms through sensitization campaigns, skill acquisition programs, and enhanced community leadership structures for dialogue and monitoring. The plan aligns with the broader objectives of the PARSULP Project by empowering communities to take leadership in peacebuilding and fostering cooperative solutions to local conflicts that threaten livelihoods and cohesion in Tudun Wada Ward.



Post validation photo in Tudun Wada ward



Validation exercise in Tudun Wada

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Youth thuggery and cultism.
- ii. Drug abuse and substance addiction.
- iii. Competition for limited market and motor park spaces.

- iv. Poor waste management and indiscriminate dumping of refuse.
- v. Unemployment and lack of skill acquisition opportunities.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional and religious leaders mediate disputes and promote moral guidance.
- ii. Police outpost and community leaders collaborate to maintain law and order.
- iii. Community meetings and local associations resolve interpersonal and commercial disagreements.
- iv. Religious institutions (mosques and churches) act as moral and social reconciliation platforms.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Limited employment opportunities for youth.
- ii. Inadequate drainage and poor sanitation causing flooding.
- iii. Shortage of boreholes and irregular access to clean water.
- iv. Low income levels and limited business capital.
- v. Poor engagement of women and youth in decision-making processes.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Curb youth thuggery and drug abuse	Conduct community sensitization and establish youth rehabilitation programs	Youth and women leaders, traditional council	NDLEA, NGOs, LGA Council	6 months	Reduced youth involvement in thuggery and substance abuse
Improve sanitation and drainage	Construct and maintain waste disposal sites and drainage channels	Community committee, traders association	LGA Environment Dept, NGOs	9 months	Cleaner environment and reduced flooding incidents
Create employment and skill opportunities	Establish vocational and skill acquisition centers for youth	Youth groups, women associations	Ministry of Youth Dev., NGOs	12 months	Increased youth employment and reduced crime rates
Enhance community peacebuilding structures	Form community peace committee for conflict prevention	Traditional and religious leaders	Police, Civil Defence, PARSULP team	3 months	Strengthened local peace architecture and trust among stakeholders
Increase water accessibility	Rehabilitate boreholes and drill new ones in strategic areas	Ward Development Committee	LGA Water Resources Dept, NGOs	6 months	Improved access to potable water and reduced resource-based tensions

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The CPRC for Tudun Wada Ward will coordinate implementation and monitor progress. The committee will include representatives from farmer and herder groups, traders' association, women groups, youth organizations, and religious and traditional institutions. It will hold monthly review meetings and liaise with the PARSULP team and Daura LGA Council for technical and policy support.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Reduction in youth-related violence and cult activities.
- ii. Number of skill acquisition programs implemented.
- iii. Improvement in waste management and sanitation practices.
- iv. Functionality rate of boreholes and drainage systems.
- v. Frequency of community peace dialogues and participation levels.

Regular reports will be shared with local authorities and the PARSULP project coordination team to guide further support and collaboration.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

The sustainability of the CPRP in Tudun Wada Ward will depend on continued local ownership, effective collaboration with government institutions and NGOs, as well as active participation from communities. Traditional leaders have committed to supporting the integration of peace and livelihood priorities into the any development agenda of the community, while youth and women groups will spearhead monitoring and advocacy activities. Long-term resilience will be reinforced through continuous community awareness, skill-based empowerment programs, and partnerships with local NGOs and government departments to maintain infrastructure and social services. The community emphasized the need for ongoing support from the PARSULP Project to strengthen technical capacity, facilitate linkages with service providers, and ensure that peace and livelihood gains are sustained beyond the project's duration.

Sabon Gari Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Sabon Gari Ward was developed on 18th October 2025 under the PARSULP project in Katsina State. The CPRP seeks to consolidate outcomes from the PRA exercise into a practical roadmap for strengthening peace, improving livelihoods, and enhancing community resilience to conflicts and socio-economic shocks. Participants from Sabon Gari took part in the CPRP process, including farmers, herders, artisans, youths and women leaders, religious and traditional representatives, and small-scale traders. Participants reflected on key PRA findings, validated community conflict drivers, and agreed on actionable priorities to guide future peace and development efforts in Sabon Gari. The CPRP identified unemployment, youth drug abuse, inadequate water and drainage systems, poor market infrastructure, and land disputes as major sources of vulnerability and conflict. The community agreed to address these through collective peacebuilding structures, skills empowerment programs, and improved public infrastructure and services. The action plan aligns with PARSULP's broader objectives of promoting reconciliation and sustainable livelihoods among agropastoral communities.



Post validation photo in Sabon Gari ward



PRA validation exercise in Sabon Gari ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over land and unresolved land ownership disputes.
- ii. Youth unemployment and involvement in drug abuse.
- iii. Poor waste management and blocked drainage systems causing flooding.

- iv. Reckless motorcycle riding and traffic accidents leading to tension.
- v. Lack of adequate market infrastructure and trading spaces.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Community leaders and religious figures play a central role in mediating disputes.
- ii. Police out-post supports in law enforcement and maintaining public order.
- iii. Farmer-herder dialogue structures are sometimes used to address minor land disputes.
- iv. Football clubs and youth groups occasionally serve as informal channels for social engagement and dialogue among young people.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. High poverty and unemployment levels among youth and women.
- ii. Inadequate boreholes and poor access to potable water.
- iii. Lack of secondary schools and public health facilities.
- iv. Limited road network affecting access to markets and services.
- v. Poor environmental sanitation and blocked drainages increasing vulnerability to flooding.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Promote youth engagement and reduce drug abuse	Establish a youth rehabilitation and mentorship center	Youth and women leaders, religious institutions	NDLEA, NGOs, LGA Council	6 months	Decreased drug abuse and youth involvement in social disorder
Enhance market access and economic opportunities	Construct a functional community market and improve road access	Traders association, LGA council	Ministry of Works, NGOs	9 months	Increased trade and reduced economic frustration
Strengthen community peace structures	Form a community peace and security committee	Traditional and religious leaders	Police, Civil Defence, PARSULP	3 months	Improved collaboration among stakeholders and early conflict detection
Improve access to clean water and sanitation	Rehabilitate existing boreholes and desilt drainages	Ward Development Committee	LGA Water Board, NGOs	6 months	Improved public health and reduced tension over water use
Address youth unemployment	Launch vocational training and small business support programs	Youth and women associations	SMEDAN, Ministry of Youth Dev., NGOs	12 months	Increased youth employment and economic stability

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Sabon Gari CPRP will be coordinated by a Community Peace and Resilience Committee comprising representatives from farmer and herder groups, trader associations, religious leaders, women and youth associations, and traditional authorities. The committee will be responsible for tracking progress on planned activities, liaising with the Daura LGA Council for policy and technical support, and conducting quarterly progress reviews and community feedback sessions.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Reduction in youth-related violence and substance abuse.
- ii. Functionality of rehabilitated boreholes and market infrastructure.
- iii. Number of community peace dialogues conducted.
- iv. Increased youth participation in livelihood and peace programs.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability of the CPRP in Sabon Gari Ward will depend on strong local ownership, continued stakeholder collaboration, and integration of peace and resilience initiatives into broader local development efforts. The community leaders committed to incorporating CPRP priorities into any development efforts of the community and engaging with relevant government and non-governmental entities to mobilize resources. Youth and women associations will play a key role in implementing livelihood initiatives and promoting peaceful coexistence. The community further emphasized the importance of periodic sensitization, skills acquisition programs, and youth leadership training to sustain behavioral change and foster community-driven development. The next steps include establishing a monitoring sub-committee, linking with local NGOs and government departments, and mobilizing technical and financial support for the identified community projects.

Sarkin Yara A Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Sarkin Yara A Ward was developed on 19th October 2025 under the PARSULP project in Daura LGA, Katsina State. The CPRP builds upon findings from the PRA conducted earlier, transforming local insights into a comprehensive action plan for peacebuilding, livelihood recovery, and conflict resilience. Participants took part in the CPRP development session, representing farmers, herders, traders, artisans, traditional and religious leaders, youth, traders, and women's groups. The session facilitated a participatory validation of conflict drivers, discussion of community priorities, and co-creation of peace and resilience actions. The main challenges identified include unemployment, water scarcity, poor drainage systems, drug abuse, inadequate school facilities, and land-related disputes. Through deliberations, participants agreed to establish a Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC), improve access to water and education, and promote youth and women empowerment programs. These actions directly support PARSULP's goal of strengthening community cohesion and fostering reconciliation among agropastoral groups in Northern Nigeria.



Post validation photo in Sarkin Yara A ward



Action plan task in Sarkin Yara A ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over land and water resources, particularly between farmers and herders.
- ii. Youth unemployment leading to social unrest and thuggery.
- iii. Drug abuse and easy access to illicit substances among youth.
- iv. Congested classrooms and inadequate schools, contributing to school dropout and illiteracy.

- v. Poor drainage and waste disposal systems, causing flooding and sanitation issues.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Community leaders, including traditional and religious figures, mediate most disputes.
- ii. Police out-post and Civil Defence Corps support law enforcement and conflict prevention.
- iii. Court system handles major disputes that exceed local authority.
- iv. Informal peacebuilding by youth associations and religious groups during community events.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Insufficient access to clean water and functional boreholes.
- ii. Unemployment and limited vocational opportunities for youth and women.
- iii. Poor health facilities and limited access to essential services.
- iv. Drug abuse and increasing social disorganization among youth.
- v. Low literacy levels and lack of functional family planning education.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Improve access to clean water and reduce sanitation-related conflict	Rehabilitate existing boreholes and construct new ones	Ward Development Committee	LGA Water Board, NGOs	6 months	Increased access to clean water and reduced tension over water use
Address youth drug abuse and thuggery	Establish youth rehabilitation and mentorship programs	Youth and Women Leaders	NDLEA, NGOs, LGA Peace Desk	6 months	Reduction in youth drug abuse and social disorder
Strengthen community peacebuilding structures	Establish a Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC)	Traditional & Religious Leaders	Police, NSCDC, PARSULP	3 months	Functional local mechanism for early warning and mediation
Enhance access to education	Construct additional classrooms and equip existing schools	PTA, Community Leaders	Ministry of Education, NGOs	9 months	Improved learning environment and reduced school dropout
Empower women and youth through livelihood programs	Initiate vocational skills and small business training programs	Women & Youth Groups	SMEDAN, NGOs, LGA Dev. Office	12 months	Increased employment and community economic stability

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Sarkin Yara A CPRP will be overseen by the Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC), comprising representatives from the farmer and herder associations, traditional authorities, traders association, women's groups, youth leaders, and religious institutions. Key monitoring responsibilities include tracking implementation progress of peace and livelihood actions, conducting quarterly review meetings with LGA Council, and collecting community feedback and ensuring transparency.

Monitoring indicators:

- i. Number of rehabilitated boreholes and functional schools.
- ii. Reduction in youth-related conflicts and drug incidents.
- iii. Increased youth participation in peace and livelihood initiatives.
- iv. Functionality of the CPRC and frequency of peace dialogues.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability will depend on strong community ownership, integration with local governance structures, and continuous capacity development. The community committed to incorporating CPRP actions into ward development plans and maintaining the functionality of the CPRC. Local leaders pledged to promote community sensitization, advocate for youth employment, and collaborate with government and NGOs to mobilize resources. Efforts will be made to integrate the plan into LGA peace and development programs, ensuring long-term implementation.

Next steps include:

- i. Formal establishment of the CPRC.
- ii. Training of CPRC members on peace monitoring and early warning.
- iii. Engagement with NGOs and local authorities to mobilize support for priority projects.



Sarkin Yara B Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Sarkin Yara B Ward was developed on 20th October 2025 as part of the PARSULP project in Daura Local Government Area, Katsina State. This exercise followed the PRA conducted earlier in the ward, which analyzed local livelihoods, conflict dynamics, and peacebuilding mechanisms. Participants comprising farmers, herders, youths, traders, women's groups, artisans, religious and traditional leaders participated in the CPRP session. The process validated the PRA findings and produced a community-driven plan to promote social harmony, livelihood recovery, and resource cooperation. The major issues identified include unemployment, water scarcity, inadequate waste management, poor educational infrastructure, limited public lighting, and youth drug abuse. In response, the community agreed to establish a Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC), rehabilitate dilapidated boreholes, expand water access, provide youth employment opportunities, and promote sensitization on peace and social responsibility. These actions align with PARSULP's overarching goal of fostering reconciliation between farmers and herders while enhancing livelihood resilience and social cohesion in agropastoral communities across Northern Nigeria.



Community social mapping and validation in Sarkin Yara B ward



Semi structured social discussion in Sarkin Yara B

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over land and water, particularly between farmers and herders.
- ii. Unemployment among youth leading to idleness and involvement in antisocial behaviors.

- iii. Drug abuse and thuggery, often linked to political manipulation and peer pressure.
- iv. Inadequate waste disposal systems, causing poor sanitation and local disputes.
- v. Limited access to water and electricity, creating tensions among households.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional and religious leaders mediate disputes within the ward.
- ii. Hisbah Committee promotes moral guidance and community discipline.
- iii. Emir's Palace provides oversight and supports reconciliation processes.
- iv. Police and Civil Defence personnel assist in maintaining public order.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. High unemployment rates, particularly among youth.
- ii. Dilapidated boreholes and poor water supply, resulting in hardship and conflicts.
- iii. Limited access to markets and business spaces.
- iv. Drug abuse undermining productivity and community harmony.
- v. Poor school infrastructure, including leaking roofs and overcrowded classrooms.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Promote peaceful coexistence and community dialogue	Establish a Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC)	Traditional & Religious Leaders	Police, Emir Palace, LGA Peace Desk	3 months	Improved local dialogue and reduced conflict incidents
Improve access to clean water	Rehabilitate boreholes and construct new ones	Ward Development Committee	LGA Water Board, NGOs	6 months	Increased access to potable water and reduced disputes
Empower youth through livelihoods	Initiate vocational training and small enterprise grants	Youth & Women Groups	SMEDAN, NGOs, LGA Dev. Office	9 months	Reduction in youth unemployment and poverty
Address drug abuse and social disorder	Conduct community sensitization and establish youth rehab programs	Hisbah Committee, Youth Leaders	NDLEA, NGOs, Faith Groups	6 months	Reduced youth drug use and social unrest
Improve community infrastructure	Construct a bridge across the stream and repair school facilities	Ward Committee	LGA Engineering Dept., NGOs	12 months	Improved mobility, safety, and education access

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation will be coordinated by the Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC) composed of farmer and herder representatives, traditional leaders, youth, traders, artisans and women. The committee will monitor and report on the progress of agreed actions, hold quarterly review meetings with the LGA Council and PARSULP representatives, document lessons and success stories for scaling up.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of functional boreholes rehabilitated.
- ii. Frequency of peace dialogues and community mediation sessions.
- iii. Youth participation in training programs.
- iv. Reduction in local conflict reports and drug-related incidents.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability will rely on continued community ownership, partnership with local authorities, and integration of the plan into the LGA development framework. The CPRC will work closely with the local authorities to ensure that agreed peace and development priorities are maintained. Next steps include:

- i. Formal inauguration of the Community Peace and Resilience Committee (CPRC).
- ii. Capacity-building for committee members on conflict management and early warning systems.
- iii. Resource mobilization from local government, NGOs, and community contributions to support implementation.

Through the alignment of local priorities with PARSULP's objectives, the Sarkin Yara B community demonstrates a strong commitment to fostering harmony, enhancing resilience, and creating sustainable pathways to peace and prosperity.

Kusugu Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Kusugu Ward was developed on 21st October 2025 as part of the PARSULP project in Daura Local Government Area, Katsina State. This exercise followed the PRA conducted earlier in the ward, which provided detailed insights into the ward's livelihood systems, natural resource usage, and sources of tension between farmers, herders, and other community members. Participants were drawn from farmers, herders, traders, artisans, religious leaders, traders, youth groups, and women's associations. The exercise validated PRA findings and led to the co-creation of a locally owned action plan to strengthen peacebuilding, enhance resource management, and promote livelihood cooperation. Major challenges identified in Kusugu Ward include youth unemployment, drug abuse, inadequate schools, limited water points, and erosion-related land degradation. Through collective dialogue, the community agreed on targeted actions such as the establishment of a Peace Committee, the rehabilitation of boreholes, creation of youth employment programs, and sensitization against drug abuse. The CPRP outcomes directly align with PARSULP's broader objective of improving agropastoral relations, fostering resilience, and promoting sustainable livelihoods across Northern Nigeria.



Identifying livelihood and resilience challenges in Kusugu Ward



PRA validation exercise in Kusugu Ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over farmland and water points between farmers and herders, especially during dry seasons.

- ii. Unemployment and poverty, leading to youth restiveness and drug-related violence.
- iii. Illiteracy, particularly among rural youth and women, reducing access to alternative livelihoods.
- iv. Soil erosion and environmental degradation, limiting arable land.
- v. Inadequate access to social amenities such as schools, hospitals, and clean water.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Community leaders and traditional authorities play leading roles in mediation and reconciliation.
- ii. Hisbah, Police, and Civil Defence officers support peace maintenance and enforcement.
- iii. Farmer and herder representatives are often invited to resolve disputes over resource use.
- iv. Religious institutions promote moral discipline and discourage youth violence.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. High youth unemployment and limited job creation opportunities.
- ii. Drug abuse and social disorder weakening community cohesion.
- iii. Limited educational infrastructure and overcrowded classrooms.
- iv. Poor access to health facilities and essential services.
- v. Environmental stressors, including erosion and poor irrigation support.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Strengthen community peacebuilding structures	Establish a Community Peace and Livelihood Committee (CPLC)	Traditional Leaders, Youth & Women Groups	LGA Council, Emir's Palace	3 months	Improved dialogue and reduced farmer-herder tension
Address water scarcity	Rehabilitate and construct additional boreholes	Ward Development Committee	LGA Water Board, NGOs	6 months	Increased access to water and reduced conflict at water points
Combat drug abuse and social vices	Conduct sensitization campaigns and establish a community rehabilitation center	Hisbah, Youth Leaders	NDLEA, NGOs, Faith-based groups	6 months	Reduced youth drug use and related violence
Enhance youth livelihoods	Introduce vocational training and small business grants	Youth & Women Associations	SMEDAN, NGOs, LGA Dev. Office	9 months	Increased youth employment and reduced poverty
Promote environmental resilience	Launch erosion control and afforestation projects	Farmers' Union, Youth Groups	Ministry of Environment, NGOs	12 months	Reduced land degradation and improved farmland productivity

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Kusugu CPRP will be led by the Community Peace and Livelihood Committee (CPLC), composed of representatives from farmers, traders, herders, youth, women, and traditional institutions. The CPLC will conduct quarterly review meetings to assess progress on the action plan, collaborate with the LGA Council and PARSULP team to document success stories and challenges, and develop a local monitoring log to track indicators of change.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of peace committee meetings held and resolved conflicts.
- ii. Functionality of rehabilitated water points.
- iii. Number of youth engaged in skills training or microenterprise.
- iv. Frequency of community sensitization sessions on drug abuse and peace.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability of the Kusugu Ward CPRP will depend on continuous community ownership, institutional collaboration, and integration of the plan into the Daura LGA Development Framework. Next steps identified include:

- i. Formal launch and training of the Community Peace and Livelihood Committee (CPLC).
- ii. Integration of CPRP action points into ongoing local government development programs.
- iii. Mobilization of resources through partnerships with NGOs, the Emir's Palace, and private sector actors.

Through these collective efforts, the Kusugu community is positioned to build stronger social cohesion, enhance agropastoral relations, and promote long-term resilience consistent with PARSULP's vision of peaceful and prosperous communities in Northern Nigeria.



Ubandawaki A Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Ubandawaki A Ward was developed on 22nd October 2025 as part of the PARSULP Project in Daura Local Government Area, Katsina State. Building on the findings of the earlier PRA, this CPRP session aimed to translate identified livelihood challenges and conflict triggers into actionable community-driven peace and resilience initiatives. The exercise brought together participants comprising farmers, herders, youth leaders, traditional authorities, religious leaders, traders, women's representatives, and artisans. The discussions were participatory and inclusive, validating the PRA findings and focusing on developing implementable strategies to mitigate agropastoral tensions, enhance cooperation, and strengthen community resilience. The major issues identified in Ubandawaki A Ward included youth unemployment, inadequate drainage systems, limited water points, drug abuse, and competition over land and water resources between farmers and herders. Participants developed a structured action plan emphasizing community sensitization, establishment of peace committees, improvement of drainage infrastructure, and youth empowerment initiatives. These locally led strategies align with PARSULP's broader goal of promoting agropastoral harmony, sustainable livelihoods, and climate resilience across Northern Nigeria's rural communities.



Social mapping and livelihood challenges identification in Ubandawaki Ward



PRA exercise in Kusugu Ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over land and water resources between farmers and herders.
- ii. Limited drainage systems, causing flooding and damage to homes and farmlands.

- iii. Unemployment and poverty, contributing to youth restiveness and thuggery.
- iv. Drug abuse, especially among young men, fueling insecurity and violence.
- v. Limited shops and market spaces, intensifying business rivalries.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional and religious leaders act as mediators between disputing parties.
- ii. Police out-post provides formal support for law enforcement and conflict resolution.
- iii. Community groups such as Munazzama and Annahda engage in awareness, mediation, and moral education.
- iv. Herders and farmers' leaders collaborate informally to manage grazing routes and farmland access.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Inadequate infrastructure, including poor drainage and limited water supply.
- ii. Unemployment and lack of vocational skills among youth and women.
- iii. Health and sanitation issues, particularly during rainy seasons due to flooding.
- iv. Illiteracy and limited access to education among children from poor households.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Strengthen local peace and dialogue mechanisms	Establish Peace and Livelihood Committee	Traditional & Religious Leaders, Munazzama, Annahda Groups	LGA Peace Desk, Security Agencies	3 months	Reduced farmer-herder conflicts and improved coordination
Improve water and drainage systems	Construct and rehabilitate drainage and boreholes in key areas	Ward Development Committee	LGA Works Dept., NGOs	6 months	Reduced flooding, improved sanitation and access to clean water
Address drug abuse and social vices	Launch awareness campaigns and create a community rehabilitation initiative	Hisbah, Youth Leaders, Annahda Group	NDLEA, NGOs, Religious Leaders	6 months	Reduced drug abuse and youth-related crime
Enhance youth livelihoods	Introduce vocational training and small enterprise support	Youth and Women Associations	SMEDAN, Ministry of Youth Dev., NGOs	9 months	Increased employment and reduced poverty
Promote gender inclusion and education	Expand literacy and women's empowerment programs	Women Groups, Teachers	SUBEB, NGOs, Faith-based orgs	12 months	Improved education access and gender equity

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation will be coordinated through the newly proposed Community Peace and Livelihood Committee (CPLC), composed of representatives from traditional institutions, farmers, herders, youth, and women's associations. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms will include monthly committee meetings to track progress, as well as quarterly review sessions with Daura LGA Council and PARSULP focal persons.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of peace dialogues held.
- ii. Reduction in farmer-herder disputes.
- iii. Functionality of new or rehabilitated water points.
- iv. Youth and women participation in training programs.
- v. Frequency of drug-related incidents.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

Sustainability will depend on strong local ownership, capacity-building, and institutional linkages. The Ubandawaki A Ward community committed to sustaining the Peace and Livelihood Committee beyond the project's timeline through local fundraising and partnerships with NGOs and local government. Next steps identified include:

- i. Formal endorsement of the CPRP by the local authorities and Daura LGA Council.
- ii. Integration of key action points into the LGA's development and peace framework.
- iii. Resource mobilization from government agencies, donor organizations, and private actors to support implementation.

With these efforts, Ubandawaki A Ward aims to reduce recurring resource-based conflicts, promote inclusive economic opportunities, and strengthen the resilience of households and institutions in line with the overarching goals of the PARSULP Project.



Ubandawaki B Ward

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPRP for Ubandawaki B Ward was conducted on 23rd October 2025 under the PARSULP Project in Daura LGA of Katsina State. The process built upon findings from the earlier PRA to design a community-driven plan that fosters social cohesion, enhances sustainable livelihoods, and strengthens resilience against recurring agropastoral conflicts. Participants that attended the exercise include farmers, herders, artisans, youth and women leaders, religious and traditional figures, and local traders. Through a series of participatory dialogues, group visioning exercises, and consensus-building sessions, participants identified key conflict drivers, assessed existing peace mechanisms, and jointly developed actionable strategies for peacebuilding and resilience. The main issues raised included limited land and water access, youth unemployment, drug abuse, poor waste management, dilapidated infrastructure, and recurrent farmer-herder conflicts. Community members emphasized the need for job creation, awareness campaigns against drug use, infrastructure rehabilitation, and establishment of sustainable peace structures. The action plan derived from this process focuses on peacebuilding and dialogue, livelihood support, environmental management, and youth empowerment all of which contribute to the PARSULP Project's overarching objectives of promoting reconciliation, sustainable livelihoods, and agropastoral cooperation.



Post validation photo in Ubandawaki B Ward



PRA exercise in Ubandawaki B Ward

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- i. Competition over land and water resources leading to farmer-herder tensions.
- ii. Unemployment and poverty increasing youth involvement in drug abuse and criminal activities.
- iii. Inadequate infrastructure, including dilapidated boreholes and poor drainage systems.

- iv. Lack of waste dumping sites, leading to health and environmental hazards.
- v. Drug abuse and social vices among youth fueling insecurity.
- vi. High cost of manure and limited access to farm inputs, contributing to livelihood challenges.

EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- i. Traditional and religious leaders facilitate conflict resolution through dialogue.
- ii. Hisbah Committee plays a moral and advisory role in curbing social misconduct.
- iii. Emir Palace and security agencies (Police, Civil Defence) provide formal mediation and security enforcement.
- iv. Farmers and herders' leaders maintain local communication channels to prevent escalation of disputes.

LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- i. Dilapidated infrastructure such as boreholes, schools, and drainage systems.
- ii. Youth unemployment limiting economic opportunities and increasing migration.
- iii. Drug abuse and theft undermining social stability.
- iv. Limited market spaces and shops constraining business growth.
- v. Environmental degradation and poor waste management increasing vulnerability.

Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Strengthen local peace and dialogue mechanisms	Establish peace committee with farmer-herder representation	Traditional & Religious Leaders	Daura LGA Peace Desk, Security Agencies	3 months	Improved mediation and reduction in local disputes
Improve community infrastructure	Repair boreholes, construct proper drainage, and build waste dumping sites	Ward Development Committee	LGA Works Dept., NGOs	6 months	Improved sanitation, reduced flooding, and cleaner environment
Address youth unemployment	Implement vocational and skills acquisition programs	Youth & Women Associations	SMEDAN, Ministry of Youth Dev., NGOs	9 months	Increased youth employment and reduced idleness
Reduce drug abuse and criminality	Conduct community sensitization and establish a youth rehabilitation and mentorship program	Hisbah, Youth Leaders	NDLEA, NGOs, Religious Leaders	6 months	Reduced drug consumption and social unrest
Strengthen livelihoods and cooperation	Promote small-scale trading, farming cooperatives, and access to inputs	Farmers and Traders Groups	Agric Dept., NGOs	12 months	Improved income generation and cooperative engagement

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Implementation of the Ubandawaki B CPRP will be led by a Community Peace and Livelihood Committee (CPLC) comprising representatives from traditional leadership, farmers, herders, youth, and women. The committee will serve as the focal structure for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of project actions. Monitoring mechanisms will include monthly progress reviews at community level and quarterly feedback sessions involving the LGA Council and PARSULP focal officers.

Monitoring indicators include:

- i. Number of peace meetings held.
- ii. Reduction in reported farmer-herder clashes.
- iii. Functional community infrastructure (boreholes, drainage, dumping sites).
- iv. Number of youths trained or engaged in livelihood programs.
- v. Reduction in cases of drug abuse and related crime.

SUSTAINABILITY AND NEXT STEPS

The sustainability of the Ubandawaki B CPRP rests on strong community ownership and integration with existing local structures. Participants committed to supporting implementation through voluntary community contributions, advocacy, and partnerships with NGOs and local authorities.

The next steps identified include:

- i. Formal validation of the CPRP by the Ward Head and Daura LGA Council.
- ii. Integration of peace and livelihood actions into the LGA's annual development agenda.
- iii. Capacity-building for the Community Peace and Livelihood Committee on conflict management and participatory monitoring.
- iv. Partnership mobilization with agencies such as SMEDAN, NDLEA, and NGOs for youth and livelihood programs.

Through these concerted efforts, Ubandawaki B Ward aims to build a peaceful, economically resilient, and environmentally secure community, contributing meaningfully to the overall objectives of the PARSULP Project.

Consolidated Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP)

OVERVIEW

The Consolidated Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) for Daura Local Government Area (LGA) synthesizes the outcomes of the ward-level CPRPs developed in eleven wards.

The plan builds upon the findings of the PRA exercises conducted between 13th and 23rd October 2025, under the project. The CPRP consolidates community-led strategies for addressing livelihood challenges, resource-based conflicts, and social vulnerabilities through inclusive peacebuilding and resilience initiatives. Across the 11 wards, the CPRP process brought together many participants, comprising community leaders, farmers, herders, women, youth representatives, religious figures, artisans and traders. The sessions validated earlier PRA findings and guided communities in developing feasible, action-oriented plans for conflict mitigation, livelihood recovery, environmental protection, and inclusive local governance.

PURPOSE AND LINKAGES

The consolidated CPRP presents a unified framework that guides coordinated peace and resilience interventions across Daura LGA. It emphasizes local ownership, joint planning, and stakeholder collaboration, ensuring that each ward's aspirations contribute to a broader local development vision. The plan aligns with PARSULP's goal of fostering peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders through improved natural resource governance, inclusive livelihood opportunities, and strengthened community-based reconciliation mechanisms.

KEY THEMES ACROSS WARDS

Analysis of all ward-level CPRPs revealed recurring patterns of livelihood and peacebuilding priorities:

- i. **Peacebuilding and Dialogue:** Communities expressed a strong commitment to establishing or revitalizing Community Peace Committees (CPCs) and dialogue forums involving farmers, herders, women, and youth.
- ii. **Livelihood Recovery and Cooperation:** Wards prioritized the need for improved agricultural inputs, irrigation support, small-scale business funding, and vocational skills development to tackle unemployment and poverty.
- iii. **Environmental Restoration and Resource Sharing:** Wards recommended the rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of drainages, restoration of grazing routes, tree planting, and waste management initiatives.

- iv. **Youth and Women Inclusion:** Women and young people called for empowerment initiatives, including training in entrepreneurship, peace mediation, and local governance participation.
- v. **Monitoring and Early Warning:** All wards proposed establishing Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (EWRM) linked to traditional structures and local security agencies to detect and prevent conflict.

KEY OUTCOMES

The consolidated CPRP identifies a set of coordinated peace and resilience actions across Daura LGA, focusing on reducing farmer-herder conflicts, empowering vulnerable groups, and building adaptive capacity against climate and socio-economic shocks. The communities also agreed to monitor implementation through local peace committees, supported by local governments, NGOs, and security agencies.

Consolidated Community Peace and Resilience Action Framework

OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS	LEAD ACTORS/GROUPS	SUPPORT ACTORS (NGOS, GOV'T, TRADITIONAL LEADERS)	TIMELINE	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
Strengthen community-based peace and dialogue mechanisms	Establish and operationalize Community Peace Committees (CPCs) in all 11 wards with farmer-herder, women, and youth representation.	Ward Peace Committees, Youth & Women Leaders	Local Govt Peace Desk, Traditional Councils, Security Agencies	3–6 months	Functioning CPCs reducing conflicts and promoting dialogue.
	Conduct periodic inter-group dialogues between farmers, herders, and traders to address seasonal disputes.	CPCs, Farmers & Herders Associations	PARSULP, NGOs, Local Media	Quarterly	Increased trust and collaboration among resource users.
Promote livelihood recovery and cooperation	Train youth and women in vocational skills (tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, agribusiness).	Women & Youth Groups, Local Artisans	SMEDAN, NDE, NGOs, Private Sector	6–12 months	Increased income, reduced unemployment, and enhanced self-reliance.
	Provide micro-grants and agricultural inputs for farmers and herders to support joint ventures (e.g., fodder production, fish farming).	Farmers & Herders Associations	LG Dept. of Agriculture, NGOs	12 months	Improved cooperation and sustainable livelihoods.
Restore degraded environments and promote resource	Rehabilitate boreholes, drainages, and small dams to improve water access for	Community Development Committees (CDCs)	LGA Works Dept., NGOs, RUWASA	6–12 months	Reduced competition over water and improved hygiene.

sharing	farming and herding.				
	Map and demarcate grazing routes and farmlands to prevent encroachment.	Ward Heads, Farmers & Herders	State Ministry of Agriculture, Traditional Councils	9–12 months	Clear boundaries reducing farmer-herder conflicts.
Enhance inclusion of women and youth in peace and governance processes	Establish Women Peace Platforms and Youth Peace Ambassadors in all wards.	Women & Youth Leaders	LGA Peace Desk, NGOs, Traditional Rulers	3–6 months	Enhanced inclusion of women and youth in decision-making.
	Conduct leadership and mediation training for women and youth.	Peace Committees	NGOs, Security Agencies, CSOs	6–9 months	Strengthened local leadership capacity.
Develop monitoring and early warning systems	Create Ward-level Early Warning Committees integrated with existing peace structures.	CPCs, Ward Security Volunteers	Police, Civil Defence, LGA Peace Desk	3–6 months	Timely reporting and mitigation of emerging conflicts.
	Train peace monitors on data collection, reporting, and rapid response coordination.	CPCs, Youth Volunteers	NGOs, State Peacebuilding Agency	6–9 months	Improved community response and communication during crises.
Promote agropastoral cooperation and environmental resilience	Organize community sensitization on sustainable land use and water management.	Farmers & Herders Associations	Agric Extension Officers, NGOs	6–12 months	Reduced environmental degradation and improved resource efficiency.
	Launch community tree-planting and agroforestry programs.	Youth Groups, Environmental Clubs	State Forestry Dept., NGOs, Traditional Councils	12 months	Improved vegetation cover and soil fertility.

