



# COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN (CPRP)

FOR SOBA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE



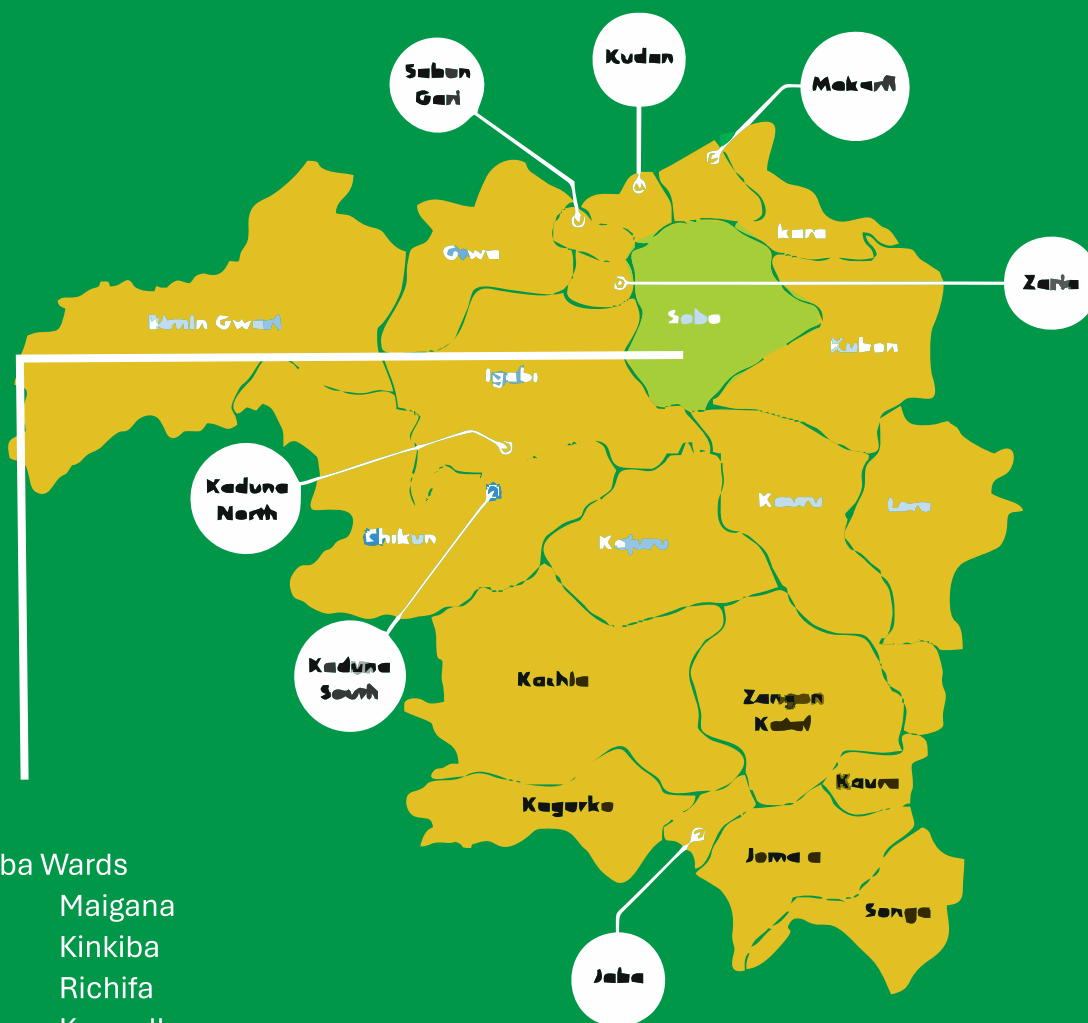
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# ACRONYMS

AFAN	-	All Farmers' Association of Nigeria
CPRP	-	Community Peace and Resilience Plan
GPD	-	Global Peace Development
KADA	-	Kaduna Agricultural Development Agency
KADEDA	-	Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency
KADVIS	-	Kaduna State Vigilance Service Group
KAEDCO	-	Kaduna Electricity Distribution Company
KSMDC	-	Kaduna State Market Development Company
KSPC	-	Kaduna State Peace Commission
LGA	-	Local Government Area
MBIT	-	Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology
MoA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
NDLEA	-	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
PARSULP	-	Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace
PC	-	Peace/Project Committee
PHC	-	Primary Healthcare Centre
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
SPRiNG	-	Strengthening Peace and Resilience in Nigeria
VSLAs	-	Village Savings and Loans Associations



#### Soba Wards

- i. Maigana
- ii. Kinkiba
- iii. Richifa
- iv. Kwasallo
- v. Gimba
- vi. Rahama
- vii. Gamagira
- viii. Soba
- ix. Garu
- x. Danwata
- xi. Turawa

#### RESEARCH TEAM

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for the Promoting Agropastoral Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP) Project was conducted across the eleven wards of Soba Local Government Area between 13th to 23rd of October 2025, over a period of 11 days. The PRA served as a community-driven process to understand local conflict dynamics, natural resource pressures, livelihood vulnerabilities, and resilience capacities in an agropastoral context. Its findings form the basis for developing the Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP), which provides a structured roadmap for strengthening peaceful coexistence, improving livelihoods, and enhancing adaptation to climate and resource stressors.

A total of 679 participants were engaged through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, transect walks, and ward-level consultations. Participants included farmers, herders, traditional and religious leaders, women groups, youth groups, persons with disabilities (PWDs), local vigilante members, market actors, school teachers, and health workers. The gender balance and stakeholder mix ensured that diverse perspectives from men, women, youth, and vulnerable groups were represented in identifying priorities and solutions.

The PRA revealed a strong alignment of community concerns around resource-based conflict, limited livelihood opportunities, youth vulnerabilities, environmental degradation, and weak resource governance. Key outcomes agreed upon included community peace priorities for revitalization of ward peace committees, seasonal farmer-herder dialogues, establishment of early-warning systems, enforcement of local bylaws on grazing and water use, and improved mediation structures, and livelihood actions aimed at the formation and or strengthening of VSLAs, youth and women skills development and support in form of business grants, improved access to agricultural inputs, introduction of climate-smart agriculture, and stronger market linkages, and resilience strategies targeted at the rehabilitation of water points, strengthened water user committees, drainage and erosion control works, tree planting along marked grazing routes, and adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices.

The development of the Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) is central to transforming PRA findings into actionable, community-owned interventions. The CPRP provides a coordinated framework for identifying what needs to be done, who is responsible, and how progress will be monitored. It ensures inclusion of farmers, herders, women, youth, and traditional institutions in decision-making and long-term stewardship of peace and resilience efforts.

The outcomes of the PRA directly contribute to the broader objectives of PARSULP by strengthening agropastoral reconciliation through dialogue, mediation structures, and early-warning mechanisms; enhancing sustainable livelihoods via diversified economic opportunities and improved agricultural practices; improving natural resource governance through community bylaws, grazing route demarcation, and water management committees; building community resilience to conflict, climate change, and resource pressures through adaptive strategies; and promoting inclusive local governance by ensuring active participation of women, youth, and PWDs in community structures. Overall, the PRA provided a robust evidence for PARSULP implementation in Soba LGA, grounding the project in community realities and ensuring that interventions are conflict-sensitive, locally owned, and sustainable.

# INTRODUCTION

**T**he Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) for Soba Local Government Area (LGA) was developed as a follow-up to the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted under the Promoting Agropastoral Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP) Project. The CPRP represents a community-driven roadmap designed to strengthen peaceful coexistence, improve local governance of natural resources, and enhance the resilience of households and communities in an agropastoral context.

The CPRP process was initiated to translate the insights and priorities identified during the PRA into actionable strategies and interventions that can be implemented at ward and community levels. Following the documentation of livelihood challenges, conflict drivers, environmental pressures, and existing community structures from the PRA, the CPRP provides a structured platform for communities to articulate their priorities and jointly design solutions that reflect local realities and capacities. The process was carried out through ward-level consultations, multi-stakeholder dialogues, validation sessions, and collaborative planning with farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional authorities, and local committees.

Community-led peace and resilience planning is essential in a diverse agro-pastoral setting like Soba LGA, where tensions often arose over farmland, grazing routes, water access, and seasonal mobility. By empowering communities to identify risks, set priorities, and agree on mitigation strategies, the CPRP strengthens social cohesion and local ownership of peacebuilding processes. It also enhances the capacity of communities to anticipate shocks, such as conflict, climate variability, and livelihood disruptions, and to take early action. Importantly, community-led planning ensures inclusivity, transparency, and sustainability, as solutions are rooted in the everyday experiences of those most affected by conflict and resource pressures.

The PRA highlighted several key issues influencing peace and livelihoods in Soba LGA. Communities identified farmer-herder squabbles, youth unemployment, inadequate natural resource governance, environmental degradation, weak water and grazing infrastructure, and limited livelihood diversification as major challenges. The PRA also revealed existing community coping systems, such as informal mediation by traditional leaders, and seasonal dialogue between farmers and herders. These findings provided the evidence upon which the CPRP was built, ensuring that the plan reflects the lived realities, priorities, and aspirations of Ward-level stakeholders. The CPRP exercise consequently aimed to transform PRA findings into actionable, community-owned interventions for peacebuilding, livelihood strengthening, and resilience; establish and strengthen local structures, such as ward peace committees, water user committees, and grazing route committees, to support peaceful natural resource management; develop a coordinated implementation plan that clearly outlines activities, responsible actors, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms; promote inclusive participation of farmers, herders, women, youth, and persons with disabilities in decision-making and community governance; and align community priorities with the broader goals of the PARSULP project to ensure coherence, sustainability, and long-term impact.



# METHODOLOGY

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) for Soba LGA was developed through a fully participatory and inclusive process that ensured broad community ownership of the final priorities and actions. The process built directly on the findings of the PRA carried-out across the 11 wards of the LGA (Maigana, Kinkiba, Soba, Gamagira, Garu Danwata, Rahama, Richifa, Kwasallo, Gimba, and Turawa) between 13th to the 23rd of October 2025, and engaged diverse stakeholder groups across all wards to analyse challenges, set priorities, and agree on common solutions for peace, livelihoods, and resilience. The first step involved presenting the preliminary PRA findings to community stakeholders for validation. This helped confirm the accuracy of the data and ensured that community concerns, such as farmer-herder dispute, water scarcity, environmental degradation, poor market access, and youth and women vulnerabilities, were correctly captured. Participants reviewed issues identified during the PRA and provided clarifications, corrections, and additional insights to strengthen the accuracy of the evidence provided. The stakeholders discussed root causes of identified problems, explored community-driven solutions, and ranked issues based on urgency and community impact. Tools such as priority ranking charts, proportional piling, seasonal calendars for conflict and livelihood patterns, and the PRA validation charts, were used to help participants visually organise their thoughts and reach consensus on the most critical challenges that the CPRP should address. These tools helped make the planning process visual, participatory, and easy to understand for the diverse participants.

Through ward-level facilitated dialogue sessions, the wards jointly developed actionable solutions and agreed on responsibilities, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms. Consensus-building methods included community voting and negotiated agreements among farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional leaders, and persons with disabilities. This ensured transparency and strengthened trust across diverse stakeholder groups. The CPRP process was facilitated using a participatory learning and action approach, which emphasises open dialogue, collaborative analysis, and equal participation. The PRA Team ensured inclusivity by creating safe spaces for women, youth, and PWDs to speak; translation into local languages that ensured understanding; neutrality in mediating sensitive issues, especially around land and resource use; and respect for traditional protocols and local leadership structures.

Across the 11 wards of Soba LGA, the CPRP development process engaged a broad mix of stakeholders, including traditional leaders (Village Heads, Unit Heads, District Leaders), farmers and herders (both settled and migrating groups), women groups, youth groups, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), religious leaders, local security actors (vigilante groups, KADVIS, Hisbah), ward councillors, teachers, and health workers. The validation sessions were usually held at the end the FGD activities in the wards, where the specified stakeholders (numbering between 20-30 individuals) were invited to review and concretize the findings, ensuring therefore that the views of farmers, pastoralists, youth, women, religious leaders, PWDs, and local authorities were captured and harmonized into a comprehensive local peace and resilience framework. Through the CPRP process, 11 categories of community-driven peace and resilience plans were conceived on the basis of one plan per ward, aimed at implementing initiatives for strengthening peace and resilience under the PARSULP project.



# Kinkiba

**WARD COMMUNITY**

Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Kinkiba ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) was advanced following the PRA activity under the PARSULP project. The CPRP is targeted at translating the PRA outcomes into actionable community-led initiatives that would ensure social cohesion among the different population groups in the ward, enhance local capacities, and promote sustainable livelihood practices. Different groups and individuals participated in the CPRP exercise, comprising traditional leaders, traders, ward councillors, women and youth groups, herders, farmers, school teachers, health workers, PWDs, and religious leaders.

The main PRA findings were reviewed by the stakeholders and a consensus CPRP was formulated targeting at enhancing peacebuilding, environmental resilience, and livelihood cooperation. Key outcomes of the CPRP exercise include the identification of major conflict drivers in the wards, such as farmer-herder disputes over blocked grazing corridors, competition over water sources that intensifies during the dry season period, youth unemployment that sometimes result in community tensions and crimes; and the conceptualization of peace and resilience priorities, namely, the mapping and demarcation of grazing routes and water points, stipulation and enforcement of penalties for addressing abuses by farmers over marked grazing routes, facilitation of community grazing bylaw, development of irrigation calendars for dry season farming activities in the fadama areas, piloting of irrigation technologies to enhance water-use efficiency, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and installation solar boreholes for household usage and irrigation farming purpose, provision of solar water pumps to reduce the cost of irrigation farming and carbon emissions, rehabilitation of damaged bridge and grading of the major road that leads into the ward, as well as skills acquisition training, empowerment, support for mobility aids to PWDs.

Additional prioritized concerns identified by the ward are strengthening access to education and health, and alternative lightening for the community in form of solar street lights. The CPRP aligns with PARSULP's objectives by strengthening community capacities for peace and social cohesion, stimulating participatory governance, and promoting sustainable livelihood systems that contribute to reduction of tensions between farmers and herders in Soba LGA.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

Kinkiba Ward experiences several interconnected drivers of disputes, especially between farmers, herders, and youth groups. The main conflict drivers include:

- Farmer-herder disputes arising from farmland encroachment, unclear grazing routes, and dry-season pressure on pasture.
- Water shortages causing competition at shared boreholes, livestock water points, and around Fadama areas that are used for irrigation farming
- Land and boundary disputes due to farm expansion into traditional grazing areas.
- Youth unemployment leading to petty crime and community division.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

Despite the challenges, Kinkiba Ward has several local structures and informal mechanisms used to manage tensions, and these are as outlined below:

- Traditional leaders comprising village heads, ward heads, and unit heads and the council of elders, who mediate over resource conflicts and facilitate farmer-herder dialogues
- Religious and faith leaders who promote reconciliation through sermons in mosques and churches, and via interfaith peace campaigns
- Local vigilante, KADVIS, and Hisbah who provide community security and intervene in criminal-related disputes, in addition to supporting early reporting of impending conflicts.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Limited skills and livelihood opportunities for PWDs, including the lack of mobility aids
- Poor health services as a result of inadequacy of medication and health workers in the Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC).
- Insufficient as well as damaged boreholes leading to pressure on existing ones
- Seasonal drying of wells and streams used for domestic, livestock, and irrigation purposes
- Blockage of grazing corridors due to farm expansion
- Poor road infrastructures and damaged bridges that are affecting the transport of agricultural commodities
- Damaged school infrastructures (buildings, roofs, furniture) and, shortage of teachers, and infrequent teaching services that are affecting learning outcomes
- Lack of mobility aids affecting PWD activities
- Absence of electric energy for businesses and lightening

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP)

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional council,	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes

	sensitizations to farmers & herders	PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, pilot & provide training on drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Reduced wastages of water, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Strengthening transportation	Rehabilitation of damaged bridge & grading of road	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Works Dept, community leaders	12 months	Improved transportation of agricultural commodities
Improve livelihood capacities & mobility for PWDs	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants & mobility aids targeting PWD members	PARSULP, PWD association, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board	6 months	Enhanced livelihood skills & income, improved mobility of PWDs

Strengthening access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning among students
Strengthening access to health services	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals to the PHC	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, women leader, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication
Improve community lightening	Installation of solar street lights	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Project Committee	LGA	6 months	Reduced exposure to night dangers

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The peace/project committee will track progress of interventions through simple, participatory, low-cost mechanisms that allow monitoring of activities, early identification of challenges, and enforcement of accountability mechanisms. The tracking system will combine regular reporting, community meetings, observation, and early-warning structures. The committee in collaboration with ward leaders and stakeholders will undertake the following:

- Monitoring of ongoing interventions (dialogue forums, training, resource management activities, etc).
- Recording cases of farmer-herder disputes or land disagreements.
- Follow-up on agreements reached during dialogues.
- Provide monthly progress reports to the PARSULP Team and the LGA.
- Track adherence to grazing rules and regulations.

Some of the key monitoring indicators include number of conflicts reduced/resolved; recorded incidences of farmer-herder disputes; number of rehabilitated and functional water points; PWDs benefiting from livelihoods activities; number of early-warning alerts issued; improvement in water governance; improvement in water resource usage; and nature of teaching health services.

### SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the PARSULP interventions in Kinkiba ward will be ensured through strong community ownership, strengthened local peace and resource-governance structures, and continuous capacity-building of farmers, herders, women, and youth. The ward peace committee, the association of PWDs, and grazing bylaw will remain functional beyond the project to maintain dialogue, manage natural resources, and support livelihoods. The next steps include validation and finalization of the CPRP with the community leaders and stakeholders, identification and training of peace/project committee, operationalizing early-warning and mediation mechanisms, rolling out livelihood and resilience activities, and integrating CPRP priorities into LGA development plans. Regular monitoring, review meetings, and adaptation will maintain momentum and ensure long-term impact.





# Maigana

**WARD COMMUNITY**

Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan (CPRP) for Maigana Ward, developed under the Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace (PARSULP) project of the SPRiNG Programme, outlines strategic community-driven actions to reduce agro-pastoral conflicts, improve resource governance, strengthen local peace structures, and enhance resilience. The CPRP is the outcome of extensive participatory consultations with farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, traditional leaders, religious institutions, security actors, and local government representatives. The process identified key conflict drivers in Maigana, including farmer-herder disputes arising from farmland encroachment and unclear grazing routes, competition over water resources, land and boundary disputes, youth unemployment and drug abuse, and severe environmental degradation. To address these challenges, the CPRP seek to establish the Peace/Project Committee as the central coordinating body responsible for dialogue facilitation, conflict mediation, and oversight of implementation activities. The plan prioritizes six core action areas:

- **Farmer-herder conflict prevention:** Mapping and demarcation of grazing routes, installation of signposts, seasonal dialogue forums, and rapid mediation mechanisms.
- **Water resource management:** Management of joint water-utilization, rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of livestock watering points, and regulated access to Fadama areas.
- **Land and boundary management:** Participatory demarcation of farm and grazing areas, documentation of land-use agreements, and sensitization on land regulations.
- **Youth and women engagement and social stability:** Vocational training and provision of business grants
- Access to quality inputs for farmers, such as fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc, to enhance crop production and yield, as well as increase availability of livestock pasture
- Improved delivery of education and health services

Implementation is phased across short-, medium-, and long-term timelines, with clear roles for community actors, Soba LGA, Global Peace Development (GPD), and other partners. A robust monitoring and reporting framework, featuring conflict logbooks, incident reporting templates, and quarterly reviews will ensure accountability and adaptive management.

Overall, the Maigana CPRP provided a practical, community-owned roadmap for promoting peace, strengthening natural resource governance, improving livelihoods, and building long-term resilience. Its success depends on sustained collaboration among communities, traditional institutions, government bodies, and development partners.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Farmer-herder disputes arising from farmland encroachment, unclear grazing routes, and pressure on dry-season pasture.

- Water shortages leading to competition at boreholes, livestock watering points, and irrigated Fadama areas.
- Land and boundary conflicts caused by farm expansion into traditional grazing spaces.
- Growing youth unemployment contributing to insecurity and petty crime.

## **EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS**

- Community leaders made up of traditional council, elders; council and faith leaders (Imams and Pastors), who mediate over disputed matters and advocate for peaceful co-existence in the community, including sensitizations for promoting reconciliations especially in churches and mosques.
- Formal institutions such as the police and court are equally present in the ward that facilitate dispute reconciliation and intervene in criminal-related incidences and disputes.
- Local vigilante and KADVIS who provide community security and intervene in crime matters, in addition to supporting early reporting of impending conflicts.

## **LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES**

- Limited skills and capacities of women and youth to explore investment into livelihood initiatives.
- Lack of grazing fields and blocked grazing corridors that are militating against herding activities
- Lack of quality farm inputs or resources to purchase inputs.
- Poor health services and shortage of teachers in schools

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors,	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps

Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points		representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team			
	Marking of grazing routes & water points, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improvement in governance of grazing corridors & water points	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes between farmers & herders
Strengthening access to water	Rehabilitation of dysfunctional boreholes and construct livestock watering troughs	PARSULP team, ward councillor, farmers & herders, Peace committee	LGA Dept of water resources, farmers & herders' associations, traditional leaders	6 months	Reduced disputes & competition
Strengthen irrigation water management	Develop rotational access schedules for fadama and irrigation areas	PARSULP team, ward councillor, farmers, Peace committee	LGA Dept of water resources, farmers groups & associations, traditional leaders	4 months	Reduced water disputes
Enhance conflict resolution	Promote regular seasonal dialogue between farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	3 months	Reduction in disputes

		Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			
Access to quality farm inputs	Support farmers with key inputs (fertilizers, seeds, agrochemicals, knapsack sprayers, seed planters)	PARSULP Team, farmers, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, KADA	5 months	Improved crop yield, enhanced pasture availability for livestock grazing, strengthened social cohesion & peace between farmers & herders
Strengthen access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning among students
Bolster health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication



## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The CPRP for Maigana Ward provides a locally owned, actionable, and sustainable roadmap for addressing agro-pastoral conflicts, strengthening peace structures, and enhancing resilience. Its successful implementation requires collaboration between community members, traditional leaders, youth and women groups, security actors, and development partners. The peace/project committee will track progress of interventions through simple, participatory, low-cost mechanisms that allow monitoring of activities, early identification of challenges, and enforcement of accountability mechanisms. The tracking system will combine regular reporting, community meetings, observation, and early-warning structures. The committee, in collaboration with ward leaders and stakeholders will undertake the following monitoring of ongoing interventions (dialogue forums, training, resource management activities, etc); recording cases of farmer-herder disputes or land disagreements; follow-up on agreements reached during dialogues; provide monthly progress reports to the PARSULP Team and the LGA; and monitor adherence to grazing rules and regulations.

Key monitoring indicators include number and proportion of youth and women trained and engaged in livelihoods, number of conflicts reduced/resolved, grazing routes marked and maintained, frequency of community dialogue sessions, recorded incidences of farmer-herder disputes; number of rehabilitated and functional water points; availability/functionality of boreholes and water points, and nature of education and health services in the ward, among others.

### SUSTAINABILITY

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) in Maigana Ward requires strong community ownership, institutional integration, and continuous capacity strengthening. The CPRC structure is designed to function beyond the PARSULP project cycle by anchoring its activities within existing traditional and ward governance systems. By working closely with the Ward Councillor and Peace/Project Committee, traditional leaders, farmers' associations, pastoralist groups, and religious institutions, the CPRC can maintain continuity in peacebuilding and resource management processes even after external support winds down. A critical sustainability pillar is the empowerment of local mediators and peace volunteers who can independently facilitate dialogue, mediate disputes, and coordinate early warning mechanisms. Embedding these skills within the community reduces dependency on outside actors. Likewise, the participatory mapping of grazing routes, water points, and land-use agreements enhances transparency and reduces recurring disputes, ensuring long-term natural resource governance.

Financial sustainability is also incorporated by encouraging community contributions, integrating CPRP activities into ward budgeting processes, and fostering partnerships with local NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors involved in agriculture, natural resource management, and youth empowerment.

Overall, the sustainability of the Maigana CPRP is rooted in strong multi-stakeholder collaboration, clear community roles, locally adapted conflict prevention mechanisms, and the progressive strengthening of peace structures that endure beyond project implementation.

# Gimba

## WARD COMMUNITY

### Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Gimba ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) provides a strategic framework to prevent and mitigate agropastoral conflicts, strengthen community governance, improve livelihoods, and enhance resilience against socio-economic stressors. The plan is based on participatory consultations with farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional leaders, religious authorities, and security actors. It identifies key conflict drivers in Gimba Ward, including farmer-herder disputes arising from farmland encroachment and unclear grazing routes, competition over limited water resources, and youth unemployment. The Peace Committee (PC) serves as the central coordinating structure, bringing together traditional leaders, farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, and security representatives to oversee the implementation of the CPRP. The plan prioritizes five key action areas:

- Farmer-herder conflict prevention: Demarcation of grazing routes, installation of signposts, seasonal dialogue forums, and rapid mediation systems.
- Water resource management: Joint water-use committees, rehabilitation of boreholes, and controlled access to irrigation and livestock water points.
- Youth and women engagement and livelihoods: Vocational training and income-generating activities.
- Farmers' capacity strengthening: Support for farm inputs to enhance crop production activities.
- Access to education and health services: Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools, deployment of teachers and support for teacher volunteers, provision of drugs and deployment of health workers to the PHC.

Implementation is phased into short-term (0–3 months), medium-term (4–9 months), and long-term (10–18 months) activities, with clearly defined roles for the Peace Committee, Soba LGA, development partners, and local institutions. A robust monitoring and evaluation framework, including conflict logbooks, incident reporting, early warning systems, and quarterly review meetings will ensure accountability, adaptive management, and measurable outcomes.

The Gimba Ward CPRP is a community-owned, sustainable roadmap for promoting peaceful coexistence, strengthening local governance, improving livelihoods, and building resilience to environmental and socio-economic challenges. Its success depends on collaboration among community stakeholders, traditional institutions, local government, and development partners.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

Gimba Ward, like many agro-pastoral communities in Soba LGA, experiences a complex mix of conflict drivers rooted in competition over natural resources, demographic pressure, environmental stressors, and limited livelihood opportunities. These challenges shape community relations and influence the frequency and intensity of disputes between farmers, herders, youth, and other social groups.

- **Farmer-herder tensions:** this is the central persistent conflict driver in Gimba Ward, largely triggered by farmland encroachment and the absence of clearly defined grazing routes. As farmlands expand into traditional livestock paths and dry-season grazing reserves, herders often struggle to navigate safe corridors for their animals.

This leads to unintentional crop damage, retaliation, and disputes that escalate during peak agricultural seasons. The lack of agreed entry and exit points into fields further compounds mistrust between the two groups.

- **Water scarcity:** also contributes significantly to conflict in Gimba. The ward depends on a limited number of functional boreholes, earth dams, and seasonal ponds that are shared by households, livestock, and irrigation farmers. During dry season, increased pressure on these water sources creates competition and verbal confrontations, particularly between pastoralists watering their animals and farmers who rely on the same points for domestic and agricultural use. Inadequate maintenance of water infrastructure amplifies these tensions.
- Youth unemployment and limited access to vocational opportunities resulting idleness, petty theft, and involvement in local disputes, undermining social cohesion. Youth are often drawn into farmer-herder clashes as defenders of community interests, escalating violence and reducing chances for dialogue and reconciliation
- **Weak local conflict resolution structures:** This hinders timely and effective mediation. While traditional leaders play an important role, limited coordination between community actors and formal security agencies often results in delayed response to incidents. This gap allows minor disputes to escalate into broader community tensions.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional Leadership Structures (Village heads, ward heads, elders' council) that mediate disputes and enforce customary agreements.
- Ardos and Miyetti Allah Representatives who coordinate pastoralist issues and engage in dispute resolution with farmer groups.
- Farmer-herder dialogue channels facilitated informally during peak farming and grazing seasons.
- Religious leaders' mediation role through mosque and church councils that intervene in interpersonal and family disputes.
- Local Vigilante Groups supporting community policing, early warning, and rapid response to security incidents.
- Youth leaders and community associations that help manage tensions among young people and mobilize community members for peace meetings.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Limited access to water for agriculture, livestock and home consumption, leading to reduced crop yields, frequent farmer-herder tensions, and competition among households.
- High youth and women unemployment resulting from limited livelihood diversification, with most individuals and households depending solely on rain-fed farming or pastoralism as vocational or income-generating opportunities are limited.
- Dilapidated education structures and facilities, coupled with gross shortage of teachers
- Weak health services owing to shortage of medical workers and lack of medication in the PHC.
- Lack of electricity to drive business/livelihood activities and lightening.
- Frequent crop losses from stray animals, discouraging investment in farming.

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP)

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses



Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes & water points, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improvement in governance of grazing corridors & water points	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, pilot & provide training on drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Reduced wastages of water, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk

farming & livestock usage	residential areas & fadama fields				
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Minimization of farmland encroachments	Promote regular seasonal dialogue between farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	3 months	Reduction in crop damages and losses
Strengthen access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning among students
Bolster health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication
Enhance conflict resolution	Promote regular seasonal dialogue between farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	3 months	Reduction in disputes

Access to quality farm inputs	Support farmers with key inputs (fertilizers, seeds, agrochemicals, knapsack sprayers, seed planters)	PARSULP Team, farmers, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, KADA	5 months	Improved crop yield, enhanced pasture availability for livestock grazing, strengthened social cohesion & peace between farmers & herders
Strengthen access to education	Rehabilitation of secondary school, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning among students
Improve night lightening & security	Installation of solar street lights	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Power	6 months	Reduced criminal incidences

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for the Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) in Gimba Ward provides a structured system for coordinating interventions, strengthening community ownership, and ensuring accountability throughout the project cycle. It outlines the roles of key actors, operational procedures, monitoring tools, and reporting pathways needed to drive sustainable peace and resilience outcomes. At the centre of this framework is the Community Peace/Project Committee, a multi-stakeholder body comprising traditional leaders, farmer representatives, pastoralist leaders, women and youth groups, religious figures, and security actors. This Committee serves as the primary coordination hub for all CPRP activities, ensuring alignment with community priorities and maintaining open channels of communication with PARSULP Team, Soba LGA, and implementing partners. Its responsibilities include facilitating community dialogues, mediating disputes, and supervising progress on action activities.

Implementation is phased into short-term (0-3 months) activities such as Peace/Project Committee (PC) formation, CPRP validation, and hotspot mapping; medium-term (4-9 months) activities including grazing route demarcation, water access improvements, and livelihood initiatives; and long-term (10-18 months) actions such as strengthening of peace structures. Monitoring is continuous and community-driven, using tools like conflict logbooks, incident reporting templates, early-warning registers, and monthly field checklists. The PC prepares monthly reports for GPD and the LGA, while quarterly review meetings allow stakeholders to assess progress and adapt plans. Midline and endline assessments measure overall impact. Monitoring indicators include. Overall, the framework ensures coordinated implementation, real-time tracking of conflict dynamics, strong community ownership, and sustained peace and resilience outcomes.

Below depicts indicators that will be tracked in the course of the monitoring activities:

- Number of farmer-herder disputes reported monthly.
- Number of disputes resolved within 48 hours.
- Frequency of community dialogue/mediation sessions.
- Number of early warning alerts generated and acted upon.
- Level of community participation in peacebuilding activities (farmers, herders, women, youth).
- Number of youths and women trained in vocational skills and income-generating activities.
- Number of youth and women engaged in livelihood or cooperative activities.
- Reduction in reported cases of youth involvement in petty crime or tensions.
- Number of households with diversified livelihoods (farming + livestock + trade).
- Number of grazing routes and livestock corridors demarcated.
- Number of functional boreholes and livestock watering points.
- Frequency of disputes related to water or land reported versus resolved.
- Number of PC meetings held according to schedule.
- Participation of women and youth in decision-making bodies.
- Number of coordination meetings between PC, LGA and PARSULP Team.

Timeliness and completeness of PC monthly and quarterly reports.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

The long-term sustainability of the Gimba Ward CPRP relies on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and capacity building. Central to this is the Peace Committee, which anchors peacebuilding, conflict mediation, and resource management activities within existing traditional, religious, and ward governance structures. By strengthening the capacity of local mediators, elders, and youth volunteers, the ward ensures continuity of dialogue and rapid dispute resolution even after the project support ends.

Community-led interventions, such as grazing route demarcation and water resource management are designed to foster transparency, reduce recurrent disputes, and encourage collective stewardship of natural resources. Engagement of women and youth in decision-making and livelihood activities enhances inclusivity, social cohesion, and resilience. Financial sustainability is promoted through linkage with Soba LGA budgets, and partnerships with local NGOs and private sector actors supporting agriculture, pastoralism, and youth and women development. Overall, the CPRP in Gimba Ward is structured to endure beyond project timelines by embedding peace and resilience mechanisms within local institutions, promoting stakeholder accountability, and fostering a culture of proactive conflict prevention.

# Richifa

## WARD COMMUNITY

### Peace and Resilience Plan





## INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) for Richifa Ward, developed under the Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace (PARSULP) project of the SPRiNG Programme, provides a comprehensive and community-driven framework for addressing recurring conflicts, strengthening local governance systems, and enhancing resilience across the ward. The plan is the result of the extensive Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) processes that brought together key stakeholders, including farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional authorities, religious leaders, and local security actors. The PRA findings revealed that Richifa Ward experiences persistent tensions driven by farmer-herder disputes, competition for scarce water resources, land and boundary disagreements, environmental degradation and seasonal flooding, youth unemployment, dilapidated public school structures and gross shortage of teachers, poor health services, damaged bridges resulting in difficulty of transportation of agricultural commodities, and the lack of electricity service. These challenges undermine social cohesion, threaten livelihood security, and weaken the community's ability to manage shocks.

The CPRP seek to establish the Richifa Peace Committee as the coordinating structure responsible for facilitating dialogue, mediating disputes, leading early-warning and rapid response efforts, and supervising implementation of community-agreed interventions. The action plan prioritizes six core areas

- **Farmer-herder conflict prevention:** Demarcation of grazing routes, establishment of clear movement pathways, regular dialogue platforms, and rapid mediation systems.
- **Water resource management:** Setting up joint water-use committees, rehabilitating and installing boreholes, and improving community-level water governance to reduce competition.
- **Land and boundary management:** Participatory mapping, documentation of land-use agreements, and sensitization on boundary respect and local regulations.
- **Youth and women engagement and livelihoods:** Vocational training and grants for income-generating activities.
- **Environmental restoration:** Tree planting, flood and erosion control, and rehabilitation of bridges.
- **Access to education and health services:** rehabilitation and furnishing of schools, facilitation of teachers' deployments in schools and health workers in PHC, training and incentives for community volunteer teachers, and support in the aspect of drugs.

Implementation is organized into short, medium, and long-term phases to ensure logical sequencing and efficient resource use. A robust monitoring and evaluation system, comprising conflict logbooks, incident reporting tools, GPS mapping, monthly monitoring visits, and quarterly review meetings, will ensure accountability, transparency, and continuous learning. Overall, the Richifa Ward CPRP provides a clear, inclusive, and actionable roadmap for promoting peaceful coexistence, improving livelihood resilience, and strengthening community institutions. Its effectiveness depends on sustained collaboration among community members, traditional and local governance structures, LGA institutions, and development partners committed to long-term peace and resilience in Soba LGA.

## KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Encroachment of farmlands into traditional grazing paths and dry-season pasture areas.
- Destruction of crops by stray livestock during movement due to unclear or blocked routes.
- Shortage of functional boreholes and open water sources.
- High pressure on shared water points used by households, livestock, and irrigation farmers.
- Dry-season water scarcity leading to congestion and disputes between users.
- High youth-women unemployment and lack of vocational or economic opportunities, resulting in youth involvement in farmer-herder clashes.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, unit heads, and elders' councils who mediate disputes and enforce customary norms.
- Fulani Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who coordinate livestock movement and help resolve farmer-herder disputes.
- Religious leaders such as Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who mediate interpersonal disputes and promote peaceful coexistence through sermons and counselling.
- Police and locally organized security groups (vigilantes, KADVIS) that provide early warning, maintain surveillance, and intervene in emerging tensions.
- Youth association that helps manage disputes involving young people and mobilize members for peace activities.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- High pressure on limited water sources, especially during the dry season.
- Competition over shared boreholes and ponds between farmers, households, and pastoralists.
- Lack of skills and capacities among youth and women for vocational or income-generation opportunities.
- Degraded school structures and facilities, coupled with shortage of teachers, and the lack of training and incentives for community volunteer teachers
- Damage of bridges resulting in drainages and impacting on transportation of agricultural commodities in Alhazawa, Ungwan Tuku, and routes connecting between Richifa and Kuzai, as well as Bukuntu Sarki and Bukuntu Masinta.
- Seasonal flooding due to drainage challenges in Farin Kasa and part of Richifa communities, coupled with damaged culverts and gully erosion expansion in Farin Kasa town.
- Electricity setbacks affecting general life and livelihoods
- Lack of capacity to relocate KADVIS office to newly allocated site, following the issuance of quit notice to facilitate expansion work for the PHC facility in Farin Kasa

## Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses

Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes & water points, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improvement in governance of grazing corridors & water points	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of bylaw by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, pilot & provide training on drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Reduced wastages of water, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk

farming & livestock usage	residential areas & fadama fields				
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Minimization of farmland encroachments	Promote regular seasonal dialogue between farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	3 months	Lowered incidences of crop damages and losses
Strengthen access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. secondary & primary schools in Richifa & Farin Kasa, & nomadic school in Farin Kasa, advocacy with government for deployment and monitoring of teachers across the schools, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning among students
Seasonal flood risk mitigation & erosion control	Construction of drainages between Farin Kasa & Babbab Layi, & in part of Richifa town. Rehabilitation of culverts & tree planting at gully sites in Farin Kasa area	PARSULP, ward councillors, community leaders, drainage contractors, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Reduced flood/erosion risks & improved environmental conditions

Improve transportation of agricultural commodities	Rehabilitation of bridges in Alhazawa, Ungwan Tuku, and routes connecting between Richifa and Kuzai, as well as Bukuntu Sarki and Bukuntu Masinta	PARSULP team, ward councillors, Peace committee, councillors, community leaders	LGA Works Dept,	12 months	Reduced cost of transportation of agricultural goods
Improve night lightening & security	Installation of solar street lights in Farin Kasa & other big communities, construction of new KADVIS office in Farin Kasa	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Power	6 months	Reduced criminal activities
Enhance conflict resolution	Promote regular seasonal dialogue between farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	3 months	Lowered incidences of disputes



## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for Richifa Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) provides a structured, community-owned approach for coordinating peacebuilding, natural resource management, livelihood support, and resilience activities. It ensures that interventions are properly sequenced, locally driven, and continuously assessed to enable learning and adaptation throughout the project lifecycle. Central to the framework is the Richifa Peace/Project Committee (PC), a multi-stakeholder structure composed of traditional leaders, farmer representatives, pastoralist leaders, youth and women groups, religious institutions, and security actors. The Peace Committee acts as the primary oversight and coordination body responsible for guiding implementation, facilitating community dialogue, mediating disputes, and ensuring alignment between community priorities and project-supported interventions.

The Richifa CPRP implementation is phased into short, medium, and long-term actions.

- Short-term activities (0-3 months) focus on establishing and training the PC, validating the CPRP with the community, mapping conflict hotspots, and activating rapid mediation and early-warning systems.
- Medium-term activities (4-9 months) include demarcating grazing routes, improving access to water resources, launching livelihood and youth empowerment initiatives, strengthening land-use governance, and advocating for the deployment of teachers and health workers in public schools and PHCs.
- Long-term activities (10-18 months) prioritize environmental restoration, flood risk and erosion control, rehabilitation and furnishing of school infrastructures, consolidation of peace structures, institutionalizing land and water agreements, and building sustainability mechanisms that endure beyond the project period.

Monitoring and evaluation are continuous and participatory. The Peace Committee will maintain conflict logbooks, early-warning registers, and incident reporting templates to track tensions, disputes, and resource-related issues in real time. Monthly field visits by Global Peace Development (GPD) and the Soba LGA will help assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and provide technical guidance. GPS mapping, community scorecards, and photographic documentation will be used to monitor physical interventions such as grazing route demarcation, water-point rehabilitation, and environmental restoration.

A structured reporting system ensures accountability and coordination. The PC prepares monthly reports to GPD and Soba LGA, while quarterly review meetings bring together farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional institutions, and security actors to reflect on achievements, challenges, and emerging risks. Quarterly adaptation meeting and endline evaluations will measure the overall impact of the CPRP and guide future planning. Overall, this implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the Richifa Ward CPRP is effectively executed, community-driven, transparent, and adaptable. By combining traditional peace structures with modern monitoring tools and strong institutional linkages, Richifa Ward is positioned to achieve sustained peace, improved resource governance, and greater resilience to social, economic, and environmental shocks.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the Richifa Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and the continued functionality of local peace structures. Central to this sustainability framework is the Richifa Peace/Project Committee, which anchors peacebuilding and natural resource governance within the community. By strengthening the capacity of the Peace Committee, composed of traditional leaders, farmers, herders, women, youth, and religious actors, the ward ensures that dialogue, mediation, and early-warning systems continue effectively beyond the lifespan of external support.

Sustainability is further reinforced by embedding CPRP initiatives within existing governance platforms and linking resolutions to traditional leadership systems. These structures ensure continuity, legitimacy, and community acceptance of decisions related to land, water, and grazing management. Livelihood interventions, including youth empowerment and women-led income activities, support economic resilience and reduce motivations for conflict. Financial sustainability is promoted through linkages to Soba LGA development plans, and collaboration with NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors working in agriculture, pastoralism, and climate resilience. By diversifying partners and integrating CPRP priorities into local policies, Richifa Ward is positioned to maintain peace and resilience gains long after project closure.



# Gamagira

**WARD COMMUNITY**

Peace and Resilience Plan

## INTRODUCTION

Gamagira Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) was developed under the Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace (PARSULP) project of the SPRiNG Programme. The CPRP presents a comprehensive framework for addressing the persistent resource-based conflicts and livelihood vulnerabilities affecting the ward. The CPRP is the result of an inclusive Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process that engaged farmers, herders, traditional leaders, Ardos, women, youth, religious leaders, security actors, and other key community stakeholders.

The PRA findings revealed a number of recurring challenges and conflict drivers in Gamagira Ward. These include frequent farmer-herder disputes resulting from farmland encroachment, lack of defined livestock routes, and crop damage during livestock movement. Water scarcity, congestion at shared water points, unclear land and boundary demarcations, youth and women unemployment, lack of market, lack of access to quality agricultural inputs, dilapidated education structures and shortage of teachers. These interlinked pressures undermine livelihood security, reduce social cohesion, and increase the risk of violent confrontations. To address these issues, the CPRP establishes the Gamagira Peace/Project Committee (PC) as the central coordinating body responsible for guiding implementation, mediating disputes, facilitating dialogues, and activating early-warning systems. The CPRP prioritizes key interventions including:

- **Conflict Prevention and farmer-herder mediation:** mapping and demarcation of grazing corridors, strengthening traditional dispute-resolution pathways, enforcement of bylaws, and establishing routine dialogue platforms.
- **Improved water management:** formation of water-user committees, rehabilitation/installation of boreholes, construction of mini earth-dams, and promotion of equitable shared-use arrangements.
- **Youth and women livelihood empowerment:** Skills training, support for small businesses, and inclusion of youth and women in community peace initiatives.
- **Market access:** Construction of market and grading of rural roads to facilitate transportation of agricultural commodities.
- **Access to education:** Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools and the secondary school staff quarters. Teachers; deployments and support for community volunteer teachers.
- **Agricultural inputs support:** Improved seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, sprayers, seed planters, etc.

Implementation is designed in phased stages, short-term foundation actions, medium-term livelihood and governance strengthening, and long-term sustainable resource management. A robust monitoring framework, using conflict logbooks, incident registers, GPS mapping, monthly reports, and quarterly review meetings, ensures accountability and adaptive learning. Overall, the Gamagira Ward CPRP provides a practical, inclusive, and community-owned roadmap for promoting peaceful coexistence, improving climate and livelihood resilience, and strengthening local governance structures. Its success depends on collective commitment from the community, traditional institutions, government agencies, and development partners dedicated to long-term stability and sustainable development in Soba LGA.

## KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Farmland encroachment into traditional grazing paths and watering points.
- Lack of clearly defined or respected livestock routes.
- Frequent crop damage during livestock movement, leading to disputes.
- Limited functional boreholes, shallow wells, and seasonal ponds.
- Dry-season congestion at shared water points used by households, farmers, and pastoralists.
- High youth unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities leading to the involvement of youth in petty crime and escalation of farmer-herder clashes.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, and councils of elders who mediate land, boundary, and interpersonal disputes, and remain the trusted first point of contact for resolving farmer-herder tensions and community disagreements.
- Pastoralist leadership such as Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who regulate livestock movement, communicate grazing agreements, mediate cases of stray animals, crop damage, and conflicts involving herding groups.
- Religious institutions including Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who promote peace through sermons and community outreach.
- Community vigilante and informal security groups that support early warning, patrol high-risk areas, and respond to emerging tensions. They equally collaborate informally with traditional leaders and formal security actors when necessary.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Accessibility bottlenecks to quality farm inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, farm equipment) due to their cost implications.
- Blocked grazing paths and difficulty in finding safe livestock movement routes due to farmland expansion.
- Drying of water sources (wells and seasonal streams) in the dry season
- Few functional boreholes and wells to serve households and livestock.
- Congestion at shared water points during dry seasons.
- High youth and women unemployment and limited income-generating opportunities.
- Lack of market to facilitate trading activities
- Dilapidated and inhabitable secondary school staff quarters
- Damaged public school structures, furniture, and gross lack of teachers in schools
- Non-usable public toilet owing to lack of water
- Poor road infrastructure limiting transportation of agricultural commodities and access to markets.
- Lack of electricity

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes between farmers & herders



	council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Access to quality farm inputs	Support for key inputs (fertilizers, seeds, agrochemicals, farm equipment)	PARSULP Team, farmers, community leaders, Peace Committees	LGA Dept of Agriculture, KADA	5 months	Improved crop vegetation & yield, enhanced pasture availability for livestock grazing, reduced tensions over competition

					of fadama resource, improved social cohesion & peace between farmers & herders
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Rehabilitate road infrastructures	Grading of roads	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Works Dept, community leaders	12 months	Improved transportation of agricultural commodities
Strengthen access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning & increased education standards

	monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	parents, Project Committee			
Restoration of teachers' accommodation	Rehabilitation of dilapidated school staff quarters	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillors, Representatives of parents, contractors, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	24 months	Resumed school activities & enhanced learning teaching services
Access to market	Creation of market	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, market leaders, Project Committee	Kaduna State Market Development Company (KSMD), LGA authority	15 months	Improved agricultural commodity trading activities & job creation for youth & women,
Reinvigoration of public toilet	Installation of borehole for public toilet facility	PARSULP team, ward councillors, Peace committee	LGA Dept of water resources, traditional leaders	6 months	Enhanced environmental condition public hygiene through reduction in open defecation
Improve community lightening	Installation of solar street lights	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Project Committee	LGA	6 months	Reduced exposure to night dangers

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for the Gamagira Ward Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan (CPRP) provides a structured, community-led system for coordinating interventions, resolving conflicts, and strengthening resilience. It ensures that activities are effectively executed, monitored, and adapted based on community needs and emerging realities. The framework emphasizes local ownership, transparency, and collaboration between traditional authorities, pastoralist leaders, farmers, women, youth, and relevant government stakeholders. At the heart of this framework is the Gamagira Peace/Project Committee (PC), established to guide and coordinate all CPRP interventions. The PC is composed of key representatives, including traditional leaders, Ardos, farmer leaders, religious figures, women groups, youth associations, and community vigilante units. This diverse composition ensures inclusivity and legitimacy, enabling the committee to mediate disputes, lead community sensitization, document incidents, and provide oversight for project activities.

Implementation of the CPRP is organized into three phases. The short-term phase focuses on laying the foundation for peace and resource governance through community sensitization, activation of early-warning systems, mapping of conflict hotspots, and setting up water-use and grazing-route management structures. The medium-term phase builds on this foundation with concrete interventions such as demarcation of livestock routes, rehabilitation of key water points, youth and vocational programs, and support for agricultural inputs. The long-term phase consolidates these gains through institutionalization of dialogue platforms, strengthening of local bylaws on land and water management, promotion of sustainable livelihood practices, construction of market, and rehabilitation of school infrastructure.

Monitoring is an integral part of the framework. The Peace Committee maintains conflict logbooks, incident registers, and early-warning reports to track disputes, resource pressures, and triggers for potential violence. Regular field visits and community consultations help validate data and ensure that interventions remain relevant. The committee submits monthly reports to GPD and Soba LGA, highlighting progress, challenges, and recommendations. Quarterly multi-stakeholder review meetings provide opportunities for reflection, learning, and adjustment of strategies. Support from GPD, LGA authorities, and security actors strengthens the accountability and effectiveness of the monitoring process. Additionally, the use of GPS mapping, photographic documentation, and simple community scorecards enhances transparency and provides objective evidence of improvements in grazing route management, water access, market construction, and rehabilitation of school structures. Overall, the implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the CPRP remains community-owned, responsive, and sustainable. By combining traditional mechanisms with structured monitoring tools, Gamagira Ward is equipped with a robust system to manage conflicts, promote peaceful coexistence, and strengthen resilience to livelihood shocks.

### SUSTAINABILITY

The long-term sustainability of the Gamagira Ward Community Peace and Resilience Action Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and consistent collaboration among local actors. The CPRP is designed not as a one-time intervention but as a community-led framework that can continue to function

effectively beyond the duration of external support. Ensuring sustainability therefore requires empowering local structures, strengthening livelihood systems, and embedding peace mechanisms within formal and traditional governance institutions.

Central to sustaining the CPRP is the Peace/Project Committee, which serves as the coordinating platform for conflict prevention, rapid response, early warning, and natural resource governance. As a structure rooted in the community and composed of respected actors, traditional rulers, Ardos, farmer representatives, women leaders, youth associations, and religious figures, Peace Committee has the legitimacy to enforce agreements, mediate disputes, and mobilize community participation. Strengthening the committee's skills, documentation practices, and collaboration with security agencies will ensure that peace efforts remain functional and effective over time. Sustainability is further reinforced by integrating CPRP priorities into existing governance systems such as the ward and linking resource-management decisions to traditional leadership structures.

This institutional anchoring ensures continuity, even as project cycles and external partners change. Formal recognition of CPRP outcomes by Soba LGA and alignment with the LGA development plans will further support long-term durability. Economically, sustainability relies on improving the resilience of farming, pastoralism, and off-farm livelihoods. By promoting diversified income options, such as youth vocational training, small-scale businesses, women-led enterprises, and improved agriculture and livestock practices, the CPRP reduces dependency on volatile natural resources and decreases the likelihood of conflict triggered by scarcity. Partnerships are another cornerstone of sustainability. Collaboration with NGOs, government ministries, agricultural extension officers, and private-sector actors will help maintain momentum and provide technical expertise. Leveraging LGA resources create financial pathways for sustaining key interventions, such as water-point maintenance, grazing-route markers, and dialogue platforms.



# Soba

**WARD COMMUNITY**

Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Soba Ward CPRP represents a community-driven framework designed to address the root causes of conflict, promote social cohesion, and enhance livelihood resilience within the ward. The planning process was conducted following the PRA exercise that identified key livelihood systems, natural resource use dynamics, and conflict triggers across the LGA. In Soba Ward, the CPRP process engaged farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional rulers, religious leaders, and persons with disabilities, through participatory and inclusive sessions that involved validation of PRA findings, problem prioritization, and consensus-building on community peace and resilience priorities. Key conflict drivers include farmer-herder clashes over crop damage, grazing route blockage, and access to water points and youth unemployment that contributes to insecurity and social instability. Identified peace and resilience priorities include re-establishing and strengthening joint farmer-herder mediation platforms, mapping and rehabilitation of grazing corridors, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and installation of new boreholes and small dams to reduce water-related disputes, supporting skills training and entrepreneurship programs for youth, women, and PWDs, mitigating high income and investment losses confronting farmers in the season, addressing agriculture recession in the next cropping season, and enhancing the capacity of the Ward Peace Committee to monitor, report, and respond to local tensions.

The Soba Ward CPRP directly supports the broader PARSULP objectives of promoting peaceful coexistence between agropastoral communities, improving governance of natural resources, and strengthening community resilience through inclusive, locally owned peacebuilding mechanisms. By combining peace actions with livelihood interventions, the CPRP provides a framework for reducing conflict recurrence and supporting sustainable development in Soba Ward. Key monitoring indicators comprise reduction in the frequency and intensity of farmer-herder conflicts, improved cooperation in water and land resource management, increased youth, women, and PWD engagement in productive livelihoods, strengthened local peace structures with effective early warning systems, and improved resilience of farmers to price crisis.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, and councils of elders who mediate land, boundary, and interpersonal disputes, and remain the trusted first point of contact for resolving farmer-herder tensions and community disagreements.
- Pastoralist leadership such as Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who regulate livestock movement, communicate grazing agreements, mediate cases of stray animals, crop damage, and conflicts involving herding groups.
- Religious institutions including Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who promote peace through sermons and community outreach.
- Community vigilante and informal security groups that support early warning, patrol high-risk areas, and respond to emerging tensions. They equally collaborate informally with traditional leaders and formal security actors when necessary.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Blocked or unclear livestock routes leading to risky animal movement.
- Few functional boreholes and drying of wells during the dry season, resulting in long-distance water collection that reduces time for productive work among women and girls.
- Congestion at shared water points for households, farmers, and pastoralists.
- Poor water infrastructure maintenance leading to breakdowns.
- High youth, women, and PWD unemployment coupled with lack of vocational skills training. Limited income-generating opportunities beyond seasonal farm labour.

Fall in crop market value due to sharp drop in agricultural commodity prices, leading to huge losses among farmers this season.

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes

		Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth, women, & PWDs	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor,	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State	6 months	Increased employment and income among

		community leaders, Peace Committee	Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)		youth and women
Sustainability of youth, women, & PWD businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Mitigating high income or investment losses among farmers	Facilitate direct linkages between farmers and large buyers (processors, aggregators, food companies); support farmers in joining cooperative marketing groups to negotiate better prices; advocate for government interventions such as minimum support prices (MSPs) & strategic grain reserve purchases; facilitate contract farming arrangements between farmers & large processors/companies to secure stable prices & guaranteed markets; establish community warehouses and storage centers to reduce glut during peak harvest.	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade & Commerce, AFAN, Grain Farmers' Association	6 months	Reduced losses & improved income
Addressing agricultural recession in the coming rainy season due to price crisis	Motivate farmers with inputs support (fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc)	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture	6 months	Reduced agricultural recession in the next season

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for the Soba Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) provides a structured, inclusive system for coordinating interventions, preventing conflict, and strengthening resilience across the ward. The framework emphasizes community ownership, transparency, and close collaboration between traditional authorities, pastoralist leaders, farmers, women groups, youth associations, and relevant government actors. At the center of this framework is the Soba Peace/Project Committee (PC), a multi-stakeholder body mandated to guide implementation, mediate disputes, supervise activity rollouts, and monitor progress. The committee draws its membership from traditional leaders, Ardos, farmer leaders, religious leaders, women and youth representatives, and security personnel. Its broad representation ensures legitimacy and makes it a trusted platform for addressing local disputes and coordinating community interventions.

Implementation of the CPRP in Soba Ward follows a phased approach. The short-term phase focuses on laying the foundation for peace and governance structures through community sensitization, activation of early-warning systems, mapping of conflict hotspots, and establishing or strengthening water-user and grazing-route management committees. The medium-term phase involves concrete interventions such as demarcating livestock corridors, rehabilitating key water points, launching youth, women, and PWD empowerment initiatives, mitigating prevalence of income losses among farmers, and addressing agricultural recession in the succeeding rainy season cycle. The long-term phase consolidates peace gains by institutionalizing dialogue platforms, strengthening local bylaws on natural resource use, and promoting sustainable livelihood practices that reduce pressure on land and water resources.

Monitoring mechanisms form an integral component of the framework. The Peace Committee at the Ward Level is responsible for maintaining conflict logbooks, early-warning registers, and incident reporting templates to document disputes, resource pressures, and triggers for potential conflict. Regular community engagement, including household visits, stakeholder consultations, and field assessments, will support the monitoring process and ensure interventions remain responsive to evolving realities. The Peace Committee prepares monthly progress reports that detail achievements, challenges, and next steps. These reports are submitted to GPD and the Soba LGA authority and development partners for review.

Additionally, quarterly multi-stakeholder review meetings bring together farmers, herders, youth, women, traditional and religious leaders, and local security agencies to assess progress, validate findings, and design adaptive strategies. Monitoring is further strengthened through the use of GPS mapping, photo documentation, and community scorecards to capture evidence of progress in areas such as grazing-route clearance, water infrastructure rehabilitation, and reduction in conflict incidents. These tools ensure accountability and help track the impact of CPRP interventions. Overall, the implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the Soba Ward CPRP remains community-driven, inclusive, and adaptable. By combining traditional peace mechanisms with structured monitoring tools, Soba Ward is equipped with an effective system to manage resource-based conflicts, promote peaceful coexistence, and strengthen livelihood and climate resilience over the long term.



## SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the Soba Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, effective institutionalization, and continued collaboration among local actors. The CPRP is designed to function beyond the lifespan of external support by anchoring peacebuilding and natural resource governance within the community's own systems and leadership structures. Ensuring sustainability requires strengthening local capacities, promoting inclusive participation, improving livelihoods, and embedding key interventions into existing governance frameworks. Central to sustainability is the Soba Ward Peace/Project Committee, which serves as the primary platform for coordinating peace, early warning, livelihood interventions, and natural resource governance activities. With representation from traditional leaders, pastoralist leaders (Ardos), farmer associations, women, youth groups, religious institutions, and informal security actors, the PC has the legitimacy and community trust necessary to manage disputes and mobilize local cooperation. Strengthening the PC through continuous training, documentation support, and stronger engagement with local government institutions will ensure that peace and resilience mechanisms remain functional over time.

Sustainability is also reinforced by integrating CPRP interventions into the ward's vision and linking natural resource management decisions to traditional leadership systems. This integration guarantees continuity even after external partners conclude project activities. Formal recognition of CPRP outcomes by the Soba LGA authority and alignment with LGA development and agricultural plans create institutional backing for long-term implementation. Livelihood sustainability remains crucial pillars of the CPRP. Strengthening farming and women and youth livelihoods through improved inputs and market access will reduce economic vulnerability and decrease reliance on contested natural resources. Promoting youth and women economic empowerment enhances household resilience and helps reduce drivers of unrest such as unemployment and idleness. Partnerships play a key role in ensuring sustainability. Continued collaboration with NGOs, agricultural extension services, LGA agencies, and private-sector actors will provide technical support, additional resources, and long-term investment in peace and livelihood resilience.

# Kwasallo

## WARD COMMUNITY

### Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience plan reflects the voices, priorities, and commitments of key community stakeholders, including farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional leaders, and local government representatives. The Peace Committee (PC) serves as the central coordinating structure, bringing together traditional leaders, farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, and security representatives to oversee the implementation of the CPRP. The plan prioritizes five key action areas:

- **Farmer-herder conflict prevention:** Demarcation of grazing routes, installation of signposts, seasonal dialogue forums, and rapid mediation systems.
- **Water resource management:** Joint water-use committees, rehabilitation of boreholes, and controlled access to irrigation and livestock water points.
- **Youth and women engagement and livelihoods:** Vocational training and income-generating activities.
- **Farmers' capacity strengthening:** Support for farm inputs to enhance crop production activities, mitigate farmers' losses, and prevent agricultural recession in the coming season.
- **Access to education and health services:** Rehabilitation and furnishing of schools, deployment of teachers and support for teacher volunteers, provision of drugs and deployment of health workers to the PHC.

Implementation is phased into short-term (0–3 months), medium-term (4–9 months), and long-term (10–18 months) activities, with clearly defined roles for the PC, Soba LGA, development partners, and local institutions. A robust monitoring and evaluation framework, including conflict logbooks, incident reporting, early warning systems, and quarterly review meetings will ensure accountability, adaptive management, and measurable outcomes.

The Kwasallo Ward CPRP is a community-owned, sustainable roadmap for promoting peaceful coexistence, strengthening local governance, improving livelihoods, and building resilience to environmental and socio-economic challenges. Its success depends on collaboration among community stakeholders, traditional institutions, local government, and development partners.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Leadership crisis in Dinya town owing to the selection and installation of new village head and the termination of service of four well respected unit heads. This constitutes the highest priority of the community that has resulted in the burning and destruction of houses and property.
- Frequent crop destruction by livestock during the farming season due to poorly defined grazing routes.
- Encroachment of farmlands into traditional livestock corridors and water access points.
- Insufficient functional boreholes and ponds, causing both human and livestock users to compete at limited water points.
- Irrigation activities in fadama areas creating friction between farmers and herders during dry-season farming.
- High youth idleness and lack of economic opportunities, increasing involvement in crime and antisocial activities.
- Prevalence of drug and substance abuse among young people, fuelling insecurity and petty violence.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional mediation through village, ward, and district heads, including elders' council serves as the first line of conflict resolution. They handle disputes over farmland, grazing routes, and household issues through dialogue and mediation.
- Religious and faith-based mediation involving Imams and Pastors who regularly preach peace and tolerance during sermons, using religious teachings to discourage revenge and violence.
- Community vigilante group, in collaboration with the traditional council, monitors local movements and responds to security threats such as theft, drug peddling, or violent disputes, reporting early signs of conflict.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Lack of farm inputs
- Fall in market value of crops and loss of investments due sharp drop in agricultural commodity prices
- Blocked livestock corridors
- Water scarcity for irrigation, livestock and households
- Lack of skills and income opportunities for youth and women
- Poor health services
- Damaged school infrastructure and shortage of teachers
- Drainage issues

### Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives, PARSULP team,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes

		Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Restoration of peace and stability	Facilitate dialogue & resolution of leadership crisis	PARSULP Team, Kwasallo Peace Committee, ward councillor, youth & women representatives, respected elders	LGA Peace Unit, ward head, KSPC, security actors	3 months	Resolved leadership crisis in Dinya town
Youth anti-drug initiative	Sensitizations on drug abuse, referral support	PARSULP, youth leaders, elders,	LGA, NDLEA	3 months	Reduced drug abuse



		community & religious leaders, Peace Committee			
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards
Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Mitigating high income or investment losses among farmers	Facilitate direct linkages between farmers and large buyers (processors, aggregators, food companies); support farmers in joining cooperative marketing groups to negotiate	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade & Commerce, AFAN, Grain Farmers' Association	6 months	Reduced losses & improved income

	better prices; advocate for government interventions such as minimum support prices (MSPs) & strategic grain reserve purchases; facilitate contract farming arrangements between farmers & large processors/companies to secure stable prices & guaranteed markets; establish community warehouses and storage centers to reduce glut during peak harvest.				
Addressing agricultural recession in the coming rainy season due to price crisis and lack of farm inputs capacities	Motivate farmers with inputs support (fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc)	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture	6 months	Reduced agricultural recession in the next season
Strengthening access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning & increased education standards
Seasonal flood risk mitigation	Construction of drainage canals in Dinya town	PARSULP, ward councillors, community leaders, drainage contractors, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Reduced flood/erosion risks & improved environmental conditions
Bolstering health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation framework for the Kwasallo Ward CPRP provides a coordinated roadmap for translating the community's peace and resilience priorities into concrete, measurable actions. It defines the institutional arrangements, stakeholder roles, timelines, and mechanisms for monitoring progress and ensuring accountability. The framework aligns with the PARSULP Project objectives under the Strengthening Peace and Resilience in Nigeria (SPRiNG) initiative, emphasizing local ownership, inclusivity, and sustainability. Implementation will be led by the Ward Peace/Project Committee (PC) established through participatory consultation. The PC includes representatives of farmers' associations, herders' groups, women and youth organizations; traditional rulers, religious leaders, and community elders; civil society partners (e.g., Global Peace Development and local CBOs); and ward-level government structures and security actors. The PC will serve as the primary coordinating body, responsible for mobilizing community participation, overseeing activity rollout, ensuring adherence to inclusive decision-making, and reporting progress to the Local GPD and the LGA. Supporting the PC, technical facilitation will be provided by Global Peace Development (GPD) and SPRiNG project staff, who will ensure integration with higher-level programming, capacity building, and resource mobilization.

Monitoring and evaluation are continuous and participatory. The PC will maintain conflict logbooks, early-warning registers, and incident reporting templates to track tensions, disputes, and resource-related issues in real time. Monthly field visits by Global Peace Development (GPD) and the Soba LGA will help assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and provide technical guidance. GPS mapping, community scorecards, and photographic documentation will be used to monitor physical interventions such as grazing route demarcation, water-point rehabilitation, and environmental restoration.

A structured reporting system ensures accountability and coordination. The PC prepares monthly reports for GPD and Soba LGA, while quarterly review meetings bring together farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional institutions, and security actors to reflect on achievements, challenges, and emerging risks. Midline and endline evaluations will measure the overall impact of the CPRP and guide future planning. Overall, this implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the Kwasallo Ward CPRP is effectively executed, community-driven, transparent, and adaptable. By combining traditional peace structures with modern monitoring tools and strong institutional linkages, Kwasallo Ward is positioned to achieve sustained peace, improved resource governance, and greater resilience to social, economic, and environmental shocks. Monitoring indicators will comprise the following:

- Types of farm inputs assistance provided
- Initiatives implemented to cushion the effects of agricultural price crisis
- Restoration of peace in Dinya town
- Number of peace dialogue sessions conducted and attendance disaggregated by gender.
- Percentage of CPRP priority activities completed on schedule.
- Number of households benefitting from livelihood support interventions.
- Reduction in reported farmer-herder disputes over grazing and water points.
- Functionality rate of rehabilitated water and grazing facilities.
- Number of schools renovated and furnished, and number new teachers deployed to schools
- Participation level of women and youth in planning and implementation.
- Anti-drug campaign sessions held for youth
- Rehabilitated drainage canals

## SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the Kwasallo Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and the continued functionality of local peace structures. Central to this sustainability framework is the Kwasallo Peace/Project Committee, which anchors peacebuilding and natural resource governance within the community. By strengthening the capacity of the PC, composed of traditional leaders, farmers, herders, women, youth, and religious actors, the ward ensures that dialogue, mediation, and early-warning systems continue effectively beyond the lifespan of external support.

Sustainability is further reinforced by embedding CPRP activities within existing governance platforms and linking resolutions to traditional leadership systems. These structures ensure continuity, legitimacy, and community acceptance of decisions related to land, water, and grazing management. Livelihood interventions, including youth empowerment and women-led income activities, support economic resilience and reduce motivations for conflict. Financial sustainability is promoted through linkages to Soba LGA development plans, and collaboration with NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors working in agriculture, pastoralism, and climate resilience. By diversifying partners and integrating CPRP priorities into local policies, Kwasallo Ward is positioned to maintain peace and resilience gains long after project closure.



# Rahama

## WARD COMMUNITY

### Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Rahama Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) represent a community-driven framework designed to address the root causes of conflict, promote social cohesion, and enhance livelihood resilience within the ward. In Rahama Ward, the CPRP process engaged farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional rulers, religious leaders, and persons with disabilities, through participatory and inclusive sessions that involved validation of PRA findings, problem prioritization, and consensus-building on community peace and resilience priorities. Key conflict drivers include farmer-herder clashes over crop damage, grazing route blockage, and access to water points and youth unemployment that contributes to insecurity and social instability. Identified peace and resilience priorities include re-establishing and strengthening joint farmer-herder mediation platforms, mapping and rehabilitation of grazing corridors, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and installation of new boreholes and small dams to reduce water-related disputes, supporting skills training and entrepreneurship programs for youth and women, addressing farming inputs challenges, and enhancing the capacity of the Ward Peace Committee to monitor, report, and respond to local tensions.

The Rahama Ward CPRP directly supports the broader PARSULP objectives of promoting peaceful coexistence between agropastoral communities, improving governance of natural resources, and strengthening community resilience through inclusive, locally owned peacebuilding mechanisms. By combining peace actions with livelihood interventions, the CPRP provides a framework for reducing conflict recurrence and supporting sustainable development in Rahama Ward. Key monitoring indicators comprise frequency and intensity of farmer-herder conflicts, cooperation in water and land resource management, youth and women engagement in productive livelihoods, performance peace structures, accessibility to farm inputs, rehabilitated boreholes, water points, and grazing routes, availability of market, and standard of health services.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Farmland encroachment into traditional grazing paths and watering points.
- Lack of clearly defined or respected livestock routes.
- Frequent crop damage during livestock movement, leading to disputes.
- Limited functional boreholes, shallow wells, and seasonal ponds.
- Dry-season congestion at shared water points used by households, farmers, and pastoralists.
- Poor maintenance of water infrastructure increasing pressure on few available sources.
- High youth unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities for youth and women, leading to the involvement of youth in petty crime and escalation of farmer-herder clashes.
- Seasonal flood that leads to disputes among households as a result of lack of drainage



## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, and councils of elders who mediate land, boundary, and interpersonal disputes, and remain the trusted first point of contact for resolving farmer-herder tensions and community disagreements.
- Pastoralist leadership such as Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who regulate livestock movement, communicate grazing agreements, mediate cases of stray animals, crop damage, and conflicts involving herding groups.
- Religious institutions including Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who promote peace through sermons and community outreach.
- Community vigilante and informal security groups that support early warning, patrol high-risk areas, and respond to emerging tensions. They equally collaborate informally with traditional leaders and formal security actors when necessary.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Lack of farm inputs leading to declining crop yields.
- Blocked grazing routes for livestock movements.
- Scarcity of water for domestic, livestock and crop irrigation purposes
- High youth and women unemployment and low livelihood diversification.
- Lack of market for trading of agricultural commodities
- Inadequate access to health services.

## Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes

	of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards

Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Addressing farm inputs challenges	Provide farm inputs to farmers (fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc)	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture	6 months	Enhanced crop production and yield
Access to market	Creation of market in Rahama	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillors, market leaders	Kaduna State Market Development Company (KSMDC), LGA authority	15 months	improved trading of agricultural commodities
Seasonal flood risk mitigation	Construction of drainage canals	PARSULP, ward councillors, community leaders, drainage contractors, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Reduced flood/erosion risks & improved environmental conditions
Bolstering health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for Rahama Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) provides a structured, community-owned approach for coordinating peacebuilding, natural resource management, livelihood support, and resilience activities. It ensures that interventions are properly sequenced, locally driven, and continuously assessed to enable learning and adaptation throughout the project lifecycle. Central to the framework is the Rahama Peace/Project Committee (PC), a multi-stakeholder structure composed of traditional leaders, farmer representatives, pastoralist leaders, youth and women groups, religious institutions, and security actors. The PC acts as the primary oversight and coordination body responsible for guiding implementation, facilitating community dialogue, mediating disputes, and ensuring alignment between community priorities and project-supported interventions.

The Rahama CPRP implementation is phased into short, medium, and long-term actions.

- Short-term activities (0-3 months) focus on establishing and training the PC, validating the CPRP with the community, mapping conflict hotspots, and activating rapid mediation and early-warning systems.
- Medium-term activities (4-9 months) include demarcating grazing routes, improving access to water resources, launching livelihood and youth empowerment initiatives, strengthening land-use governance, providing farm inputs, creating market, controlling drainage and advocating for the deployment of health workers for the PHC.
- Long-term activities (10-18 months) prioritize installation of solar boreholes, construction of earth dams, consolidation of peace structures, institutionalizing land and water agreements, and building sustainability mechanisms that endure beyond the project period.

Monitoring and evaluation are continuous and participatory. The Peace Committee will maintain conflict logbooks, early-warning registers, and incident reporting templates to track tensions, disputes, and resource-related issues in real time. Monthly field visits by Global Peace Development (GPD) and the Soba LGA will help assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and provide technical guidance. GPS mapping, community scorecards, and photographic documentation will be used to monitor physical interventions such as grazing route demarcation, water-point rehabilitation, and environmental restoration. Indicators to monitor include number of youth and women trained and supported with grants, number of rehabilitated boreholes and marked grazing routes, market created, number of farmers supported with rainy season and irrigation inputs, standard of hospital services, number of functional VSLAs, among others.

A structured reporting system ensures accountability and coordination. The PC prepares monthly reports for GPD and Soba LGA, while quarterly review meetings bring together farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional institutions, and security actors to reflect on achievements, challenges, and emerging risks. Midline and endline evaluations will measure the overall impact of the CPRP and guide future planning. Overall, this implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the Rahama Ward CPRP is effectively executed, community-driven, transparent, and adaptable. By combining traditional peace structures with modern monitoring tools and strong institutional linkages, Rahama Ward is positioned to achieve sustained peace, improved resource governance, and greater resilience to social, economic, and environmental shocks.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the Rahama Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and the continued functionality of local peace structures. Central to this sustainability framework is the Rahama Peace/Project Committee, which anchors peacebuilding and natural resource governance within the community. By strengthening the capacity of the PC, composed of traditional leaders, farmers, herders, women, youth, and religious actors, the ward ensures that dialogue, mediation, and early-warning systems continue effectively beyond the lifespan of external support.

Sustainability is further reinforced by embedding CPRP activities within existing governance platforms and linking resolutions to traditional leadership systems. These structures ensure continuity, legitimacy, and community acceptance of decisions related to land, water, and grazing management. Livelihood interventions, including youth empowerment and women-led income activities, support economic resilience and reduce motivations for conflict. Financial sustainability is promoted through linkages to Soba LGA development plans, and collaboration with NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors working in agriculture, pastoralism, and climate resilience. By diversifying partners and integrating CPRP priorities into local policies, Rahama Ward is positioned to maintain peace and resilience gains long after project closure.





# Turawa

## **WARD COMMUNITY**

### Peace and Resilience Plan

## INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) for Turawa Ward presents a comprehensive framework for addressing the persistent resource-based conflicts and livelihood vulnerabilities affecting the ward. The CPRP is the result of an inclusive PRA process that engaged farmers, herders, traditional leaders, Ardos, women, youth, religious leaders, security actors, and other key community stakeholders. The PRA findings revealed a number of recurring challenges and conflict drivers in Turawa Ward. These include frequent farmer-herder disputes resulting from farmland encroachment, lack of defined livestock routes, and crop damage during livestock movement. Water scarcity, congestion at shared water points, and youth unemployment. These interlinked pressures undermine livelihood security, reduce social cohesion, and increase the risk of violent confrontations. To address these issues, the CPRP establishes the Turawa Peace/Project Committee (PC) as the central coordinating body responsible for guiding implementation, mediating disputes, facilitating dialogues, and activating early-warning systems. The CPRP prioritizes key interventions including:

- **Conflict Prevention and farmer-herder mediation:** mapping and demarcation of grazing corridors, strengthening traditional dispute-resolution pathways, enforcement of bylaws, and establishing routine dialogue platforms.
- **Improved water management:** formation of water-user committees, rehabilitation and installation of boreholes, construction of mini earth-dams, and promotion of equitable shared-use arrangements.
- **Youth and women livelihood empowerment:** skills training, support for small businesses, and inclusion of youth and women in community peace initiatives.
- **Market access:** Construction of market to facilitate trading of agricultural commodities.
- **Access to education:** rehabilitation and furnishing of schools and the secondary school staff quarters. Teachers; deployments and support for community volunteer teachers.
- **Quality health service delivery**

Implementation is designed in phased stages, short-term foundation actions, medium-term livelihood and governance strengthening, and long-term sustainable resource management. A robust monitoring framework using conflict logbooks, incident registers, GPS mapping, monthly reports, and quarterly review meetings will ensure accountability and adaptive learning.

Overall, the Turawa Ward CPRP provides a practical, inclusive, and community-owned roadmap for promoting peaceful coexistence, improving climate and livelihood resilience, and strengthening local governance structures. Its success depends on collective commitment from the community, traditional institutions, government agencies, and development partners dedicated to long-term stability and sustainable development in Soba LGA. Key monitoring indicators comprise frequency and intensity of farmer-herder conflicts, cooperation in water and land resource management, youth and women engagement in productive livelihoods, performance of peace structures, rehabilitated boreholes, water points, and grazing routes, availability of market, and standard of health and education services.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Encroachment of farmlands into traditional grazing paths and dry-season pasture areas.
- Destruction of crops by stray livestock during movement due to unclear or blocked routes.
- Shortage of functional boreholes and open water sources.
- High pressure on shared water points used by households, livestock, and irrigation farmers.
- Dry-season water scarcity leading to congestion and disputes between users.
- High youth unemployment and lack of vocational or economic opportunities, resulting in youth involvement in farmer-herder clashes.

### EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, unit heads, and elders' councils who mediate disputes and enforce customary norms.
- Fulani Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who coordinate livestock movement and help resolve farmer-herder disputes.
- Religious leaders such as Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who mediate interpersonal disputes and promote peaceful coexistence through sermons and counselling.
- Police and locally organized security groups (vigilantes, KADVIS) that provide early warning, maintain surveillance, and intervene in emerging tensions.

### LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- High pressure on limited water sources, especially during the dry season.
- Recurrent farmer-herder disputes over grazing corridors and water points.
- Lack of skills and capacities among youth and women for vocational or income-generation opportunities.
- Lack of market for trading of agricultural commodities
- Degraded school structures and facilities, coupled with shortage of teachers, and the lack of training and incentives for community volunteer teachers
- Inadequate access to healthcare

## Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes

	of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards

Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Access to market	Creation of market in Rahama	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillors, market leaders	Kaduna State Market Development Company (KSMDC), LGA authority	15 months	improved trading of agricultural commodities
Strengthening access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning & increased education standards
Bolstering health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication



## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and monitoring framework for Rahama Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) provides a structured, community-owned approach for coordinating peacebuilding, natural resource management, livelihood support, and resilience activities. It ensures that interventions are properly sequenced, locally driven, and continuously assessed to enable learning and adaptation throughout the project lifecycle. Central to the framework is the Rahama Peace/Project Committee (PC), a multi-stakeholder structure composed of traditional leaders, farmer representatives, pastoralist leaders, youth and women groups, religious institutions, and security actors. The PC acts as the primary oversight and coordination body responsible for guiding implementation, facilitating community dialogue, mediating disputes, and ensuring alignment between community priorities and project-supported interventions.

The Rahama CPRP implementation is phased into short, medium, and long-term actions.

- Short-term activities (0-3 months) focus on establishing and training the PC, validating the CPRP with the community, mapping conflict hotspots, and activating rapid mediation and early-warning systems.
- Medium-term activities (4-9 months) include demarcating grazing routes, improving access to water resources, launching livelihood and youth empowerment initiatives, strengthening land-use governance, providing farm inputs, creating market, controlling drainage and advocating for the deployment of health workers for the PHC.
- Long-term activities (10-18 months) prioritize installation of solar boreholes, construction of earth dams, consolidation of peace structures, institutionalizing land and water agreements, and building sustainability mechanisms that endure beyond the project period.

Monitoring and evaluation are continuous and participatory. The Peace Committee will maintain conflict logbooks, early-warning registers, and incident reporting templates to track tensions, disputes, and resource-related issues in real time. Monthly field visits by Global Peace Development (GPD) and the Soba LGA will help assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and provide technical guidance. GPS mapping, community scorecards, and photographic documentation will be used to monitor physical interventions such as grazing route demarcation, water-point rehabilitation, and environmental restoration. Indicators to monitor include number of youth and women trained and supported with grants, number of rehabilitated boreholes and marked grazing routes, market created, number of farmers supported with rainy season and irrigation inputs, standard of hospital services, number of functional VSLAs, among others.

A structured reporting system ensures accountability and coordination. The PC prepares monthly reports for GPD and Soba LGA, while quarterly review meetings bring together farmers, herders, women, youth, traditional institutions, and security actors to reflect on achievements, challenges, and emerging risks. Midline and endline evaluations will measure the overall impact of the CPRP and guide future planning. Overall, this implementation and monitoring framework ensures that the Rahama Ward CPRP is effectively executed, community-driven, transparent, and adaptable. By combining traditional peace structures with modern monitoring tools and strong institutional linkages, Rahama Ward is positioned to achieve sustained peace, improved resource governance, and greater resilience to social, economic, and environmental shocks.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the Turawa Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) depends on strong community ownership, institutional integration, and the continued functionality of local peace structures. Central to this sustainability framework is the Turawa Peace/Project Committee, which anchors peacebuilding and natural resource governance within the community. By strengthening the capacity of the PC, composed of traditional leaders, farmers, herders, women, youth, and religious actors, the ward ensures that dialogue, mediation, and early-warning systems continue effectively beyond the lifespan of external support.

Sustainability is further reinforced by embedding CPRP activities within existing governance platforms and linking resolutions to traditional leadership systems. These structures ensure continuity, legitimacy, and community acceptance of decisions related to land, water, and grazing management. Livelihood interventions, including youth empowerment and women-led income activities, support economic resilience and reduce motivations for conflict. Financial sustainability is promoted through linkages to Soba LGA development plans, and collaboration with NGOs, government agencies, and private sector actors working in agriculture, pastoralism, and climate resilience. By diversifying partners and integrating CPRP priorities into local policies, Turawa Ward is positioned to maintain peace and resilience gains long after project closure.



# Danwata

**WARD COMMUNITY**

Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Danwata ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) was advanced following the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) that was conducted under the PARSULP project. The CPRP is targeted at translating the PRA outcomes into actionable community-led initiatives that will ensure social cohesion among the different population groups in the ward, enhance local capacities, and promote sustainable livelihood practices. Different groups and individuals participated in the CPRP exercise, comprising traditional leaders, traders, ward councilors, women and youth groups, herders, farmers, school teachers, health workers, PWDs, and religious leaders. The main PRA findings were reviewed by the stakeholders and a consensus CPRP was formulated targeting at enhancing peacebuilding, environmental resilience, and livelihood cooperation.

Key outcomes of the CPRP exercise include the identification of major conflict drivers in the wards, such as farmer-herder disputes over blocked grazing corridors, competition over water sources that intensifies during the dry season period, youth unemployment that sometimes result in community tensions and crimes; and the conceptualization of peace and resilience priorities, namely, the mapping and demarcation of grazing routes and water points, stipulation and enforcement of penalties for addressing abuses by farmers over marked grazing routes, facilitation of community grazing bylaw, development of irrigation calendars for dry season farming activities in the Fadama areas, piloting of irrigation technologies to enhance water-use efficiency, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and installation solar boreholes for household usage and irrigation farming purpose, provision of solar water pumps to reduce cost of irrigation farming, rehabilitation of damaged bridges as well as skills acquisition training and empowerment. Additional prioritized concerns identified by the ward were strengthening access to education and health, and high cost of farm inputs. The CPRP aligns with PARSULP's objectives by strengthening community capacities for peace and social cohesion, stimulating participatory governance, and promoting sustainable livelihood systems that contribute to reduction of tensions between farmers and herders in Soba LGA.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Farmland encroachment into traditional grazing paths and watering points.
- Lack of clearly defined or respected livestock routes.
- Frequent crop damage during livestock movement, leading to disputes.
- Limited functional boreholes, shallow wells, and seasonal ponds.
- Dry-season congestion at shared water points used by households, farmers, and pastoralists.
- High youth unemployment and limited livelihood opportunities leading to the involvement of youth in petty crime and escalation of farmer-herder clashes.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, and councils of elders who mediate land, boundary, and interpersonal disputes, and remain the trusted first point of contact for resolving farmer-herder tensions and community disagreements.
- Pastoralist leadership such as Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who regulate livestock movement, communicate grazing agreements, mediate cases of stray animals, crop damage, and conflicts involving herding groups.
- Religious institutions including Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who promote peace through sermons and community outreach.
- Community vigilante and informal security groups that support early warning, patrol high-risk areas, and respond to emerging tensions. They equally collaborate informally with traditional leaders and formal security actors when necessary.

## LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Poor access to basic health services
- Blocked grazing paths and difficulty in finding safe livestock movement routes due to farmland expansion.
- Drying of water sources (wells and seasonal streams) in the dry season leading to congestion at shared water points during dry seasons.
- Few functional boreholes and wells to serve households and livestock.
- Damaged public school structures, furniture, and gross lack of teachers in schools
- High youth and women unemployment and limited income-generating opportunities.
- Poor road infrastructure and damaged bridges that prevent transportation of agricultural commodities
- Difficult access to farm inputs due to their cost implications.

## Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary disputes



	of law by traditional council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma			between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards

Skills enhancement & employment creation	Skills acquisition training, provision of business grants for youth & women	PARSULP, youth & women leaders & associations, ward councillor, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Vocational and Technology Skills Acquisition City in Soba town, Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT), Skills Acquisition Centre for PWDs in Maigana, Kaduna State Disability Affairs Board, Kaduna State Enterprise Development Agency (KADEDA)	6 months	Increased employment and income among youth and women
Sustainability of youth & women businesses	Formation and formalization of Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs) targeting youth & women groups	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, youth & women cooperatives & leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Finance, women and youth cooperatives	12 months	Two formed VSLAs one each group, improved access to credits for youth & women-led businesses
Addressing farm inputs challenges	Provide farm inputs to farmers (fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc)	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture	6 months	Enhanced crop production and yield
Strengthening access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning & increased education standards

Bolstering health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication
Strengthening transportation	Rehabilitation of 2 damaged bridges	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Works Dept, community leaders	12 months	Improved transportation of agricultural commodities

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The Peace/Project committee will track progress of interventions through simple, participatory, low-cost mechanisms that allow monitoring of activities, early identification of challenges, and enforcement of accountability mechanisms. The tracking system will combine regular reporting, community meetings, observation, and early-warning structures. The committee in collaboration with ward leaders and stakeholders will undertake the following:

- Monitoring of ongoing interventions (dialogue forums, training, resource management activities, etc).
- Recording cases of farmer-herder disputes or land disagreements.
- Follow-up on agreements reached during dialogues.
- Provide monthly progress reports to the PARSULP Team and the LGA.
- Track adherence to grazing rules and regulations.

Some of the key monitoring indicators include number of conflicts reduced/resolved; recorded incidences of farmer-herder disputes; number of rehabilitated and functional water points; women and youth benefiting from livelihoods activities; number of early-warning alerts issued; improvement in water governance; improvement in water resource usage; and nature of teaching health services.

### SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the PARSULP interventions in Danwata ward will be ensured through strong community ownership, strengthened local peace and resource-governance structures, and continuous capacity-building of farmers, herders, women, and youth. The ward peace committee and grazing bylaw will remain functional beyond the project to maintain dialogue, manage natural resources, and support livelihoods.

# Garu

## WARD COMMUNITY

### Peace and Resilience Plan



## INTRODUCTION

Garu ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) was developed following the PRA activity under the PARSULP project. The CPRP is targeted at translating the PRA outcomes into actionable community-led initiatives that will ensure social cohesion among the different population groups in the ward, enhance local capacities, and promote sustainable livelihood practices. Different groups and individuals participated in the CPRP exercise, comprising traditional leaders, traders, ward councillors, women and youth groups, herders, farmers, school teachers, health workers, PWDs, and religious leaders. The main PRA findings were reviewed by the stakeholders and a consensus CPRP was formulated targeting at enhancing peacebuilding and livelihoods.

Key outcomes of the CPRP exercise include the identification of major conflict drivers in the wards, such as farmer-herder disputes over blocked grazing corridors and competition over water sources that intensifies during the dry season period, including the conceptualization of peace and resilience priorities, namely, the mapping and demarcation of grazing routes and water points, stipulation and enforcement of penalties for addressing abuses by farmers over marked grazing routes, facilitation of community grazing bylaw, development of irrigation calendars for dry season farming activities in the Fadama areas, piloting of irrigation technologies to enhance water-use efficiency, rehabilitation of damaged boreholes and installation solar boreholes for household usage and irrigation farming purpose, provision of solar water pumps to reduce cost of irrigation farming, and road rehabilitation. Additional prioritized concerns identified by the ward was the high cost of farm inputs that is limiting their access. The CPRP aligns with PARSULP's objectives by strengthening community capacities for peace and social cohesion, stimulating participatory governance, and promoting sustainable livelihood systems that contribute to reduction of tensions between farmers and herders in Soba LGA.

### KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

- Farmland encroachment into traditional grazing paths and watering points.
- Lack of clearly defined or respected livestock routes.
- Frequent crop damage during livestock movement, leading to disputes.
- Limited functional boreholes, shallow wells, and seasonal ponds.
- Dry-season congestion at shared water points used by households, farmers, and pastoralists.

## EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

- Traditional leadership structures such as village heads, ward heads, and councils of elders who mediate land, boundary, and interpersonal disputes, and remain the trusted first point of contact for resolving farmer-herder tensions and community disagreements.
- Pastoralist leadership such as Ardos and Miyetti Allah representatives who regulate livestock movement, communicate grazing agreements, mediate cases of stray animals, crop damage, and conflicts involving herding groups.
- Religious institutions including Imams, pastors, and faith-based leaders who promote peace through sermons and community outreach.



- Community vigilante and informal security groups that support early warning, patrol high-risk areas, and respond to emerging tensions. They equally collaborate informally with traditional leaders and formal security actors when necessary.

### **LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES**

- Difficulty to access farm inputs due to cost implications, including petrol used for irrigation farming
- Blocked grazing paths and difficulty in finding safe livestock movement routes due to farmland expansion.
- Drying of water sources (wells and seasonal streams) in the dry season leading to congestion at shared water points during dry seasons.
- Few functional boreholes and wells to serve households and livestock.
- Loss of farm investments due price crisis
- Damaged public school structures, furniture, and gross lack of teachers in schools
- Poor road infrastructure limiting the transportation of agricultural commodities

## Community Peace and Resilience Plan

Objective	Proposed Actions	Lead Actors/Groups	Support Actors	Timeline	Expected Outcomes
Formation of Ward Peace/Project Committee	Selection & training of members on mediation, conflict sensitivity & project monitoring	PARSULP Team, ward councillor, community leaders, farmers & herders' representatives, youth & women representatives, ward councillor	LGA Peace Unit, Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC), youth vigilantes/KADVIS, Hisbah	2 months	Strong ward peace/project mgt committee formed
Reopening/rehabilitation of grazing corridors and marking of water points	Joint mapping of grazing corridors & water points	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers & herders, religious leaders, PARSULP Team	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, security actors	4 months	Agreed ward-level grazing maps
	Marking of grazing routes, stipulation & enforcement of penalties for abuse of marked grazing routes	Peace Committee, community leaders, ward councillors, representatives of farmers-herders, PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	LGA Agric, Works & Livestock Depts, KSPC, LGA authority, local security actors	12 months	Decreased disputes & crop damages
Improve governance of grazing routes	Facilitation of local grazing by-laws, community consultations, adoption of law by traditional	Peace Committee, ward councillor, farmers-herders' representatives,	LGA Justice & Legal Dept, KSPC, LGA	6 months	Reduced incidences of boundary

	council, sensitizations to farmers & herders	PARSULP team, Sarkin Fili & Sarkin Noma	authority, local security actors		disputes between farmers & herders
Strengthen irrigation water use and water management	Develop simple ward irrigation calendars for daily water usage among dry season farmers, support with drip, pipe, & sprinkler irrigation technologies & training	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	3 months	Increased water conservation in streams & ponds, enhanced availability of water for farming and livestock use
Increase in water availability for household, irrigation farming & livestock usage	Identification, mapping, & rehabilitation of faulty boreholes, installation of solar boreholes targeting residential areas & fadama fields, installation of livestock water points & construction of mini earth dams/ponds	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, herders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agriculture & Works, MoA extension dept, community leaders	6 months	Strengthened resilience to seasonal climate risk, reduced competition & tension
Reduction in cost of irrigation farming with fuel pumps	Support for solar water pumps targeting dry season farmers, training on use & maintenance of the system	PARSULP Team, irrigation farmers, Peace Committee, ward councillor	LGA Dept of Agriculture, MoA extension dept, community leaders	10 months	Improved farmers' income, reduced carbon emissions
Regular maintenance of water infrastructure	Facilitate integration of borehole maintenance costs in annual LGA budgeting processes and frameworks	PARSULP Team, community leaders, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Works	12 months	Improved borehole maintenance standards
Addressing farm inputs challenges and agricultural recession in the coming rainy season due to price crisis	Provide farm inputs to farmers (fertilizers, improved seeds, agrochemicals, sprayers, planters, etc)	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture	6 months	Enhanced crop production and yield

Mitigating high income or investment losses among farmers	Facilitate direct linkages between farmers and large buyers (processors, aggregators, food companies); support farmers in joining cooperative marketing groups to negotiate better prices; advocate for government interventions such as minimum support prices (MSPs) & strategic grain reserve purchases; facilitate contract farming arrangements between farmers & large processors/companies to secure stable prices & guaranteed markets; establish community warehouses and storage centers to reduce glut during peak harvest.	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Dept of Agric, KADA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade & Commerce, AFAN, Grain Farmers' Association	6 months	Reduced losses & improved income
Strengthening access to education	Rehabilitation & furnishing of govt. schools, advocacy with government for the deployment and monitoring of teachers, financial support and training for community volunteer teachers	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Education, Ministry of Education, school management	12 months	Improved learning & increased education standards
Bolstering health service delivery	Support for drugs and advocacy with govt. on deployment of health professionals	PARSULP Team, community leaders, ward councillor, Representatives of parents, Project Committee	LGA Dept of Health, Ministry of Health, school management	6 months	Reduced expenditure on health services & medication
Strengthening transportation	Collaborate with LGA and State Govt to grade key roads in the area	PARSULP team, ward councillor, Peace Committee	LGA Works Dept, community leaders	12 months	Improved transportation of agricultural commodities

## IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Garu Peace/Project committee will track progress of interventions through simple, participatory, low-cost mechanisms that allow monitoring of activities, early identification of challenges, and enforcement of accountability mechanisms. The tracking system will combine regular reporting, community meetings, observation, and early-warning structures. The committee in collaboration with ward leaders and stakeholders will undertake the following:

- Monitoring of ongoing interventions (dialogue forums, training, resource management activities, etc).
- Recording cases of farmer-herder disputes or land disagreements.
- Follow-up on agreements reached during dialogues.
- Provide monthly progress reports to the PARSULP Team and the LGA.
- Track adherence to grazing rules and regulations.

Some of the key monitoring indicators include number of conflicts reduced/resolved; recorded incidences of farmer-herder disputes; number of rehabilitated and functional water points; number farmers assisted with inputs; type of initiatives implemented for cushion the effects of agricultural produce price fall being experienced in the season, number of early-warning alerts issued; improvement in water governance and standard of education services.

### SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of the PARSULP interventions in Garu ward would be sustained through strong community ownership, strengthened local peace and resource-governance structures, and continuous capacity-building of farmers, herders, women, and youth. The ward peace committee and grazing bylaw will remain functional beyond the project to maintain dialogue, manage natural resources, and support livelihoods. The next steps include validation and finalization of the CPRP with the community leaders and stakeholders, identification and training of peace/project committee, operationalizing early-warning and mediation mechanisms, rolling out livelihood and resilience activities, and integrating CPRP priorities into LGA development plans. Regular monitoring, review meetings, and adaptation will maintain momentum and ensure long-term impact.



**Vision:**

A society where sustainable peace drives development for all

**Mission:**

To build a peaceful society through Gender Equality, Social Justice,  
Democracy and Governance

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