



COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE (CPRP) Plan

FOR RIYOM LGA, PLATEAU STATE



Copyrights©

Global Peace Development

All Right Reserved

Published November, 2025

Head Office

Enor Estate, Beside Sanctus Lumen Christi

Schools, Behind Old Federal Secretariat.

Area 1, Abuja.

www.globalpeacedev.org

 | @globalpe2  | @globalpeacedev  | @globalpeace development

Table of Contents

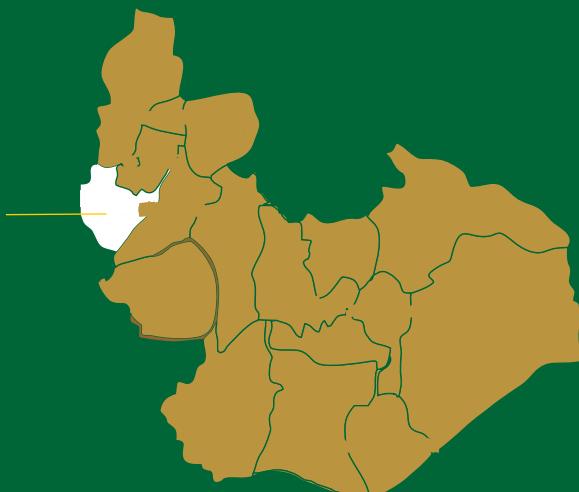
| | |
|---|-----------|
| Abbreviation/ Acronym | 03 |
| Ward Covered | 03 |
| Preface | 04 |
| Forword | 05 |
| Executive Summary | 06 |
| Introduction | 12 |
| • Attakar Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 13 |
| • Bum Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 18 |
| • Danto Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 23 |
| • Jol-Kwi Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 28 |
| • Hoss Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 33 |
| • Rim Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 38 |
| • Riyom Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 43 |
| • Sharubutu Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 48 |
| • Sopp Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 54 |
| • Ta-Hoss Ward Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) | 60 |

Abbreviation/Acronym

| | |
|----------------|---|
| CDAs | Community Development Associations |
| CPRP | Community Peace and Resilience Plan |
| FDCO | Foreign Development Commonwealth Office |
| GPD | Global Peace Development |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| PARSULP | Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation, and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PWD | Person With Disability |

Ward Covered

- i. Riyom Ward
- ii. Rahoss Ward
- iii. Rim Ward
- iv. Bum Ward
- v. Tahoss Ward
- vi. Jol/Kwi Ward
- vii. Attakar Ward
- viii. Danto Ward
- ix. Sopp Ward
- x. Sharubutu Ward



PRA RESEARCH TEAM

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| i. | Mr. Sendi Dauda | Lead Research |
| ii. | Ms. Ada Ichoja Ohaba | Research Assistant |
| iii. | Miss. Nansham Ronald Sori | Research Assistant |
| iv. | Ms. Halima Ismail | Research Assistant |
| v. | Mr. Barminus Lawrence | Research Assistant |

Preface

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

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

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

As an organization, Global Peace Development see this plan as both a **framework and a commitment**. A framework for structured community action and policy engagement, and a commitment to inclusive, evidence-

based peacebuilding that values every stakeholder's role. The CPRP provides clear direction for linking grassroots peace structures with broader institutional processes at state and national levels, ensuring that the voices of rural communities inform durable policy outcomes.

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

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

Esike Onajite Ebruke
Executive Director
Global Peace Development

Forword

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

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

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

What stands out most from this process is the resilience and determination of the people. Despite the pressures of insecurity, economic

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

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

This Community Peace and Resilience Plans (CPRP) belong to the communities, it is their blueprint for cooperation, their voice in planning, and their statement of hope. As implementation begins, it would serve as a guide for sustained dialogue, equitable growth, and collective resilience in the face of change.

Danjuma Mohammed David
Project Manager, PARSULP Project
Global Peace Development

Executive Summary of the Community Peace and Resilience Plan for Riyom LGA

The Promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation, and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP Project) is funded by FCDO-SPRING implemented by Global Peace Development in Riyom Local government of Plateau State to support peacebuilding and sustainable livelihood in the ten federal wards, which aimed at strengthening the relationship in agropastoral community to improve the management and the use of shared resources in a way that will reduce tension and promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existent. The project adopted Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and was facilitated by a team of five people led by Sendi Dauda, supported by research assistants namely: Ada Ichaja Ohaba, Nansham Ronald Sori, Halima Ismail, and Mr. Barminus Lawrence.

PRA techniques were adopted to conduct the exercise in the ten federal wards in Riyom LGA such as Riyom Ward, Rahoss Ward, Rim Ward, Bum Ward, Tahoss Ward. Jol/Kwi, Danto Ward, Sopp Ward and Sharubutu Ward respectively. The PRA was designed to collect data on natural resources use and access, conflict drivers, livelihood and resilience challenges, and develop community peace and resilience action plan through PRA tools social mapping, resources inventory, seasonal livelihood calendar, conflict timeline and stakeholders' analysis.

The PRA exercise actively involved key stakeholders from local farming and herding communities which include Herders Ardo, Berom traditional leader, Imam, Pastors, local government councillors, women leaders, youth leaders, vigilante, peace forum members. the exercise brought them together to share their perspectives, and collaboratively identify their specific challenges, available resources, and potential pathways towards sustainable coexistence and mutual understanding within their communities.

Purpose of the CPRP

The purpose of the CPRP activities in Riyom LGA is to empower the community to identify their challenges, resources, and opportunities, and to collaboratively develop strategies for sustainable livelihoods and peacebuilding. This entails mobilizing and engaging community members in inclusive and participatory processes, mapping and analysing local resources and livelihoods to identify strengths and vulnerabilities, develop a seasonal calendar highlighting agricultural activities, climate patterns, and conflict timelines, identifying key problems affecting the community and collaboratively develop actionable solutions and develop a Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP) to address conflicts and promote sustainable peace and development of the LGA and the State at large.

Methodology

The PRA adopted a collaborative learning and working, and inclusive participatory approach to collectively identify community issues and solutions to drive positive changes. The participants were drawn from farmer communities including men, women (including youth and elders), community leaders, women's cooperative, youth association, and farmers' group representatives, traditional leaders, PWD and other relevant identity groups in the community. The PRA team include lead researcher and four research assistants who provided support in facilitating the data collection process using focus group discussion, key informant interview, social mapping, seasonal calendar, ranking, and transect walk in the ten federal wards of Riyom local government of Plateau State.

The PRA employed the following participatory methods and techniques:

Community Entry and Mobilization

01. The PRA team conducted a stakeholder identification to engage local leaders, women's groups, youth organizations, and other key stakeholders for awareness creation through village meetings and focus group discussions to explain the PRA process and encourage participation. This build trust and established rapport within community members to foster open dialogue and cooperation.

Resources Mapping and Livelihood Analysis

02. The participatory mapping technique utilized flipchart paper to map local resources such as water sources, agricultural land, markets, and health facilities. The team conducted livelihood analysis to gather data on livelihoods through brainstorming and group discussions, focusing on farming and herding practices, natural sources, and vulnerabilities.

Seasonal Calendar and Conflict Time

03. The PRA team conducted community engagement to develop livelihood seasonal calendar to outline agricultural activities, climate patterns, and conflict timelines. These techniques enabled the team to carry out conflict mapping to analyse historical and current conflicts issues, causes, and impacts on livelihoods and social cohesion.

Problem Solving and Solutions

04. The problem identification techniques adopted an organize group discussions to identify and prioritize key challenges affecting the ten federal wards. The PRA team engage the participants from the ten federal wards in Riyom local government in separate exercise in identifying problem and actionable solutions to address issues threatening peace and success of livelihood.

Validation and Reflection session

05. The team conducted Community validation session after every PRA session in each of the ten federal wards of Riyom LGA. The findings are usually presented to the ward members for validation. The reflection sessions were conducted to promote ownership and sustainability of the process at every ward.

Develop Community Peace and Resilience Plan (CPRP)

06. The PRA team facilitated the collaborative development of peace and resilience action plans outlining strategies for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and livelihood support.

Key Conflict and Violence Findings from the PRA

The key findings from the PRA revealed that the major ethnic groups in the ten federal wards in Riyom LGA are Berom, Fulani, Aten, Attakar who relied predominantly on farming, livestock rearing, mining, artisanship, and trading as their major sources of livelihood. The shared natural resources within the wards are water, farmland, mineral resources (tin, Columbite, Tantalite) and economic trees are sources of survival but also serve as sources of tension and competition among the users. The seasonal livelihood calendar showed that cooperation and peace are more common during the dry season (December to March), while conflict easily escalates within June and October during active raining season when farming activities and grazing commences. The PRA revealed that the common conflict drivers are identified as destruction of crops, blocking of grazing routes, farmland encroachment, water scarcity, unemployment, drug abuse, and population growth. Despite these challenges, the participants showed strong resilience and reliance on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and other platforms established by NGOs to resolve conflict issues. The participants in the ten-ward demonstrated that insecurity and sources of livelihood remained the most immediate concern and pathways to peaceful living in Riyom LGA. The key findings of the exercise include:

4.1. NATURAL RESOURCES

The Riyom Local Government is endowed with several natural resources in the ten federal wards. These shared natural resources are:

- Water/Stream: The finding showed that the LGA is endowed with water bodies and streams across the ten federal wards. The water is used for irrigation farming during dry season, sources of drinking water for nearby communities, the herders also used it for their cattle in all seasons. According to the youth Leader of Sopp Ward, He said we have a very big fall which is known as a sopp fall which is known for its tourist attraction in the community. Apart from the fall, there are streams that are connected to the fall that flows down south of the community.
- Farmland: According to the findings, the Riyom LGA is surrounded by a very vast and fertile farmland which is unique for farming and rearing of cattle because of its vegetation. The community Development Association of Attakar affirmed that, the ward has a very fertile land which farmers don't need much fertilizer to grow crops. A youth herder in Sharubutu, also said they have good pastures in the community which they used in feeding their cattle, but the issue they have is that farmer used to burn down the grasses immediately after the harvest their crops which make it very difficult for them to get good pasture for grazing during dry season.
- Mineral resources (tin, columbite, tantalite): The PRA exercise revealed that all the ten wards have a particular mineral resource which is unique to their environment. But the most common among the available mineral resources in the ten federal wards is tin. The mineral resources are usually mined in the dry season.
- Economic trees/forest: The exercise revealed that there are economic trees which are sources of roofing wood, firewood; they bear fruits like mangoes, olive (itili) which are used as food and income generation ventures.

4.2. DRIVERS OF CONFLICT

The shared natural resources which are the sources of livelihood in the ten federal wards are also trigger of conflict due to unhealthy competition around their usage. The finding discovered that tension mostly arose within the period of May-October whenever farmers return to farm during raining season, the tension is caused by blockage of grazing route, encroachment on farmland, destruction of crops, cattle rustling, overnight grazing, killing of cattle, kidnapping, rape and drug abuse which are most common among the youths in all the ten wards of Riyom local government. The respondents identified the following as the major drivers of conflict in their community:

- **Destruction of farmland:** The destruction of farmland in Riyom LGA mostly take place between the period of May to October at the peak of farming season. Although the Chief of Jol said that "cattle also destroyed our crops and vegetable farm during irrigation farming season". Meanwhile, two Male Fulani who are also farmers in Sharubutu and Bum communities respectively, confirms that they have been victims of cattle destruction of irrigation farms. Therefore, instead of reporting the issues to appropriate authority, at times the victim attacks the cows, because when they complaint about the issues the herders resort to intimidating the complainant. The finding showed that even when issues of farm destruction is reported to the traditional council either by farmer or herders, sometimes they perceived justice is not served which makes them aggrieved and resort violence. Although both farmers and herders stated that prior to 2001, herder used to pay compensation when the destroyed farmer crops, likewise farmers used to pay compensation to herders when they killed cattle as revenge for encroachment in the farmland. But recently, the suspicion, mistrust and tension between herders and farmer have made it difficult for conflict to be resolved before it escalate into violence
- **Blocking of grazing routes and underage herding in Riyom LGA:** There are known grazing routes which herders passes to feed their cattle. But recently, with population increase, and the seemingly demand for land for building and farming activity has further shrink the space for agriculture and grazing led to the encroachment on the cattle routes, thus, exacerbates violent conflict. According to a male herder in Bum, farmers have blocked the route we used for grazing our cattle in the field, we can't pass with our cows there in raining season without encroaching on the crop because the routes are too narrow now. Meanwhile farmers expressed concern over how underaged children are allowed to lead more than one hundred cattle alone in the field. A male farmer in Ta-Hoss ward said, children are being given many cows to take to the field for grazing, they easily lost control of the cows in the field which led to encroachment of the farmland and destruction of crops. They further said that when they graze on the crop, out of anger, the farmers will beat the children which many times resulted into violent revenge by the adult herders.
- **Cattle rustling/ Killing of cattle:** This activity had become economic boom for criminal among herders and some farmers youths in the community. Findings showed that cattle rustling in Riyom LGA is done with impunity which has left many herders poorer as they no longer have cows. A male herder in Bum Ward said, some cows were stolen in the ward, therefore we swung into investigation because even when we report the matter to the authority and security agents they hardly recover the cow, our investigation revealed that a young Fulani youths is the prime suspect, immediately, the Ardo informed youths and vigilante on a market day to arrest him and bring him to his place for further question, upon arresting him by the Fulani youth and vigilante, he resisted the arrest which led to serious violent in the market and the community. The young people see this activity as a shortcut to making money and it so serves as source of tension among farmers and herders.

4.3. PEACE AND RESILIENCE PRIORITIES

Riyom LGA has one of the most conflicts affected communities in plateau state where people are still internally displaced. Over two decades now, successive government in Plateau State brought interventions which aimed at addressing the conflict situation, even with presence of security at the check points and the communities, the people are still being attacked in their sleep in the night. However, the traditional council are engaged in addressing dispute that arose within the community members, a male community member in Ta-hoss affirmed that the traditional council and the elders of the community are intervening in dispute resolution and reconciliation in the community. When there is tension between farmers and herders, the military also mediate between the parties involved. A male herder in Sopp Ward, said when our cows grazed on farmers crops, the military personnel used to mediate and sometimes they arrest our cows until we pay compensation before they released cows. In wards like Riyom, Bum, Danto and sharubutu the have an existing peace forum that convene dialogues at the community to resolve potential conflict issues. The peace and resilience priorities for Riyom local government includes:

- i. **Herders and farmers reconciliation:** This priority area is key to strengthening community-led and local government driven dialogue between farmers and herders to resolve conflict issues and agree on roadmap for driving sustainable peace in the community and beyond. We are ready to settle any difference we have with herders to enable our return and live in peace-Jol community leader. While in Attakar ward, where everyone is still internally displaced, has written to Plateau State Peacebuilding Commission to initiate the continuation of the dialogue between them, the Aten people and the Fulani to fast-track the return of the displaced Attakar people.
- ii. **Improve security and public safety:** The security and public safety of the people of Riyom LGA is of the highest priority for all the ten wards, the finding revealed that farmlands are no longer safe for farmers, they are being ambushed, killed, kidnapped or their women are raped in the farm. This has been a growing concern across the ten wards where PRA was conducted. There is need to improve the security and public safety through a collaborative or joint security initiative with the communities and conventional security to strengthen early warning and early response systems to foster community policing and accountability.
- iii. **Livelihood support:** The sources of livelihood of herders and farmers has been affected due to the protracted two decades conflict which has displaced many people. Provision of support for herders and farmers with training, agricultural inputs, market access to promote economic empowerment and reduce unhealthy competition on natural resources.
- iv. **Youth and Women empowerment:** The youth are easily mobilised during conflict to be in the front line, and they are the most affected. Findings revealed that unemployment among youth make them vulnerable and willing tools in the hands of the conflict entrepreneurs, meanwhile, drug abuse is common among youths in all the federal wards. As a result of the conflict, many women are widows now and can't take care of the children because of the loss of a husband (breadwinner) which makes them more vulnerable. The priority for youth and women is to provide skill training, economic opportunities like village savings and loan association, leadership training and supporting them with startup packs.

v. Post-Conflict Investment on Infrastructures, and implementation of laws and policies around land use: The conflict in Riyom has led to the neglect of infrastructure development due to insecurity and violent destruction of facilities by parties to the conflict. There is need to invest on provision of electricity, drilling of boreholes, building of school, hospitals, bridges, construction of roads linking communities and difficult terrain in Riyom LGA. Importantly, farmers want the government of Plateau to implement and enforce the anti-land grabbing laws and resettlement to enable them to return to their ancestral land.

Conclusion

The CPRP provided a clear insight into the conflict dynamics, sources of livelihood, available natural resources and elements of peace and social justice within the ten wards of Riyom local government of Plateau state. The promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace (PARSULP) project will focus on addressing issues that will lead to herders and farmers reconciliation, and to improve relationship, economic empowerment, sustainable peace and community prosperity. The CPRP was developed by the communities facilitated by GPD PRA team in Plateau State.

Recommendations

The recommendation for the CPRP includes, but not limited to the following:

- 01.** Strengthen peace in all the ten federal wards of Riyom local government area to facilitate dialogue and conflict resolution in the communities.
- 02.** Strengthen social cohesion between farmer and herders through join activities such as football, community farming, community festivals, village saving and loans, join cash for work like clearing of road, sanitation and construction work.
- 03.** Train traditional leaders and Ardo's in the ten wards on reconciliation, leadership and alternative dispute resolution.
- 04.** Link CPRP priorities to Local Government, State and National priorities and plans to ensure community needs are addressed at all levels.
- 05.** Promote community policing to improve security and public safety through collaborative efforts with farmers, herders and the conventional security agents.
- 06.** The state government and local government should intensify effort to return displaced people into their ancestral land, provide livelihood support, and full post-conflict reconstruction.

Introduction

Riyom Local Government Area is situated in the central part of Plateau State, Nigeria. The inhabitants of the LGA predominantly agrarian, with farming as the primary livelihood activity.

The LGA has an area of 807 km² (312 sq m) and a population of 131, 557 based on the 2006 National census. The people are predominantly Berom ethnic group. Riyom LGA shares boundaries with Bassa LGA to the North, Jos South LGA to the Northeast; and some part of Kaduna State such as Kaura LGA to the west, and Sanga to the Southwest. Climate change and limited access to resources have further exacerbated challenges for the community. The LGA has faced recurring conflicts, particularly farmer-herder clashes, which have disrupted livelihoods, social cohesion, and has displaced people from their ancestral land.

The socio-economic and political context of Riyom LGA presents a complex environment where resource scarcity and competition often lead to conflicts. Riyom LGA is one of the worst affected by perennial violent conflict in which over hundreds of thousands of households were destroyed, while thousands of people lost their lives and millions worth of properties were destroyed. The competition on shared resources has continued to raise tension, and mistrust between herders and farmers community which led to segregated settlement and renewed attacks. Also, Climate change and limited access to resources have further exacerbated challenges for the community that are struggling with the fragile situation. Similarly, despite the Local government agricultural potential, it is still confronted with challenges such as limited access to modern farming equipment, poor infrastructure, and protracted conflict over land and resources. These issues affected the agricultural activities and economic development in the local government. Likewise, small scale trading, petty trading, craft making, food processing and artisan services contributes to improve the local economy irrespective of the social, environmental induced insecurity the people are grappling with.

Even with decades of tension between farmers and herder, and displacement in conflict affected communities in Riyom LGA, the communities are still struggling with the issues of mistrust and competition over shared resources. However, there are still opportunities and better options of building social cohesion and resilience, and economic prosperity to improve the living condition of the people when the anti-land grabbing, and anti-kidnapping and cultism law 2020 of Plateau State to prevent the rising spate of kidnapping, cultism and other violent crimes in the state is transparently implemented and enforced. Primarily, persistent ethnic rivalry, land disputes, open grazing, deep-rooted poverty, youth unemployment, illegal mining, and weak justice system contributes to protract and sustain the conflict in Riyom LGA.

The PRA seeks to address these issues by engaging community members in identifying their needs, mapping resources, and collaboratively developing solutions. This approach aligns with broader efforts to promote peace, sustainable development, and community resilience of the PARSULP Project.



Attakar Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan seek to address violent conflict between Herders, Attakar and the Atten people in Attakar Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a community driven initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise initiated by the Global Peace Development (GPD). Thirty-five participants (28 males, 7females) three (3) PWDs, including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agencies attended the PRA.

The conflict between farmers and herders has brought mistrust and tension which has led to segregated settlement that build an imaginary boundary and worsen their relationship. Successive governments have proposed several dialogue and reconciliation interventions to promote peace between farmers and herders, however, it ends up worsening the situation, as herders do not honour the invitation of the farmers to dialogues and this has led to the incessant attacks by the herders on farming communities.

Problem Identification techniques were adopted to organize group discussions to identify and prioritize key challenges affecting the community. The PRA team engaged in solution development through transparent discussions that helped to identify the problems and solutions to the lingering quagmire. The team presented the findings from the PRA to the community to allow constructive criticism and validation.

The CPRP adopted a participatory approach for developing the plan, ensuring that views of participants were captured and diverse perspectives to mitigate the identified issues are documented. The Attakar ward people brought together pathways to promote agropastoralism, reconciliation, and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace between farmers' and herders' that inhabits the Ward.

The key outcomes from this PRA include addressing factors sustaining the violent conflict through coordinated reconciliation, and proactive actions to stem further crime-rape, kidnapping, murder, drug abuse, displacement, and encroachment into farmlands that contributes to heighten food insecurity, and unhealthy competition.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The exercise generated key finding and peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and existent.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

The Attakar ward has suffered from violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc. In 2013, there was an attack in Attakar ward when herders were migrating from Kaduna and killed an Attakar man during a hunting expedition sparking further violence and leading to the displacement of the Attakar community. The major drivers of conflict in the ward include.

- **Night Grazing and Attacks:** Frequent night incursions and killings of farmers in their homes. Farmers do wake up and discover that farmland has been destroyed by cows.
- **Grazing routes:** The community members have cleared a grazing route for the herders when they enter the community, but the said herders intentionally lead their cows into community members' farmlands making the cows to stray and eat their crops which also triggers conflict in the ward.
- **Farmlands or farming activities:** During the farming seasons, farmers revealed that herders hijack farmlands and dictate to community members who are the owners of the lands where they should farm and where they should not farm. The PRA showed that the bigger farms are inside the bush, so they deny community members access to those farms which easily causes tension between farmers and herders. Also, during dry season/irrigation farming which is called "lambu" in hausa, the herders drive community members out of their farms.
- **Water:** Where the community members access their drinking water, that is where they the herders take their cattle to drink the water. This easily causes tension because the cattle contaminate the water therefore making it undrinkable to the people.
- **Tin mining:** According to the farmers in Attakar ward, the Community Development Association Chairman, said "herders destroy places where community members wash their tin to sought out pure tin and also block them from accessing tin grounds".
- **Destruction of crops:** The PRA revealed that the herders go to farms of community members and destroy their crops which results to conflict as a result of retaliation from community members. (Male respondent)
- **Killing, Cow rustling Activities:** There are incidents of cow rustling and killing of cows and other animals in the community. They said herders don't only hijack and intrude into the community, but they also kill animals that belong to community members which also the community members retaliate by also killing their animals thereby causing conflicts (Community leaders).

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism that promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the divide.

The community members said, the conflict has not been resolved but, attempts were made by our leaders to resolve the issues that trigger these conflicts. Attempts were made by traditional council, religious leaders and to some extent the youths but the attempts have not resolved the issues.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Insecurity: The insecurity has affected farming activities and the people's livelihood options due to displacement the indigenous people of Attakar suffered in 2013 violent conflict.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water between cattle and human beings which has affected irrigation farming and increase tension between the herders and farmers community.
- Encroachment on crop by cattle: During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is their main source of livelihood.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: When displacement take place after violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said the herders do take over their lands and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access. E.g. the Attakar people not living in their community because of the 2013 violent conflict that displaced the entire community.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|---|---|--|---|-----------|--|
| To conduct dialogues to reconcile the Attakar, herders and the Aten community | Conduct intra-dialogue and inter-dialogue in Attakar Ward | Traditional council (Aten & Attakar) and Fulani settlers | Local Government, Security agents | 12 months | Strengthened relationship and reconciliation |
| To return displaced people back to Attakar ward | Conduct resettlement exercise to returnee | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, peacebuilding agency | 6 months | Returnees settled in their ancestral land. |
| To provide livelihood support for the returnees | Provide livelihood assistance to returnees | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 12 months | Improved sources of livelihood for the returnees |

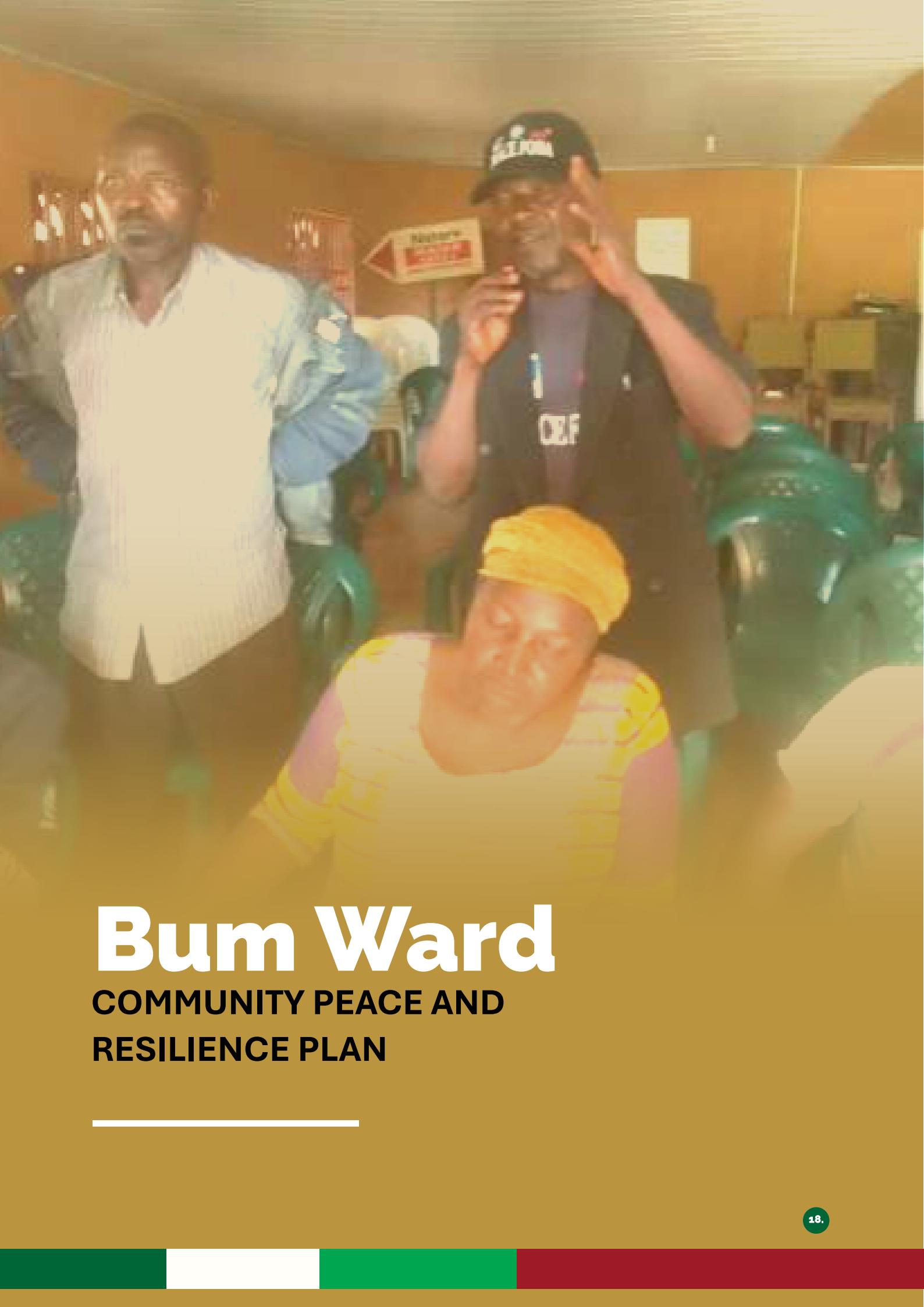
VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has project implementation committee that will jointly support in monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the Local Government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|---|
| Conduct intra-dialogue and inter-dialogue in Attakkar Ward | Attakkar Ward | 12 months | Activity report Picture Attendance sheet Resolutions | Lead GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct resettlement exercise to returnee | Attakkar Ward | 5 months | Pictures Returnees' profiles | Riyom LGA Traditional rulers |
| Provide livelihood assistance to returnees | Attakkar Ward | 12 months | Beneficiaries profile Pictures Activity report | GPD CDAs Traditional council |

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

The Attacker ward CPRP was developed in collaboration with elected Councillor, Ward Leaders, women, youth, and PWDs, as such, the project sustainability will be hinged on these important stakeholders. The CPRP plan incorporated existing intervention being facilitated in the ward to deepen sustainability. The knowledge the ward stakeholders would gain from the trainings and adaptation meetings would be utilized to sustain the project.



Bum Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Bum Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation initiative, and mutually benefiting intervention around agropastoralism. The CPRP was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Twenty-eight participants (17 males, 11 females) 3 PWD, including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA.

The persistent conflict between farmers and herders has brought mistrust and tension which has worsen the relationship of the parties. Successive governments have proposed several dialogue and reconciliation interventions to promote peace between farmers and herders, but it mostly ends up worsening the situation due incessant attack by herders when dialogue invitation is sent to the herders.

Problem solving approach was adopted to organize group discussions to identify and prioritize key challenges affecting the community. The PRA team utilized community profiling and other PRA tools to elucidate the issues the ward contends with, and strategy to abate the situation were proposed by the participants. The team presented the findings to the community for feedback and validation.

The CPRP adopted a participatory approach for the development of the plan to ensure all members input are included in the plan, and voices of vulnerable population captured to promote inclusive solution to the protracted conflict and violence. Bum ward stakeholders suggested pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace between farmers and herders in the Federal Ward.

The key outcomes from this PRA include addressing factors sustaining the violent conflict through coordinated reconciliation, and proactive actions to stem further crime-rape, kidnapping, murder, drug abuse, displacement, and encroachment into farmlands that contributes to heighten food insecurity, and unhealthy competition.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, and interactive.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

Bum ward has an existing peace forum which comprises of the traditional council, women, youth, religious leader, other ethnic groups, farmers and herders' representatives. The ward has been instrumental in promoting peace among herders, farmers and other ethnic groups.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

Bum ward s has suffered from violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc. A major attack occurred on July 15, 2025, which created tension in the ward, Although, the ward has an existing peace forum that has been facilitating dialogues to ensure potential conflict issues are discussed and addressed accordingly. The main driver of conflict causing tension in the ward is:

- Blocking of grazing route. The finding shows that grazing routes are shrinking as a result of increasing farming activities in the ward, thus, hinders grazing for herders.
- Destruction of farmland: Farmlands are encroached due to herding activities; A male farmer in Bum ward said, when we go to church on Sunday, the herders encroach our farms because they know we don't go to farm on a Sunday. This has been causing tension in the community because the inhabitants perceived it as a deliberate attempt to destroy their sources of livelihood.
- Water: Where the community members access their drinking water that is where the herders take their cattle to drink water. This easily causes tension because the cattle make the water undrinkable to the people.
- Tin mining: According to a male farmer in Bum ward, competition in mining site remained one the causes of conflict and displacement. He said, when our youths go to field to mine, when returning from the field, criminal will attack them and steal their money, and tin they mined and the machines they used in the mining. This has escalated violent attack as one miner was killed on his way from the mining site.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

Bum Ward has traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism that promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the divide.

The community Leader of Bum said, they have a peace forum which is known for convening dialogue to resolve conflict issues amicably.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Insecurity: The insecurity has affected farming activities and limited people to carry out their livelihood activities.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being. This has affected irrigation farming and increases tension between the herders and farmers.
- Encroachment on crop by cattle: Persistent encroachment of farmlands by herdsmen continue to deplete their livelihood income and worsen their poverty situations.

- Land grabbing by suspected herders continues unabated when displacement take place after violent conflict between farmers and herders, thus, the acrimony continues, and owners of land (farmers) prevented from accessing the farmland.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|---|
| To strengthen peace forum to promote dialogue | Conduct training for peace forum members and the traditional council | Ardos, Traditional council | Local Government, Security agents | 1 month | Improved knowledge on capacity in convening dialogues |
| To improve social cohesion in the ward | Support football and festivals | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Improved relationship between Herders and farmers |
| To conduct inter-dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and farming inputs | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 12 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To provide support tree planting initiative | Conduct planting of trees to support climate adaptation | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 6 Month | Improve climate adaptation and resilience. |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The monitoring of the CPRP implementation will be done by standby Committee that would be setup by the Ward Leaders and Councillor.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|--|----------|----------|---|--|
| Conduct training for peace forum members and the traditional council | Bum Ward | 1 month | Activity report Pictures Attendance sheet | GPD Peace forum CDAs |
| Organise football competition and support cultural festivals | Bum Ward | 6 months | Activity report Pictures videos | Youth leader Peace forum CDAs traditional council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Bum Ward | 6 months | Dialogues report Picture Attendance sheet | GPD Peace forum |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and farming inputs | Bum Ward | 12 Month | Beneficiary profile Report Attendance sheet | CDAs GPD |
| Conduct planting of trees to support climate adaptation and resilience | Bum Ward | 6 Month | Beneficiary profile Report Attendance sheet | GDP CDAs Youth leader |

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of the CPRP will be localised from ward to local government level. The CPRP would be embedded into the LGA development plans and appropriate budgeting will be done to ensure peace is sustained through the project initiatives after the project ends. To ensure peacebuilding and dialogue initiative are convened and community participate actively, there will be tailored training for traditional leaders, youth and women leaders on dialogue and reconciliation strategies.

Danto Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN



I. INTRODUCTION

The PRA exercise provided Danto Ward with the opportunity to develop Community Peace and Resilience Plan that would serve as working document that will address the issues of violent conflict through a strategic reconciliation and mutually benefiting initiatives at the ward level. The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Danto Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a coordinated agropastoral initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted. Twenty-eight participants (10 males, 18 females) three PWD, including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA.

The conflict between farmers and herders has created deep-rooted mistrust and tension, and an imaginary boundary that has worsened the party's relationship. Successive governments have initiated several dialogue and reconciliation meetings to ensure peace between farmers and herders, but it mostly ends up worsening the situation due to refusal of the herders to honour invitation, and subsequent attacks after invitation has been served on the herders.

The PRA finding revealed that there is still a strained relationship between herders and farmers in Danto ward, despite the fact herders no longer reside in the ward again. The PRA found that farmers experience destruction of farmland, raping of women in the farm, ambush and attacks on the road by suspected farmers. The key actors in conflict are herders and farmers which is mostly caused because of grazing space, blocking of grazing route within the community.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA generated key conflict drivers and peace priorities for the farmers and herders' community to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and existence.

KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

- The PRA found that prior to 2001 the relationship between herders and farmers was based on mutual benefit which has existed for many years. However, from 2001 till date the relationship was broken due to ethno-religious conflict that snowballed into farmers and herder conflict.

Other driver of conflict include:

- Night Grazing and Attacks Farmers affirmed overnight grazing has made cattle to encroach on their farmland which led to destruction of crops and impede on their main source of livelihood.
- Water: The use of the same source of drinking water by human beings and cattle contributed to increase the strife of the disputing parties and has worsened the relationship between herders and farmers due to counter allegation of water contamination.
- Rape incidents. A male farmer said that our women can no longer go to firm or go to fetch wire without been accompanied because they will be attacked and raped by men suspected to be herders. The finding in this ward revealed that women are even raped in their home under gun point when their men are not around.

IV. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

There is a traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism that promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the divide.

V. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- The insecurity has affected farming activities and limited the people to carry out their livelihood activities
- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming, and as well contaminates drinking water thereby exacerbating tension between the herders and farmers.
- During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood due to underage grazing.

VI. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|---|
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------|---|
| To conduct inter-dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 12 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To implement policies/laws on management resources and land grabbing | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Traditional leaders Religious leaders Women organization Youth organization Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | 5 months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 12 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |

VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has project implementation committee that will jointly support in monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the Local Government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|---|------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|
| Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Danto Ward | 7 months | Dialogue resolutions Attendance sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional Council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Danto Ward | 12 months | Dialogue resolutions Attendance sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional Council |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Danto Ward | 5 months | Advocacy report | LGA Traditional council CDAs |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Danto War | 12 months | | |

VIII. SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of the initiatives will be localised from Ward to local government level. The CPRP would be embedded in the LGA and State Level development plans respectively to ensure sustainability of the intervention. To ensure peace is sustained traditional leaders, youth and women leaders will be trained on dialogue and reconciliation strategies.



Jol/Kwi Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Jol/Kwi Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise. Ninety-two participants (36 males, 56 females) which include PWDs, farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA. The recurring conflict and violence are hinged on trust deficit and has protracted despite successive governments efforts to resolve the violent conflict which even gets worse after dialogues has been held.

The PRA Team adopted a participatory approach for the development of the CPRP to ensure diverse perspectives regarding the conflict issues were captured. The Jol/Kwi ward articulated pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes from the PRA include addressing factors sustaining the violent conflict through coordinated reconciliation, and proactive actions to stem further crime-rape, kidnapping, murder, drug abuse, displacement, and encroachment into farmlands that contributes to heighten food insecurity, and unhealthy competition.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA generated key conflict drivers and peace priorities for the farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and relationship. The findings showed that there is still an existing tension between herders and farmers. Although, the PRA revealed that Jol/Kwi ward are far apart, and that farmers and herder settlement are segregated yet, herders come into farmers community to graze their cattle and when resisted by farmers results to violence.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

Jol/Kwi ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc. Major conflict incident was the June 11, 2023 “unprovokedly herder attack beginning at Eguevei to Jol community resulting to multiple casualties and property worth millions of Naira were destroyed”.

- During farming seasons, farmers reported that herders used to encroach into their farmland and when they are confronted, they go ahead and attack the person that questioned their wrongdoing in the farm with machete.
- The PRA revealed that when the women are in the farm, at times, the herders grabbed them and rape them in the farm. This has severely escalated tension between farmers and herders. In some case, some women hardly report the incidents to the appropriate authority because they will be seen as a shameful, and for fear of stigmatization, or been labelled as a weak person.
- The community reported incidents of ambush and unprovoked attacks in the night when they are asleep which led to large displacement.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism that promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers. Similarly, the conflict has not been resolved but, attempts were made by the government, NGOs leaders to resolve the issues that triggered these conflicts.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Insecurity: The insecurity has affected farming activities and restricted the people of carrying out their livelihood options.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming, and as well contaminates drinking water thereby exacerbating tension between the herders and farmers.
- During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood due to underage grazing.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|---|
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 9 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----------|--|
| To conduct inter-dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 9 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To resettle displaced communities | Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 5months | Improved living condition of displaced persons |
| To implement policies/laws on management resources and land grabbing | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Traditional leaders Religious leaders Women organization Youth organization Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | 5 months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training, inputs and market access. | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 4 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To provide support tree planting initiative | Conduct climate adaptation and resilience action | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 3 Month | Reduce deforestation |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The implementation and the monitoring framework are designed to ensure proper accountability and tracking of activities.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|--|----------|----------|--|------------------------------------|
| Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Jol/Kwi | 9 months | Dialogue report Picture Attendance sheet | GPD CDAs Traditional council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Jol/Kwi | 5months | Dialogue report Picture Attendance sheet | GPD CDAs Traditional council |
| Conduct resettlement of | Jol/Kwi | 5 months | Beneficiaries profile | Local government |

IV. SUSTAINABILITY

In Jol/Kwi Ward, the implementation of the activities will be localised from ward level to local government to ensure the CPRP are embedded in community development strategy and proper awareness are created at all levels for continuation and sustainability even after the project ends. To ensure peacebuilding and dialogue initiative are sustained, training will be conducted for traditional leaders, youth and women leaders on dialogue and reconciliation techniques.



Ra-Hoss Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Ra-Hoss Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted by the Team. Seventy-two participants (57 males, 15 females), including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA.

Problem Identification techniques adopted to organize group discussions to identify and prioritize key challenges affecting the community. The PRA team engaged in solution development by facilitating session where community members proposed and refined actionable solutions to address identified problems.

The Team adopted a participatory approach for the development of the plan to ensure all members input on the CPRP in order to give diverse perspectives and triangulation of the information gleaned from the community. The Ra-Hoss ward brought together pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes of the PRA are strategies to mitigate and abate the protracted violent conflict, and crime in the ward. The violent conflict and crime mostly perpetrated in the Ward include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush attacks, and land grabbing.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA exercise generated key finding and peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and relationship. The PRA revealed that farmers and herders suffer losses of farm products and cattle as the result of the complex violent conflict. Many people are still displaced, and the inhabitant settlements remain segregated while the mistrust between the farmers and herders continue to threaten the food security, and the fragile peace.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

Ra-Hoss ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush occasioned from squabbles over natural resources, and persistent distrust etc.

- Destruction of farmland: During farming seasons, farmers reported that herders used to encroach into their farmland. The Youth leader said it is a reoccurring event every farming season in the ward.
- Rape: The PRA revealed that when the women are in the farm, at times, the herders grabbed them and rape them in the farm. This has severely escalated tension between farmers and herders. In this case, some women hardly report the incidents to the appropriate authority because they see it as a shameful act and because of stigmatisation.
- Ambush and Attacks on the Road: The community reported incidents of ambush and unprovoked attacks by gun men suspected to be herders. The farmers said they being targeted when they are travelling on motorcycle. They said, this act has led to the death of many young people in their prime as they are mostly the commercial motorcycle operators in the ward.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has a traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism that promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the divide.

The community leader said, the conflict has not been resolved but, attempts were made by our leaders to resolve the issues that trigger these conflicts. Attempts were made by traditional council, religious leaders and to some extent the youths but the attempts have not resolved the issues.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Insecurity: The insecurity has affected farming activities and movement of people to carry out their livelihood activities
- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming, and as well contaminates drinking water thereby exacerbating tension between the herders and farmers.
- During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood due to underage grazing.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: When displacement take place after violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said, the herders use to take over their land and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|---|
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |
| To conduct inter- dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To create access to water point in Ra-hoss community | Rehabilitation of water point in Ra-hoos community | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Ardos, | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Improved access to clean water |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 4 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee that would jointly support in monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the local government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|---|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Strengthening of dialogues platforms | | 6 months | Reports Attendance sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional Council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | | 6 months | Reports Attendance sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional Council |

| | | | | |
|---|--|----------|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of water point in Ra-hoos community | | 6 months | Picture Report | Local government CDAs Traditional council |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | | 4 Month | Beneficiary list Report Picutre Attendance sheet | CDAs GPD Traditional Council |

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

The PARSULP project will ensure peacebuilding and dialogue initiatives are conducted at the community level to support the capacity of stakeholders in convening dialogues and reconciliation. The implementation of the activities and local initiatives will be localised at the ward level to ensure plans are embedded in the ward and LGA development plan, while proper awareness will be created at all levels for continuation and sustainability even after the life the project.

Rim Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Rim Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation and mutual benefiting initiatives. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted. Fifty-one participants (27 men and 24 women), including five persons with disabilities (PWDs), farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA.

The recurring conflict and violence between farmers and herders have polarized the disputing parties along ethnic solidarity occasioned from deep-rooted distrust and intolerance that has deteriorated their relationship. Efforts by the government to mitigate the violent conflict through dialogue and reconciliation has further exacerbated the situation due to trust deficit. Farmers reported that whenever herders are invited to participate in dialogue, it is common for their community or a neighbouring village to face an attack by suspected herders soon after.

The PRA team engaged in solution development by facilitating discussion where collaborative solutions capable of addressing the protracted violence were articulated. The team presented the findings from the PRA to the community for feedback and eventual validation.

The Team adopted a participatory approach for developing the plan, ensuring that all members' voice were documented. The Rim ward brought together pathways to promote agropastoralism, reconciliation, and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihoods and Peace in farmers' and herders' communities. The key outcomes from the PRA entailed strategies of addressing deep-rooted distrust that continue to claim lives, and as well, undermined the social cohesion of the Ward. Particularly, stemming the recurring violence through mutually benefiting initiatives was alluded as an antidote to the persistent insecurity and crime - rape and kidnapping being experienced in the federal ward.

The PRA finding revealed that there is still a fragmented relationship between herders and farmers in Rim ward, even though, the herders no longer live in the ward again, but findings showed that the violence still persists.

I. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the Ward.

II. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The exercise generated key finding and peace priorities which include reconciliation and resettlement of displaced people to their ancestral land. Equally, farmers and herders need to be trained on culture of peace.

III. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

Rim Ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in the ward include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush, and kidnapping etc.

- The destruction of farm during farming season by cattle remained the main sources of tension between farmers and herders. A male farmer affirms that, herders used to encroach in their farmland and when they are confronted, it mostly results to escalation of violent.
- Findings revealed that when the women are in the farm, at times, the herders grabbed them and rape them in the farm. This has severely escalated tension between farmers and herders. In some cases, women hardly report the incidence due to shame and fear of stigmatisation.
- Youth leader in Rim ward said that young men are being ambushed, attacked or kidnapped in the community. The community reported incidents of ambush and unprovoked attacks by gun men. They said, this act has contributed to the death of many young people in their prime as they are mostly the commercial motorcycle operators in the community.

IV. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism to promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- The insecurity has affected farming activities which has negative impact on livelihood income of the inhabitants of the ward.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water between cattle and human being, thus, affected irrigation farming and increases tension between the herders and farmers community.
- During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood. The conflict timeline showed that conflict easily escalate in Rim ward in the months of May-September every year since 2001.
- When displacement take place, after the violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said, the herders use to take over their land and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access to the land and other shared resources.

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|---|---|----------|---|
| Conduct dialogue between farmers and herders separately | Strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |
| To support the strengthening of community early and early response | Conduct early warning and early response capacity for community platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Ardos, | , Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 5months | Reduced escalation of violent conflict |
| To implement policies/laws on management resources and land grabbing | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Traditional leaders Religious leaders Women organization Youth organization Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | 5months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 12 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |

VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee that would jointly support in monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the local government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|--|----------|----------|--|--|
| Strengthening of dialogues community platforms | Rim Ward | 7 months | Report Picture Attendance Sheet | GPD Traditional council CDAs |
| Conduct early warning and early response capacity for community platforms | Rim Ward | 5months | Report Picture Attendance Sheet | GPD Traditional council CDAs |
| Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Rim Ward | 5months | Report Picture Attendance Sheet | Local government GPD Traditional council CDAs |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Rim Ward | 12 Month | List of beneficiaries Report Picture Attendance Sheet | Local government GPD Traditional council CDAs |

VIII. SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of the initiatives will be localised from ward to local government level to ensure plans are embedded and proper awareness are created at that LGA level for continuation and sustainability even after the project ends. To ensure peace and dialogue initiative are convened and community participate actively, there is need to properly train traditional leaders, youth and women leaders and conveners on dialogue and reconciliation strategies.

Riyom Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Riyom Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation and agropastoral initiatives. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted. Fifty-two participants were (23 males, 29 females), which included farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members, and security agents attended the PRA.

The PRA team engaged in solution development by facilitating discussions where community members proposed and refined actionable solutions to address the identified problems. The team conducted Community validation by Presenting findings to the community for feedback and validation.

The participants adopted a participatory approach for the development of the plan to ensure all members input on the document to give diverse perspectives in responding to community problems. The Riyom ward brought together pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes of the PRA are community peace priorities which seek to address destruction of farmland, rape, ambush attacks, and land grabbing, livelihood actions: supporting farming and herding activities, promoting joint market days, and providing training on dialogue and reconciliation, initiate resilience strategies: establishing joint dialogue platforms, strengthening traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, and promoting agroforestry initiatives

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA exercise generated key finding and peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and existence. The finding revealed there is a cracked relationship between farmers and herders which is due to the perennial conflict that has lingered without concrete solutions. The farmers said the conflict has displaced majority of their members from the farmer and sources of livelihood. They expressed dissatisfaction with government intervention which is usually military actions that end up worsening the fragile situation in the ward.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

- The community reported incidents of ambush and unprovoked attacks by gun men who came on motorcycle.
- Encroachment on crop by cattle: During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood. The PRA showed that farmer and herders usually experience conflict in the months of May-September which is the pick of the farming season.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: When displacement take place after violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said, the herders use to take over their land and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access.
- During farming seasons, farmers reported that herders used to encroach in their farmland and when they are confronted, they go ahead and attack the person that questioned their wrongdoing in the farm with machete.
- Kidnapping for ransom in Riyom ward has caused suspicion, tension and mistrust between herders and farmers with counter allegations.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISM

The community has a traditional peacebuilding mechanism to promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the conflict.

The community has existing peace club that are promoting peacebuilding activities at ward level to improve on the relationship between the herders and the farmers in the ward.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- The insecurity has affected farming activities and movement of people to carry out their livelihood activities. Also, the community complained they cannot go to distance areas to access their farmland due fear of been attacked or their wife been raped along the way or in the farm.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water between cattle and human being, which has affected irrigation farming and increases tension among the herders and farmers community. The farmers and the herders shared the same stream, while farmers use it for drinking, irrigation farming, the herders take their cattle to drink from the same source, and eventually contaminates the water.

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|-----------------------------------|
| To conduct inter/intra dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 9 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To provide support for the ward with herding and farming training, input and access to market. | Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 4 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To provide support tree planting initiative | Conduct climate adaption and resilience action | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 6 Month | Reduce deforestation |

VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee that will support in monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the local government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|--|------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Riyom Ward | 9 months | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional council CDAs |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Riyom Ward | 4 Month | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional council CDAs |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|---------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Conduct climate adaption and resilience action | Riyom Ward | 6 Month | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD Traditional council CDAs |
|--|------------|---------|---|---------------------------------------|

SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of PARSULP initiatives will be systematically conducted from Ward to local government level. This structured approach ensures that plans are effectively integrated and that awareness is generated at each level, thereby promoting the sustainability of the project beyond its initial lifecycle. To enhance peacebuilding efforts and facilitate dialogue initiatives, it is essential to provide comprehensive training for traditional leaders, youth leaders, women leaders, and conveners in dialogue and reconciliation strategies. By developing their capacity, we can foster active community participation and establish a foundation for collaboration and mutual understanding.

Sharubutu Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN



I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Sharubutu Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise. thirty-three participants were drawn (18 males, 15 females) which included three PWDs, including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional rulers, councillor and security agents.

Problem Identification techniques adopted to organize group discussions to identify and prioritize key challenges affecting the community. The team presented the findings to the community for feedback and validation.

The participants adopted a participatory approach for the development of the plan to ensure all members input on the document to give diverse perspectives in responding to conflict issues identified. The Sharubutu ward brought together pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes from this PRA include addressing factors sustaining the violent conflict through coordinated reconciliation, and proactive actions to stem further crime-rape, kidnapping, murder, drug abuse, displacement, and encroachment into farmlands that contributes to heighten food insecurity, and unhealthy competition.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

The PRA exercise provided Sharubutu community with the opportunity to develop Community Peace and Resilience Plan to serve as working document that will address the issues of violent conflict through a strategic reconciliation initiative at the ward level.

The conflict between farmers and herders has brought mistrust and tension which has led to segregated settlement that build an imaginary boundary and worsen their relationship. Successive governments have proposed several dialogue and reconciliation interventions to ensure peace between farmers and herders, but it mostly end up worsening the situation, as farmers said that whenever they are invited for the dialogue, that day will hardly end without their community or neighbouring village being attack by suspected herders the next day.

The PRA finding revealed that there is still a strained relationship between herders and farmers in Sharubutu Ward, although the herders no longer live in the ward again, but finding showed that Farmers experience destruction of farmland, raping of women in the farm, ambush and attacks on the road by suspected farmers.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The exercise generated key finding and peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and existence.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

Sharubutu ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc.

- The finding showed that when cows are rustled in the community, it contributes to the escalation of tension and violent conflict which resulted to loss of lives and destruction of properties in the community.
- Farmer in Sharutubu expressed concern over destruction of crop by herders, a male farmer said, during farming season, herders are not supposed to graze close to the farm, but the herders allow underage children to take over hundreds of cattle to graze close to our farmland, these children who are learners easily lost control of the cattle which led to the destruction of the crops. The community leader affirms that; the destruction mostly take place on a Sunday when they are in church.
- Blocking of grazing route by farmers limited the cattle access to grazing field during raining season. The finding revealed that tension between herders and farmers increases within period of May-September each year.
- Finding showed that there is also high practice of drug abuse amongst the youth from the herders and farmers communities. This practice predisposed them into criminal behaviour such as stealing to meet up with lifestyle.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

There is an existing peace platform established by mercy corps, and social cohesion activities supported by Legasies, and YHAVIA Jos based NGOs. However, the youth in herders' community stated that they are currently planning a football match to be played with the Berom youth. The herder's wives equally stated that Women for Women has supported them to establish a village saving and loans group which helped their businesses and livelihood income earnings.

The community has traditional coping strategy and peacebuilding mechanism to promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- The insecurity has affected farming activities and movement of people to carry out their livelihood activities in the ward. The traditional ruler stated that, many of the community members are still displaced and they can't come to their land because of fear of attack by herders.

- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming and increases tension between the herders and farmers community.
- During the farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood. Meanwhile, herders said that farmers usually block grazing route and field during farming season.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: When displacement take place or after violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said, the herders use to take over their land and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access. The transect walk with the community showed evidence of displacement and the need for the resettlement of the people.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN:

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|---|---|----------|--|
| To create access to portable sources of drinking water | Rehabilitation of nonfunctional boreholes in the ward. | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace forum, Ardos, | WASH unit, Traditional council, CDAs | 8 months | Improved access to portable water |
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace forum, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |
| To conduct inter-dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To resettle displaced communities | Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 5months | Improved living condition of displaced persons |
| To implement policies/laws on management resources and land grabbing | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Traditional leaders Religious leaders Women organization Youth organization | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | 5 months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------|---|
| | | Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | | | |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training, input and access to market. | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 12 Months | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To renovate and construct a Nomadic Primary School | Construction and renovation of nomadic classrooms | Traditional Council CDAs Youth, community leaders, farmer and herders | Local government, Security personnel | 9 months | Reduce the use of illicit drugs |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee who will work with the traditional leaders, community development association and the GPD team to implement and monitor the project.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person responsible |
|---|----------------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Rehabilitation of nonfunctional boreholes in the ward. | Sharubutu Ward | 8 months | Report Attendance report Picture | CDAs Traditional Council |
| Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Sharubutu Ward | 7 months | Report Attendance report Picture | GPD CDAs Traditional council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Sharubutu Ward | 7 months | Report Attendance report Picture | GPD CDAs Traditional council |
| Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Sharubutu Ward | 5months | Report Attendance report Picture | GPD CDAs Traditional council |
| Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource | Sharubutu Ward | 5 months | Report Attendance report Picture | GPD CDAs Traditional council |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| management and land grabbing | | | | |
| Provide farmer and herders with training, input and access to market. | Sharubutu Ward | 12 Months | Report Attendance report Picture | CDAs Traditional council LGA |

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of the activities and local initiatives will be localised from Ward to local government to level to ensure plans are embedded at the LGA level for continuation and sustainability even after the life cycle of the project. To ensure peacebuilding and dialogue initiative are convened and community participate actively, there is need to properly train traditional leaders, youth and women leaders and conveners on dialogue and reconciliation approaches.

Sopp Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN



I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Sopp Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation initiative. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). 47 participants were drawn (21 males, 26 females), including farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional council members.

The PRA team engaged in solution development by facilitating open discussion so issues and solutions to the identified problems can be holistically addressed. The team presented the findings to the community for feedback and validation.

The Sopp ward designed a pathway to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes from this PRA include addressing factors sustaining the violent conflict through coordinated reconciliation, and proactive actions to stem further crime-rape, kidnapping, murder, drug abuse, displacement, and encroachment into farmlands that contributes to heighten food insecurity, and unhealthy competition.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

Sopp ward which is close to Jos- Abuja Federal highway has suffered a lot of attacks in the recent years. The conflict between farmers and herders has brought mistrust and tension which has led to segregated settlement that build an imaginary boundary and worsened their relationship. Successive governments have proposed several dialogue and reconciliation interventions to promote peace between farmers and herders, but it mostly ends up worsening the situation, and makes the conflict persists.

The PRA revealed that there is still a strained relationship between herders and farmers in Sopp Ward, even though the herders no longer reside in the ward anymore, destruction of crops, ambush, and criminality still persists.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA exercise generated key finding and peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and existence.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS

Sopp ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc.

- Mistrust and tension: This is the biggest issue that has deepening and escalated the conflict between the herders and farmers
- False accusation and jungle justice: There are many times where conflicts was triggered as a result of community members accusing Fulani as criminals without investigation and actions meted against the Fulani's.
- Ethnic profiling and generalization: When a herders/Fulani man commits an offence he should be identified and dealt with rather than stereotype all Fulani's as criminal.
- Bush burning: Post harvest bush burning by farmers is seen as a deliberate way to prevent cattle from grazing on the leftover which was the case when herders and Farmers relationship was cordial. This practice denied their cattle access to dry grass.
- The issue of social amenities, the herder's complained that whenever there is a project in the community by government, the Fulani are always excluded from benefiting which also affects them seriously, e.g they said that there's no school, borehole in their community compared to the Berom community.
- Recognition: The Fulani feel that they are not recognized as indigenes of Riyom LGA. All of the herders who were born in Sopp Ward of the Local Government have been denied indigene form. They herders want to be recognised to enable them have access to political position and other state privileges
- Drug Abuse: Some of the youths and men in the herder's community have been idle as result of alcoholism and drug abuse which reduces their strength and ability to work and live a meaningful life,
- Other issues: are support for education, employment, provision of medicines and food for cows, schools, road network.
- Destruction of farmland: The farmers group discussion revealed that herders used to allow their cattle to graze on their farmland which usually led to the destruction of their crops. E.g grazing in the night and underage herders are usually overwhelmed by the number of the cattle assigned to them.
- Rape: The PRA exercise revealed that when the women are in the farm, at times, the herders grabbed them and rape them in the farm. This has severely escalated tension between farmers and herders.
- Ambush and Attacks on the Road: The community reported incidents of ambush and unprovoked attacks by gun men suspected to be herders. The farmers said they are being targeted when they are travelling on motorcycle. They said, this act has led to the death of many young people in their prime as they are mostly the commercial motorcycle operators in the community.
- While event that unites the herders and community members is the market square where buying and selling is involved, the herders and farming community don't see themselves as enemies because everyone needs money and everybody wants to sell their goods. But once they leave the market to their house that is where the conflict erupts

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has traditional peacebuilding mechanism to promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Insecurity: Insecurity has affected farming activities and obstructed the people to carry out their livelihood options.
- There is high competition on the use of stream water between cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming and increases tension between herders and farmers community.
- Encroachment on crop by cattle: During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: When displacement take place after violent conflict between farmers and herders, farmers said, the herders use to take over their land and cause insecurity within the location to deny them access to their farmlands.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|--|---|----------|--|
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 6 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |
| To conduct inter- dialogue between herders and farmers. | Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 9 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To resettle displaced communities | Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 5months | Improved living condition of displaced persons |
| To implement policies/laws on | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement | Traditional leaders Religious leaders | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, | 5 months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| management resources and land grabbing | of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Women organization Youth organization Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | | |
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 4 Month | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To create awareness on Drugs abuse and trafficking | Conduct awareness and training of youth on drug abuse | Youth, community leaders, farmer and herders | Local government, Security personnel | 2month | Reduce the use of illicit drugs |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee that will jointly support monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the local government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Personal Responsible |
|--|----------|----------|--|------------------------------------|
| Establish and strengthening of dialogues platforms | | 6 months | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Establish joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | | 9 months | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | | 5months | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | | 5 months | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Provide farmer and herders with training and livelihood support initiative | | 4 Month | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct awareness and training of youth on drug abuse | | 2month | Report Attendance Sheet Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of the initiatives would be localised from ward to local government level to ensure plans are embedded in community development plan, and proper awareness is created at all levels for continuation and sustainability even after the project ends. To ensure peacebuilding and dialogue initiative are convened and community participate actively, there is need to properly train traditional leaders, youth and women leaders and conveners on dialogue and reconciliation approaches.



Ta-Hoss Ward

COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan was developed to address violent conflicts between farmers and herders in Ta-Hoss Ward, Riyom LGA, Plateau State, through a strategic reconciliation and mutually benefiting initiatives. The plan was developed as part of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted with thirty-three participants (18 males, 15 females) which included PWDs, farmers, herders, youth, women leaders, traditional rulers, and vigilantes in attendance.

The PRA team engaged in solution development by facilitating workshops where community members proposed actionable solutions to address identified problems. The team presented findings to the community for feedback and validation.

The participants adopted a participatory approach for the development of the plan to ensure all members input on the document to give diverse perspectives in responding to community problems. The Ta-Hoss ward brought together pathways to promoting Agropastoralism Reconciliation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Peace in farmers and herders' community. The key outcomes are community peace priorities, key issues identification and strategies for monitoring progress.

The Community Peace and Resilience Plan align with the PARSULP Project's objectives of promoting peace, reconciliation, and sustainable livelihoods in conflict-affected communities. The plan addresses the root causes of conflict, promotes inclusive dialogue, and supports community-led initiatives for peacebuilding and resilience.

II. METHODOLOGY

The CPRP was developed participatorily after the community validated the outcome of the PRA. The CPRP process was inclusive, transparent, interactive, and adaptive to the peculiarity of the LGA.

III. KEY FINDINGS AND PEACE PRIORITIES

The PRA generated key peace priorities for the community farmers and herders to act and address issues confronting and threatening their livelihood and social cohesion.

IV. KEY CONFLICT DRIVERS:

Ta-Hoss ward has suffered from perennial violent conflict which led to loss of lives, properties and displacement. The main sources of tension and triggers in this community include destruction of farmland, rape, ambush etc

- Night Grazing and Attacks: Frequent night incursions and killings of farmers in their homes continue to worsen the fragile peace in the ward.
- Child Trafficking and Early Marriages: Poverty drives parents to give away children, leading to trafficking and early marriage.

- Grazing routes: The community members said they have agreed within the ward level to clear the grazing route for the herders when they enter the community, but the said herders intentionally lead their cows into community members' farmlands making the cows to stray and eat their crops which also triggers violent conflict due to resistance.
- Drug Abuse: Youths and some married men engage in substance abuse, The community leader said, those that engaged in the abuse of drugs are mostly caught stealing, instigating violence in the community. Notwithstanding, a ward level committee was formed to monitor the sale of drugs and alcohol abuse in the ward to reduce crime.
- Farmlands or farming activities: During the farming seasons, farmers revealed that herders hijack farmlands and dictate for community members who are owners of the lands where they should farm and where they should not farm. The PRA showed that the bigger farms are inside the bush, so they deny community members farming in those areas, which easily causes tension between farmers and herders. Also, during dry season/irrigation farming which is called "lambu" in Hausa, the herders drive community members out of their farms.
- Water: The situation is problematic as community members rely on the same water sources where herders bring their cattle to drink. This overlap leads to significant tension, as the cattle often contaminate the water, making it undrinkable for the community. The competition for this vital resource creates conflict and jeopardizes the health and well-being of local residents.
- Tin mining: According to the farmers in Ta-Hoss ward Youth leader said "herders destroy places where community members wash their tin to sought out pure tin and also block them from accessing tin grounds".
- Destruction of crops: The PRA revealed that the herders go to farms of community members and destroy their crops which results to conflict as a result of retaliation from community members (Community Leader).
- Grazing routes: The community alluded that since there are no clear grazing routes for the herders when they enter the community, the herders lead their cows into community members' farmlands making the cows to stray and eat their crops which also triggers tension in the community.

V. EXISTING PEACE MECHANISMS

The community has traditional peacebuilding mechanism to promote social cohesion. These mechanisms include traditional dispute resolution, joint market day, local vigilante and security forces supporting the community. The actors that are usually involved in the conflict are herders and farmers, most especially youths from both side of the divide.

VI. LIVELIHOOD AND RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- The insecurity has affected farming activities and has limited the people livelihood options

- There is high competition on the use of stream water with cattle and human being, this has affected irrigation farming and increases tension between the herders and farmers community.
- Encroachment on crop by cattle: During farming season, farmers complained of herders destroying their crops which is the main sources of their livelihood. The encroachment is as the result of overnight gazing, blocking of grazing route and underage herding.
- Land grabbing by suspected herders: They herders occupied the land for greener pasture and denied the farmers access to the land.

VII. COMMUNITY PEACE AND RESILIENCE PLAN

| Objective | Proposed Actions | Lead Actors/Groups | Support Actors (NGOs, Gov't, Traditional Leaders) | Timeline | Expected Outcomes |
|--|--|---|---|----------|--|
| Conduct intra dialogue with farmers and herders separately | Strengthening of dialogues platforms | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Increased communication on reconciliation |
| To conduct inter-dialogue between herders and farmers. | Conduct join dialogue to foster reconciliation | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 7 months | Reduction in violent conflict |
| To resettle displaced communities | Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Traditional council Youth & Women Leaders, PWD, Peace Club, Ardos, | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies | 9 months | Improved living condition of displaced persons |
| To implement policies/laws on management resources and land grabbing | Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Traditional leaders Religious leaders Women organization Youth organization Traders, Farmers and Herders association PWDs | Plateau State Government, Local Gov't, councillors, Security Agencies, NGOs | 5 months | Reduce tension on use of Natural resources. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| To support livelihood activities of both farmers and herders | Provide farmer and herders with training and inputs to support livelihood activities | Farmers, herder, women and youth. | Local government, Security agencies | 12 Months | Reduce tension on share resources |
| To create awareness on Drugs abuse and trafficking | Conduct awareness and training for youth on drug abuse | Youth, community leaders, farmer and herders | Local government, Security personnel | 5months | Reduce the use of illicit drugs |

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The community has a project implementation committee that would support monitoring and tracking of progress alongside the local government to ensure accountability and transparency.

| Activity | Location | Timeline | MoV | Person Responsible |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Strengthening of dialogues platforms | Ta-Hoss Ward | 7 months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct joint dialogue to foster reconciliation | Ta-Hoss Ward | 7 months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct resettlement of displaced communities | Ta-Hoss Ward | 9 months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Conduct advocacy for the enforcement of policies/laws on resource management and land grabbing | Ta-Hoss Ward | 5 months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
| Provide farmer and herders with training and inputs to support livelihood activities | Ta-Hoss Ward | 12 Months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| Conduct awareness and training for youth on drug abuse | Ta-Hoss Ward | 5months | Attendance Sheet Report Pictures | GPD CDAs Traditional Council |
|--|--------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability of the CPRP will be hinged on the relevant stakeholders the intervention constructive engaged and the project direct beneficiaries to be trained on dialogue and reconciliation strategies



Vision:

A society where sustainable peace drives development for all

Mission:

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

Abuja Office

Enor Estate, Behind Old Federal Secretariat Area 1, Garki Abuja.
Email:globalpeaceint@yahoo.co.uk
www. Globalpeacedev.org
Tel: 08060072605, 08026248463

Ughelli Office

1 Peace Drive, Off Agbarha Road,
Ughelli, Delta State, Nigeria
Email:globalpeaceint@yahoo.co.uk
Www.globalpeacedev.org
Tel: 08060072605, 08026248463

Kaduna Office

No 37, Tolbert Close, Kings
Hassan Road, Narayi
Highcost, Kaduna State
07064352590