



North West Climate-Peace Hubs: A Climate Security Approach to Conflict Prevention

Project Number: 00130572

2023 Quarter Four Progress Report
(October – December 2023)



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Project Summary

Country: Nigeria

Project Duration: December 2022 – December 2025

Total Project Budget: US\$ 5,729,794.93

Total Annual Budget (year): US\$ 1,873,371

Cumulative expenditure (*including for the reporting period*): US\$ 280,752.47

Donor Contributions

Donor	Annual budget US\$
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Norway)	1,873,371

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Acronyms

AG	Action Group
AP	Annual Plan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community Base Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
Covid19	Coronavirus
EWER	Early Warning Early Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GISCO	Grass-root Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generation Activities
I4P	Infrastructure for Peace
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
PWD	People with Disability
NW	Northwest
SA	Special Advisor
SBCC	Social Behavioral Communication Change
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SOCU	State Operational Coordination Unit
SEMCOM	Sokoto Emergency Management Coordination Meeting
SOKSAME	Sokoto State Emergency Management Agency
SMT	Senior Management Team
VAW	Violence Against Women
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	United National Development Programme

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
JBSC	Joint Border Security Cooperation
WHO	World Health Organization
RFPs	Request for Proposals
CFPs	Call For Proposals
LVGs	Low Value Grants

1. Executive Summary

Insecurity is mounting in north-western Nigeria, due to persistent herder-farmer tensions, rising crime and banditry, inter-ethnic distrust, and unsustainable natural resource extraction. The region is highly vulnerable to and affected by the impacts of climate change which is compounding existing drivers of insecurity. The worsening crisis exacerbated by the risks of climate change is one of the most serious problems for communities in Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara which has led to the killings, displacement of communities, and destruction of properties worth millions of naira.

The Northwest Climate-Peace Hubs project aims to address the local climate and conflict risks and enhance prospects for resilient development and sustainable peace at the community level. The project seeks to deploy strategies to promote economically, ecologically, and socially climate-conflict resilient livelihoods. The Hub is designed on the basis of climate-peace pathways (i.e resilient information system, conflict-sensitive climate adaptation through nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture and livelihood, as well as natural resource management) and will play an important complementary role. This includes the establishment of a place for ongoing dialogue on natural resource management and serves as a platform to incubate and test locally adapted solutions in order to address climate security risks.

On July 3, 2023, UNDP signed an official Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Katsina and Sokoto States to officially commence implementing the project activities in the two states. The selection criteria matrix was approved and endorsed by both the governments of Katsina and Sokoto, with Jibia and Ilela being selected as the project Pilot locations. The endorsement led to the allocation of land in Amarawa Community of Ilela LGA by the Sokoto State Government to serve as pilot site for the construction of the Climate-Peace Hubs while Jibia town of Jibia LGA have been selected as the preferred location for the construction of the Climate-Peace Hubs by the Katsina State Government. Between September and October 2023, UNDP engineers and experts completed a technical assessment to assess the allocated land in Ilela and Jibia LGAs of Sokoto and Katsina State, to review and finalise construction requirements. Additionally, the assessments sought to ensure that the allocated land meets UNDP's selection criteria and the local community's needs.

During the 4th quarter reporting period, the project recorded the following achievements:

- Finalised the contracting and conducted the baseline assessment and household survey.
- Developed an architectural design with an estimated Bill of Quantity (BoQ) for the Climate Peace Hubs.
- Hosted the 1st Annual Climate Security Meeting that brought together UNDP, donors and government partners from Sokoto and Katsina States to jointly review some of the successes, achievements and challenges encountered in the project's inception phase with a primary focus to document valuable lessons and foster innovative ideas, paving the way for good practices that can be replicated in future climate security initiatives.

- Developed and submitted the project inception report which documents key activities and milestones recorded during the project inception phase as well as the planned activities to be implemented during the implementation phase.
- Developed, jointly with the government partners, the project sustainability framework that led to the commitment by Sokoto and Katsina States governments to include some of the project activities in the States Annual Budgetary Allocation.
- Developed costed activities/work plan for the project implementation.
- Developed, advertised and selected CSOs/NGOs Implementing partners.
- Developed and evaluated Request for Proposals (RFPs) for the Climate Security Project Technical Consultancy Services.

2. Situation Background

Security

The Northwest states of Zamfara, Sokoto, and Katsina remain highly plagued in conflicts of diverse nature. Visible gaps in natural resources management and existing tensions between farmer-herder communities coupled with perceptions of marginalization have over the past years metamorphosed into widespread cases of banditry, inter-tribal conflicts and displacement of people. The region, which is the same size as the United Kingdom, has experienced more civilian deaths in 2021 and 2022 than the conflict in the Northeast. According to SBM Intel, the Northwest region saw 961 deaths in the first quarter of 2021 and 782 in 2022, while the Northeast saw 336 deaths in the first quarter of 2021 and 441 in 2022¹.

Between 2022 and 2023, the Northwest alone witnessed the loss of nearly 6,000 lives due to violent conflicts, ranking second only to the Northeast, which has been grappling with insurgency for an extended period. This trend underscores the alarming rise in civilians being targeted in violent conflicts. Notably, 34.7% of the total civilians targeted during the 2022-2023 violent conflicts were from the Northwest region.² Moreover, a similar report by SBM Intel on kidnapping indicated that between July 2022 and June 2023, 3,620 people were kidnapped in 582 incidents across Nigeria, with over half of the kidnap victims (1,921 people) occurring in the Northwest, which is one of the six geopolitical zones of the country. Out of the 570 reported fatalities during those kidnapping incidents in that period, 38% (217 individuals) were recorded in the Northwest.

These challenges have been exacerbated by climate impacts such as droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns particularly in northern Nigeria. The cumulative effect of these factors helps to contextualize the high number of displaced individuals in these states. In December 2023, the most recent displacement tracking conducted by IOM revealed that 244,380 individuals were forced to leave their homes in Katsina, 159,956 in Zamfara, while 67,936 people experienced displacement in Sokoto. The primary reasons cited for these displacements were predominantly attributed to banditry and kidnapping, with a lesser impact from natural disasters. The escalating number of violent conflicts and the occurrence of natural disasters, exemplified by the severe flooding witnessed in various parts

¹ Barnett, J et al. *Northwestern Nigeria: A Jihadization of Banditry, or a "Banditization" of Jihad?* CTC Sentinel, vol15, Issue 1, (2022)

² The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED).

of the nation in 2022, have compounded the multidimensional challenges confronting the country which is a stark reminder of the dangers of violent conflicts in the Northwest.³

Recent military counter offensives against bandit strongholds in the later parts of the quarter led to the destruction of strong bandit's hideouts, neutralization and arrest of some renowned bandit kingpins. Bandit kingpins neutralized/arrested over the quarter are the likes of the notorious Ali Kawaje, Baderi, Janari, Sainaje, Rabia Yusuf and a score of many others who had, for over the last years, enjoy a long reign of terror on vulnerable communities in the northwest and northcentral geopolitical zones. Unfortunately, the successes recorded in these series of military counter offensives were immediately succeeded by what has been classified by most analysts as a fallout in the operation strategy of the offensives. Non-state actors have immediately capitalized on this fallout to regroup and commence launching series of revengeful attacks on vulnerable communities across the geopolitical zones. Examples of these attacks include but not limited to the November 9, 2023, attack in Gidan Buwai and Maikujera, Gandi District of Rabbah Local Government Area (LGA) of Sokoto State, where over 11 persons reportedly lost their lives and over 300 animals rustled. Likewise, in Katsina, a group of notorious bandits attacked Gogalo village in Jibia LGA on November 11, 2023, and abducted 3 victims. These incidents, among many others, speak largely to the deteriorating security context in the geopolitical zone that has been to a larger extent exacerbated by unprecedented climate related shocks.

Political Context

The political context in the northwest and northcentral geopolitical zones remained predominantly shaped by the highly anticipated supreme court ruling on the march 18, 2023 gubernatorial elections. This follows petitions across the region by different political actors raising concerns about electoral processes and challenging the outcome of the highly contested elections in states like Sokoto, Zamfara, and Kano. Over the period of report, this unfortunately triggered divisions and polarization of communities along political, ethnic, and religious lines, worsening trust levels and unhesitatingly exacerbating communal tensions especially at grassroots levels in Jibia and Ilela LGAs of Katsina and Sokoto state. Similarly, the political ecosystem in the northwest geopolitical zone has been intrinsically driven over the period by deliberate efforts to revamp the much-needed cross state synergy among the political leadership in the region. This fundamentally, was informed by the need to comprehensively align approaches and adopt similar cross border strategies to address common challenges of banditry and other related insecurity threats plaguing the region. As expected, this perception triggered renewed levels of energy in the ranks of the northwest governor's forum which over the last few years had remained extremely dormant in the eyes of many observers.

Also worth noting, is the impact of external shocks emanating from the recent political turbulence in the Republic of Niger and the visible divisions withing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). International Borders between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Niger remained closed due to sanctions imposed by ECOWAS on the junta led administration of Niger. This unfortunately generated repercussions like limitations on movement of persons and goods in northwest states sharing traditional and historical border lines with Niger and thus affecting livelihood opportunities and access to markets across both borders. Of significant interest is the likelihood of this development deteriorating income levels, limiting access to markets and livelihood opportunities for youths in border communities and unintentionally create a gap that could be leverage upon by radical extremists to continuously exacerbate the already fragile security context in the region.

³ NBS and UNDP. Nigeria Flood Impact, Recovery and Mitigation Assessment Report (2022-2023).

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Contribution to longer term results

The full implementation of the project activities is billed to commence in February, 2024. This will be reported in the 2024 quarterly reporting.

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)/Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 3: More inclusive, participatory, transparent and gender-sensitive governance, justice and human rights systems are in place at all levels to promote acceleration in achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

Summary achievements based on CPD Outcome targets.

CPD outcome Indicator	Indicator Target	Indicator Status	Status (Ongoing, Delayed or Completed)	Summary achievement as of Q4, 2023
Indicator 3.4.: Global Peace Index	100 (2027)	144	Ongoing	The project has finalized both the baseline assessment and household survey. The assessment's outcome will guide the implementation of the project activities in 2024 that will contribute to achieving this target.
Overall Status				Ongoing

Relevant CPD Output 3.4 : Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building.

Summary achievement based on CPD output targets.

CPD output Indicator	Indicator Target	Indicator Status	Status (Ongoing, Delayed or Completed)	Summary achievement as of Q4, 2023

Indicator 3.4.1.: Number of functional infrastructures for peace at national and sub-national levels	Target 17 (2027): National – 1; Sub-national – 16	National – 1; Sub-national – 8	Ongoing	N/A
Indicator 3.4.2.: Number of gender-responsive and conflict sensitive development policies, systems and plans in place to prevent risk of conflict including climate security.	Target 5 (2027)	1	Ongoing	N/A
Overall Status				Ongoing

Relevant CPD Output 3.5 : Communities affected by violent conflict enabled to regain lost livelihoods, infrastructures and basic services for durable socioeconomic development and restoration of local economy.

Summary achievement based on CPD output targets.

CPD output Indicator	Indicator Target	Indicator Status	Status (Ongoing, Delayed or Completed)	Summary achievement as of Q3, 2023
Indicator 3.5.1.: Number of people benefiting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings disaggregated by sex.	Target 3,770 (2027)	N/A	Ongoing	Two (2) LGAs , Illela and Jibia LGAs of Sokoto and Katsina States have been selected. A beneficiary selection criteria has been developed and a data collection exercise will be conducted in March 2024. The specific numbers will be reported in 2024.
Indicator 3.5.2.: Percentage of households benefiting from jobs and	Target 60% (2027)	N/A	Ongoing	A beneficiary selection criteria has been developed and a data collection exercise will be conducted

improved livelihoods disaggregated by sex.				in March 2024. The specific numbers will be reported in 2024.
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3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Project Output 1: Improved access to data supports decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks

Summary achievement against 2023 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator (as they appear in the AWP)	Indicator Target (2023) (AWP indicator targets)	Indicator Status	Status: Ongoing, Delayed, Completed	Summary achievement during the quarter (provide gender disaggregate data were available)
1.1 Number of data and Information Management Systems established and operationalized in project sites.	2	N/A	Ongoing	The project has advertised and evaluated Calls for Proposals (CFPs) for interested organizations to implement activities that will facilitate the achievement of this indicator. This will be reported in 2024.
1.2 Number of community-led risk assessment reports produced, published and disseminated in the region.	1	N/A	Ongoing	The project has advertised and evaluated Request for Proposals (RFP) for interested organizations to implement activities that will facilitate the achievement of this indicator. This will be reported in 2024
1.3 Number of Policy dialogues and knowledge exchange sessions convened quarterly.	2	N/A	Ongoing	A request for support to develop a State Climate Change Policy by Sokoto and Katsina government was received. This will be reported in 2024.

Description of Results (Should be based on sequential order of each output indicators listed in the table above)

Project Output 1: Improved access to data supports decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks.

1.1 Number of data and Information Management Systems established and operationalized in project sites.

During the period under review, a Terms of Reference (ToR) was developed and advertised for Calls for Proposals (CFPs) by interested organisation to support towards establishing data and information management systems. At the end of the evaluation, Building Blocks for Peace

Foundation have been selected to implement activities that will contribute towards the achievement of this indicator. It is expected that the expectation on this indicator will be achieved by mid-2024.

1.2 Number of community-led risk assessment reports produced, published and disseminated in the region.

During the period under review, a ToR was developed and advertised for Request for Proposals (RFPs) by interested organisation aimed at facilitating community-led risk assessment efforts. At the moment, the evaluation has been completed and currently at the stage of awarding the contract to the successful organization

1.3 Number of Policy dialogues and knowledge exchange sessions convened quarterly.

During the reporting period, a request for support to develop a State Climate Change Policy was received by Sokoto and Katsina States Ministries of Environments. The project has supported in the development of ToR for expert consultancy services and devising a strategy to facilitate the process. The ToR and strategy documents will be presented to both Sokoto and Katsina State governments as along with other stakeholders such as the Federal Ministry of Environment and National Climate Change Council. They will serve as the foundation for the development of an activity plan that will include the convening of policy dialogues and knowledge exchange sessions.

Project Output 2: Vulnerable and at-risk communities have increased access to climate resilient livelihoods and green jobs

Summary achievement against 2023 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator (as they appear in the AWP)	Indicator Target (2023) (AWP indicator targets)	Indicator Status	Status: Ongoing, Delayed, Completed	Summary achievement during the quarter (provide gender disaggregate data were available)
2.1 Number of households benefiting from climate-resilient livelihoods and green jobs.	5000	N/A	Ongoing	The livelihood assessment and household survey has been finalised. A beneficiary selection criterion has been developed and a data collection exercise will be conducted in March 2024. The specific numbers will be reported in 2024.
2.2 Number of value addition centers within communities improving livelihoods productivity.	2	N/A	Ongoing	Architectural design and estimated BoQ has been developed for the construction of two (2) Climate Peace Hubs in both Jibia and Ilela LGAs of Katsina and Sokoto States. This will be reported in

				2024 upon receipt of the exercise reports.
2.3 Number of households benefiting from VSLAs	5000	N/A	Ongoing	The livelihood assessment and household survey has been finalized. A beneficiary selection criterion was developed, and a data collection exercise will be conducted in March 2024. Specific numbers will be reported in 2024.

Description of Results (Should be based on sequential order of each output indicators listed in the table above)

Project Output 2: Vulnerable and at-risk communities have increased access to climate resilient livelihoods and green jobs.

2.1 Number of households benefiting from climate-resilient livelihoods and green jobs.

During the reporting period, livelihood assessments and household surveys were carried out in the Ilela and Jiba LGAs of Sokoto and Katsina States. A comprehensive report of these assessments is anticipated to be presented in January 2024. Additionally, a beneficiary selection criterion has been formulated, with plans underway to conduct a data collection exercise. This exercise will serve as the fundamental basis for selecting beneficiaries, including households.

The project has engaged four (4) civil society organisations i.e Murna Foundation, Samaritan Arc, Women Environmental Programme (WEP), FINDEV to implement different activities under the climate-resilient livelihood. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

2.2 Number of value addition centers within communities improving livelihoods productivity.

The architectural and estimated BoQ of the Climate-Peace Hubs that aimed at contributing to the achievement of this target have been developed and undergoing internal review. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

2.3 Number of households benefiting from VSLAs

The project has engaged Samaritan Arc i.e a civil society organisation to implement activities that will contribute towards achieving this target. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

Project Output 3: Collaborative systems and practices for communal management of natural resources strengthened

Summary achievement against 2023 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator (as they appear in the AWP)	Indicator Target (2023)	Indicator Status	Status: Ongoing, Delayed, Completed	Summary achievement during the quarter (provide gender disaggregate data were available)
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	(AWP indicator targets)			
3.1 #of Community Natural Resource Management Plans developed.	2	N/A	Ongoing	The project signed a Low Value Grants (LVGs) agreement with Haske Grassroot Initiative to implement activities that will facilitate this indicator's achievement. This will be reported in 2024.
3.2 #of Natural Resource Management actions initiated by communities.	2	N/A	Ongoing	The project signed a Low Value Grants (LVGs) agreement with Haske Grassroot Initiative to implement activities that will facilitate this indicator's achievement. This will be reported in 2024.
3.3 #of communities benefiting from Natural Resource Management Committees.	2	N/A	Ongoing	The project signed a Low Value Grants (LVGs) agreement with Haske Grassroot Initiative to implement activities that will facilitate this indicator's achievement. This will be reported in 2024.

Description of Results (Should be based on sequential order of each output indicators listed in the table above)

Project Output 3: Collaborative systems and practices for communal management of natural resources strengthened.

3.1 #of Community Natural Resource Management Plans developed.

The project has engaged Haske Grassrot Initiative i.e a civil society organisation to implement activities that will contribute to the achievement of this indicator. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

3.2 #of Natural Resource Management actions initiated by communities.

The project has engaged Haske Grassrot Initiative i.e a civil society organisation to implement activities that will contribute to the achievement of this indicator. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

3.3 #of communities benefiting from Natural Resource Management Committees.

The project has engaged Haske Grassrot Initiative i.e a civil society organisation to implement activities that will contribute to the achievement of this indicator. A progress update will be reported in 2024.

3.3 Human Interest Story

This will be reported in Q2 2024 i.e during the full implementation of the project activities.

4. Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: What is the impact of the project on men and women separately? <i>[The above should be based on gender indicators (set up based on gender issues identified in the project design)? What progress is being made towards them? Do they need to be refined? If so, why?]</i> The project team have commenced a gender conflict sensitivity guidance note that will be crucial in recognizing and addressing distinct needs, vulnerabilities and experiences of different genders. This guidance will support the implementation phase by ensuring the project does not exacerbate existing inequalities and hinder effective developmental support. The climate peace hubs will be sensitive to specific challenges faced by women, men, girls and boys, and promote inclusivity while reducing the risk of unintentional harm. The gender conflict sensitivity guidance will help identify these peculiarities and guide implementation accordingly. Also, experience in using gender disaggregation in research methods is part of the required experience in the ToR for the livelihoods assessment. Gender-related questions are included in the assessment and household survey questions.	Evidence 1: example (minutes of the training etc.)

4.2 Digital Solutions

This indicator would be reported in the next quarter.

4.3 Partnerships

The approach and strategy adopted for the implementation of the project is geared towards facilitating synergy and collaboration between selected government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) in Sokoto and Katsina States, CSOs and professional firms and organisations like Adelphi. The modalities for implementation include signing LoAs with the government, issuing Low Value Grants to CSOs and Responsible Party Agreement with professional firms to advance the implementation of the project. UNDP, with the government, selected the Katsina State Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs and the Sokoto State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Welfare to serve as the project interlocutors in the two states. Also, the project has enlisted the participation of six (6) civil society and non-governmental organisations to implement some component of the project while ensuring that they work in synergy with the relevant government

agencies sharing similar mandates. Also, the project has sustained its engagement with critical government agencies and security agencies through regular updates and consultations that continues to shape the approach and strategy for the project implementation.

The partnership with Katsina and Sokoto State government has paved way for laying the foundation for the sustainability of the project. This was achieved through the commitment of the states government that led to the creation of line item for the maintenance and management of the Climate-Peace Hubs in the 2024 annual budgetary allocation of the states.

4.4 Environmental Considerations

Climate Analysis

Nigeria contains a significant portion of the Sudan-Sahel ecological zone and is subjected to frequent climate variations. Since the early 1980s, climatic anomalies such as droughts, dust storms and flooding have been reoccurring at unprecedented levels. The climate of the region has become highly unpredictable⁴.

Northwest Nigeria has been facing an increase in false onset. False onset occurs when the rainy season starts normally and then ceases abruptly, creating an unexpected dry period. The extreme but short-term climatic variation results in insufficient rainfall for the region to meet the socio-economic demands of water supply for domestic and industrial uses, agriculture and the ecosystem. Decreases in vegetation cover caused by over-grazing and deforestation are leading to an increase in the reflectivity of the land surface and thus resulting in longer, hotter and drier climatic conditions. Additionally, the increasing build-up of atmospheric dust, exacerbated by such as fire-wood exploitation, bush burning and poor farming practices, are further exacerbating the climate stressors the region is facing. Most droughts in the region have been associated with a late start of the rainy season and early cessation of the rains. During the Harmattan, sand storms are getting more intense and blocking wells and natural underground channels that fill local wells relied on by both Farmers and Herders.

Sahelian societies are overwhelmingly rural and dependent on agriculture and pastoralism. Farmer and herder lifestyles can complement each other, but climate change and population growth disrupt the balance and stoke violence⁵.

Northwest Nigeria is one of the nation's important food producers. Most crops grown in the region include millet, corn, beans, onions, tomatoes, ground nuts, and rearing farm animals. One significant challenge farmers face is the reduction in crop yield. The land is becoming less arable and over-farmed. Overpopulation exacerbates these challenges as traditional inheritance systems result in each generation getting smaller – and less arable – plots of farmland. For successful yields, farmers must still address the significant supply chain issues of getting their produce to market.

Farming and Herding communities are not ignorant of climate change's impacts on their livelihoods. Anecdotally, communities recognize the increase in pests and diseases, sighing unprecedented rises in locust swarms. At the state and federal levels, initiatives are underway for local communities to commence tree planting. While communities understand the logic and environmental importance of these initiatives, they often fail to address communities' baseline need for cooking fuels, which is a key factor driving deforestation.

Herding communities across the Sahel are nomadic and live symbiotically with their cattle. Unlike farmers who inherit the land, herders inherit the family herd. Moving from pasture to pasture, the

⁴ Ekpoh, Imo. (2011). *Extreme Climatic Variability in North-western Nigeria: An Analysis of Rainfall Trends and Patterns*. Journal of Geography and Geology.

⁵ International Crisis Group (ICG), *Herders against Farmers: Nigeria's Expanding Deadly Conflict* (2017).

Herds people rely on selling their livestock's milk, meat and leather. They are often left with very little if their herd are stolen or killed. Desertification has caused alterations in traditional grazing routes, with herders migrating to regions with more arable land and heightening pressure on farmland. Reduced access to green pastures is noted to have caused a reduction in the milk-related products the community, often women can take to market. The changes in harvesting seasons, coupled with changes in grazing routes, are devastating a once symbiotic relationship.

4.5 South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Guidance: List the types of South to South and Triangular Cooperation that the project was involved in during the year. Which countries (1st column) and type of cooperation (2nd column).

Country	Type of cooperation
1. Nigeria	The project will enhance the capacity of core environmental and peace institutions responding to complex dynamics in the Northwest States of Sokoto and Katsina. Co-learning and opportunities will also be explored with existing, ongoing and emerging complementary programmes in the region while also fostering synergies across the region. Through triangular cooperation, the project will benefit from the financial and technical support, experience and know-how of multilateral and developed-country partners.

4.6 Strengthening national capacity

Guidance: Describe national capacity strengthening initiatives and results for the quarter

Institution	Areas of capacity provided	Results achieved
1) N/A		
2) N/A		

5. Monitoring of Project Activities

Monitoring activities conducted during the quarter [ensure alignment to section 3 - *how progress was monitored*]

Monitoring activity (monitoring visit, output verification, review exercise)	observation or concern	Recommendation	Action taken
Activity 1: Development of beneficiaries selection criteria	Beneficiaries' selection criteria have been developed to guide programs beneficiaries' selection.	N/A	The beneficiary's selection has been shared with wide team for review and further action.
Activity 2: Methodology Workshop	The methodology workshop was conducted to train the partners on the beneficiary's selection data collection tool and approach to be.	N/A	UNDP Shared the assessment data collection tool and other relevant documents needed for the partners to kick start the data collection exercise.
Activity 3: Onboarding of new partners	New partners were onboarded with the Monitoring and Evaluation systems approach of the program.	N/A	N/A

5.1 Risk management matrix (Q4, 2023)

Risks	Mitigation Measures
<i>Identify the different types of risks faced during the year and include here. Please also refer to the risks identified in the project AWP during planning. Look at all type of risks (environmental, financial, political, security, operational etc.).</i>	<i>Describe the measures that were taken by the project / UNDP to mitigate or avoid the negative impact of the risk on the achievement of project results.</i>
Fragile security context	Regular conflict and political economy analysis to monitor trends and readapt to emerging trends and dynamics
Elite Capture	Close monitoring and engagement with implementing partners to ensure that project aligns to the goals and expectations of the project.
Women in local communities in Katsina and Sokoto states are not being included in decision and implementation.	The project has been designed considering a gender lens. The project field teams are expected to consider women's meaningful participation in all project activities and adhere to UNDP's Gender Strategy. In addition, the project collaborates with UNDP gender team.
Structural and policy reforms of government	Sustained engagement and regular monitoring of trends and development to minimize possible impact to the pace of the project implementation.

6. Challenges (Q4, 2023)

One significant challenge stems from the political dynamics resulting from perceived neglect in the eastern part of Sokoto State, which is particularly afflicted by violent conflicts involving bandits and farmer-herder clashes. These conflicts render certain communities inaccessible. Moreover, the heightened conflict vulnerability and potential for escalation have restricted access to strategic locations such as Goronyo LGA, Gwadabawa LGA, and Sabon Birni. Consequently, community stakeholder engagement has been impacted. However, strides have been made in identifying influential gatekeepers to facilitate access to these communities.

The policy and structural reforms such as the fuel subsidy removal and naira devaluation is posing a challenge towards meeting the initial target and expectation of the project. Slow pace of internal procurement processes contributed to the delay in the contracting and engagement of implementing partners. This has affected the expected timeline for the preparatory actions to be finalised and commencement of the full implementation of the project activities.

7. Lessons Learnt (Q4, 2023)

The risk of elite capture in the selection process of project beneficiaries is heightened when a clear beneficiary selection criterion is not established prior to the full implementation of project activities. It is essential to continuously reassess project budgeting and indicator targets to adapt to evolving contextual dynamics, such as policy and structural reforms like the removal of fuel subsidies and currency devaluation. These reforms often contribute to inflationary pressures, impacting the prices of goods and services.

8. Evidence (Q4, 2023)

Report Section	Title	URL link
	OFFICIAL CLIMATE SECURITY PROJECT INCEPTION REPORT	Official - UNDP Climate-Security Inception - Report - Sep 2023.pdf
	Natural resource management structures (NRMS) and resolution of farmer-herders conflicts in north west, Nigeria – THE FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations , Index Number: 3099242 Program/Project Number: OSRO/NIR/107/IRE: TF.FRIE190022102
	Nigeria - Climate Risk Country Profile – The World Bank	Available at Nigeria Climate risk Profile-WB.pdf
	Accessing and Using Climate Data and information, Data Poor States - IIST	Available at Accessing-climate-data-information-fragile-data-poor-states-IIST.pdf
	Request for Proposal – Climate Smart Agriculture	UNDP Nigeria on X: "📢📢 Do you have innovative solutions for climate-smart agriculture 🌱 in Sokoto and Katsina? Submit your project proposals for climate security. Deadline for submission: October 31, 2023 For more information: 📍 Sokoto: https://t.co/0XAMAnU6LN 📍 Katsina: https://t.co/k9M6VJOZ7d https://t.co/ot5rkBFFDE" / X (twitter.com)
	1 st Annual Climate Security Meeting	United Nations Nigeria on X: "For Climate -proof conflict prevention & peacebuilding, a delegation of officials from the Office of the Gov. of Sokoto State & Katsina State led by the Dep. Gov Farouk Jobe, officials of the no Embassy & @UNDPNigeria held the annual meeting of the N/West Climate-Peace Hubs. https://t.co/QdqiCPtuHA" / X (twitter.com)

	Stakeholders Engagement	UNDP Nigeria on X: "Fostering Stronger Partnerships! 🤝 @UNDP team made a courtesy call to the Deputy Governor of Sokoto State, Engr. Idris Muhammad Gobir. Together with the state, we are focusing on the - Climate Security and Prevention Facility Projects. @NorAmbNigeria @EngineerGobir https://t.co/rbTMpYojZi" / X (twitter.com)
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9. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan – Dec 2023)	Expenditure (Reporting Period) Q3	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	D	D/A*100
Output 1: Improved access to data supports decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks					
Activity Result 1	Community led and robust systemic risk assessment and integrated risk management systems including community led crowdsourcing tools established	108,000	0	67,869.13	63%
Activity Result 2	Regular synthesized and analyzed reports on pattern and trends of resource related conflicts, including gendered dynamics using primary and secondary gender disaggregated data produced	0			
Activity Result 3	Synthesized data disseminated to policy actors, decision makers and communities.	0			

Activity Result 4	Implementation pathway clearly defined through baselines, targets, indicators, progress measurements	194,400	21,772.44	121,772.44	62.6%
Output 1 Sub-total		302,400	21,772.44	189641.57	62.7%
Output 2: Vulnerable and at-risk communities have increased access to climate resilient livelihoods and green jobs					
Activity Result 1	Seed Financing for green micro-businesses led by young people provided	339,120			
Activity Result 2	Technologies and skills for enhanced productive capacities of communities on livelihoods acquired and transferred	86,400			
Activity Result 3	Technical support to VSLAs on matching grants and for client resilient livelihoods provided	228,960			
Output 2 Sub-total		654,480			
Output 3 Collaborative systems and practices for communal management of natural resources strengthened					
Activity Result 1	Communal natural climate resilience and peace hubs established eg: shared access to resources such as water and integrated agro-value chains support to the communities	432,000			
Activity Result 2	Investments in Conservation and Ecosystem revitalized through cash for conservation	104,000			
Activity Result 3	States supported through policy needs assessments/provision and ecosystem destruction curbed. Quarterly knowledge reports for learning produced	132,400			

Output 3 Sub-total		668,400			
Programme Management		176,038	15,110.9	91,110.9	51.8%
	Audits and Hact Assessments	18,013			
	M&E Costs	36,026			
	Communication Cost	18,013			
Programme Management Sub-total		248,090	15,110.9	91,110.9	36.7%
Grand total		1,873,370	36,883.34	280,752.47	15%