



Katsina State
Government



GOVERNMENT OF
SOKOTO STATE



The
Federal Government

NORTH-WEST CLIMATE-PEACE HUBS: A CLIMATE SECURITY APPROACH TO CONFLICT PREVENTION

INCEPTION REPORT 2023

The United Nations
Development Programme
“Empowered Lives. Resilient Nations”

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ACRONYMS

AG	Action Group
AP	Annual plan
AWP	<i>Annual Work Plan</i>
CBO	<i>Community Base Organization</i>
CSO	Civil society organization
Covid19	Coronavirus
EWER	Early Warning Early Response
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
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
LOA	Letter of Agreement
PWD	People with disability
NW	North West
SA	Special Advisor
SBCC	Social, behavioural communication change
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based violence
SARC	Capacity building for Sexual assault referral centre
SDG	Sustainable development Goals
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
SOCU	State Operational Coordination Unit
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
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 nation
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNDP	United National Development programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
JBSC	Joint Border Security Cooperation
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Insecurity is increasing 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. Communities in Sokoto, Katsina, and Zamfara are among the worst affected by a growing crisis exacerbated by climate change risks¹. According to the Global Risk Index INFORM, Nigeria has one of the highest projected conflict risk indexes and is at increased risk of socio-economic vulnerability and food insecurity². Violence has reached alarming levels: the murder rate in Nigeria was 34.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016, compared with a global average of 6 per 100,000 that year³.

The adverse effects of climate change on natural resource availability and scarcity have been identified as aggravating the conflict. There is a gap in the governmental systems to collect and manage reliable data around climate change-related variability that can affect agricultural production. The violent conflict has altered the local coping capacities of the rural communities to deal with climatic risks affecting their livelihoods, creating a vicious cycle where natural disasters hit harder, aggravating existing tensions and leading to new conflicts. Environmental degradation has increased in urban centres as people cannot go to forested areas to get wood for cooking and heating because bandits now inhabit these areas. Thus, populations have started cutting trees and shrubs around urban areas, deteriorating natural barriers and ecosystems that prevent floods. As a result, floods have increased during the rainy season, and the lack of data to predict and build resilience capacities has led to immense infrastructure loss and further aggravating food production distribution and livelihoods.

This document outlines a baseline of the project's scope, proposed work plan and schedule for the first year of the project's implementation. Including but not limited to:

- Political and security analysis highlights
- Outline of Project Implementation team and outcome of recent recruitment
- Detailed Site Selection criteria and baseline assessment
- Outline of stakeholder engagement, including a list of potential implementing partners
- A detailed work plan of activities to be carried out over the next year, including expected outcomes and outputs
- An initial monitoring and evaluation plan
- Program budget for the programme implementation

An inception workshop is scheduled to be held by the end of September or 1st week of October 2023 to review and endorse the proposed Project implementation strategy and the inception report. It will engage key stakeholders in the project implementation in both Katsina and Sokoto States to review the work plan and obtain their valuable inputs and views to ensure seamless and successful implementation.

¹ International Crisis Group (ICG) *Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem* (2020).

² United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), *Humanitarian Response Plan: Nigeria, Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2020* (OCHA, Mar. 2020).

³ UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Country Profile, 'Nigeria'.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Climate-related security risks have become a strategic priority for the UNDP as reflected in the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM). Given the complex linkages between climate change, peace and security, the mechanism seeks to help the UN system address climate-related security risks systematically.

This project will benefit from the global knowledge and learning platform that the CSM provides – leveraging the capacities and strengths of the organisation to advance the project's prevention and sustaining peace agenda in a climate-changing world. The Climate-Security project will contribute towards enhancing peace dividends in the region through the deployment of nature-based solutions and climate-smart livelihoods and, in doing so, address the root causes of insecurity in the selected locations.

The North-West Climate-Peace Hubs: *A Climate Security Approach to Conflict Prevention* project is designed inherently to draw on and leverage off the strengths of the German-sponsored Prevention Facility. The two projects will be foundationally interlinked and have joint geographic areas of programming, and will be jointly monitored and assessed. The two projects will be managed by the same high-level board that will serve as the docking station for North-West programmes. Each project will tackle exclusive work areas, recognising that the conflict prevention and security mechanisms will be leveraged from the broader Prevention Facility project. The Climate Security project will adopt an integrated approach to climate-conflict challenges in Sokoto and Katsina states. It will work to bring together active governance efforts and prospective climate-smart livelihood activities through the development of locally driven Climate Peace Hubs.

A 12-month inception phase is integrated at the beginning of the implementation of the North-West Climate-Peace Hubs project. This period is dedicated to better understanding the implementation context. This participatory process includes consultations with local communities and their leaders to co-create, co-plan, and co-design interventions with state and sub-state stakeholders. It helps UNDP and partners; achieve greater results driven by data, sharpen the definition of indicators, select pilot locations, understand the implementation capacities of stakeholders, risks, and required financial resources.

To foster resilience against climate and security risks, this project will contribute towards:

1. Improving access to data supporting decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks
2. Increasing access to conflict-sensitive and climate-resilient livelihoods and green jobs
3. Strengthening systems and practices for communal management of natural resources

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF (United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework), CPD (Country Programme Document), RPD (Regional Programme Document):		
Indicative Output with gender marker: Gender Marker 2		
Outcome 4.1	By 2027, people in Nigeria, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from peace and security and protection from conflict, violence, and crime through strengthened capacity and infrastructures	Project contributes to CPD Output 3.4 and 3.5
Outcome 3	Cooperation Framework (CF) Strategic Priority 2): By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change disasters	Project will contribute to Outputs: 2.2 and 2.4

POLITICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SECURITY ANALYSIS

North West Nigeria is marked by low socio-economic development indicators, low levels of education, high levels of poverty, low levels of national integration, historical government neglect and perceived and actual marginalization. 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 North East⁴. According to SMB Intel, the North West region saw 961 deaths in the first quarter of 2021 and 782 in 2022, while the North East saw 336 deaths in the first quarter of 2021⁵ and 441 in 2022.⁶

Bandits are largely responsible for the violence. They are well-armed, terrorizing communities wearing down overstretched security forces and getting rich through criminal activity such as kidnapping for ransom. Many bandits are Fulani herders who claim to be fighting to redress the government's neglect of pastoralist communities. However, the criminal banditry is not exclusive to the Fulani communities, with Hausa populations also engaging in violent reciprocity to herders' incursions on their farmland. The bandits' gangs are numerous and loosely organized, and bandits often fight with each other over issues relating to access to land and resources.

Katsina state, located in North Western Nigeria, recently experienced a gubernatorial election, with the ruling party maintaining its position as state administrator. Politically, the state has witnessed significant power struggles and clashes between different political factions in the concluded elections. The state's political landscape is dominated by the All-Progressives Congress (APC), which has held power both at the state and federal levels, asserting its dominance as the ruling party in the State.

Katsina state has been grappling with multiple security threats, most notably the activities of armed bandits and kidnappers. The state shares borders with Zamfara, Kaduna, and Niger Republic. The international border LGAs include Kaita, Mashi, Zango and the selected pilot site of Jibia. These regions are known hotspots for banditry and other criminal activities. Armed bandits have been attacking villages, displacing communities, rustling cattle, taking over farmlands and areas with natural resources such as waterways, killing and kidnapping residents for ransom, and looting properties. This is creating fear and insecurity among the local population. Additionally, the activities of Boko Haram, a jihadist group operating in north-eastern Nigeria, have posed a security challenge in Katsina state. The group has carried out sporadic attacks and kidnappings in the region, adding to the overall security concerns in the state. The state government and security agencies have been working to address these security issues, but the challenges persist, requiring sustained efforts to maintain peace and stability in Katsina state.

The recent Gubernatorial elections in both Sokoto and Katsina were highly contested, with the All Progressive Congress (APC) winning the election in both states. Disparities in party philosophies and development priorities resulted in the discontinuation of most engagements upheld by the previous administration.

The security situation in Katsina and Sokoto state is volatile, with areas outside the capital experiencing banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling, and inter-tribal clashes. Inter-tribal conflicts risk escalating due to the current situation in neighboring Niger. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Nigeria's current stance on the recent coup will seriously hinder bilateral security efforts to address cross-border violence.

⁴ Barnett, J et al. (2022) Northwestern Nigeria: A Jihadization of Banditry, or a "Banditization" of Jihad? CTC Sentinel, vol15, Issue 1.

⁵ <https://www.sbmintel.com/2021/10/chart-of-the-week-media-reported-killings-in-nigeria-q3-2021/>

⁶ <https://www.sbmintel.com/2022/04/chart-of-the-week-media-reported-killings-in-nigeria-q1-2022/>

CLIMATE ANALYSIS

Northern 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 unpredictable⁷.

North West 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.⁸

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 violence⁹.

North West 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.¹⁰ 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 market¹¹.

Farming and herding communities are not ignorant of climate change's impacts on their livelihoods. Anecdotaly, communities recognize the increase in pests and diseases, sighting unprecedented rises in locus 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 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.

⁷ Ekpoh, Imo. (2011). *Extreme Climatic Variability in North-western Nigeria: An Analysis of Rainfall Trends and Patterns*. Journal of Geography and Geology.

⁸ Ibid. 51-52

⁹ International Crisis Group (ICG), *Herders against Farmers: Nigeria's Expanding Deadly Conflict*, (2017)

¹⁰ International Monetary Fund, Selected Issues Papers, *Food Insecurity in Nigeria: Food Supply Matters: Nigeria*, (2023).

¹¹ International Crisis Group (ICG) *Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem* (2020).

CLIMATE-SECURITY SITE SELECTION - BORDER LGA IN SOKOTO AND KATSINA

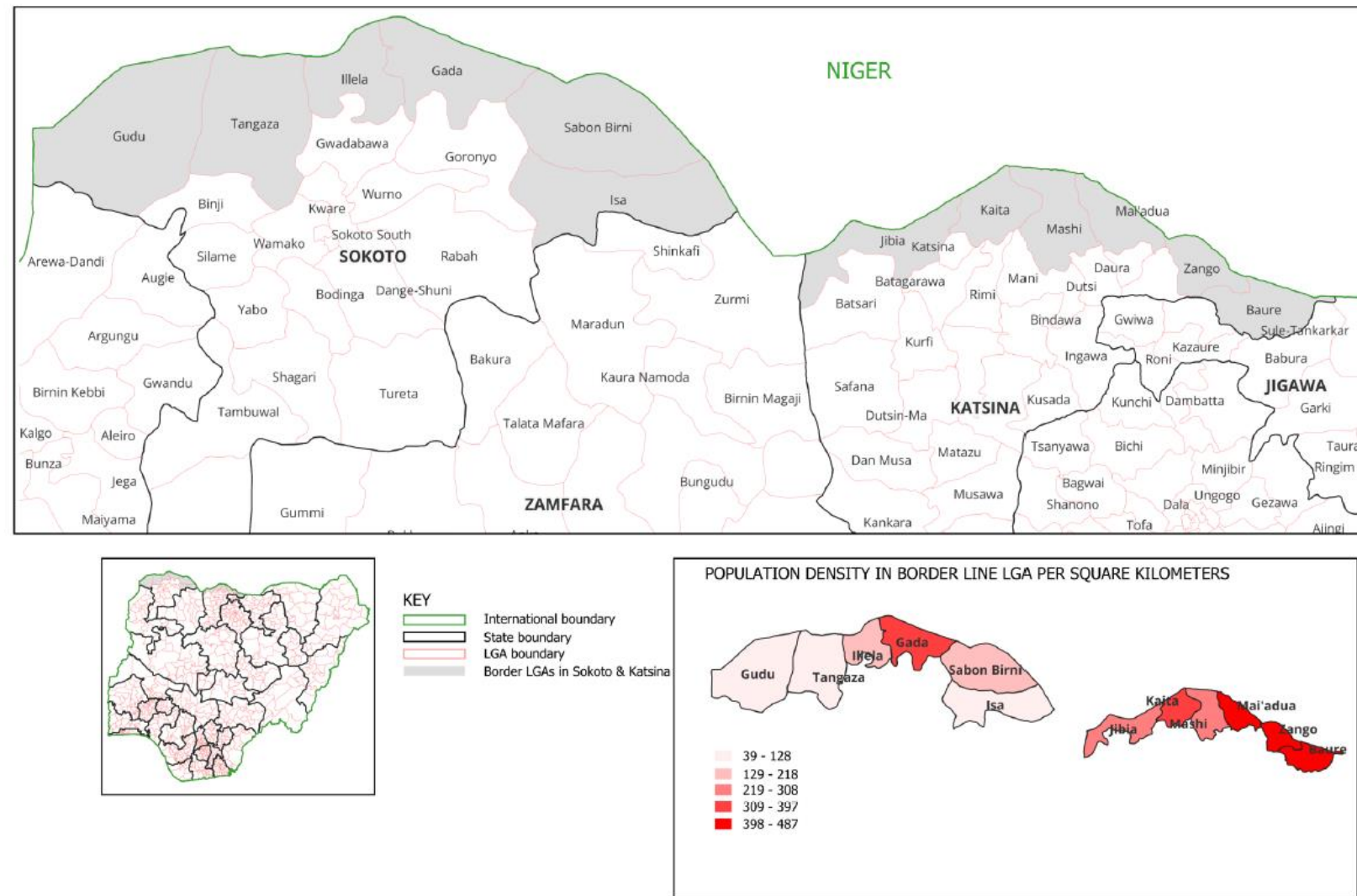


Figure 1. Map of border towns in Sokoto and Katsina, and population density of international border Local Government Areas in Sokoto and Katsina

Source: UNDP Knowledge-Hub

INCEPTION PHASE: SCOPE OF WORK AND DELIVERABLES

During the inception phase, the UNDP has:

1. Defined the specific project sites for the pilots in Katsina and Sokoto States
2. Concretised activities and defined the indicators reflective of the local communities' needs and emerging priorities.
3. Developed a detailed joint action and activity plan on how the UNDP will engage local and state government, community organisations and other key stakeholders in project delivery.
4. Drafted an initial budget outlining approximate spending intentions per activity.
5. Attained both Pilots' State Governments, endorsements and commitments to support the proposed project.
6. Identified the LGA and have been allocated land to begin construction of the Peace-Hubs

MOST RECENT SCOPING MISSION

Since December 2022, the UNDP has conducted four targeted scoping missions to Katsina and Sokoto states. The objectives have been to meet and develop relations with key project stakeholders at the state, regional and local levels. Furthermore, these missions have been essential to developing the baseline for developing the inception report.

A mission to Sokoto and Katsina States was conducted in July and was the first project-scoping mission since the Federal and State elections. This mission proved critical to concretizing commitments made by the project stakeholders during the official launching of the North West Prevention Facility and Climate-Peace Hubs project held on July 3, 2023, in Abuja. In attendance were the German and Norwegian Ambassadors to Nigeria, the UNDP Nigeria Resident Representative, a representative from the Office of the National Security Adviser, The Executive Governor of Katsina State and representatives of the Sokoto and Zamfara States governments.

During the recent mission to Sokoto State, the UNDP received the Deputy Governor of Sokoto State, His Excellency Dr Idris Muhammad Gobir, endorsement to select Illela LGA as the pilot site for the project in Sokoto State. With the support of the Executive Chairman of Illela, Hon. Abdulkadir Tambari, the UNDP met with representatives from security agencies, women and youth groups who recommended the Amarawa Community within Illela LGA as the most suitable location for piloting the Climate-Peace Hubs.

The Office of the Governor of Katsina, Dr Dikko Radda and his team, have shown keen interest in the project. The Executive Governor delegated a team led by his Senior Special Assistant on Banditry, IDPs and Victims of Banditry and the Executive Chairman of Jibia LGA to accompany the UNDP team to conduct a physical assessment of potential sites for the Climate-Peace Hubs in Jibia. In Jibia, consultations were held with the local government, religious leaders, women and youth groups, and security agencies to select a location for the Climate Peace Hubs. Stakeholders recommended the location of Saleh Mari Farm due to its proximity and less exposure to security threats. Details on the land allocation for each state will be elaborated on in the implementation section of this report.

A technical assessment is currently underway by UNDP engineers and experts to assess the allocated land in Illela, Sokoto. This stage is important to ensure the allocated land meets UNDP's selection criteria and the local community's needs in Illela. The September Mission is working to establish the Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS) and concretise activities to facilitate the development of the Inaugural Sokoto Climate Change policy.

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

In developing the project site selection criteria, the first step undertaken by the UNDP was to conduct an explorative vulnerability assessment. This assessment confirmed the Project Document's assertions that the climate stressors over the next decade in North West Nigeria are likely to worsen with communities and government lacking sufficient capacity to prevent, adapt and respond to a more deteriorated environment.

The intricate interplay between the impacts of climate change and their potential to worsen security challenges requires meticulous handling, both in approach and in selecting tools and sites. Consequently, the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was integrated into the site selection process. PCA facilitates the consideration of numerous variables simultaneously. The subsequent component analysis embraced the following variables: population density, food insecurity, rainfall variability, extent of surface water, incidents of violent conflict, number of displaced households, average severity of drought measured using the Palmer Drought Severity Index, alteration in built-up areas over time, vegetative health gauged using the enhanced vegetation index, and cross-border trade activity.

Qualitative factors were also considered to complement the quantitative data in the site selection process. These factors encompassed the existing peace mechanisms within the border Local Government Areas (LGAs), The prevailing dynamics of conflicts, the extent of engagement by Civil Society Organizations, and the cultural and historical context within the border LGAs. This assessment revealed that Illela in Sokoto State and Jibia in Katsina are the most suitable pilot site locations.

UNDP identified five key criteria that the pilot locations were required to have to address, the five criteria aim to speak to the project's key objective.

The baseline site selection includes:



Secure Access to Site Locations

This criterion ensures that the project team and associated implementing partners can reach the selected site safely. Logistically accessible and network connectivity are key to ensuring the required resources can reach the pilot community and effectively meet the project objective of improving access to data supporting decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks.



History of Conflict or Disputes

Selecting sites experiencing conflicts and/or disputes over natural resources is a criterion that aims to synergies the relationship of Climate Change and Conflict. How the conflicts/disputes impact livelihoods will potentially present a pilot site community with the appetite for the interventions and programs proposed by the Climate-Peace Hubs.



Agricultural Diversity & Environmental Degradation

This criterion ensures that the pilot site has a history of agricultural activities, farming and pastoralism. This is critical to addressing the objective of developing conflict-sensitive and climate-resilient livelihoods. Sites that have experienced noticeable climate stressors and proximity to natural resources are critical to safe and secure livelihoods.



Alignment to Government Priorities

To ensure project sustainability and longevity government and community engagement and buy-in are essential to the project's sustainability and longevity. This criterion seeks to ensure that the pilot site is in an area that aligns with existing government and non-government policies and initiatives to synergise efforts. It aims to uphold the notion, designed by the community, for the community and sustained by the community.



Demographic Diversity

Ethnic, religious and livelihood diversity has been identified as contributing to the conflict in North West Nigeria. This criterion aims to identify a site that is comprised of both Farmer and Herder Populations and Hausa and Fulani populations. Communities with women-led projects and economic productivity will allow the project to reach a broader community section.

ILLELA PROFILE¹²

Illela is the headquarters of Illela local government and one of the 23 local governments of Sokoto state. To the North, it shares a border with Birni-N'Konni town of Tahoua region of Niger Republic and Gwadabawa Local Government area to the south. Illela LGA has an area of 1,246 km²; in 2020, the projected population was 227,399. The Hausa community is the ethnic majority in the region, with nomadic Fulani and Tuareg as the region's minority communities. The Hausa community make up for most farming and commercial activities, while the Fulani and Tuareg communities are largely Herdspeople engaged in rearing camels and goats. Illela consists of three districts, including several villages that are traditionally administered.

The topography of Illela could be divided into two: semi-arid and grassland with sparse drought-resistant shrubs in the North, while the south is largely a grassland area covered with bushes and shrubs. The land generally has yellowish, sandy soil low in nutrients but relatively suitable for producing cereals like millet and cowpea. The temperature of Illela ranges between 40°C in - 26°C and the annual rainfall of Illela covers 600 to 650 millimetres bi-annually, followed by the long dry season. To supplement seasonal rainfall, Lake Kalmalo, River Rima and River Sokoto are utilized by Hausa farmers for irrigation, grazing, and watering animals. The strategic location of Illela, coupled with water availability, favours a high concentration of Fulani herd people. The area has a vast forest area that extends beyond neighbouring Local Governments, including Tangaza and Gudu, which provide grazing land for animals.

The conflict between Hausa and Fulani people in Illela has exceeded all imaginable proportions. Many people in the Local Government have been killed, others displaced and now living as refugees in the Niger Republic. The Hausas are killed and abducted by bandits suspected to be Fulanis daily. In retaliation, the Hausas established vigilante groups to repel the attacks that killed any confronted Fulani. This situation has led to instability and mistrust between the two significant inhabitants.

Consequently, many leave as internally displaced persons within the country and some as refugees in the Niger Republic. The situation has posed restrictions for Fulani now face restrictions entering into Illela Local Government. Farming and business activities are limited due to enforced travelling restrictions due to bandits' attack risks.

DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINES

Developing project baselines is critical to understanding the project's implementation context while highlighting opportunities and limitations. The UNDP has signed a Letter of Agreement (contract) with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to conduct household surveys in the selected LGAs in both Sokoto and Katsina State. The sample size will include three neighbouring LGAs for each of the selected LGAs and a statewide representative sample to ensure comparability/reference population. The survey questionnaire is being developed with the UNDP Knowledge Hub and NBS.

The household survey will employ a climate security lens to collect baseline data on livelihoods, including agriculture, land dependency, socio-economic condition, access to basic services, the

¹² Illela LGA Profile, Provided by the Sokoto State Government

experience of climate hazards and social tensions, coping strategies and factors of resilience. The survey would serve as a baseline for the UNDP's initiative in Sokoto and Katsina to inform and enable the team to monitor the interplay between climate security risks, socioeconomic conditions and vulnerabilities in the target communities. Furthermore, the data collection process is expected to foster skills development and promote social cohesion among the local communities.

The anticipated outcomes of this endeavour are as follows:

1. Establishment of baseline data that underpins the formulation of systems for further data generation and analysis. These systems will serve as the bedrock for decision-making grounded in evidence and for crafting programmatic responses tailored to regions impacted by conflicts triggered by climate shifts.
2. Attainment of data that enhances understanding of the climate security context in the target communities and the communities' capability to generate, scrutinize, and effectively apply information. This information will be pivotal in forestalling, mitigating, and addressing the repercussions arising from the adverse effects of climate change, environmental deterioration, and conflict.

In addition, an Individual contract has been signed for a livelihood assessment to be conducted to inform the finalization of the development of activities that will support;

- Increase access to conflict-sensitive and climate-resilient livelihoods and green jobs
- Strengthen systems and practices for communal management of natural resources. The household survey and livelihood assessment will be finalized at the end of September 2023.

IMPLEMENTATION

To ensure the sustainability of the Climate Peace Hubs, deliberate efforts were made to secure the commitment of state political leadership and local communities. This was achieved by translating priorities into the local context. Identifying suitable state structures and institutions to serve as implementing partners and coordinating the project intervention at the state and local levels. Other options, such as issuing sub-grants and direct implementation, will be adopted depending on the output area requiring technical expertise.

REFINEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

A division of responsibilities document for the inception phase has been developed to clarify the expectations and deliverables of the different UNDP teams and project partners. The UNDP teams (Peacebuilding & Conflict Prevention, Environment and Knowledge Hub) have conducted joint planning sessions, including drafting the implementation plan for outcome one.

The project will implement a multisectoral approach that includes consultative engagements with the intent to utilise existing structures and establish interagency collaboration for shared learning, vocational training, innovative climate livelihood activities, data generation and information sharing, and strengthening community resilience to climate and security risks.

The UNDP team conducted a preliminary assessment through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with local communities in Illela and Jibia to identify the immediate and foundational activities to implement. The conclusion of the household survey and livelihood assessment in September 2023 further complements these efforts.

Between September and October 2023, an inception workshop will be conducted to engage all stakeholders in project implementation in Katsina and Sokoto States. The workshop provides a platform for stakeholders to review the work plan, provide inputs and views, and define the roles and responsibilities of implementing partners. All stakeholders are expected to attend to ensure the success of the project.

CLIMATE PEACE HUBS

The Climate Peace Hubs will serve as the overarching geographical entry point for engagement with communities and provide the space that ensures complementarity across climate, conflict and governance investments. The Climate Peace Hubs will be set up where climate and security risks converge, and clear selection criteria for the locations have been developed in consultation with communities at the design stage.

The Hubs will serve as a departure point for integrated and collaborative implementation of the three strategies of the project, namely:

- (i) a resilience information system,
- (ii) conflict-sensitive climate adaptation and
- (iii) platforms for collective management of natural resources.

In July, the UNDP secured commitments from Sokoto State and Katsina State Governments to support the project's implementations. In addition, the UNDP gained buy-in from the local governments of Illela and Jibia and the local community stakeholders of the project's proposed implementation.

UNDP has received official communication from the Sokoto State Government regarding the allocation of land in the Amarawa community of Illela LGA to construct the Climate-Peace Hubs in August 2023. We anticipate receiving a formal note from the Katsina State Government on land allocation by the end of September.

The Sokoto State Government has allocated four hectares of land in the Amarawa community; initial screening identified the land as fertile and located on a high-water table. It is less than one mile from

the Illela township market and approximately two miles from the Kalmalo Lake – a key natural resource for Farmers and Herders. The site is also opposite the town's cemetery, used by people from all different faiths and ethnicities. Potential concerns of the location include the proximity to the newly constructed Sokoto-Illela- Niger bypass, which is subject to heavy traffic. However, several security checkpoints are proximate to the site, with the Joint Task Force located approximately one mile north.

As mentioned in the above section, a technical assessment, independent of the government, is underway in Illela. The UNDP has developed proposed designs for the Hubs, which is currently undergoing community consultation. Engaging the community at every stage of the Hub's development will be critical in understanding their perspective and carrying them along at every stage of the project implementation phase.

NEXT STEPS – FIRST SIX MONTHS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The initial six months of the project's implementation will focus on achieving five key objectives;

1. Conducting the Livelihood Assessment and the Household Survey

This will include:

- a. Engaging pilot communities to develop the social, environmental and contextual baseline for the project;
- b. Developing key indicators to refine and concretize project interventions and activities and programmatic responses tailored to the region

2. Sign a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with Government agencies and partners and a Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) with CSOs on Project Implementation.

This will include:

- a. Signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Government relating to the management and use of allocated land in Sokoto and Katsina
- b. Designing the delivery and implementation methodologies based on the key indicators identified from the household survey and livelihood assessment.

3. The physical construction of the Climate-Peace Hubs and associated facilities.

This will include:

- a. Finalise the technical needs assessment and generate a budget estimate and Bill of Quantity;
- b. Conduct procurement and tender processes (Technical Evaluation of Tenders and selection of vendors,
- c. Identify provisions for Solar Energy Installation
- d. Review and approve engineering design and commence construction and furnishing the Climate-Peace Hubs

4. Facilitate High-Level Dialogue and Mediation Between Farmers/Herders, Hausas/Fulanis'

The Objectives include:

- a. Provide a platform for open moderated discussion on local, regional and state security issues, unity and cohesion to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways.
- b. Establish a support system that can provide basic safety and security, including protecting citizens – particularly women and children.
- c. Discuss the disarmament between Hausa and Fulani communities and strengthening the
- d. Promote inclusive dialogue and reconciliation and develop conflict management capacity at local, regional, state and national levels
- e. Outline how Climate-Peace Hubs can facilitate reconciliation dialogues and tangible support mechanisms to manage natural resources competition.
- f. Establish Natural Resources Management Committees in Sokoto and Katsina.

5. Facilitate the finalization and launching of the Inaugural Sokoto Climate Change Policy and begin a feasibility assessment for developing a Katsina Climate Change Policy.

This includes:

- a. Supporting the Sokoto Ministry of Environment to finalize and implement its inaugural Climate Change Policy. The policy will develop a standalone department of Climate Change staffed with 23 desk officers. The newly created Department of Climate Change will be the government stakeholder responsible for championing the Climate-Peaces hubs alongside the UNDP – and in the longer term. Since initial drafting, the Ministry has faced capacity constraints to undertake adequate technical assessments and stakeholder consultation.
- b. Scope the feasibility of the Katsina State Government's capacity to develop a Climate Change Policy and department for the Environment.

PARTNERSHIPS

To build a framework for sustainability and ownership, the project implementation in both Sokoto and Katsina States will be led by the state governments of both states' governments with close monitoring and supervision by UNDP. For instance, for coordination purposes, the Sokoto State Government has inaugurated the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) to be chaired by the Deputy Governor of the state who oversees the different Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) of the government that will be involved in the project implementation.

The Katsina State Government have indicated its plans to establish the Katsina State Development Management Board. The board will be saddled with the responsibility of overseeing and coordinating all development interventions in the State to be implemented by the government's different Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) that will be involved in the project implementation.

In addition to local engagement, the UNDP signed a Letter of Agreement with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to conduct Household Surveys in the selected LGAs in Sokoto and Katsina State. An Individual contract has been signed to hire an individual contractor responsible for undertaking a livelihood assessment. They are expected to resume their duties at the beginning of September. The Climate Security consulting company Adelphi will be integrated to advise on the project's implementation and monitoring phase. Negotiation regarding the contract is currently being finalized.

GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS AND LOCAL PARTNERS

The implementation of the project will continue to involve a range of government stakeholders. Throughout the inception phase, the UNDP has engaged with key actors across various sectors to identify potential synergies and collaborative implementing partners; these include but are not limited to;

At the Federal Level:

- The Nigerian Metrological Agency (NiMET)
- Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NIHSA)
- National Bureau of Statistics

At the State Level:

- The Executive Governor of Katsina State
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Katsina States Command
- The Executive Governor of Sokoto State, through his Deputy
- The Executive Chairman of Illela LGA, Sokoto State
- The Executive Chairman of Jibia LGA, Katsina State
- Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Sokoto States Command
- Nigeria Police Force, Sokoto State Command

Engaged Ministries and Departments:

Sokoto State

- Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
- Ministry of Environment
- State Ministry of Agriculture
- Peace Committee
- Ministry of Internal Security and Career Services
- State Emergency Management Agency
- Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics

Katsina State

- Department of State Service (DSS), Katsina State Command

- Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs
- State Department of Livestock
- State Ministry of Agriculture
- State Ministry of Environment
- Katsina State Bureau of Statistics

Local NGOs, Civil Society and Local Community Based Organizations:

- All Farmers Association
- Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders of Nigeria (MACBAN)
- State Grassroots Initiative for Strengthen Community Resilience (GISCO)
- People's Health, Peace and Progress (3Ps)
- NAIF
- Coalition of Civil Society of Katsina
- Nagarta Foundation

PROJECT TEAM AND RECRUITMENT

Over the last eight months, UNDP has successfully recruited the following personnel to work on the Climate Security project:

- Climate Security Specialist– Based in Sokoto
- Data Analyst – Based in Abuja
- Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist – Based in Sokoto
- Communication Specialist – Based in Sokoto
- Peace and Conflict Specialist – Based in Sokoto
- Livelihood Analyst – Based in Abuja
- 2X Field Officers – In Katsina and Sokoto
- Program Analyst – Based in Abuja

As of 14 August 2023, all successful candidates will have resumed their positions.

Alongside the recruits, UNDP Knowledge Hub and Environment and Climate Units members will work alongside and collaborate with the core project team at every stage.

PROJECT LISTED ACTIVITIES*

*SUBJECT TO OUTCOME OF LIVELIHOOD ASSESSMENT AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

S/N	ACTIVITIES/TASK	TARGET	TIME	EXPECTED TIMELINE	BUDGETS ESTIMATE	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION
Administration						
1.	Development of Site Selection Criteria	1	2 weeks	26 th June – 7 th July 2023		
	Official Launching and Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of Climate Peace Hubs Project in Sokoto and Katsina State	1	2 days	3 rd July – 5 th July 2023		
	Field Mission to Sokoto and Katsina States	2	3 weeks	17 th July – 4 th Aug 2023		
	Development and Submission of Project Inception Phase Report	1	1 month	July – Aug 2023		
	Household Survey	1	5 weeks	1st Sept – 10 th Oct 2023	\$110,000	LOA
	Livelihood Assessment	1	3 weeks	31 st Aug – 14 th Sept 2023	\$6,000	Individual Consultancy (IC)
	Finalize partners selection, development of activities/work plan, develop methodology and strategy for project implementation.		4 weeks	14 th – 31 st Aug 2023		
	Finalize Signing of Letters of Agreement (LoA) with Sokoto and Katsina States Implementing Partners	2	2 weeks	4 th – 15 th Sep 2023		
	Facilitate Inception Workshops in Sokoto and Katsina	1	2 weeks	5 th – 15 th Sep 2023	\$20,000	Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
	Inauguration and operation of Project Board	Min. 3	At least annually	Sep 2023 – Dec 2025	\$20,000	UNDP Procurement
	Project Monitoring and Reporting	4 in each LGA	Ongoing	Dec 2023 – Dec 2025	\$220,000	UNDP

	Project Evaluation (Mid and End)	2	Ongoing	Dec 2023 – Dec 2025	\$45,000	UNDP/Third Party
S/N	ACTIVITIES/TASK	TARGET	TIME	EXPECTED TIMELINE	BUDGETS ESTIMATE	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION
Construction of the Climate-Peace Hubs in Illela and Jibia LGAs of Katsina and Sokoto State.						
2.	Allocation of land & technical needs assessment Estimates and budget, Bill of Quantity,	2	4 months	Sep 2023 – Dec 2023	\$500,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Development of Technical Specification & engineering design.	TBC	3 months	Sep 2023 – Nov 2023		
	Initiation of procurement and tender processes (Technical Evaluation of Tenders and selection of vendors,	TBC				
	Furnishing of the Climate-Peace Hubs	2	1 month	Dec 2023 – Jan 2024	\$200,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Solar Energy Provision and Installation	TBC	2 months	Dec2023 – Feb 2024	\$300,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Climate Peace Hubs administration and management, including office supplies	TBC	1 year 6 months	Feb 2024 – August 2025	\$60,000	LOA
	Project Monitoring and Reporting	4 in each LGA	2 years	Dec 2023 – Dec 2025	\$220,000	UNDP
Output 1: Improved access to data supports decision-making for anticipatory actions to climate and conflict risks						
S/N	ACTIVITIES/TASK	TARGET	TIME	EXPECTED TIMELINE	BUDGETS ESTIMATE	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION
3.	Establishment and Equipping of the Data Centre	2	1 month	Dec 2023 - Jan 2023	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Development of Data collection and dissemination tools				\$150,000	
	Climate and Security Risk data dissemination and publication				\$50,000	
	Facilitate capacity building and training programs to Climate Security and Emergency Volunteers corps	50 in each LGA	2 weeks	Oct 2023	\$30,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Validating and Launching of Sokoto's inaugural Climate Change Policy	1	3months	Sep 2023 – November 2023	\$30,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Initiate scoping activities for the Katsina Climate Change Policy	1	6 Months	Feb 2024 - July 2024	\$30,000	

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

S/N	ACTIVITIES/TASK	TARGET	TIME	EXPECTED TIMELINE	BUDGET ESTIMATE	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION
4.	Identification of roles of the community-based organizations and agreement on the modality of their implementation					
	Provision of Climate Resilient Livelihood (Cash for Work intervention to encourage local communities to build and clear drainages, refuse evacuation, recycling and management)	1000 per site ¹³ (50% women)	1 year	October 2023-2024	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Distribution of agriculture input (hybrid/improved seedlings, fertilizer, pest control, tools and Equipment)	500 per site	1 year	Jan 2024 – Dec 2024	\$300,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Vocational Training and Startup grant/kit for Women and Youth, including for micro-green businesses	1000 per site	1 year	Oct 2023-2024	\$300,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Training on Climate Smart Agriculture	500 per site	1 year	Jan 2024 - 2025	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Provision of Solar Powered Irrigation tools and Equipment (water pumps and boreholes)	500 per site	1 year	Oct 2023 – 2024	\$200,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Training and Provision of Alternative Sources of Energy (sustainable fuelwood systems)	1000 (70% women)	1 year	Oct 2023 – 2024	\$250,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Established and supported village Loans and Saving platforms/associations	1000 per site (50% women)	6 months	Feb 2024 - July 2024	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement

OUTPUT 3: Collaborative systems and practices for communal practices of natural resources strengthened

S/N	ACTIVITIES/TASK	TARGET	TIME	EXPECTED TIMELINE	BUDGETS ESTIMATE	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION
	Facilitate High-Level Dialogue and Mediation Between Farmers/Herders, Hausas'/Fulanis'	In each LGA	6 months	Oct 2023 – Apr 2024	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Capacity building on enhanced livestock management and scoping for alternative livelihood opportunities	1000 per site	1 year	Oct 2023 – 2024	\$300,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Tree Planting and maintenance mechanisms		6 months	Oct 2023- Apr 2024	\$60,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Provision of Sustainable Water Systems	in each LGA	6 months	Dec 2023 – Apr 2024	\$400,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement
	Establish capacity strengthening for Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS) on dialogue and insider mediation	in each LGA	6 months	Oct 2023 – Nov 2023	\$100,000	LOA/RPA/UNDP Procurement

¹³ Figure will be subject to change based on the outcomes of the Livelihood Assessment and the Household Survey

COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

PROJECT COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

UNDP has developed two specific communication strategies for how the project will be documented. The first strategy describes how the Project team will communicate updates and the project progress to the donor, UNDP partners and government stakeholders. The second strategy addresses how the Climate-Peace Hubs will engage and communicate with the pilot communities.

Both strategies adopt an inclusive approach to ensure that various groups, including different social, cultural, and economic backgrounds, can engage and understand what is being communicated.

The Climate-Peace Hubs Community Communication Strategy:

This communication plan aims to ensure that the UNDP effectively engages the local communities of Illela and Jibia to outline the following;

1. What is the aim of the project and the hubs?
 - Why are we doing it?
 - Who are we partnering with to implement the project, and why?
2. What this means for you – the community, eg.
 - The facilities available
 - Who can use the hub/facilities
 - The conditions of use
 - The Hubs point of contact/ Hub manager in the community
3. What events and activities will be run
 - The services provided
 - Programs that will be run out of the Hub
 - Events hosted at the Hubs
 - How to use the hubs for an event
4. What information will the hubs provide
 - How Climate and Security data will be collected and disseminated
 - Emergency weather warning systems

Methods:

- WhatsApp/social media
- Pamphlets
- Word of mouth
- Local School
- Village leaders/ town hall meetings
- Mosque/ Church
- Local radio station channels and/or development of weekly radio 'podcast'

All communication will be developed in English, Fulani and Hausa to ensure accessibility to all community members.

The UNDP Climate Security Communication Strategy:

This communication plan aims to inform the Norwegian Government and key stakeholders on the project's implementation as part of UNDP compliance reporting. The key objective will be to report the following:

5. Project's implementation
 - Where are we doing it?
 - Who are we partnering with to implement the project, and why?



- The programs and initiatives facilitated via the project?
 - How are the activities being budgeted?
 - What accountability mechanisms are being put in place
 - Outcome of monitoring and evaluation activities
6. Achieved delivery targets
- The facilities available
 - Who can use the hub/facilities
 - The conditions of use
 - The Hubs point of contact/ Hub manager in the community
 - How Climate and Security data will be collected and disseminated
 - How to integrate the project into the local governance mechanism.

Methods:

- Quarterly Reports
- Project Steering Committee meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings with the Donor as needed
- Social media
- Formal communication

REPORTING MECHANISMS

The Project Manager will be responsible for providing updates on the progress of the assignment to relevant stakeholders and to the Project Donors. The Project Management team will set up fortnightly calls with the field office, government stakeholders and implementing partners. Communication for this assignment is via emails, online meetings, phone calls, physical meetings and field missions.

Given the nexus between the Climate Security project at the German Funded Prevention Facility, the two projects will be managed and monitored by the same high-level board.

The Sokoto State Government has inaugurated the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) to be chaired by the Deputy Governor of the state, who oversees the different Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) of the government that will be involved in the project implementation. The UNDP will encourage the Katsina government to implement a similar structure.

The project Manager will be responsible for providing updates on the assignment's progress to relevant stakeholders and the Project Donors.

RISKS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk	Description	Risk Rating	Risk Mitigation
Limited and unreliable access to Pilot site locations	Unreliable airlines is an increasing risk to the project. Unreliable transportation can lead to staff being stranded with limited access to required services.	High Risk	When undertaking mission planning or travel, ensure it includes contingency planning. The team should also look into reserving refundable tickets for other flights to and from the location should there be multiple and unexpected delays.
Regional Insecurity	Given the LGA's are border towns the Nigeria - Niger relationship will significantly impact the region relating to regional trade and security	High Risk	A conflict specialist has been recruited to provide an ongoing assessment of the region's political situation. Weekly context assessments will consider the impacts of Niger Coup & Nigeria's relations.
Insufficient local ownership and participation in the implementation	The local pilot community may not feel engaged and empowered to participate in the project.	Medium Risk	Sustained consultation and co-creation approaches adopted, including at inception and implementation stages. Implementation will leverage State and local government structures, and community-based organizations that allow for citizen's voice and participation
State and Regional Insecurity	The political context has changed with the coming in of a new administration which is yet to appoint heads of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies who are to serve as interlocutors of the government.	High Risk	Sustained engagement with the Government's local security forces will be critical in preempting and responding to potential challenges and threats to the project and personnel.
Stakeholders Availability	Some primary stakeholders relevant to the project may not be available for consultation during the consultation window	Low Risk	Such a situation will be communicated to the PMU, and alternatives, or timeline extensions will be considered where relevant.

Key

High Risk
Medium Risk
Low Risk

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

The Project has faced several significant challenges in progressing delivery. The most significant challenges resulted from the February and March 2023 Nigerian Elections. The Change in government and the Political Office Holders within Katsina and Sokoto states has significantly impacted the Project's progress. Presently, there is an ongoing reshuffle within various cabinets in the states; some of these actions have featured the redeployment or even removal of some office cadres. The field offices must establish and build new alliances through constant advocacy and engagement with the new Offices.

Due to unreliable transportation, there has been limited access to the site locations. Abuja-based staff have been stranded with limited access to required services. To mitigate these challenges, field staff must have adequate resources to engage stakeholders.

The climate security consulting company Adelphi could not be contracted in the time frame to support the delivery of the inception report. This resulted from internal UNDP procurement policies that limited engagement to work with Adelphi's not-for-profit arm of the organization.

KEY PROJECT CONTACTS

Contact information is provided below. The location of physical meetings will be decided by both parties when required.

- UNDP: Ashraf Usman, Team Leader and Project Manager | Tel.: +234 814 294 4494 | Email: ashraf.usman@undp.org
- UNDP: Chinpihoi Kipgen, Team Leader of the UNDP Knowledge Hub | Email: chinpihoi.kipgen@undp.org
- UNDP: Muiyiwa Odele, Team Leader Environment and Climate Change Unit | Tel: +2348023361263 | Email: muiyiwa.odele@undp.org

ANNEX 1. LAND ALLOCATION BY SOKOTO STATE GOVERNMENT, AMARAWA,



**OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY GOVERNOR, SOKOTO STATE**

DGO/SUB/070/VOL.II

10th August, 2023

Ashraf Usman,
Team Lead NW Climate Facility,
UN House, Plot 617/618 Diplomatic Drive,
Central Business District, Garki,
Abuja.

**ALLOCATION OF LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CLIMATE FACILITY HUB AND MINI
POWER GRID BY UNDP IN AMARAWA ILLELA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

With regards to the North-West Prevention Facility Project, implemented by Sokoto State Government and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) I write on behalf of His Excellency, the Deputy Governor of Sokoto State (Chairman, Project Implementation Committee, North-West Prevention Facility, Sokoto) to formally inform you that, Illela Local Government Area of Sokoto State has allocated a parcel of land for the above-named project.

2. Enclosed with this letter, you will find the GPS coordinates of the said land.
3. While we eagerly anticipate the opportunity to engage in constructive discussions as we progress further, please accept His Excellency's assurances and best regards at all time.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'ZAT'.

MUH'D ZIYA'UDEEN TSAMIYA
Principal Secretary
Deputy Governor's Office
Sokoto State

Cabinet Office, Usman Faruk Secretariat, Sokoto.

ILLELA

I am glad to notify you that Illela Local Government council has allocated a plot of land for the construction of Climate Peace Hub and Power Grid under the North- West Prevention Facility Project implemented by Sokoto State Government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

REPORT ON THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SITE SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED CLIMATE PEACE HUB AT ILLELA

Sequel to the constitution of 5-Man Committee saddled with the responsibility of site suitability assessment for the construction of Climate Peace Hub. The committee met on 30th, 2023 and proceeded to Illela on 31st July, 2023 to meet the leadership of Illela Local Government Council to pay a visit to the allocated site. In the course of carrying out their assignment, they made the following observations:

1. Environmental Screening The 4 Hectare of land allocated by Illela Local government is Loamy, fertile, full of cultivations of various crops, with significant presence of wet lands and has no any sign or history of draught and erosion. More so, the land has potential for higher water table which signifies maximum water pressure for any constructed borehole.

2. Accessibility to community members As it can be seen in the attached images, that the proposed site is located directly opposite Amarawa Village and at a close proximity to Illela Township (Less than 1 Mile); however, the allocated land is directly adjacent to Illela community's largest cemetery which is open for burial to all community members regardless of tribal and language affiliation. Additionally, the newly constructed bye-pass road meant to reduce traffic in Illela Township is rooted exactly by the adjacent of the proposed site of the hub.

3. Inclusiveness for both herders and farmers Amarawa Village and four of its Hamlets in its neighborhood are mainly composed of Hausa and Fulani . However, the proposed land is at close proximity to Kalmalo Lake (Less than 2 miles) where Illela farmers and herders converge for natural resources. In addition, the proposed land is few miles away from weekly local markets (MammanSuka and Asara) known for sales of Vegetables, cereals, cattle, sheep and 2 goats which are also markets patronized by farmers and herders regularly.

4. Security consideration Generally, the proposed land is located opposite Sokoto-Illela-Niger Republic Road which is always busy and has many security check points on the road, there is a joint task force (comprising of Army, police, Civil defence etc) less than 1 mile away from the proposed site, and customs check points less than 4 miles away and few miles away from the international border which has another Military and other security presence. More so, there is the presence of strong vigilante group in Amarawa and its environs.

5. Land related factors Your Excellency, you may wish to note that, the land is in the custody of Illela local government council, since late 90s when Sokoto State government postponed its plans to construct a tourist attraction site around Kalmalo axis. So, there is no fear of compensation in the land. Some of the observations made by the committee members can be seen in the Google Earth Images attached herewith. The committee is indeed thankful to the leadership of the Chairman, Project implementation Committee on Climate Security and Prevention Facility.

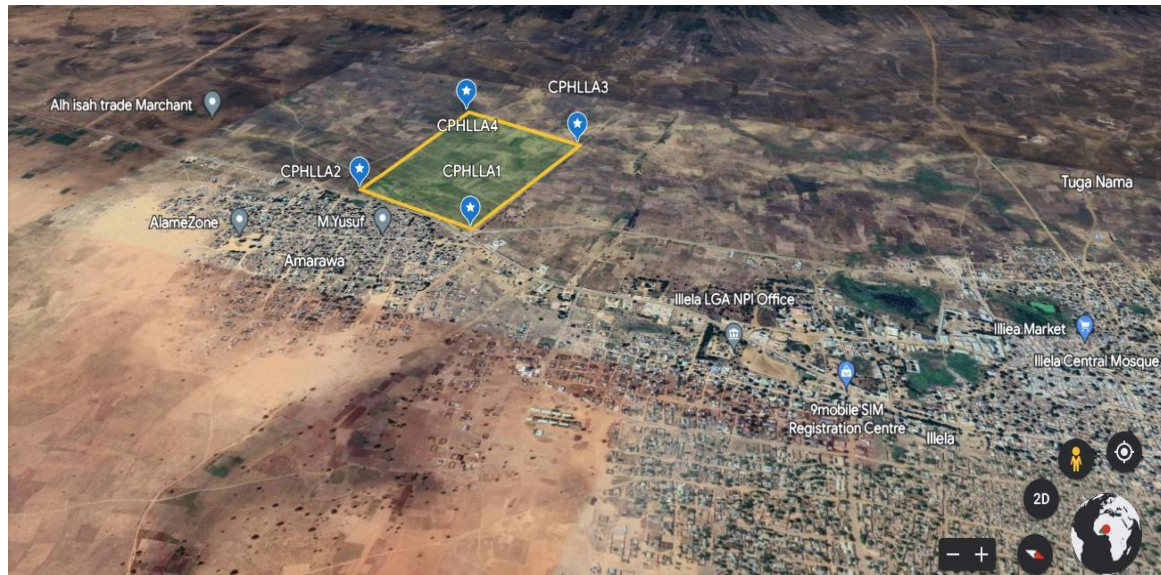
The plot is located at Amarawa; Illela Local Government with GPS coordinates as follows:

Point	Coordinates	
CPH LLA1	13°42'44.0"N 5°17'31.0"E	13.708269,5.287832
CPH LLA2	13°42'26.0"N 5°17'27.0"E	13.708673,5.291931
CPH LLA3	13°42'26.0"N 5°17'27.0"E	13.708269,5.287832
CPH LLA4	13°42'29.0"N 5°16'59.0"E	13.708175,5.287628

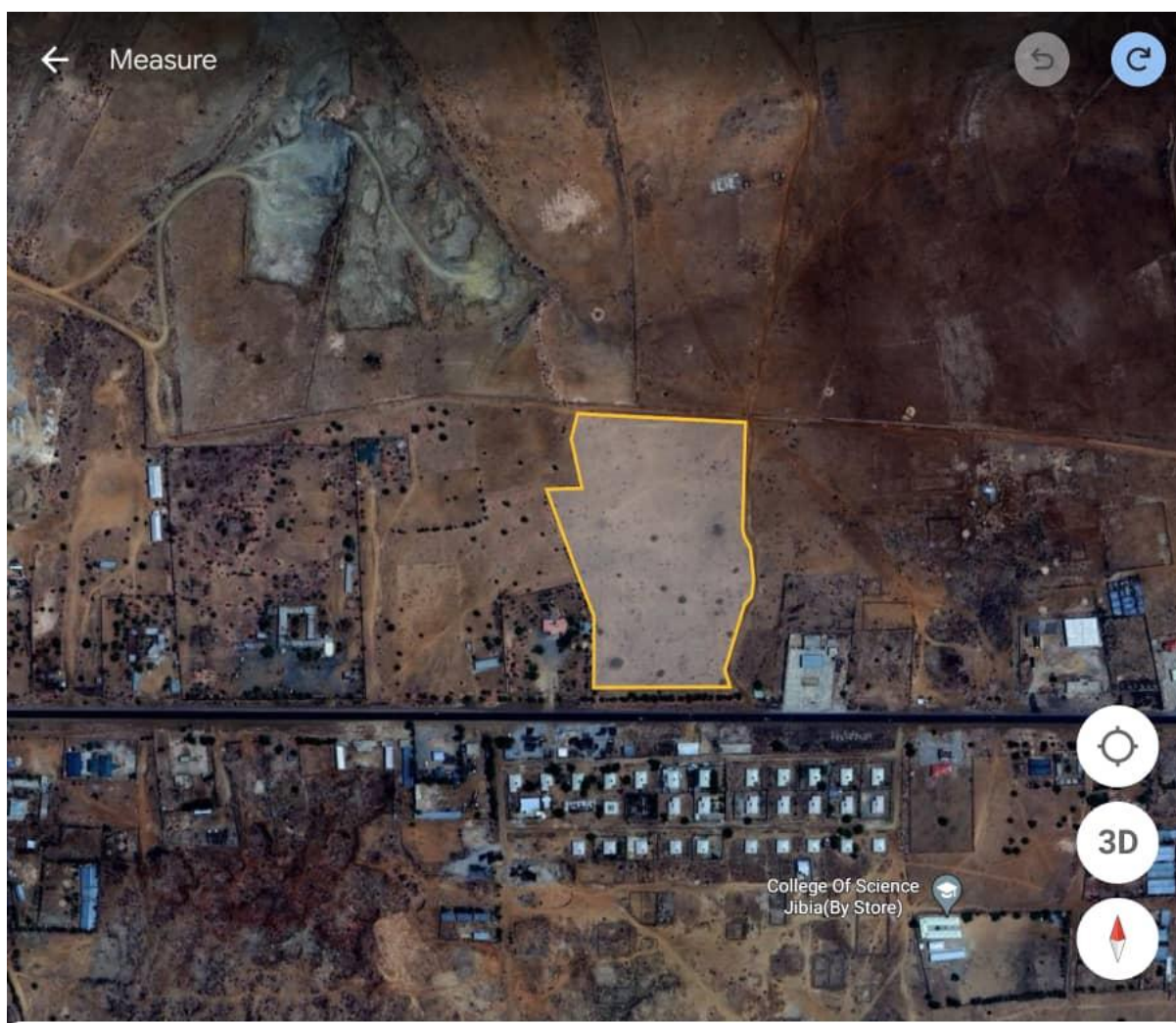
Attached herewith, are the maps of the allocated site. Accept the warmest regards of the Sole Administrator.

Sincerely,

PROPOSED SITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CLIMATE PEACE HUB AND POWER GRID



ANNEX 2. PROPOSED LAND ALLOCATION KATSINA STATE, JIBIA



Perimeter ⓘ

859 m ▼

Area

4,09 ha ▼

ANNEX 3. SOKOTO AND KATSINA MISSION PHOTOGRAPHS



Mission team led by Sally Swinnen after an engagement with the Sokoto State Deputy Governor H.E Idris Muhammed Gobir at the Government House, Sokoto – 19th July 2023



A group photograph with Executive Governor of Katsina State and his team at the Katsina State Government House – 1st August 2023.



A group photograph with the Director General Sokoto State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) – 21st July 2023



The Presentation of the Climate-Peace Hubs Site Selection Criteria to the Chief of Staff to the Katsina State Governor Alh. Kabiru Salisu Abdullahi-Tausi at the Katsina State Governor's Office – 1st August 2023



The Chairman of Jibia LGA Hon. Bishir Sabiu leads the team on a physical inspection for the Climate-Peace Hubs project in Jibia LGA of Katsina State – 2nd August 2023



A group photograph during an engagement with local communities in Illela LGA 19th July 2023

ANNEX 4. SOKOTO AND KATSINA STATES CLIMATE SECURITY PROJECT MISSION SUMMARY REPORT FROM JULY AND AUGUST 2023.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Climate change and environmental degradation has altered grazing pastures in North West Nigeria for over a decade. Climate stressors and shocks are increasing in frequency and intensity. These events upend lives and livelihoods, increase competition for natural resources, trigger displacement, and drive food insecurity. This compounds existing drivers of insecurity facing the region. The adverse effects of climate change on natural resource availability and scarcity have been identified among the root causes of the conflict. The violent conflict is altering the coping capacities of the rural communities to deal with climatic risks affecting their livelihoods. This has created a vicious cycle where natural disasters hit harder, aggravating existing tensions and leading to new conflicts. The region is highly vulnerable to, and affected by, the impacts of climate change and is compounding existing drivers of insecurity. Communities in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara are the worst affected by a growing crisis exacerbated by climate change risks.

The Climate-Peace Hubs project addresses the local climate and conflict risks and enhances prospects for resilient development and sustainable peace at the community level. The project aims to deploy strategies to promote economically, ecologically, and socially climate-conflict resilient livelihoods. The Hub is designed based on *Climate-Peace pathways*. Climate-Peace pathways include establishing resilient information systems, conflict-sensitive climate adaptation through nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture and livelihood initiatives, and a platform for natural resource management. This will play an important complementary role, which includes establishing a place for dialogue and serving as a platform to test locally adapted solutions and address natural resource management to address the increasing climate security risks. The project is being implemented in the Local Government region of Jibia in Katsina State and Illela of Sokoto State.

PURPOSE/MISSION AIM

The mission was conducted to support the development of the inception report and concretize the commitments made by the project stakeholders during the official launching of the North West Prevention Facility and Climate-Peace Hubs project held on 3rd July 2023 at the UN House Abuja which had the German and Norwegian Ambassadors to Nigeria, UNDP Nigeria Resident Representative, representative from the Office of the National Security Adviser, The Executive Governor of Katsina State H.E Dr. Umar Dikko Radda and representatives of the Sokoto and Zamfara States governments in attendance.

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- i. Consult the Governments of Katsina and Sokoto States to finalize the shortlisting of proposed project pilot sites for implementation in LGAs Illela and Jibia based on the developed criteria and conditions.
- ii. Consult National Security actors on the region's security situation and profile of the proposed sites.
- iii. Engage Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to understand current and proposed initiatives and interventions relating to climate security management to identify areas of synergy.
- iv. Inform and seek stakeholder endorsement to conduct physical assessments of proposed sites in Jibia and Illela to inform the Climate-Peace Hubs of technical design, including conducting an environmental and social impact assessment.

KEY OUTCOMES

High-Level Engagement with Katsina and Sokoto State Government

- i. Commitment by the Sokoto and Katsina States government to ensure a seamless and successful project implementation in both states.
- ii. Endorsement of the Site Selection Criteria and a pledge by the Katsina and Sokoto States government to allocate hectares of land for the Climate-Peace Hubs.
- iii. Sokoto State Government through the Deputy Governor, His Excellency Alh. Idris Muhammad Gobir proposes three sites, i.e Amarawa in Illela Central, Kalmanu and Njem, with a consensus on Amarawa in Illela Central by both the government and local communities as the suitable site for the Climate-Peace Hubs due to the safety of the location and ease of access.
- iv. Katsina State Governor Dr Umar Dikko Radda dispatched a team which included; his SSA on Banditry, Internally Displaced People (IDP) ad Victims of Banditry, Technical Assistant, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Lands and, Executive Chairman of Jibia LGA to accompany the UNDP team to conduct a physical assessment of suitable pilot locations. He promised to compensate the land owners in locations the government does not own. Three locations in Jibia town were identified Hayin Gada Plantation, Saleh Mari Farm behind Jibia LGA Police Station and Wali Integrated Farms. There was a consensus that based on safety and ease of access to the local communities, Saleh Mari Farms is a suitable location for the Climate-Peace Hubs. The three locations will be presented to the Executive Governor for final decision.

Engagement with Security Agencies (Police, DSS and NSCDC)

- i. Commitment to support access to the project area and guarantee security in engagement on the ground.

Findings

- i. Illela and Jibia LGAs are border town to Niger and host an international market. The market activities have been stalled due to acts of banditry, kidnapping for ransom and farmer-herder conflict in neighbouring villages which makes access to some location difficult e.g access to farmlands, schools and health facilities/services.
- ii. Major parts of Illela and Jibia LGAs have been greatly affected by security threats such as banditry and kidnapping for ransom which had led to the killing of heads of household and women, destruction of properties, displacement, migration and loss of means of livelihood, increase in cases of women been raped, increase in the number of widow and orphans with no means of livelihood or business capital to take care of the family.
- iii. Illela and Jibia LGAs are greatly impacted by the impacts of climate change inform of drought, flooding, windstorm, high whether temperature, and rainfall variability/seasonal rainfall which greatly affects the agricultural productivity and food production capacity of the LGAs and the livelihood of the majority population including women who are farmers. It has also resulted to lack of safe drinking water and water to support their farming activities. Flooding has submerged farmlands in Illela LGA.
- iv. There is a deep-rooted hatred, conflict, and lack of social cohesion between the Hausas (i.e predominantly farmers) and Fulanis (predominantly herders) in both Illela and Jibia, who attack and kill each other.
- v. The banditry phenomenon has evolved into a business venture, and informants' activities and prolonged participation make the fight against the bandits difficult in both Illela and Jibia.
- vi. Both climate and security risks in Illela and Jibia LGAs threaten food security in Katsina and Sokoto States and across the entire North West region of Nigeria, potentially increasing poverty and hunger.
- vii. The loss of means of livelihood of the local communities in both Illela and Jibia as a result of both climate and security risks has made them to be vulnerable to being used as agents of destruction, such as informants, and has pushed some of them to join the bandit groups.
- viii. Women in both Illela and Jibia are greatly impacted by the security threats and attacks as they become widows and lack means of livelihood to take care of their children, who are orphans, making them vulnerable to be recruited by the bandit groups. They support and participate in banditry activities by serving as informants.
- ix. The women also promote and strengthen peace and security in Illela through advocacy, rendering support (food and other items) to the local vigilante groups, feeding the displaced victims and providing information on suspicious movements and activities within their communities.
- x. Local communities in Jibia and Illela LGAs engaged in cutting down trees for their domestic energy, which exposes their vulnerability to high impact during windstorms.

- xi. Local communities in Jibia and Illela dig well to source water as most of the waterways are deep in the field, with challenges to that location due to insecurity.
- xii. Local communities in Jibia and Illela experienced challenges in accessing natural resources like farmlands, water and vegetation due to insecurity
- xiii. Youths in Jibia and Illela LGAs constitute the vigilante groups providing security to their communities, while some are members of the bandit groups and others serve as informants.
- xiv. Local communities in Jibia and Illela LGAs resolve their disputes by approaching the traditional leaders.
- xv. Local communities in both Illela and Jibia are clamouring for irrigation tools support due to low rainfall/delay in seasonal rainfall that affects their agricultural productivity.
- xvi. There is an increased need for awareness on climate adaptation strategies.
- xvii. The flooding is caused mostly due to lack of drainage systems in both Illela and Jibia LGAs
- xviii. There is lack of synergy and collaboration between Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) in both States

NEXT STEPS/ACTION POINTS

- i. Follow-up on the official allocation of land by Katsina and Sokoto State Governments for the Climate-Peace Hubs
- ii. Household survey and livelihood assessment in Katsina and Sokoto States
- iii. Selection of Implementing Partners (IPs) and establishing a framework of coordination to drive implementation.
- iv. Review of Plans and Strategies of Governments and incorporate them into the project work plan
- v. Development of Activities/Work Plan
- vi. Signing of Letter of Agreement (LoA) with (IP) in Katsina and Sokoto States
- vii. Organise Project Inception Workshop to review the project work plan and obtain valuable inputs and views from implementing partners to ensure seamless and successful implementation.

AREAS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT REQUIRING POSSIBLE SUPPORT/ IN WORKPLAN

Construction of Climate-Peace Hubs
 Provision of Irrigation tools and equipment
 Provision of drought-resistant and improved seedlings
 High-Level Dialogue and Mediation between Hausa and Fulani Communities
 Support in the construction of earth dams, water harvesting and reticulation.
 Vocational and skills acquisition training for women and youths
 Provision of start-up kits and small grants to women and youths
 Training on climate-smart agriculture
 Capacity training for income-generating activities for women and youths.
 Capacity strengthening for traditional, religious, and political leaders on dialogue and mediation.
 Provision of alternative energy sources to stop local communities from cutting down trees.
 Capacity strengthening on identifying, mitigating and adapting to climate risks/stressors to reduce impact.
 Climate Resilient Livelihood/Cash for Work intervention to encourage local communities to build and clear drainages refuse evacuation, disposal and recycling, and economic tree planting.
 Support to Sokoto State to validate, launch and operationalise the Sokoto State Climate Change Policy
 Capacity-building training on enhanced livestock management and alternative livelihood

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED/CONSULTED

The Executive Governor of Katsina State
The Deputy Governor of Sokoto State
Sokoto State Ministry of Environment
Sokoto State Emergency Management Agency
Katsina State Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs
Katsina State Ministry of Environment
Katsina State Department of Livestock
Executive Chairman of Illela & Jibia LGA
Local Communities (women, youths, farmers, traditional and religious leaders, persons living with disability e.t.c) in Jibia and Illela LGAs
Fulani/Herders community in Sokoto
Civil Society Organisations in Sokoto
Nigeria Police Force, Sokoto State Command
Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Sokoto and Katsina States Command
Department of State Service (DSS), Katsina State Command
Sokoto State Peace Committees
Sokoto State Ministry of Internal Security and Career Services

ANNEX 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the project's progress in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower-than-expected progress will be addressed by project management.	•	20,000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted following UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Adelphi / UNDP	100,000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Adelphi / UNDP	100,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision-making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	-	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by	UNDP	

			the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower-than-expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Katsina, Sokoto State, Norway	15,000

Evaluation Plan¹¹

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation	N/A	Output 3.4/3.5 Output 2.2 / 2.4	CF Priority 2 CF Priority 4	Nov 2024	UNDP	15,000 (Norway)
End of Project Evaluation	N/A	Output 3.4/3.5 Output 2.2/2.4	CP Priority 2 CF Priority 4	Nov 2025	UNDP	30,000 (Norway)

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