



# KANO STATE

## COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE PEACE (CIPP)

**STATE ENGAGEMENT Policy Outcome  
DOCUMENT With STATE ACTORS  
(SEPOD-SA)**



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*COMMUNITY INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE PEACE (CIPP)*



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# ACRONYMS

*CIPP - Community Initiatives to Promote Peace*

*GRR – Grazing Route Reserves*

*OGPRE – Open Grazing Prohibition and Ranches Establishment*

*IMC - Interfaith Mediation Centre*

*LUA – Land Use Act*

*SCDDD – Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development*

*PARE – Pastoral Resolve*

*AMRC - Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council*

*ARDA- Africa Radio and Drama Association*

*CSOs - Civil Society Organizations*

*CEPOD – Community Engagement Policy Outcome Document*

*KASU - Kaduna State University*

*SEPOD- SA – State Engagement Policy Outcome Document with State Actors*

*IES- Inclusive Educational System*

*CRA- Child's Right Act*

# ORGANISATION PROFILE

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## **About Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy & Development (SCDDD)**

*Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) is a non-governmental organization committed to research, advocacy training and policy analysis in the areas of conflict prevention, management, democracy and sustainable development in Nigeria and Africa. The SCDDD is leading strategic discussions on inclusive governance for sustainable development, in order to promote human security, sustainable peace, good governance, rule of law and human rights in Nigeria and Africa, shaping public policy through research and knowledge sharing. We are committed to improving the democratic and governance space through advocacy and the provision of context-specific training and solutions to governments, policy makers and some non-state actors.*

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## **About Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP)**

*The Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) project is a five-year peacebuilding program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to prevent violent conflict in the most at-risk communities across Six (6) states in Nigeria's North Central (Kogi, Benue and Plateau) and North West (Katsina, Kano and Kaduna).*

*CIPP is implemented in partnership with Mercy Corps Nigeria, Pastoral Resolve (PARE), Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC), Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD), and the African Radio and Drama Association (ARDA).*

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## **About Mercy Corps**

*Mercy Corps is a leading global organization powered by the belief that a better world is possible. In disaster, in hardship, in more than 40 countries around the world, we partner to put bold solutions into action — helping people triumph over adversity and build stronger communities from within. Now, and for the future.*

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) is a five-year USAID-funded program that seek to empower communities to prevent and respond to violence and violent extremism by strengthening key skills and relationships, and to foster an enabling environment for peace through policy advocacy, media outreach, and linkages to development programs.*

*Since 2019, CIPP is being implemented by a consortium of organizations expected to play specific roles in the following manner;*

- Mercy Corps Nigeria: Responsible for the management of the consortium as well as leading in the rigorous research, technical expertise in conflict prevention and response amongst others;*
- Interfaith Mediation Centre (IMC): Leading interfaith dialogues and cross-religion exchanges for the purposes of promoting peace across the CIPP States;*
- Pastoral Resolve (PARE): Leading dialogue and mediation training, bringing its expertise working at the community level to prevent rural violence, especially between the farmers and pastoralists;*
- Africa Radio and Drama Association (ARDA): Leading a communication and mass media strategy across all program activities and amplifying critical project awareness;*
- Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD): Leading in analyzing evidence-based assessment on the relevant existing States and Federal policies vis-à-vis developing policies/bills that could possibly influence conflicts, as well as engaging with critical state actors and policy-makers in advocating for policy change or review where necessary for the purposes of promoting sustainable peace and to mitigate violent conflict in at-risk communities in six (6) CIPP States.*

*Policies are specific decisions, actions and inactions, rules and regulations or conditions designed to guide present and future decisions, growth and development while advocacy is the process of strategically managing and sharing knowledge to change and/or influence policies, legislations and practices that affect people's lives. Policy advocacy, as a core component of the CIPP program, is spearheaded by the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD), who has so far organized a series of policy-focused activities at the community, state and national levels. At the state level, SCDDD has organized Policy Forums in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Benue, Kogi and Plateau states to engage with selected critical stakeholders to raise awareness of conflict-relevant policies and to solicit inputs and recommendations. At the national level, National Policy Desk Review forums with selected critical stakeholders in peace building, governance, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth and women groups, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and the media amongst others, have been held to facilitate discuss around national policies that affect or have the potential to affect peace and stability in the country. At the community level, SCDDD leveraged on Community Town Hall Policy Dialogue events organized by other consortium members in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi states to engage critical stakeholders in obtaining inputs and feedbacks on problematic policies and propose implementable recommendations towards policy change that can promote peace and mitigate crises in the communities .In the same vein, validation workshops were held in all the six CIPP States aimed at engaging and receiving systemic and logical input(s) from critical stakeholders and gatekeepers/gate-openers imperative to the impact of CIPP projects and workability of the State Engagement Policy Outcome Document (SEPOD).*

*In February 2021, SCDDD inaugurated a 7-member Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) to embark on quiet diplomacy and open advocacy using mediation and sustained dialogues to engage with major government stakeholders and gatekeepers/gate-openers. The council is to bridge the gap between community, civil society leaders, businesspeople, other stakeholders and state actors (decision-makers), to advocate for policy change where possible. The AMRC is composed of highly influential, patriotic citizens with access and a large circle of influence who embarked on strategic advocacy/engagement visits in the six CIPP states.*





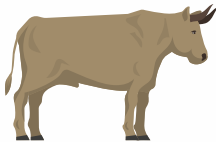


## KANO STATE

*Kano State is one of the 36 states of Nigeria, created in 1967; located in the northern region of the country. As of the most recent national census (2006), Kano State is the most populous in Nigeria with 9,401,288 as the estimated population. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2016), Kano State remains the largest state with 13,076,892 as the estimated population. The State borders Katsina and Kaduna States to the west as well as Jigawa and Bauchi States to the east.*

*Popularly known as the major hub of commercial activities in northern Nigeria, Kano also serves as the largest textile and grains market in West Africa. Hausa is the dominant language in the state. It's one of the twelve states in Nigeria that operates under Sharia law within the legal framework of the Nigerian Constitution (1999 as amended). Challenges faced by the State in the 21st century include insecurity and poverty among others.*

# Lists of Reviewed Policies in Kano Community Engagement Policy Outcome Document



*National Grazing Route and  
Reserve Commission  
(Establishment ) Bill 2016;*

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*The Sharia Commission Act;*

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*The Hisba Law of 2003*

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- i There have been various difficulties encountered as a result of the geographical location of the state which arose from insecurity in neighbouring States.
- ii Nigeria as a democratic nation, citizens have the constitutional right to elect leaders of their choice, yet unrest and violence are among the major problems being experienced.
- iii To mitigate violent conflict in Kano State, peaceful resolutions should start from the grass-root level, especially in affected communities.
- iv To promote peace, security, and good governance in Kano state, there should be collaboration between the critical stakeholders and state actors.
- v One of the purposes and the primary responsibilities of the government is to make policies that should meet the needs of its people and this should be done alongside the emirate council, the legislative arm of government and the judiciary.

## HIGHLIGHTS

vi

The agricultural project ongoing in Kano state is worthy of commendation and should be emulated by other State governors in Nigeria as a means of employment opportunities especially for youth, who are active participants in violent conflicts.

## CHALLENGES

**i**

The overwhelming rate of unemployment in Kano state is one of the leading causes of insecurity

**ii**

The mismanagement of diversity in the State is causing disunity among the people

**iii**

A huge percentage of the people in the state do not understand the purposes for which policies are made or implemented and with this, it is hard for residents to know the role they play in supporting the government of the state

**iv**

The lack of proper education and policy enlightenment among most community members is one of the issues being experienced in Kano state

**v**

Some of the policies made do not cater to the immediate needs of the residents of the state

**vi**

The policy on Indigeneity in the state is not expressly provided for and this has brought about conflicts especially when determining if Indigeneity is by settlement or by originality

**vii**

Poor policy implementation is an impediment to most laws being made in the state. For example Hisbah policy is formulated with good intentions but being poorly implemented

## RECOMMENDATIONS

i

When policies are being passed into law, there should be sensitization and enlightenment programs carried out among residents starting from primary to tertiary institutions as well as members of communities in local language(s)

ii

A widespread of peace mechanisms should be done around the state starting from the grass-root level, whereby members of the community would be educated on unity and a sense of oneness

iii

The provision of employment opportunities for the youth is one of the fastest ways to curbing security in the state

iv

The policy of Indigeneity should be modified and amended which should expressly stipulate who an indigene of Kano state is to avoid conflict of interest

v

Non-Governmental Organizations should take up the responsibility (ies) of ensuring laws are being fine-tuned to fit the peculiarity of its people, and this would ensure that the government can easily adopt the laws which are being fine-tuned.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

vi

Policies should be formulated in collaboration with stakeholders to bring about ownership, sustainable peace and cohesion in the state.



# TOWNHALL ENGAGEMENTS

## HIGHLIGHTS

- i** Stakeholders have not been adequately involved in most policy formulation in Kano State
- ii** Residents do not have confidence in public hearing as it's perceived to be formality by the political class

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## CHALLENGES

**i**

Farmer-herder's clash has been a perennial issue, yet it's not been adequately curbed by the government. This is perceived to be for political gains causing outburst of crises

**ii**

The inability to adequately meet the needs of the poor by the government, is leading to insecurity and criminalities in the State

**iii**

Youth unemployment is a major challenge in Kano State

**iv**

Media houses do not reflect the peculiarity of the state by projecting false image and news about the current happenings

**v**

There is political unwillingness on the part of the government to discharge their constitutional duties

## RECOMMENDATIONS

i

Government should regain people's trust by genuinely taking into account the needs of its citizens in terms of policies and programs

ii

Citizens should be adequately and effectively engaged in policy formulation as well as implementation

iii

Non-Governmental Organisations like Savannah Centre should create more Citizen-government engagement forums on policy formulation and implementation

iv

Election should be free, fair and credible to ensure good and accountable governance

v

Government should create a transparent system in carrying out youth empowerment programmes and orient the masses on the programmes for effective participation

vi

Government should strengthen policies by creating policies to regulate border movement

vii

Federal policies for sustainable peace needs to be adopted and translated into local languages for effective implementation

viii

Government (Nigerian constitution) should give backing to traditional rulers as an authority to enforce safety laws and policies at the Community level

ix

A proper structure for community policing should be established where community members take ownership of their security architectures

x

There is need for inclusiveness in Kano state with regards to youth and women, persons with disabilities (persons with special needs) and other marginalized groups in policy drafting and implementation

xi

Media outfits need to learn to prioritize what to project to the general public by pushing current realities, using their platforms to demand for good governance, hence, protecting the citizenry

xii

National Orientation Agency (NOA) and other relevant government agencies need to be strengthened in ensuring policies reach the citizens at all levels

xiii

The issue of state and local government autonomy is constitutional, hence, stakeholders should engage the appropriate channels, clamour for change until the results are glaring to all.

PHOTO GALLERY



# CONCLUSION/NEXT STEPS

In conclusion, the Centre intend to consolidate lessons learned from the State Engagements with State Actors and other stakeholders on conflict activities to leverage positive impacts by improving on new sets of activities in the coming years across violent prone communities vis-a-vis conflict prevention and trust-building at the community, state and federal levels.

The centre also poise to strengthen more efficiently citizenry sensitization, participation in policy formulation and implementation processes by deepening inclusion of women, youth and other marginalized groups via sustainable dialogues, strategic collaboration and critical engagements in problem solving mechanisms, in addressing and responding to root causes of violent conflicts and plausible ways to strengthen policies.

# *The Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) For Community Initiatives to Promote Peace (CIPP) Project*

**A 7-Member Council with a Mandate to  
Embark on Strategic Advocacy Activities  
for Conflict Mitigation and Peace building**

## ROLES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE ADVOCACY, MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION COUNCIL (AMRC)

The Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) is tasked with working with Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) in the six CIPP States and at the national level to:

1. Mitigate violent conflict:
2. Promote peaceful coexistence and stakeholders' collaboration vis-à-vis influencing policy change or review of laws or bills that are conflict sensitive by nature in the following States; Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi respectively.
3. Embark on strategic advocacy/engagement visits to Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Benue and Kogi States, using mediation and sustained dialogues to engage major critical stakeholders and gatekeepers, namely; State Government (Executive, Legislative and Judiciary) as well as Security Agencies.
4. Periodically or as the need arises, engage with critical State actors at the Federal level.


The AMRC will draw on findings from policy analyses and community consultations to support community and civil society leaders, businesspeople, and other concerned stakeholders to meet with policymakers and government decision makers at the Federal level to advocate for new policies, recommend revisions for proposed legislation, or make recommendations for policy implementation. In the fifth year of CIPP implementation, it is expected that the AMRC will use these sets of Policy Outcome Documents (POD) produced from years 1 - 4 to present community concerns and recommendations at the National level.





## MEMBERS OF THE ADVOCACY, MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION COUNCIL (AMRC)


S/N	STATE	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATUS
1.	Kano	<b>Amb. Aminu Wali, mni, CON</b>	Former Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria.	Chairman
2.	Katsina	<b>Mal. Abidu Yazid, OON</b>	Development Economist and Chairman, Board of Directors, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development.	Co-Chairman
3.	Plateau	<b>Ms. Sarah Ochekepe CON,</b>	Former Minister of Water Resource, Federal Republic of Nigeria.	Member
4.	Kogi	<b>Ms. Eugenia Abu</b>	Founder and CEO , The Eugenia Abu Media Centre	Member
5.	Kaduna	<b>Prof Hauwa'u Evelyn Yusuf</b>	Director, Centre for Gender Studies, Kaduna State University (KASU)	Member
6.	Benue	<b>Ms. Charity Echor</b>	Founder/CEO, Northern Nigerian Women Initiative	Member
7.	Abuja	<b>Amb. Sani Bala (Wamban Katsina)</b>	Former Nigerian Ambassador to Qatar , Former Federal Permanent Secretary and the Executive Director, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development	National Coordinator





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