

KATSINA 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

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.

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).

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.



KATSINA STATE

Katsina State is one of the 7 states of the North West Geopolitical zone, with two (2) emirates; Daura and Katsina. It is located in the arid and semi-arid area bordered by Niger Republic in the North, Kano and Jigawa states in the East; Kaduna State in the south, and Zamfara state in the west. It is populated by predominantly Hausa/Fulani Muslims with about 1% Christians and adherents of traditional religion. The state has 34 Local Governments and a population of about 7 million people according to the National Population Census. Unlike its neighbour Kano, which is a commercial centre, Katsina State's main economic activity is farming and trading. There are no big industries in the state but the heavy inflow of various foreign items through the border with Niger Republic at Jibjiya, Kongolam, Dankama amongst others, makes the state a depot of such consumer goods brought in across the border.

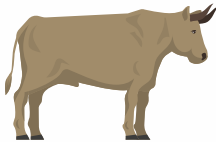
HIGHLIGHTS

- i There have been various difficulties encountered as a result of the geographical location of the state which arose as a result of peace being taken for granted among Nigerians. In Nigeria which is a democratic nation, the citizens elect the government leader of their choice, yet unrest and violence are still the major problems in Nigeria.
- ii To mitigate violence in the states which commonly face insecurity in the North, peaceful resolutions start from the grass-roots level, which is with the communities facing unrest.
- iii The community and state engagement programs are solely voluntary by the council and it is an act of paying back what the country has given.
- iv Promoting peace in Nigeria is not a one-man job and it can only be achieved through the collective effort of every single Nigerian citizen.
- v The feminine aspect vis-a-vis women perspective of peace is being neglected in conflict settlement majority of the time.

Lists of Reviewed Policies in Katsina Community Engagement Policy Outcome Document



***Action Plan on Anti- Grazing Law
(Establishment) Bill 2016;***



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



The Sharia Commission

ADVOCACY VISITS

- vi** The Nigeria police are more affected by the insecurity in Nigeria, as they majorly are always at the war front of every insecurity.
- vii** Nigerians fail to acknowledge the effectiveness of the Police except during state of emergencies or insecurities.

CHALLENGES

i

One of the challenges is the rate of illiteracy and joblessness as a result of overpopulation in the state which is one of the major causes of crime in the state

iii

There is little to no inclusion of the community leaders at the grass-roots level

v

Herders during the 1st republic had a structure which had been put into place for ranches but in our present time, all of the structures have collapsed

vii

Tribal militia groups should be equated as criminals in the country as they perpetuate a lot of crime in Nigeria

ii

Women are barely included when establishing peaceful policies in the state

iv

The government over the years have taken their elementary roles for granted like basic amenities being used in the state

vi

There is no fear and respect for rule of law again among members of the community and the culture of retaliation has arisen while the leadership system has collapsed

viii

The Nigeria police force seem to be collapsing because of poor funding by the government and under staffing

CHALLENGES

ix

Organizations during conflicts mobilize criminals to instigate tribal wars using fully armed weapons and sophisticated ammunition, making the space ungovernable

x

Criminal gangs seem to be exploiting the weaknesses of the system

xii

Most women, youth and community residents are allowing them being used for criminal acts directly or indirectly due to economic hardship

xi

Lack of enforcement of law and order

xiii

There is inadequate punishments for offenders

xiv

Injustice

xv

Misappropriation of resources by state officials

RECOMMENDATIONS

i

Community/town hall initiation should be established, as this would also promote peace at the community level, and through this, the bottom-top system approach would be self-sustaining for peace.

ii

One of the ways to move forward in Nigeria is by taxing the taxable citizens citing developed countries as an example, the taxed money must be used for citizens' welfare.

iii

Most of the laws need to be re-amended to promote peace in Nigeria.

iv

One of the concerns of victims (farmers-herders) include the orphans and widows among them which should be looked into by the government who could help them through various empowerment skill acquisition programs, while the orphan children should be given free education and this would prevent idleness among herders hence mitigating conflict

RECOMMENDATIONS

v

The advocacy for peace building should further be taken to the grassroots while the power of women must not be de-emphasized

vi

All the problems can be solved through a unified effort among all the citizens of Nigeria. Hence all hands should be on deck

vii

People no longer respect law and values among the families; the failure of value system is responsible for the emergence of violence in the state. It should be rebuilt

viii

The criminal intelligence department of the Police Force should be more effective in Nigeria. Adequate training and equipment should be provided

ix

Nigerians should learn to comply and follow all legal guidelines set out by the government. This has to be enforced by relevant law enforcement agents especially the Police to establish a structure that will not be compromised.

RECOMMENDATIONS

x

Payment of ransom and granting of amnesty to criminal gangs should be discouraged

xi

The religious and traditional systems should intensify peace message(s) in the communities

xii

Extension of social amenities to local communities is imperative

HIGHLIGHTS

- i Katsina is surrounded by numerous towns and over 10 borders around the state which could lead to an increment in the rate of violence.
- ii As a result of breakdown of societal and cultural values, peace cannot be expected.
- iii Unemployment among majority of the youth is one of the leading causes of violence and insecurity in the state; the youth need to be engaged with a strategy that would provide employment for them.

CHALLENGES

i

The anti-grazing law and the Sharia law would not be applicable among the Fulani as a result of illiteracy and inadequate sensitization and awareness

ii

The issues between farmers and herders existed before the coming of the Europeans into Nigeria, therefore the issues between farmers and herders can be said to be a historical issue from time

iii

Inadequate inclusion of competent women, youth and other marginalized groups in policy and implementation making processes

iv

The powers of traditional rulers especially in being part of policy making processes have been weakened in most communities

v

Lack of support system to affected communities by government

RECOMMENDATIONS

i

The Nigerian constitution, laws and policies which pertain to peace in the state, need to be revisited and amended.

ii

A community accountability forum should be enacted and it should be made necessary in the state because a non-community accountability forum is a process of policing ourselves, for ourselves, and by ourselves.

iii

An accountability forum of major stakeholders in the state should be organized where they would look at what type of crimes happens in the community, while carrying out a census of the farmers in each community.

iv

Security facilities and amenities need an overhaul in the areas of training, welfare and equipment while the security personnel need to be adequately trained.

v

More security personnel especially the police and Civil Defence are needed and should be employed in the communities as well as in the state.

vi

The borders surrounding Katsina state are porous; therefore, there is need for proper structure or boundary and surveillance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

vii

Community leaders and members should stop justifying crimes so as not to lead to more chaos.

viii

The issue of the top-down approach is one of the problems of policies and action documents and to prevent this, translation of policy documents into Hausa, and most especially to the indigenous languages of the people should be able to breach the gap of the language barrier.

ix

Better management policies should be established (Land Use Act), which would expressly state who owns the land, controls the land, and the processes by which someone can acquire land in a community.

x

Most of the laws for the promotion of peace have been established but yet to be implemented in the state, therefore after the laws are being enacted, they ought to be implemented effectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

x

There is need to revitalize some of the laws, policies, and cultures which have almost gone extinct to suit the modern day reality.

xii

Anyone found guilty of committing any offense leading to the disruption of peace and harmony in the state should be punished according to the law publicly which would serve as a warning to other public offenders.

xiii

Social media management is essential in promoting peace because a lot of the anti-grazing problems stem from the misuse of social media through dissemination of fake news

xiv

Inclusion of peace and conflict studies in educational curriculum from primary to tertiary institutions through which can be pushed through State Assemblies

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)

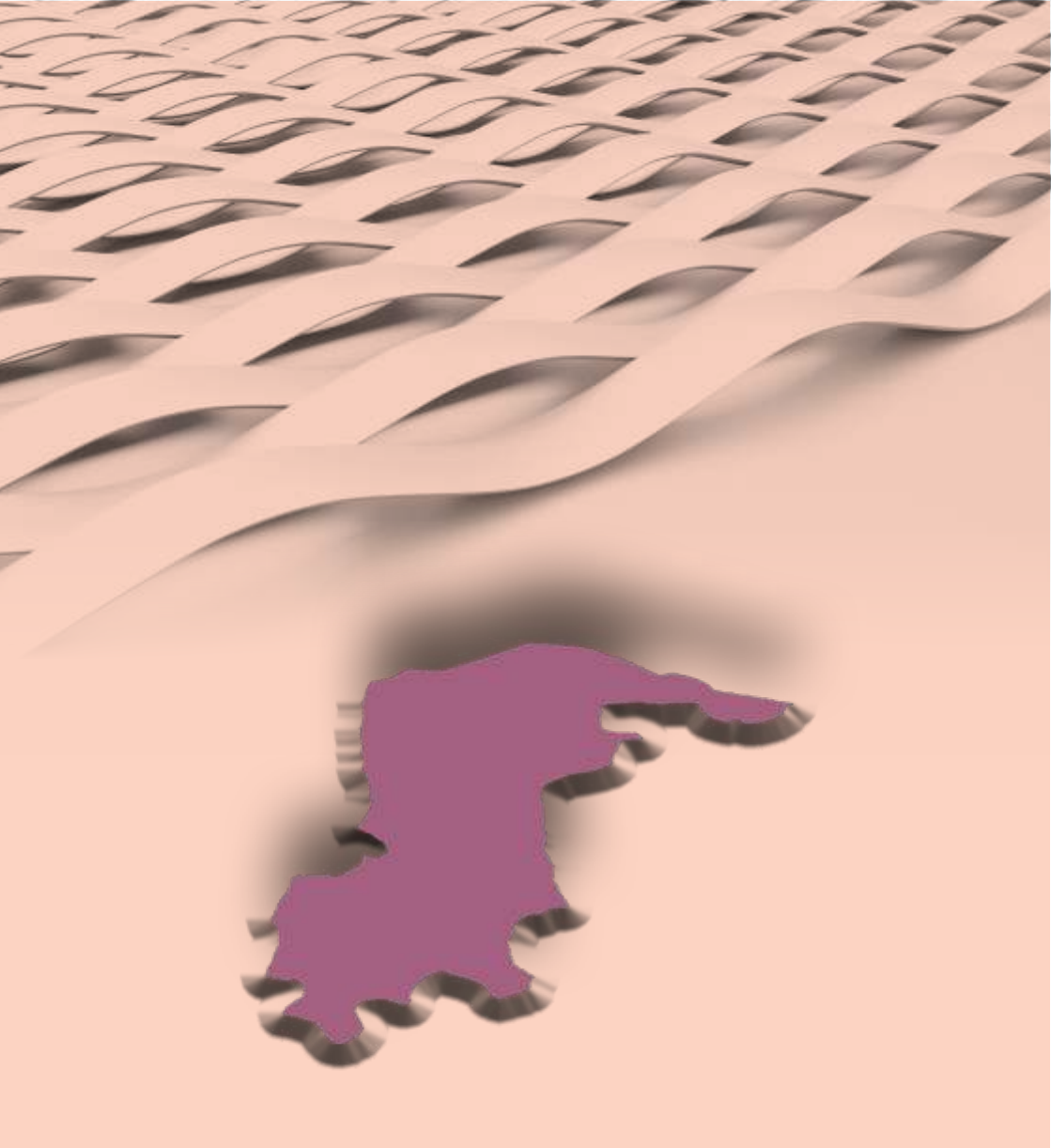
The Advocacy, Mediation and Reconciliation Council (AMRC) is tasked with working with Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development (SCDDD) in the six CIPP States and at the national level to:


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	Amb. Aminu Wali, mni, CON	Former Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria.	Chairman
2.	Katsina	Mal. Abidu Yazid, OON	Development Economist and Chairman, Board of Directors, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development.	Co-Chairman
3.	Plateau	Ms. Sarah Ocheke CON,	Former Minister of Water Resource, Federal Republic of Nigeria.	Member
4.	Kogi	Ms. Eugenia Abu	Founder and CEO , The Eugenia Abu Media Centre	Member
5.	Kaduna	Prof Hauwa'u Evelyn Yusuf	Director, Centre for Gender Studies, Kaduna State University (KASU)	Member
6.	Benue	Ms. Charity Echor	Founder/CEO, Northern Nigerian Women Initiative	Member
7.	Abuja	Amb. Sani Bala (Wamban Katsina)	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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