



LABONDO SETTLEMENTS

RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

2024-2034



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Special thanks to Christian Okafor Ph.D. (UN-Habitat), Amama Sunday Ph.D. (UNDP), Grace Bitrus (Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development), and the municipal focal points – Wilberforce Yohanna, Nyenumjumi Joy Peter, Yahya Galadima, Sarah Jackson, Vadlia Amos – for their contribution throughout the process of developing the Resilience Framework for Action and for the efforts and determination to build more resilient Labondo settlements and greater Girei region of Girei Local Government Area in Adamawa State. The RFA for Labondo Settlements and greater Girei region was developed under the UNDP and UN-Habitat collaborative initiative titled “Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Human Settlements in the Sahel”, supported through the urban resilience component of the UNDP [Sahel Resilience Project](#) funded by the Government of Sweden.





Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri, popularly known as "Fresh Air" and the "ATM Governor," is a visionary leader celebrated for his proactive governance and people-centered policies. His commitment to growth and development is reflected in the comprehensive reforms he has initiated across Adamawa State's 21 local government areas.

Fintiri's administration is distinguished by its focus on infrastructure development, education, healthcare, and human capital development. His leadership has seen the execution of numerous projects aimed at revitalizing the state's physical and social infrastructure, which have significantly improved the quality of life for the people of Adamawa.

Central to his agenda are eight key pillars: Security of Lives and Property, Education and Human Capital Development, Health and Human Services, Urban Renewal and Rural Infrastructure, Urban and Rural Transportation, Agricultural Production and Value Chain Development, Urban and Rural Water Supply, and Environment and Climate Change.

A notable achievement of his administration is the recent law banning tree felling across the state, a strategic move to combat climate change and preserve the environment. His efforts have positioned Adamawa State as a leader in sustainable development within the region.

Governor Fintiri has consistently welcomed national and international organizations ready to support Adamawa's development. His dedication to progress and his innovative approach to governance have earned him recognition, including the prestigious Infrastructure Development Award, which he has won twice. His administration continues to set the standard for excellence in governance, making Adamawa State a model for growth in Nigeria.

**HIS EXCELLENCY,
GOVERNOR AHMADU UMARU FINTIRI
ADAMAWA STATE**



Girei Local Government expresses sincere gratitude for the production of this Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) document through a participatory and collaborative process supported by UNDP, UN-Habitat, State authority, dedicated focal persons, and the entire community of Labondo and Girei Local Government Area and other multi-stakeholders. This document serves as a robust foundation, empowering Labondo settlement, and Girei Local Government to seamlessly integrate resilience considerations into existing plans, policies, budgetary frameworks, institutional structures, and operational initiatives.

Labondo Girei Local Government is optimistic that this action plan will play a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge and fostering awareness about resilience concepts, bottom-up planning, and inclusive and participatory processes among the community and its diverse stakeholders. Positioned as a catalyst, the action plan places the Labondo community and the State at the forefront of urban resilience

planning, commencing the process at the grassroots level.

The focal persons involved in planning and implementing this tool have not only steered Labondo and Girei towards a more resilient future but have also opened avenues for managing disaster-related issues and attracting local development initiatives to the State. Moreover, the tool seeks to facilitate the development of comprehensive concept notes, laying the groundwork for prioritized issues that can attract funding for future development programs in Labondo, Girei Local Government Area, Adamawa State.

HON. ADAMU DALLATU (JARMAN GIREI)
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN,
GIREI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

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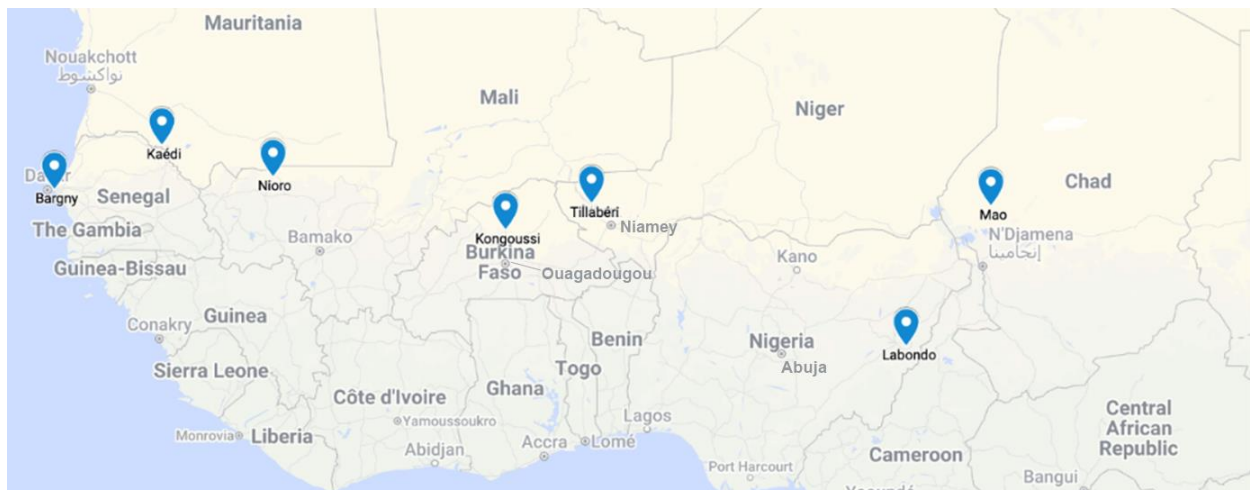
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1. Introduction

For almost a decade, the Sahel region has suffered from various conflicts as well as from the adverse effects of climate change. This combination of the impact of climate change and increased armed violence has led to massive displacement in the region with many people fleeing their homes and being forced to leave everything behind, which results in significant demographic pressure on the secondary towns of the Sahelian region.

The growing trend of urban disasters and their links to urbanization, climate change and conflict underline the need for national and local governments, municipal authorities, and decentralized institutions, including urban planning units, environmental management units and other service providers at the city level, to understand, engage with and factor long-term investments for disaster and climate resilience into urban planning and investment decisions.

It is in this context that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), is currently implementing the initiative "Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Human Settlements in the Sahel: A Regional Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus" under the urban resilience component of the UNDP project "Strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction and adaptation for Resilience in the Sahel Region: fostering risk-informed solutions for sustainable development" ([Sahel Resilience Project](#)), funded by the Government of Sweden. The UNDP-UN-Habitat initiative aims to support regional, national and local governments in the Sahel to progressively strengthen the resilience of their human settlements, including cities and towns to shocks and stresses including disaster-, climate- and conflict-related aspects, through the application of specific participatory planning tools, such as the [City Resilience Action Planning \(CityRAP\) tool](#). As a part of this sub-regional initiative, one small city or settlement (with a population of less than 100,000) each in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal are covered as shown in Map 1.



Map 1: The seven (7) cities selected in the Sahelian belt for the implementation of the CityRAP tool

The CityRAP is a participatory resilience planning process for small and medium-sized cities as well as smaller settlements falling within municipal jurisdictions (up to 250'000 people) to train and build the capacity of municipal managers and technicians and key urban actors, to understand urban risk factors and to prioritize practical actions that reduce disaster risk and gradually build the municipality's resilience to natural and human-induced hazards and stresses. For Nigeria, CityRAP has been used in Labondo settlements and greater Girei municipality in Adamawa State to develop its City Resilience Framework for Action (RFA), with short-, medium-, and long-term actions to build resilience to multiple challenges the settlement faces including deforestation, drought, desertification, flooding, and increasing needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities.

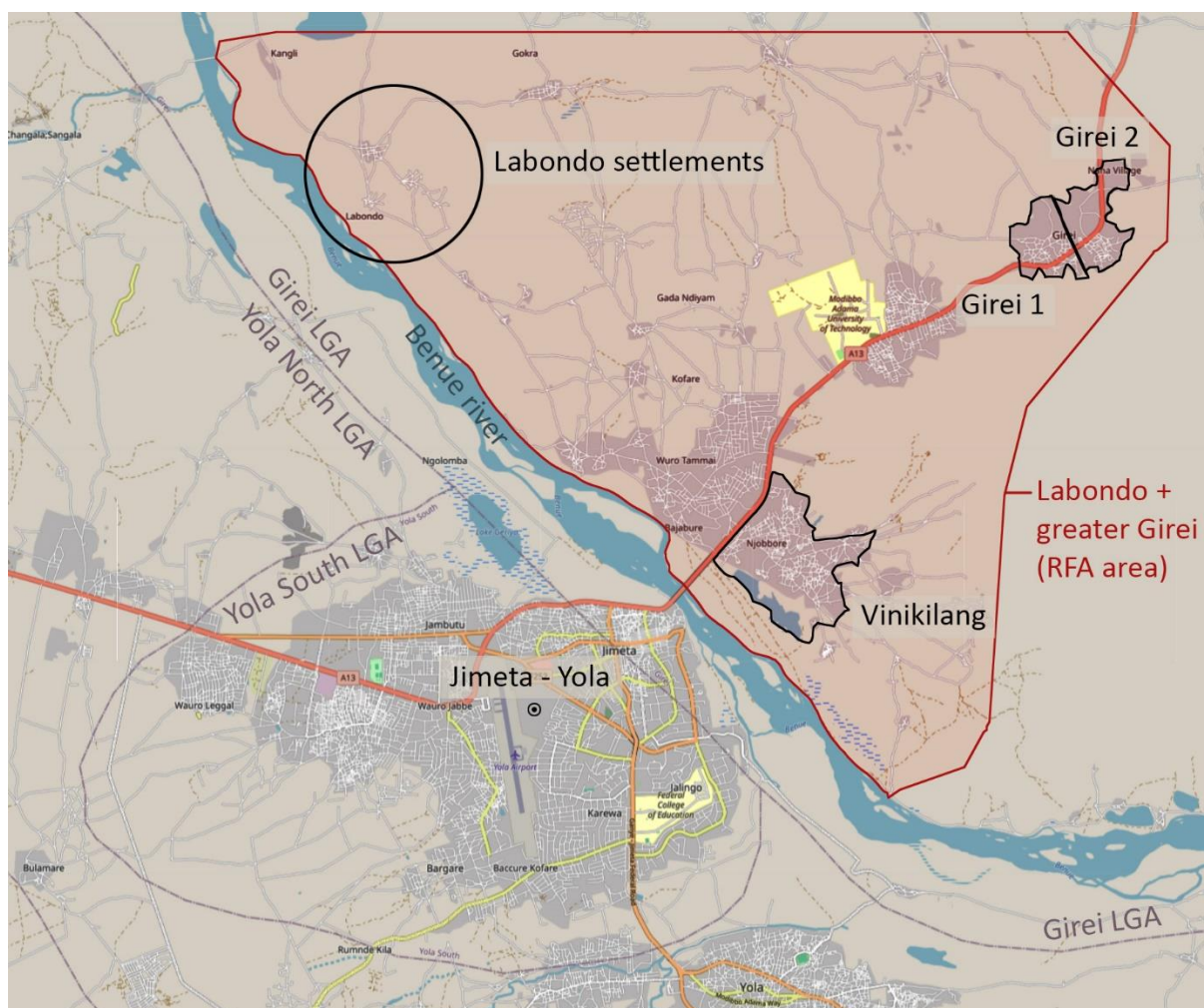
2. Presentation of Labondo and the greater Girei area

The Labondo settlements represent a community located in the Girei Local Government Area (LGA) of Adamawa State, Nigeria. The settlement falls under the jurisdiction of the Girei LGA, which is one of the 21 LGAs in Adamawa State. Labondo has a population of ca. 30'000 people in 2022, while the greater Girei area – the geographical scope of this RFA – accommodates around 200'000 people. Labondo and the greater Girei area are primarily inhabited by the Chamba, Mbula, and Bwatiye people whose predominant livelihood source is fishing. It lies on latitude 9° 22' N and longitude 12° 24' E. It is situated in the northeastern part of the country in the Adamawa region.



Map 2: Map of Nigeria - Localisation of the Labondo settlements in the Girei LGA

The Labondo settlement, located approximately 12 kilometres from the South-Western part of Girei is one bridge over the Benue River away from a town called Yola (see map below). Yola is the main city in the area and represents the node of the Greater Yola Metropolitan area, under which Girei and its surrounding settlements including Labondo are part of the satellite urbanizing areas. In that sense, Labondo shares boundaries with nearby urban zones and is undergoing a gradual process of urbanization. The settlement experiences population influx and rural-urban migration over the last ten years highlighting the imperative for the development of a resilience action plan to address these dynamics, but also the need to enlarge the geographical scope of the action plan to the Greater Girei area.



Map 3: Labondo and greater Girei area in the context of the Greater Yola Metropolitan area

Labondo and other similar settlements in Adamawa State face various challenges related to infrastructure and basic amenities. Challenges to access to clean water, healthcare facilities, livelihood and education are some of the key issues faced by the residents. However, efforts have been made by both the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve living conditions in these gradually urbanizing areas.

In recent years, there has been an increased focus on promoting sustainable development and providing essential services to urbanizing communities like Labondo in the greater Girei

as part of the Greater Yola Metropolitan area. Initiatives such as the provision of boreholes for clean water supply, construction of schools and healthcare centres, and livelihood opportunities and capacities have been implemented to address some of these challenges. Notably, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 'Labondo Local Integration Pilot Project for IDPs and Host Communities' provided shelter for displaced populations and the construction of educational facilities and dispensaries, among others. This is within the context of the National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, 2012.

Labondo is also part of a larger region that has been recurrently affected by flooding from River Benue and also faces security challenges. The northeastern part of Nigeria has faced insurgency and conflict from groups such as Boko Haram, which has had an impact on the livelihoods and safety of communities in the area. Efforts are being made by the national, state and local governments and security agencies to restore peace and stability to the region.

The Labondo RFA aims to assess and prioritize issues relevant to the development of its human settlements, particularly in building resilience to natural and human-induced hazards. The process involved a four-phased CityRAP tool, which included a crash course on urban resilience, data collection and organization, data analysis and prioritization, and the development of the RFA. The RFA incorporates views from various stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, and community representatives.

While the RFA focuses on Labondo as a settlement in the greater Girei and falling under the urban jurisdiction of the Girei LGA, the process and the data collection zoomed into (Labondo Settlement) and out (greater Girei area) covering the areas of Labondo, Vinikilang, Girei 1 and Girei 2 to be able to capture and study all the relevant issues and attributes that formed the process of developing the RFA. In essence, the planning and the RFA covers the Labondo settlements and the Greater Girei as a municipality.

3. Human settlement risk profile and climate vulnerability

As with many urbanizing areas in the Sahel, Labondo, Girei faces various risks and vulnerabilities, including those related to climate change, sometimes exacerbated by human-induced activities. Understanding the risk profile and climate vulnerability of Labondo and its surrounding area in Girei is crucial for effective planning, adaptation, and mitigation strategies to ensure the settlement's resilience and sustainable development.

3.1 Risk Profile

1. Geographical Location: Labondo and the greater Girei are situated in the northeastern part of Nigeria, close to the Mandara Mountains. Its proximity to these mountains exposes the human settlements to certain geological hazards such as landslides and rockfalls.

2. Flooding: The human settlements are prone to flooding due to their location near major

rivers, including the Benue River. Heavy rainfall during the rainy season (June - November) can lead to river overflow and subsequent flooding in low-lying areas of Labondo and the areas of Girei close to rivers.

3. Drought and Water Scarcity: The greater Girei area also experiences periods of drought, particularly during the dry season (December - March). Insufficient rainfall can lead to water scarcity, affecting agricultural activities and overall water availability for the population.

4. Inadequate Infrastructure: The settlement's infrastructure, including roads, drainage systems, and housing, is often inadequate to withstand extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall or strong winds. This lack of resilience increases the vulnerability of the settlements to disasters.

5. Socio-economic Factors: Labondo and the greater Girei area face socio-economic challenges that exacerbate its risk profile. Poverty, limited access to healthcare facilities, and inadequate disaster preparedness measures further increase the vulnerability of the population. Further, insecurity has also adversely affected livelihoods, such as through hunting, in the region. Overall, although Labondo Settlements lies within the greater Girei municipality, it faces low urbanization and development levels as well as low employment.

3.2 Climate Vulnerability

1. Temperature Extremes:

Labondo and surrounding settlements are situated by the bank of River Benue and frequently experience elevated temperatures, with average highs exceeding 35 degrees Celsius and extreme heatwaves pushing temperatures beyond 40 degrees Celsius, posing significant health risks, particularly for vulnerable populations, such as older persons and children, who may suffer from heat-related illnesses and worsened respiratory conditions; these extreme temperatures also adversely affect agriculture, lead to soil degradation, reduced crop yields, and water scarcity, while impacting overall living conditions by increasing the demand for cooling resources and straining energy availability.

2. Changing Rainfall Patterns:

Labondo in the Sahel region faces the impact of climate change, evident in the shifting rainfall patterns marked by deviations from historical norms, such as in the timing, duration, and magnitude of rainfall. This unpredictability poses challenges for agriculture, with irregularities in precipitation affecting planting schedules and leading to crop failures. Water resources are directly impacted, causing variations in surface water levels, threatening irrigation, and contributing to water scarcity during intensified droughts. The overall livelihoods of Labondo settlements' residents are affected economically and socially, with the agricultural sector strained, and communities adapting to changing conditions. Notable incidents such as droughts and flash floods highlight the vulnerability of the region, emphasizing the urgent

need for adaptive measures to mitigate the consequences of these dynamic weather patterns.

3. Increased Flooding:

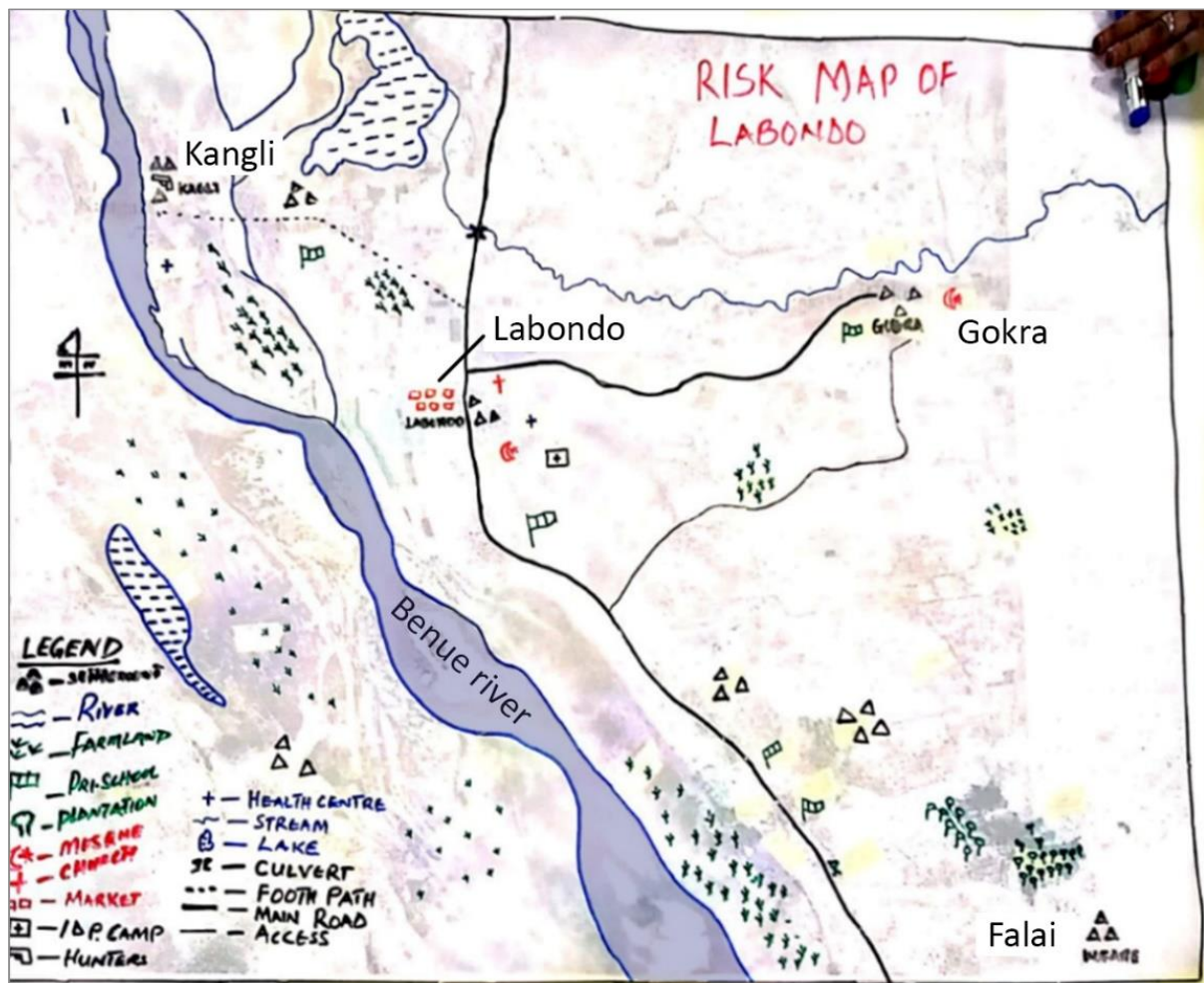
This phenomenon contends with an escalating flood pattern exacerbated by climate change, evidenced by increased frequency and severity of rain, release water from the Lagdo dam on the Benue River in neighbouring Cameroon (see map 2) etc. This intensification poses significant threats, damaging infrastructure, displacing communities and their sources of livelihood, and heightening health risks due to waterborne diseases. Specific areas within Labondo, particularly those near water bodies, have experienced notable flooding incidents, resulting in disrupted livelihoods and compromised public health. Urgent measures are imperative to address the mounting challenges posed by the interaction of high flood risks and urbanising patterns, amid climate change and protect the well-being of Labondo Settlements and the greater Girei area.

4. Ecosystem Disruption:

The location faces escalating ecosystem disruptions due to climate change, impacting biodiversity, agriculture, and vital natural resources. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns have led to noticeable shifts in vegetation types, altered behaviour of wildlife, and modifications in ecosystem services, including livelihoods that depend on it such as fishing. These disruptions challenge the resilience of local ecosystems, jeopardizing biodiversity and placing strain on critical resources essential for community livelihoods. The Labondo settlements witness direct effects on agriculture, with disruptions to planting and harvesting cycles threatening food security. The observed changes, including shifts in flowering times and alterations in bird migration patterns, emphasize the pressing need for adaptive strategies to ensure the sustainability of both ecosystems and the communities relying on them. The overall impact is evident in the reduced level of productivity and coping capacity among the people.

5. Health Impacts:

Increased temperatures in the greater Girei area precipitate significant health challenges, marked by an elevated prevalence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. The population faces specific health risks associated with prolonged heat during dry seasons, necessitating proactive measures. Additionally, changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather events, notably floods, contribute to water contamination, sparking outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Examples of such climate-triggered health emergencies highlight the urgency of establishing resilient health systems in Labondo, capable of addressing the interconnected challenges posed by climate change on public health and well-being.



Map 4: Risk map of the Labondo settlements

In conclusion, Labondo Girei faces various risks and vulnerabilities, including those related to its geographical location at the fringe of River Benue, inadequate infrastructure, and socio-economic factors. Climate change further exacerbates these vulnerabilities, leading to increased risks from temperature extremes, changing rainfall patterns, and increased flooding. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that integrates climate adaptation and mitigation strategies into urban planning and development efforts.

4. The CityRAP Process

The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) tool is a four-phase participatory planning process that enables local government officials and community members in small and medium-sized cities in developing countries to work together to make their cities progressively safer and more resilient.

Resilience building is an overarching concept that aims to reduce environmental and socio-economic risks, improve adaptation and promote sustainable development. To address these aspects comprehensively and incrementally for resilience building, concerned local authorities need to establish priorities and identify key entry points most relevant for

planning for urban resilience. To do this, three cross-cutting issues are used as prioritization lenses: climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable urban growth and inclusive and safer cities, as shown in the figure below.

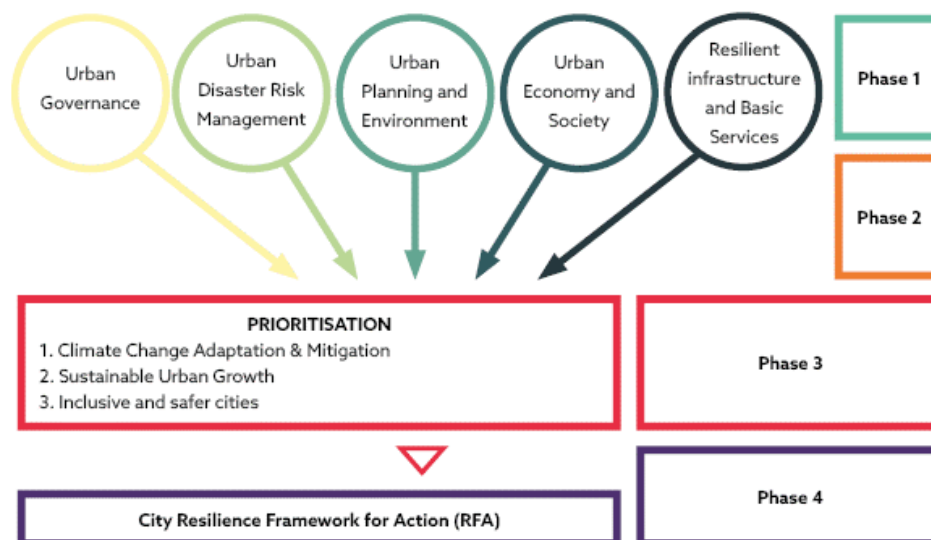


Figure 1: The funnelling process to prioritise and plan

The City Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) is the final product of the CityRAP process after the completion of data collection, analysis and consultations with local stakeholders, especially the communities. The RFA, aligned with existing national and local level priorities, comprehensively synthesizes all data collected in a single document and highlights the priority actions and activities identified through a participatory approach. The resulting framework is validated and endorsed by the local authorities, thus providing a strategic document setting out a roadmap to strengthen the settlement’s resilience and reshape sustainability.

PHASE 1 – Crash Course “Understand Urban Resilience”

[Crash Course “Understanding Urban Resilience” held at Moddibo Adama University Commercial Guest House Yola \(16 – 19 August 2022\)](#)

The main objectives of the workshop included introducing participants to the overall project, presenting the CityRAP Tool, and providing insights into urban resilience, disaster risk management, and the five resilience pillars not only through theoretical sessions, but also through practical activities like the Resilient City Game, participatory mapping processes, and discussions. On the final day, 14 individuals out of the 35 participants were selected and trained to be Municipal Focal Points. The criteria for selection included i) technical capacity and understanding of the CityRAP process, ii) availability and accessibility, and iii) consideration of cultural norms and values. These individuals were equipped to implement the subsequent phases of the process. The workshop concluded with the presentation of certificates of participation to the attendees.

Key challenges and issues in terms of urban resilience in Labondo and the greater Girei area that were raised include a lack of technical capacity and financial resources, necessitating a focus on disaster reduction to enhance resilience. Addressing issues such as waste management, coordination among local entities, and promoting sustainable practices, including solar power and efficient cookstoves, are crucial. Other priorities involve reinforcing police presence, empowering women, improving living conditions for vulnerable communities, and promoting inclusive public spaces. Introducing measures like early-warning systems, contingency plans, and emergency services, as well as addressing climate change through reforestation, are essential components for building a more resilient urban system.

Participants were able to exchange knowledge about the Labondo territory and associated spatial planning gaps natural and socio-economic risks. The production of a draft participatory risk map of the Labondo settlements and extended area within the greater Girei enabled the selection of four (4) vulnerable neighbourhoods: Labondo settlement, Vinikilang, Girei 1 and Girei 2 as the locations for carrying out the community-level participatory planning exercise during CityRAP Phase Two. The four locations were selected because of the similarity, severity and complexity of the history of disaster, conflicts and developments.



Image 1: CityRAP Training Session



Image 2: CityRAP Participatory Mapping Exercise

PHASE 2 – Data Collection and Organization

Data Collection and Organisation (October - December 2022)

The second phase of the CityRAP process was carried out by the municipal focal points in which self-assessment questionnaires were administered to 16 departments of Girei LGA based on the five pillars of resilience as considered by CityRAP. The resulting matrix was summarized by the municipal focal points and analysed. The aim of carrying out this analysis was to enable the identification of issues that need the most urgent priority for building resilience.



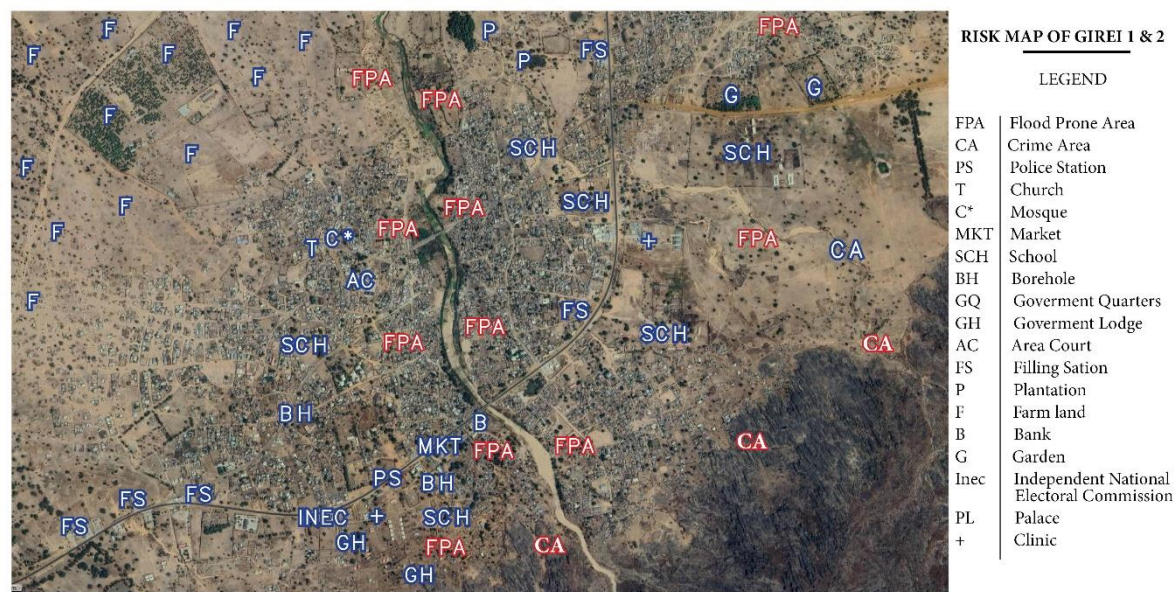
Image 3: The focal persons processing the self-assessment questionnaires with the national team (L-R: Jackson Sarah, TPL. Mustapha Bayero, Okafor Christian, Amama Sunday, Nyenumjumi Joy Peter, Vandi Philips, and Wilberforce Yohanna)

In addition, participatory risk mapping using printed satellite images was carried out by the focal persons in the four selected most vulnerable areas of the Girei LGA, namely Labondo settlements, Vinikilang, Girei 1 and Girei 2. During the mapping and discussions with communities in the four wards, the following issues were identified: flooding, drought, deforestation, high insecurity, poor housing conditions, mixed land uses, obsolete spatial development plans, poor infrastructure, flash floods, population increase as a result of migration, poor road and drainage networks, absence of early warning systems, absence of electricity, poor electricity distribution, poor educational facilities and distribution, absence of building codes, and poor solid waste management, among others.

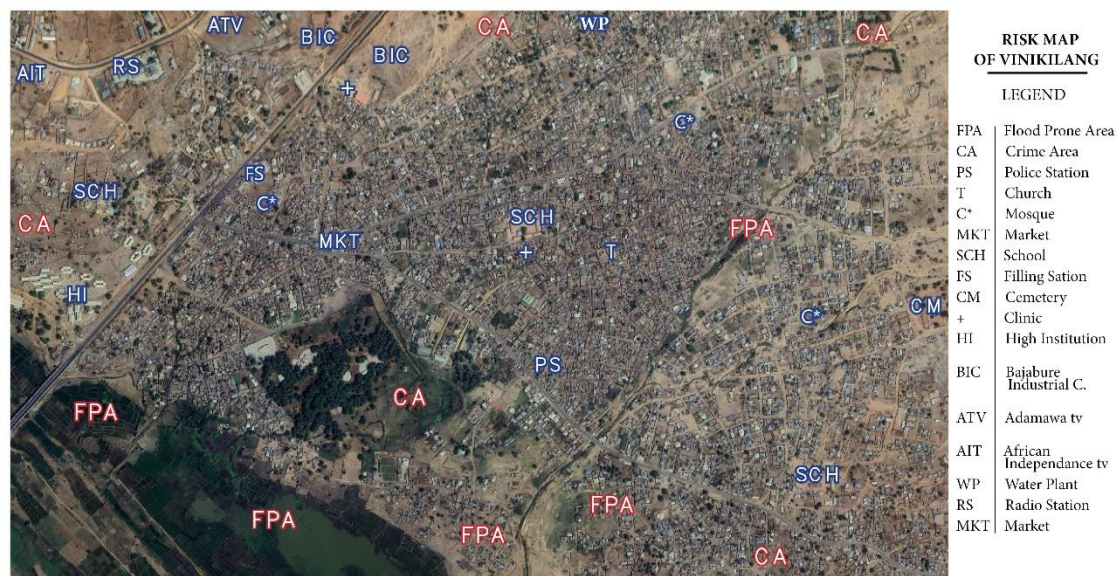


Image 4: Participatory mapping at the neighbourhood level in Labondo

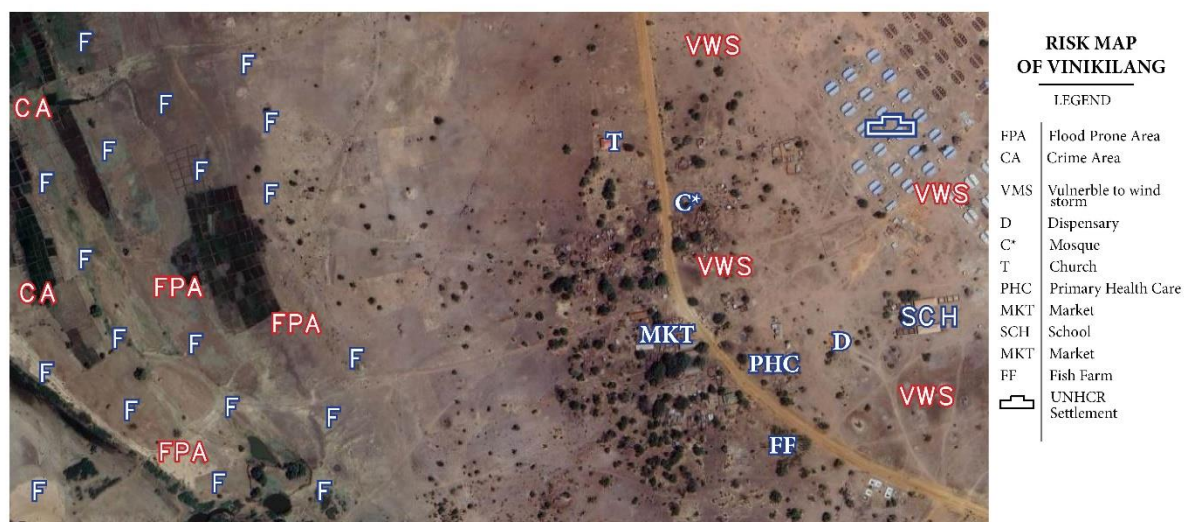
The following were cited in terms of vulnerabilities: indiscriminate solid waste disposals across roads and close to settlements leading to disease outbreaks (e.g. cholera, typhoid, etc) deforestation as a result of excessive tree felling for firewood and furniture, thus reducing the forest vegetation and environmental landscape leading to increase climate change, loss of properties and livelihoods due to flood occurrences, loss in biodiversity and contributing to an increase in environmental degradation. Poor awareness of disaster risk, stream bank cultivation and brick moulding activities contribute to soil erosion along the riverbank.



Map 5: Participatory risk mapping in the Girei neighbourhood



Map 6: Participatory risk mapping in the Vinikilang neighbourhood



Map 7: Participatory risk mapping in the Labondo neighbourhood

PHASE 3 - Data Analysis and Prioritisation

Data Analysis and Prioritisation Workshop (11 - 19 December 2022)

The third phase involved a series of five Focus Group discussions (13 – 16 December 2022) corresponding to the five resilience pillars. Each discussion included a contingent of 45 participants from Government offices as well as from diverse community groups such as women, youth, People with disability, religious and other bodies. Within these distinct groups, an examination of the outcomes of the self-assessment questionnaire provided by the 16 departments of Girei LGA was conducted with respect to the five resilience pillars. In each group, participants collaboratively identified five critical issues within their respective resilience pillar that require attention for enhancing the urban resilience in Labondo and the greater Girei area. Additionally, participants put forth potential solutions for each of the identified problems.

Following this, a prioritization workshop convened on 19 December 2022, where the appointed group leaders and rapporteurs from each Focus Group Discussion presented their discussion outcomes to one another. Issues that were common across various groups and resilience pillars were emphasized. Through a consensus-driven approach, participants identified six priority issues that held the utmost significance in bolstering resilience in Labondo and the greater Girei:

1. Social tensions over land
2. Infrastructure and basic services
3. Environmental management and services
4. Disaster Risk Management
5. Security and Gender-Based Violence
6. Unemployment and Capacity Development

These six priority issues were then examined and developed in the fourth phase of CityRAP, as described below.

PHASE 4 - Development of the Resilience Framework for Action (RFA)

Baseline assessment and resulting priority actions

The baseline assessment evaluates the performance of each priority issue against specific RFA components - or drivers of urban resilience - as suggested by the CityRAP process. Utilizing a scale from 1 (indicating weak performance) to 3 (indicating good performance), allows us to assess the capacity of the municipality to respond to the identified urban resilience-related issues. This permits to identify if the key entrance to resilience-building lies in a specific sector or underlying governance aspects of the municipality. This assessment is color-coded, employing red for low scores, yellow for medium scores, and green for high scores. It highlights areas where intervention by the local government is needed or where intervention is most crucial.







PRIORITY ISSUES	RFA COMPONENTS					
	POLICIES AND LEGISLATION	URBAN PLANS	INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP	FINANCE	INTERVENTION	
1. SOCIAL TENSION OVER LAND MANAGEMENT	1	1	2	1	1	 PRIORITY ACTION 3
2. INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES	1	1	2	1	2	 PRIORITY ACTION 4
3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES	2	1	1	1	2	 PRIORITY ACTION 6
4. DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM	2	1	2	1	2	
5. INSECURITY AND GENDER BASE VIOLENCE	2	1	2	1	2	
6. UNEMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	1	1	2	1	2	 PRIORITY ACTION 5
						
		PRIORITY ACTION 2		PRIORITY ACTION 1		

Figure 2: Baseline assessment and resulting priority actions

Formulation workshop and development of Priority Actions

In the second step of this final phase, a formulation workshop (18 – 21 July 2023) played a crucial role in shaping this priority matrix by bringing together 45 stakeholders including experts, community representatives and academia. During this workshop, discussions, analyses, and collaborative exercises were conducted to validate the identified Priority

Actions of the baseline assessment and develop activities for each one of the Priority Actions. The workshop's insights and collective input led to the elaboration of Priority Action sheets as presented in the next section, ensuring that it reflects the consensus and expertise of diverse perspectives involved in the developmental planning process.



Image 5: The Resilience Framework for Action formulation workshop

5. The Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) for Labondo

The Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) for the Labondo settlements serves as a pivotal strategy stemming from prioritized issues pertinent to the sustainable development of its urbanizing areas. The matrix, through its assessment of each issue against RFA components, aids in comprehensively understanding the areas requiring immediate attention and intervention by the Girei LGA and the communities of Labondo and the greater Girei area. This integration ensures a targeted and strategic approach towards addressing key concerns outlined in the RFA, fostering a more effective allocation of resources and initiatives.

5.1 Priority actions

PRIORITY ACTION 1	FINANCE
PRIORITY ACTION 2	URBAN PLANS
PRIORITY ACTION 3	SOCIAL TENSION OVER LAND MANAGEMENT
PRIORITY ACTION 4	INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES
PRIORITY ACTION 5	UNEMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITY ACTION 6	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

5.2 Priority action sheets for projects with investment potential

PRIORITY ACTION 1: FINANCE

Priority Action: Improve the coordination of finance among different concerned departments ensuring robust financial systems, augmenting budget allocation, and enhancing inter-departmental fiscal coordination and transparency to tackle issues around taxation for infrastructure development and community resilience.

Expected result: Comprehensive improvements in financial coordination, resulting in streamlined processes, enhanced budget allocation, and better fiscal collaboration among departments. The plan envisions tangible progress in infrastructure development, strengthened community resilience, and increased community engagement through local contributions. Overall, the approach emphasizes improved local tax collection, risk mitigation, international collaboration, and measurable impact as key elements contributing to the success of the initiatives.

Overview of the Priority Action: Recognizing finance as an indispensable linchpin in every endeavour underscores its pivotal role in the realization of tasks and projects. The place of finance in Labondo RFA is crucial. Thus, ensuring robust financial systems, augmenting budget allocation, and enhancing inter-departmental fiscal coordination are imperative steps towards the accomplishment of defined objectives. This involves exploring various options such as government grants, international aid, public-private partnerships, impact investment, community contributions and strengthening municipal budgeting and finance. These measures are fundamental in propelling the project forward and attaining its goals. The challenge of finance poses a multifaceted obstacle in the pursuit of project goals and objectives. Strengthening the coordination of financial interventions among diverse financial institutions emerges as a crucial factor. By aligning this priority action with the key identified challenges, it can contribute to the promotion of heightened and risk-informed development. Consequently, a pressing need arises for financial institutions to collaborate and enhance the financial system, ultimately increasing budget availability for addressing priority issues. Key stakeholders who can play a pivotal role in bolstering financial intervention within the Labondo project encompass multilateral development banks, the United Nations, and the World Bank, among others. Their active involvement holds the potential to facilitate financial intervention and render the project not only feasible but also successful.

This collaborative approach to financing aligns with the principles of sustainable development, promoting efficient resource allocation and ensuring that vital projects like Labondo RFA can thrive and contribute significantly to the broader development objectives. The partnership between various financial institutions, if well-coordinated and strategically executed, can serve as a powerful catalyst for positive change, driving progress and realizing impactful outcomes.





PRIORITY ACTION 1: FINANCE					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG (5-10yr)	
Activity 1.1 Enhance the financial management of the municipality and optimise the effectiveness of the current revenue collection method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1.1. Revamp the tax collection system by integrating advanced technology for enhanced monitoring, implementing robust reporting mechanisms, and introducing an efficient receipt system to bridge existing gaps and ensure comprehensive tax compliance - 1.1.2. Promote public awareness regarding the necessity of obtaining receipts for all transactions while emphasizing the correlation between taxation and the advancement of the Labondo Girei - 1.1.3. Recruit auditors and organize training to facilitate coordination of finance and budget allocation - 1.1.4. Stimulate economic growth by promoting fishing tourism and bazaars, supported by effective communication, incentives for businesses, and optimization of the resulting expanded tax base 	Promotion of fiscal stability, increased revenue generation, and improved allocation of resources, ultimately fostering economic growth, better public services, and an enhanced quality of life for residents.				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Finance and Budget Department, Enforcement Agencies (Nigerian Police Force, Local Vigilante, Nigerian Civil Defence) <u>Collaborators</u> Communities, Adamawa State Ministry of Finance, World Bank, United Nations, Girei LGA
Activity 1.2 Form and enhance multipurpose cooperatives that prioritize inclusivity and community involvement.	Establishing sustainable economic ecosystems that encourage				<u>Responsible</u> Community members

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.2.1. Encourage the establishment of start-ups and innovative hubs through conducting awareness campaigns, workshops, and seminars to educate and engage the local community about the benefits of start-ups and innovation, and encourage entrepreneurship through local events and networking opportunities - 1.2.2. Establish a community-wide competition for jointly owned cooperatives for easy access to loans and grants - 1.2.3. Advocate for community-funded projects in collaboration with private sectors 	community collaboration, resource sharing, and empowerment.				<u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa State Government, NEDC, Bank of Industry, African Development Bank, World Bank, NGOs
Activity 1.3 Create a transparent and participatory budget for identified issues such as resilient infrastructure, basic services, and environmental management in Labondo Girei LGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.3.1. Advocacy for transparency in financial systems from budget allocation, implementation, monitoring to evaluation - 1.3.2. Advocacy for community participation and engagement in budget planning for climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure development 	Higher participation of communities, more trust towards the municipal governance system and inclusive decision-making				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Department of Finance <u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa State Ministry of Finance, NGOs, Communities

* All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.

LINKAGES OF PROIORITY ACTION 1: FINANCE WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025

SDG INDICATORS	UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
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<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p>Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.</p> <p>Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.</p> <p>Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.</p> <p>Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance (ODA), and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.</p> <p>Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and coherence.</p> <p>Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.1.: Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity.</p>	<p>European Union</p> <p>GIZ</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment</p> <p>Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF)</p> <p>Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN)</p> <p>Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP)-SDGs</p> <p>Imo, Abia, Edo, Kwara, Kano, and Lagos State</p> <p>United Nations Volunteers</p>
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being.</p> <p>Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.</p> <p>Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.</p>		
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.</p> <p>Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically.</p>		
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement</p>		

local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.		
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PRIORITY ACTION 2: URBAN PLANS

Priority Action: Develop a comprehensive spatial plan that prioritizes the integration and planning of new settlements, mobility, and infrastructure and formulate action plans addressing sensitive community issues, to ensure a holistic and inclusive approach to urban development.

Expected result: The envisioned outcome is a complementary mix of well-structured spatial plans and action plans where land disputes are minimized, infrastructure and essential services are efficiently planned and provided, environmental concerns are effectively managed, disaster response is optimized, disaster risk reduction is enhanced, unemployment is reduced, and the community's capacity for sustainable development is significantly enhanced. This will lead to a more stable, prosperous, and resilient urban environment in Labondo and the greater Girei community.

Overview of the Priority Action: Strategic planning is the cornerstone of successful project execution. Thorough planning, including the establishment of solid frameworks, seamless coordination, and vigilant monitoring, is imperative in any project.

Urban planning holds immense significance, serving as the guiding force for critical activities like optimal infrastructure placement and provision of essential services. Land use plans play a pivotal role in efficiently allocating different functions and preventing incompatible land use mixtures. Labondo, Girei is faced with the absence of well-defined spatial and land use plans, with intricate challenges such as limited mobility, inefficient resource allocation, mixed land-use conflicts, informal settlements, encroachments on green spaces, and more. Specifically, most settlements do not conform to the Girei master plan and are characterised by a lack of adequate planning for resilience. In this context, the pivotal role of urban plans cannot be overstated in the pursuit of achieving a well-organized and urbanized environment in the greater Girei. The activities on urban plans mentioned below will contribute to the effective and efficient land use planning in the Labondo settlements and greater Girei, as well as the review of the Greater Yola Master Plan.

Hence, the formulation of robust spatial and action plans stands as a cornerstone in fortifying policies and initiatives that address critical societal issues. These encompass judicious land management, seamless infrastructure and service provisioning, responsible environmental stewardship, rigorous disaster preparedness, effective risk mitigation, targeted unemployment alleviation, and capacity-building endeavours. Merging and addressing these concerns within urban plans not only fortifies coordination but also yields a more synergized and efficient course of action. In essence, prioritizing comprehensive planning, particularly within urban contexts, sets the stage for streamlined operations, optimal resource allocation, and ultimately, the successful realization of project goals and objectives.


PRIORITY ACTION 2: URBAN PLANS					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG (5-10yr)	
Activity 2.1 Review and re-design the existing urban plans to capture and incorporate new settlements as well as update local land use zoning plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1.1. Conduct spatial analysis to identify low-risk areas for planning future settlements - 2.1.2. Participatory enumeration and mapping of existing households including informal settlements to create a comprehensive inventory focusing on housing conditions, socioeconomic aspects, and the spatial distribution of communities, ensuring inclusive data collection through community involvement - 2.1.3. Participative planning process with key urban stakeholders and validation to generate innovative ideas for integrating new settlements - 2.1.4. Drafting of development plans and updating of existing land use zoning plans as well as the creation of public spaces 	Creation of more inclusive, sustainable, well-integrated urban environments that cater to the evolving needs of Labondo Girei and identification of new risk-free potential settlement areas; Integrated settlement plans				<u>Responsible</u> Adamawa State Urban Planning Board <u>Collaborator</u> Ministry of Lands and Survey Girei Local Government, Works Department




<p>within and around the new settlements, including parks and community spaces (<i>linked to Activity 3.2</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1.5. Plan implementation, review and updating, monitoring and evaluation of spatial and action urban plans 					
<p>Activity 2.2 Establishing systems for enhancing compliance with Housing, Land and Property Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.2.1. Analysis of current land rights and land administration system/land tenure plans for Girei LGA in collaboration with the (Adamawa) Ministry of Land and Survey - 2.2.2. Ensure fair and accessible housing opportunities for all community members and IDPs by removing discriminatory barriers (e.g. gender-based discrimination), and providing access to land, housing, resources and support services (e.g. through needs assessments, target outreach, legal assistance, supportive housing program, etc.) - 2.2.3. Promote awareness of housing rights and relevant legal provisions within the community - 2.2.4. Establish mechanisms to resolve disputes related to Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights (<i>linked to Priority Action 3 “Social Tension over Land Management”</i>) - 2.2.5. Establish a mechanism for monitoring compliance with HLP rights to prevent violations and discrimination amongst women, host communities and IDPs - 2.2.6. Implement a transparent and equitable land allocation process to ensure fairness and reduce dispute - 2.2.7. Implement policies to secure HLP rights of Labondo Girei citizens 	<p>Establishment of secure and equitable access, preventing displacement and fostering community stability.</p> <p>Increased access to adequate housing through awareness and sensitisation campaigns</p>				<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, Girei Department of Works, Girei Magistrate court</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> IDPs, NGOs, Ministry of Land and Survey, Ministry of Justice, Adamawa State Urban Planning Development Authority Ministry of Housing and urban Department</p>


Activity 2.3 Create action plan for gender-based violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.3.1. Create a safe space/one-stop centre for survivors of gender-based violence - 2.3.2. Create awareness campaigns and sensitization on Sexual gender base violence, traditional harmful practices and reporting mechanisms. - 2.3.3. Establish and strengthen community referral pathways for GBV cases 	Reduced cases of gender-based violence in the Labondo community. Comprehensive strategies and resources aimed at preventing GBV, supporting survivors, and fostering a safer environment for all individuals regardless of gender.				<u>Responsible</u> Community members, enforcement agencies, traditional councils, <u>Collaborators</u> Ministry of women affairs, NGOs, CSOs
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* All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.

LINKAGE OF PROIORITY ACTION 2: URBAN PLANS WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025

SDG INDICATORS		UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.</p> <p>Target 11.2: Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all.</p> <p>Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management.</p> <p>Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.3: Policies enabled for inclusive and sustainable social protection programmes to strengthen livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Delta, Anambra, Niger, Taraba, Cross-River and Akwa-Ibom State</p> <p>African Union</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP)</p> <p>UNICEF</p>

	<p>Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically.</p> <p>Target 11.6: Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population-weighted).</p> <p>Target 11.7: Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible green and public spaces.</p> <p>Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.</p>		<p>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</p> <p>Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs)</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> <p>National Social Safety-Net Coordinating Office (NASSCO)</p>
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being.</p> <p>Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road.</p> <p>Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport.</p>		<p>Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (OSSAP-SDGs)</p> <p>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP)</p> <p>African Development Bank</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 1.4: National data collection, measurement, and analytical systems strengthened using SDG-aligned state development plans and systems.</p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP)</p> <p>African Development Bank</p>
<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area.</p> <p>Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.</p>		

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels. Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector. Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services.		
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PRIORITY ACTION 3: SOCIAL TENSION OVER LAND MANAGEMENT

Priority Action: To come up with a comprehensive approach that incorporates efficient land management, and mitigation of conflict scenarios between IDPs and host communities, through consideration of social cohesion platforms and alternative land dispute resolution mechanisms that contribute to peacebuilding.

Expected result: Reduced conflict on land resources and integrated social cohesion platforms that promote peacebuilding between IDPs and host communities.

Overview of the Priority Action: Social tension over land is a complex and multifaceted issue that has been present throughout history and continues to be a significant source of conflict in many societies around the world. The struggle for control and ownership of land has often been at the centre of social, political, and economic disputes, leading to tensions between different groups or individuals.

Labondo Girei is a hinterland settlement located in the Adamawa State. Like many other regions, Labondo and the greater Girei experience social tension over land, which has been a significant issue affecting local communities. The underlying causes of this tension can be attributed to various factors, including population growth, urbanization, ethnic conflicts, and inadequate land management policies. The region has witnessed a substantial increase in population over the years due to the influx of IDPs, returnees and refugees, leading to increased demand for land and other resources. As the population expands, there is a greater need for residential lands, agricultural land, and infrastructure development. This heightened competition for limited land resources often results in conflicts among different groups within the community. Ensuring fair and accessible housing opportunities for all host communities and IDPs requires the implementation of inclusive policies, as existing land management

policies often lack provisions that address the specific needs of displaced populations, contributing to inequities and limited access to secure housing and land tenure rights.

Existing land management policies are inadequate in addressing the specific needs of displaced populations and contributing to inequities in housing opportunities and basic services. These policies often fail to consider the unique challenges faced by host communities and IDPs, leading to gaps in the provision of secure housing and land tenure rights. The lack of targeted measures within these policies may overlook the distinct vulnerabilities and requirements of displaced individuals, hindering their ability to access fair and secure housing opportunities within the community.

PRIORITY ACTION 3: Social Tension Over Land					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG (5-10yr)	
Activity 3.1 Enhance dispute resolution by developing comprehensive policies and frameworks while concurrently strengthening traditional land conflict resolution methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1.1. Facilitate community dialogues and mediation sessions to address grievances and conflicts - 3.1.2. Develop and implement clear transparent procedures for resolving land conflicts - 3.1.3. Conduct regular training sessions and workshops on conflict resolution and negotiation skills for community leaders and stakeholders - 3.1.4. Create awareness campaigns to educate the community about land rights and dispute resolution mechanisms - 3.1.5. Produce documented agreements (Certificate of Occupancy) to resolve land disputes or conflicts 	Facilitate fair and efficient dispute resolution, strengthen capacities, and establish sound legislation and frameworks, promoting a just and stable society. Reduction of tensions, the promotion of equitable land access, and the establishment of a more stable and harmonious community.				<u>Responsible</u> Community stakeholders and members, traditional council, enforcement agencies (Nigerian Police Force, Nigerian Civil Defence) <u>Collaborators</u> NGOs, CSOs, Ministry of Justice, Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey, IOM



<p>Activity 3.2 Reinforcing the implementation of updated land use zoning and regulations to guide development activities and prevent conflict between the different land uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.2.1. Establish a dynamic development team within the municipality, comprising influential community members representing diverse sectors, which will lead targeted initiatives focusing on infrastructure, social services, economic growth, and environmental sustainability through collaboration, training, and resource allocation - 3.2.2. Enumeration, mapping and documentation of existing land tenure to enable tenure security in a land use planning process (<i>linked to Activity 2.1</i>) - 3.2.3. Integrate proper land distribution for agriculture and grazing in existing urban plans to cope with farmer-herder clash - 3.2.4. Proper allocation of land resources for integration of new settlements, and effectively managing the presence of IDPs (<i>based and linked to Activity 2.1</i>) 	<p>Establishment of organized, regulated development zones that mitigate conflicts and harmonize diverse land uses, fostering sustainable and structured urban growth</p>				<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, IDPs</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Ministry of Land and Survey Adamawa State Urban Planning Development Authority</p>
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* All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.

Funding possibilities per activity:

- Northeast development commission funds
- Ecological fund
- Green Climate Fund

LINKAGE OF PRIORITY ACTION 3: SOCIAL TENSION OVER LAND MANAGEMENT WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025

	SDG INDICATORS	UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and cause.</p> <p>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>Indicator 16.3.2: Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (linked to equitable resolution mechanisms).</p> <p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities, and population groups.</p> <p>Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, and population group.</p> <p>Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p>Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory, and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.1: Rule of law and access to justice and respect for human rights advanced through improved capacity of institutions and right holders.</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning (MFBNP)</p> <p>Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)</p> <p>National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (NASS)</p> <p>Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (FMWA)</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Canada, United Kingdom, South Korea</p>
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.</p> <p>Target 11.3: Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.2: Increased participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in governance processes.</p>	<p>Inter-Party Advisory Council</p> <p>United Nations Volunteers</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p>

	Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically.		National Judicial Council (NJC) Ministry of Interior National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS)
1 NO POVERTY 	Target 1.4: Ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property. Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.		
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property. Indicator 5.a.1: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex. Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.	OUTPUT 3.5: Communities affected by violent conflict enabled to regain lost livelihoods, infrastructures and basic services for durable socioeconomic development and restoration of local economy.	European Union Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States Ford Foundation State governments Ministry of Information (Mol) Ministry of Defence
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.		

PRIORITY ACTION 4: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

Priority Action: Provide resilient infrastructures and essential services, emphasizing community-led maintenance efforts such as maintaining clean drainage systems and effective waste management, while also prioritizing the development of additional infrastructure to accommodate migration influx.

Expected result: Optimal provision of infrastructure and basic services that meet community needs.

Overview of the Priority Action: Infrastructure refers to the physical structures and facilities necessary for the functioning of a society or organization. It includes various sectors such as transportation, communication, energy, water supply, waste management, and public services. Basic services, on the other hand, are essential amenities provided to individuals and communities to meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life.

The greater Girei area faces challenges in terms of infrastructure and basic services, amid high exposure to flood risk. However, efforts have been made to improve these aspects of the community Infrastructure, the physical structures and facilities necessary for the functioning of a society. Infrastructure development has been a priority to enhance the quality of life for its residents. Some key areas of infrastructure in the LGA include roads, electricity, water supply, healthcare facilities, education facilities, communication networks and transportation.

Basic services encompass essential amenities and facilities that contribute to the well-being of a community. In Labondo Girei, efforts have been made to enhance basic services in various sectors: education, healthcare, security, water supply and sanitation. While progress has been made in improving infrastructure and basic services in Labondo and the greater Girei, there is still room for further development. Continued investment in these areas will contribute to the overall well-being and socio-economic growth of the State.

PRIORITY ACTION 4: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG (5-10yr)	
Activity 4.1 Prepare a physical development plan to address the issues of infrastructure and basic services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1. Carry out a physical survey of the existing infrastructure and services to determine gaps and deficiencies in areas such as water supply, sanitation, healthcare, education, public safety 	Enhance infrastructure and basic services addressing identified gaps and promoting sustainable urban development to improve community well-being				Responsible Girei Department of works, Adamawa State Urban Planning Development Authority

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.1.2. Analyse the current state of existing basic services and infrastructure in terms of their resilience and adaptation level to disaster and climate risks - 4.1.3. Elaborate a physical development plan in partnership with all concerned departments 					<u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey, Ministry of Works and Urban Development NGOs, CSOs
Activity 4.2 Training on bioclimatic, climate- and disaster-resilient construction practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.2.1. Conduct workshops to train construction workers, architects, and engineers about bioclimatic design principles, use of local materials and climate-resilient building techniques - 4.2.2. Provide technical training sessions on innovative construction methods and materials that enhance resilience against climate-related disasters like floods, storms, or extreme heat - 4.2.3. Incorporate evaluation mechanisms to gather feedback and assess the effectiveness of the training programs for continuous improvement 	Enhanced capacity to implement sustainable building techniques that withstand climatic challenges and minimize disaster risks.				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Local Government, LEMC <u>Collaborators</u> NGOs, CSOs, NEMA, ADSEMA, Adamawa State Government Ministry of Environment
Activity 4.3 Capacity building for resilient and sustainable construction practices for critical infrastructure, and its maintenance (<i>linked to Activity 4.2</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.3.1. Construct an alternative road from the Labondo community to other parts of Girei through low flood-risk areas - 4.3.2. Procurement of public transport for Labondo settlements - 4.3.3. Construct resilient storm water drainage for Girei 1, Girei 2 and Vinikilang is essential to mitigate flooding, protect 	Improved accessibility and reduced impact of flash flood				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Department of Works <u>Collaborator</u> Adamawa State Ministry of

<p>infrastructure, ensure public safety, preserve the environment, and support planned urban development (<i>linked, and to be based on Sub-Activity 6.4.1.</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.3.4 Local capacity building for resilient and sustainable construction practices for critical infrastructure and maintenance 					Transport, Ministry of Works
<p>Activity 4.4 Establish resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in Labondo Girei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.4.1. Assess the community's WASH needs to tailor interventions - 4.4.2. Implement hygiene education programs to promote proper sanitation practices, hand washing, and disease prevention within the community - 4.4.3. Build safe, inclusive and resilient sanitation facilities based on WASH assessment (Activity 4.3.1) by engaging the community in a participatory approach focused on safety and inclusivity - 4.4.4. Conduct post-implementation follow-up to evaluate effectiveness, address challenges, ensure sustainability, gather community feedback, and adapt interventions for long-term success 	Enhanced access to safe and clean water, reduced prevalence of water-borne diseases, improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and upliftment of the well-being and quality of life of Labondo Girei				<p><u>Responsible</u> Girei Department of Health, Primary healthcare centres</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Community members, NGOs, Adamawa State Ministry of Health, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA)</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Upgrade healthcare facilities to enhance inclusiveness and resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.5.1. Conduct a thorough spatial, structural and material (equipment) assessment of the existing healthcare facilities in consultation with stakeholders including healthcare professionals, patients and communities to identify areas that need upgrade, replacement or reinforcement to make them safe, resilient and inclusive 	Establishment of accessible, responsive, and equitable healthcare spaces that bolster community resilience and ensure comprehensive care for diverse populations.				<p><u>Responsible</u> Girei Department of Health</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa state Ministry of Health, Adamawa State</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.5.2. Develop a comprehensive plan – in consultation with healthcare professionals, patients and communities – that outlines the scope, timeline, and budget for the upgrades - 4.5.3. Establish a system for digital/electronic health records - 4.5.4. Upgrade or replace existing medical equipment including imaging, patient beds, wheelchairs and surgical instruments based on needs assessment (Activity 4.5.1.) - 4.5.5. Enhance infection control measures, such as installing ultraviolet light and improved ventilation systems, to reduce the risk of hospital-acquired infections - 4.5.6. Provide training and development opportunities for healthcare staff to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively use new technologies and equipment - 4.5.7. Capacity building for staff on healthcare waste management aligned with the national guidelines on healthcare waste (under development) 					Ministry of Works, NGOs, CSOs
<p>Activity 4.6 Upgrade and build educational and inclusive facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.6.1. Conduct an assessment of existing schools with regards to structural integrity, spatial use, resources and materials in consultation with education professionals, students and other users for identifying required upgrades and strengthening of education facility - 4.6.2. Develop a comprehensive plan – in consultation with education professionals, communities and other stakeholders - 4.6.3. Involve stakeholders, including educators, students, parents, and local authorities, in the planning and decision-making process 	Establishment of educational facilities that promote inclusivity, equity, and quality education				<p><u>Responsible</u> Girei Local Education Authority, Post Primary Board</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Universal basic Education Board, Adamawa State Ministry of Education</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.6.4. Train staff on inclusive teaching methods and handling diverse student needs within the educational environment - 4.6.5. Regularly assessing the functionality and effectiveness of the facilities post-construction or upgrades to ensure they meet intended objectives 					
Activity 4.7 Construction of open and close stores/shops for the market of Labondo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.7.1. Conduct a survey or assessment to identify the demand for various types of stores or shops in the market - 4.7.2. Develop architectural designs and plans for open and close stores/shops, considering market requirements including public lighting and public toilet facilities, accessibility, and aesthetics, based on local needs from the community identified in the needs assessment (Activity 4.7.1.) - 4.7.3. Build the open and close stores/shops according to the designed specifications and blueprints - 4.7.4. Implement safety features such as security systems, fire alarms, and emergency exits - 4.7.5. Conducting quality checks and inspections to ensure the functionality and safety of the completed stores/shops 	A versatile retail environment is created that accommodates diverse merchandise, enhances market appeal, and fosters economic growth within the community				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Local Government <u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa State Ministry of Commerce and Industry, NGOs, CSOs
Activity 4.8 Build a one-stop centre for agriculture and construction technology hub <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.8.1. Conduct surveys or studies to identify the specific services and technological resources required by the community - 4.8.2. Incorporate IT infrastructure, networking, and technology systems required for service delivery and information dissemination 	create an integrated and accessible facility offering diverse services, and advanced technological resources, and fostering community engagement and innovation.				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Local Government <u>Collaborators</u> NGOs, CSOs, Adamawa State Government


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.8.3. Provide technical training to staff members who will be working at the centre to ensure efficient service delivery (such as proposed in Activity 4.2.2) - 4.8.4. Establish the services offered within the centre, such as skill training, technological labs, government services, information desks, counselling services, or administrative support 					
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*All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.


Funding possibilities:

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Nigeria Infrastructure Fund (NIF)
- West African Development Bank (BOAD)

LINKAGE OF PRIORITY ACTION 4: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025.

SDG INDICATORS		UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being. Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road. Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport. Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support. Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure.	OUTPUT 2.2: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at national and sub-national levels.	Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) National Council on Climate Change (NCCCN) Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development
	Target 6.1: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.		

<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 	<p>Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services.</p> <p>Target 6.2: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water.</p>		
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>Target 11.1: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.</p> <p>Target 11.6: Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.</p> <p>Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (population-weighted).</p>		
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>		
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p>Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services.</p>		
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability, and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.</p> <p>Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service.</p>		

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for tax and revenue collection. Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.		
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PRIORITY ACTION 5: EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Action: Create avenues for investors to promote small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for job creation, and skill acquisition programs through intensive labour engagement and/or training in various departments and sectors.

Expected result: The envisioned outcome is a thriving ecosystem of SMEs generating substantial employment opportunities and equipping individuals with relevant skills through targeted training programs. This will stimulate economic growth, enhance workforce capabilities, and contribute to overall community development.

Overview of the Priority Action: Unemployment and capacity development are two interconnected concepts that play a crucial role in the economic and social development of a country. Unemployment refers to the situation where individuals who are willing and able to work are unable to find suitable employment opportunities. On the other hand, capacity development refers to the process of enhancing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals, organizations, and societies to effectively perform their roles and functions. Unemployment can have significant negative impacts on individuals, families, communities, and the overall economy. It can lead to reduced income levels, increased poverty rates, social unrest, and decreased productivity. Unemployment is a critical issue that affects individuals, communities, and economies worldwide. It refers to the state of being without a job, actively seeking employment, and being available to work. Unemployment rates are often used as an indicator of the health of an economy, with lower rates generally indicating a stronger economy.

In the context of Labondo, a comprehensive overview of unemployment and capacity development would permit to shed light on the challenges

faced by the region and potential strategies for addressing them. Labondo- situated in the context of fragility - requires an analysis at the local level to assess the needs of its people and build on global trends and best practices.



Unemployment in Labondo can be influenced by various factors, including economic conditions, education levels, labour market policies, and demographic characteristics. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing effective strategies to combat unemployment and promote capacity development.





PRIORITY ACTION 5: EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG (5-10yr)	
Activity 5.1 Skills Training Centre and Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5.1.1. Based on an inclusive needs assessment, provide entrepreneurship training to encourage self-employment and small business creation - 5.1.2. Establish vocational and technical training programs to equip the community with market-relevant skills - 5.1.3. Create internship and apprenticeship programs to provide practical work experience such as on resilient, sustainable and bioclimatic construction methods, baking, and modern irrigation farming systems, and hand craft for community members - 5.1.4. Partner with businesses and organize to offer on-the-job training opportunities 	A robust implementation of policies on employment and an improved system for youth employment capacity development				<u>Responsible</u> Girei Administration, Girei Local Government, Modibbo Adama University <u>Collaborators</u> NEDC, Adamawa State Government, NGOs
Activity 5.2	Increased access to financial resources, fostering				<u>Responsible</u>

<p>Establishment of microfinance and small business/cooperative support that is non-discriminatory and gender-inclusive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5.2.1. Based on an inclusive needs assessment, offer microfinance loans with low interest to individuals to start or expand small businesses - 5.2.2. Provide mentorship and business development support to entrepreneurs and small business - 5.2.3. Advocate at the governmental level for enhanced incentives, like subsidies, encouraging businesses to employ and provide training to local individuals - 5.2.4. regulating/establishing mechanisms for leveraging existing microfinance institutions to offer loans 	<p>entrepreneurship, and promoting economic self-sufficiency of Labondo Girei</p>				<p>Adamawa State Government, NGOs, Bank of Industry, Microfinance banks, Department of Finance and Budget</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Community, Modibbo Adama University</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Digital literacy and IT training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5.3.1. Proffer courses in digital literacy to ensure that individuals are equipped to work in the digital economy. - 5.3.2. Train youths in ICT skills and software applications. - 5.3.3. Establish community-based centres in Labondo Girei to bring educational and capacity-building opportunities 					<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, Girei Local Government, Modibbo Adama University</p> <p><u>Collaborators</u> Adamawa State government, NGOs, CSOs</p>

*All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.

LINKAGE OF PRIORITY ACTION 5: EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025.

	SDG INDICATORS	UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.</p> <p>Target 8.5: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation, and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Target 8.6: Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p> <p>Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.2: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)</p> <p>National Council on Climate Change (NCCCN)</p> <p>Energy Commission of Nigeria</p>
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>Target 4.4: Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.</p> <p>Target 4.7: Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.3: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities, including civil society, for enhancing good governance.</p>	<p>State governments</p> <p>Ministry of Information (Moi)</p> <p>National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (NASS)</p> <p>Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR)</p>

	mainstreamed at all levels in national education policies, curricula, teacher education, and student assessment.		
1 NO POVERTY 	<p>Target 1.2: Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.2: Increased participation and representation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups in governance processes.</p>	<p>Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)</p> <p>Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs (MNDAA)</p> <p>Nigeria Police Force (NPF)</p> <p>Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, Japan, South Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>Ford Foundation</p> <p>CSOs</p>
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<p>Target 10.2: Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.</p> <p>Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities.</p>		
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<p>Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p> <p>Indicator 9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.</p> <p>Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 3.4: Strengthened systems, institutions, and capacities for transitioning to development solutions, and for inclusive and gender responsive peace building.</p>	
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	<p>Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p> <p>Indicator 17.17.1: Amount of US dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure.</p>		

PRIORITY ACTION 6: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

Priority Action: Enhance the environmental management system and strengthen the protection of the Benue River in Labondo, including local adaptive solutions to mitigate drought and climate change risks.

Expected result: A clean, healthy, and sustainable environment for its residents is created and the natural resources around the Benue River are protected.

Overview of the Priority Action: Environmental management and services refer to the practices and processes implemented to protect and preserve the environment while providing various services to society. These services can include waste management, pollution control, natural resource conservation, environmental consulting, and sustainable development planning. Also ensure the inclusive planning of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, in all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management. Environmental management and services in Labondo, the greater Girei and the neighbouring Yola (on the other side of the Benue river) involve the implementation of strategies and practices aimed at preserving and protecting the natural environment within the region. As with many other regions around the world, Labondo and the greater Girei face various environmental challenges that require effective management and sustainable solutions. Key aspects of environmental management in Labondo and the Girei LGA are waste management, water resource management, biodiversity conservation, and land use planning. For example, proper waste management practices – including collecting, transporting, treating, and disposing of solid waste – are crucial for maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

PRIORITY ACTION 6: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES					
ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULT	PRIORITY			RESPONSIBLE(S)/ COLLABORATOR(S)
		SHORT (0-2yr)	MEDIUM (2-5yr)	LONG 5-10yr)	
Activity 6.1 Enforcement of environmental laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1.1. Examining the state of enforcement of environmental laws in Labondo Girei 	Protection and preservation of natural resources, reduction of environmental				<u>Responsible</u> Community members, Girei Local

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.1.2 Enforcement of environmental protection laws to mitigate the adverse effects of deforestation and climate change (including through building capacities of waste management and environmental officers, and setting up task forces) - 6.1.3. Review of existing grazing laws and implementation of grazing policies for sustainable land use, environmental conservation, and equitable resource management - 6.1.4. Developing policy and regulatory framework for environmental protection and conservation 	<p>degradation, and fostering sustainable practices for a healthier ecosystem.</p>				<p>Government, Girei Magistrate Court</p> <p><u>Collaborator(s)</u> Enforcement Agencies, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Environment, ASEPA, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Activity 6.2 Reforestation and afforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.2.1. Undertake a needs assessment by studying the perception of stakeholders in Labondo on environmental conservation, legal and policy frameworks, etc. - 6.2.2 Create awareness and sensitization on the importance of tree planting among various stakeholders in Labondo and the settlements around the river Benue axis as well as various parts of Vinikilang, Girei and neighbouring Yola communities, according to the needs assessment (sub-activity 6.2.1) - 6.2.3. Engage the local community in conservation efforts including habitat restoration and sustainable environmental management through carrying out community pilot projects on the reforestation of various parts of the environment 	<p>Restoration of ecosystems, increased biodiversity, improved carbon sequestration, and enhanced ecological resilience, reduced risk of flooding. This activity, specifically 6.2.2 would include communities beyond the four settlements in Greater Girei not only for an inclusive approach but from the perspective of long-term resilience building through reforestation and afforestation in the entire Yola region.</p>				<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, Girei Department of Agriculture</p> <p><u>Collaborator(s)</u> NGOs, Ministry of Environment, Enforcement Agencies</p>

<p>Activity 6.3 Solid waste management and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.3.1. Establish a system for waste segregation and advocacy to encourage zero plastic and promote alternative measures - 6.3.2. Create awareness and educate communities on separating waste into categories like recyclables, organic and non-recyclables at the point of origin (<i>linked with Sub-activity 5.3.3</i>) - 6.3.3. Organize community clean-up events - 6.3.4. Enforcing solid waste management policies and regulations involves implementing stringent monitoring, compliance measures, and penalties for violators to ensure adherence and proper waste handling - 6.3.6. Develop and manage sanitary landfills with proper environmental control on the ecosystem - 6.3.6. Implement Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programs, empowering communities to take collective action in achieving and maintaining open defecation-free status (<i>linked with Activity 4.4</i>) 	<p>Reduction in environmental harm and safeguarding of public health through the implementation of eco-friendly waste management practices and sanitation</p>				<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, Girei Department of Health, Department of Works</p> <p><u>Collaborator(s)</u> Ministry of Environment, NGOs, CSOs, ASEPA</p>
<p>Activity 6.4 Disaster risk reduction and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.4.1. Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment to identify potential hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure in Vinikilang, Labondo, Girei 1 and Girei 2 (<i>linked to/baseline for Activity 4.3</i>) - 6.4.2. Establish and maintain community-based early warning systems to provide timely alerts and notifications to communities at risk of disasters 	<p>Reduction of vulnerability, increased community resilience, minimized loss of life and property, and the ability to respond to and recover from disasters efficiently and collaboratively.</p>				<p><u>Responsible</u> Community members, Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)</p> <p><u>Collaborator(s)</u> National Emergency Management Agency, Adamawa State</p>




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.4.3. Conduct training programs to educate communities on disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and evacuation procedures - 6.4.4. Conduct public awareness campaigns to inform communities about disaster risks, preparedness measures, and available resources - 6.4.5. Build the capacity of the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) to mitigate, manage, respond to, record damage and loss, and recover from disasters, including relevant training for emergency services and municipal staff 					Emergency Management Agency
Activity 6.5 Protection of the Benue river through local adaptive solutions including nature-based solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.5.1. Implement physical soil erosion and degradation control measures along the riverbank - 6.5.2. Plant native trees along the river basin to stabilize soil, prevent erosion and enhance the overall ecosystem - 6.5.3. Protect and restore wetland areas along the river as they play a crucial role in maintaining water quality and supporting biodiversity 	Safeguarding the Benue River using local adaptive solutions, like nature-based approaches, is to enhance ecosystem resilience, mitigate pollution, and sustainably manage natural resources for the well-being of surrounding communities and biodiversity.				<u>Responsible</u> Adamawa State Government, Girei Local Government <u>Collaborator(s)</u> Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey, Ministry of Environment, CSOs, Community.



*All ministries mentioned are at the Adamawa State level.

Funding possibilities

- Ecological Fund
- Green Climate Fund

LINKAGE OF PRIORITY ACTION 6: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES WITH WITH SDGs, UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR NIGERIA (2023-2027) AND NIGERIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP) 2021–2025.

SDG INDICATORS		UNDP CPD AND NDP	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	<p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p> <p>Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.</p> <p>Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications, and other relevant instruments.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.1: The Paris Agreement and NDC frameworks integrated in federal and state development plans</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)</p> <p>National Council on Climate Change (NCCCN)</p> <p>State ministries</p> <p>Nigeria Customs Service (NCS)</p> <p>Norway, Germany, USAID</p>
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	<p>Target 6.3: Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials.</p> <p>Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated.</p> <p>Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.</p> <p>Target 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.</p> <p>Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.</p>		
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p>Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p>Target 11.6: Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.4: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods</p>	<p>Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv)</p> <p>National Council on Climate Change (NCCCN)</p>

	<p>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities.</p>		<p>United Nations agencies</p> <p>Media houses</p>
<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>Target 12.4: Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.</p> <p>Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.</p> <p>Target 12.4: Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.</p> <p>Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.</p> <p>Target 12.5: Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.</p> <p>Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.</p>		
<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>Target 15.1: Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services.</p> <p>Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area.</p> <p>Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.</p> <p>Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p> <p>Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index.</p>		

5.2 Priority of activities for the RFA

PRIORITY ACTION	SHORT TERM (0-2 YEARS)	MEDIUM TERM (2-5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5-10 YEARS)
1 FINANCE		Activity 1.2 Activity 1.3	Activity 1.1
2 URBAN PLANS		Activity 2.1 Activity 2.3	Activity 2.2
3 SOCIAL TENSION OVER LAND		Activity 3.1 Activity 3.2	
4 INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES	Activity 4.1 Activity 4.2	Activity 4.3 Activity 4.5 Activity 4.7 Activity 4.8	Activity 4.4 Activity 4.6
5 UNEMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT		Activity 5.2 Activity 5.3	Activity 5.1
6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES	Activity 6.2 Activity 6.5	Activity 6.1 Activity 6.4	Activity 6.3

5.3 Monitoring and evaluation framework

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a crucial component of any development initiative, including the implementation of an RFA. In the case of Labondo and the greater Girei, M&E will play a vital role in assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of the RFA. This comprehensive process helps to ensure that the objectives of the plan are met, resources are utilized optimally, and adjustments can be made to improve resilience outcomes.

Establishing M&E Framework

To effectively monitor and evaluate the RFA for Labondo and the greater Girei, it is essential to establish a robust M&E framework. This framework should include clear objectives, indicators, targets, data collection methods, and reporting mechanisms. The M&E framework should align with international best practices and be tailored to the specific context of the geographical scope of the action plan.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection is a critical aspect of M&E in assessing the progress and impact of the RFA. Various data sources can be utilized, including primary data from surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions, as well as secondary data from existing official reports and databases. The collected data should be analysed using appropriate statistical techniques to identify trends, patterns, and correlations.

Key Performance Indicators

Identifying relevant Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) is essential for monitoring the implementation of the RFA. KPIs should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). Examples of KPIs for Labondo RFA may include the number of resilient infrastructure projects completed, the percentage reduction in vulnerability to natural hazards, and the increase in community awareness of disaster preparedness. Additionally, KPIs should address crosscutting issues of gender, youth, human right and protection. As most of the priority actions are linked to the state and national development plans and other global frameworks, the RFA and its indicators will align with and contribute to achieving objectives set out in key strategic documents such as the Adamawa State Medium Term Development Plan (ASMTDP 2021-2025), National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, UNDP Country Programme Document for Nigeria (2023 – 2027) and the UN-Habitat Nigeria Country Programme Document (HCPD 2023 – 2027).

Baseline Assessment

Before implementing the identified actions, conducting a baseline assessment is crucial to establish a starting point for monitoring and evaluation. This assessment should include a comprehensive analysis of Labondo Girei's current resilience status, as stated in the risk profile of this RFA and the introductions of each Priority Action, including vulnerability to various hazards, existing infrastructure, institutional capacities, and community awareness. The baseline assessment provides a benchmark against which progress can be measured.

Regular Progress Reporting

Regular progress reporting is essential to keep stakeholders informed about the RFA implementation. This includes periodic reports that highlight achievements, challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement. The reports should be accessible to all relevant stakeholders and should facilitate transparency and accountability in the implementation process.

Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging stakeholders throughout the M&E process is crucial for its success. Stakeholders may include government agencies, local authorities, community members, NGOs, private sector entities, and development partners. Involving stakeholders in data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes ensures ownership and enhances the effectiveness of the RFA.

Mid-term and Final Evaluations

In addition to regular progress reporting, conducting mid-term and final evaluations is essential to assess the overall impact of the RFA. These evaluations should be conducted by independent experts or evaluation teams who have expertise in resilience planning and

evaluation methodologies. The evaluations should assess the extent to which the RFA has achieved its objectives and identify areas for improvement.

Adaptive Management

M&E should not be seen as a one-time exercise but rather as an ongoing process that informs adaptive management. Adaptive management involves using M&E findings to make adjustments to the RFA as needed. This flexibility allows for continuous learning and improvement throughout the implementation period.

Capacity Building

Building local capacity in M&E is crucial for sustaining resilience efforts beyond the implementation of the RFA. Training programs can be organized to enhance the skills of local government officials, community leaders, and other stakeholders in data collection, analysis, and reporting. This capacity building ensures that Labondo and the greater Girei area can continue to monitor and evaluate its resilience initiatives in the long run.

In conclusion, M&E of the Resilience Framework for Action for Labondo and the greater Girei area is essential to ensure its effectiveness and impact. By establishing a robust M&E framework, collecting and analysing relevant data, setting clear KPIs, conducting baseline assessments, engaging stakeholders, and conducting regular progress reporting and evaluations, Labondo and the greater Girei area can enhance its resilience efforts and adapt to changing circumstances. Through capacity-building initiatives, the local community can sustain M&E practices beyond the implementation of the CityRAP.

6. Conclusions and the way forward

The Resilience Framework for Action for Labondo and the greater Girei is a comprehensive approach aimed at enhancing the resilience of the community to various shocks and stresses. It encompasses a range of strategies and interventions that address the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of resilience. In this section, we will provide a conclusion and suggest a way forward for the implementation of this framework.

The RFA of Labondo and the greater Girei area is a valuable tool for building the resilience of the community. It recognizes that resilience is not just about bouncing back from shocks but also about adapting and transforming in the face of changing circumstances. The framework takes into account the unique context and challenges faced by Labondo Girei, ensuring that interventions are tailored to the specific needs of the community.

One of the key strengths of this framework is its holistic approach. It recognizes that resilience is a multi-dimensional concept that requires addressing social, economic, and environmental factors simultaneously. By considering these different dimensions, the framework ensures that interventions are comprehensive and sustainable.

Another strength of the framework is its emphasis on community participation and ownership. It recognizes that communities are best placed to identify their vulnerabilities and develop appropriate solutions. By involving community members in decision-making processes, the framework ensures that interventions are contextually relevant and have a higher chance of success.

Furthermore, the framework acknowledges the importance of collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders. It encourages partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, academia, and other relevant actors. This collaborative approach helps to leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge to effectively implement resilience-building initiatives.

However, some challenges need to be addressed to successfully implement this RFA. One challenge is the availability of resources. Building resilience requires significant financial investments, which may be limited in resource-constrained settings in the Girei LGA. Therefore, it is crucial to secure adequate funding from both domestic and international sources to support the implementation of the framework.

Another challenge is the need for capacity building at various levels. Building resilience requires a range of skills and knowledge, including risk assessment, planning, and implementation. Therefore, it is important to invest in capacity-building programs that empower community members, government officials, and other stakeholders with the necessary skills to implement the framework effectively.

Additionally, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be put in place to assess the progress and impact of resilience-building initiatives. This will help identify what works and what needs improvement, allowing for adaptive management and continuous learning.

Way Forward

To ensure the successful implementation of the Resilience Framework for Action of Labondo, several steps can be taken:

- 1. Strengthening Governance Structures:** It is important to establish clear governance structures, leveraging the existing structures and mandates of the Greater Girei municipality, Girei LGA, that facilitate coordination among different stakeholders. This includes creating a dedicated resilience unit within the local government or establishing a multi-stakeholder committee responsible for overseeing the implementation of the framework, ensuring that this leverages existing structures and mandates of the Greater Girei municipality, Girei LGA.
- 2. Enhancing Community Engagement:** Community participation should be at the heart of resilience-building efforts. Engaging community members in decision-making

processes, conducting participatory vulnerability assessments, and involving them in the design and implementation of interventions will increase ownership and sustainability. In that sense, the role of local governments and traditional leaders is critical to foster trust, facilitate dialogue, and mobilize community support to ensure inclusive and culturally sensitive engagement.

- 3. Building Partnerships:** Collaboration with various stakeholders is essential for successful implementation. Strengthening partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, academia, private sector entities, and international organizations can help leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge. The identification and mapping of critical stakeholders and their roles, alongside involving private and public sector actors at all levels, is crucial to fostering collaborative efforts and ensuring a coordinated and impactful approach.
- 4. Securing Funding:** Adequate financial resources are crucial for implementing resilience-building initiatives. Efforts should be made to secure funding from both domestic and international sources. This may involve seeking grants, engaging in public-private partnerships, or exploring innovative financing mechanisms. Moreover, improving the coordination of financing for the RFA among different concerned departments will be essential to ensuring a robust financing system at local and state levels.
- 5. Capacity Building:** Investing in capacity-building programs is essential to equip stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the framework effectively. This includes training community members on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and other relevant topics.
- 6. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will enable the assessment of progress and impact. Regular monitoring will help identify gaps, challenges, and successes, allowing for adaptive management and continuous improvement.

In conclusion, the Resilience Framework for Action of Labondo and the greater Girei provides a comprehensive approach to enhance the resilience of the community. By addressing social, economic, and environmental dimensions of resilience, involving community members in decision-making processes, fostering collaboration among stakeholders, securing adequate funding, investing in capacity building, and implementing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, Labondo and the Girei LGA can effectively implement the framework and contribute to building a more resilient community.

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Human Settlements in the Sahel**
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