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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** NIGERIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**YEAR of report:** 2020

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Integrated approach to building peace in Nigeria’s farmer-herder crisis  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **FAO**  **UN WOMEN**  **OHCHR** |
| **Date of first transfer:**  **Project end date:**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 1,683,283.41  FAO $ 692,890.54  UN WOMEN $ 321,058.85  OHCHR $ 302,767.20  Total: $ 3,000,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 40%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $928,596.50  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $527,096.07 | |
| **Project Gender Marker:**  **Project Risk Marker:**  **Project PBF focus area:** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP, FAO, UN WOMEN and OHCHR  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):**

The project seeks to contribute to ending the Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict in Taraba, Benue and Nasarawa States in Nigeria by enhancing the ability of affected communities to design an inter-dependent cooperative framework that optimizes economic incentives to foster development and coexistence between herders and farmers. The project contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) Outcome 2: Humanitarian Response, Peacebuilding and Security.

With preparatory activities completed, state level peace coordination mechanisms led by senior representatives from the Government have been set up and operational in the three project states. Nasarawa state has developed a State Action Plan (SAP) to operationalize UNSCR1325 in promoting inclusion of women in peacebuilding, while facilitating constructive inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue at various levels. A collaborative peace platform with Youth and Civil Society Organisations has been brokered which leverages the comparative advantage of NGOs in advancing the peace agenda in the 3 project states and beyond. Furthermore, a coordination platform for organizations working on women, dialogue and mediation has been established to strengthen collaboration among organizations responding to conflict, especially farmers-herders’ conflicts in the Middle Belt region of Nigeria. For details of each Agency’s implementation please refer to the Implementation by Agency attachment.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):**

Over the next six months several events will be executed. These include – Multi-stakeholder consultations to develop key guidelines for setting up peace agencies in Benue and Nassarawa with support from technical legal experts procured by the project. Repurposing some activities especially the community peace monitoring initiative into a transformative conflict analysis/peace assessment that seeks to assess the emerging risks and opportunities for sustaining cohesion among communities. This will inform the basis for during and post-COVID19 peacebuilding responses. SGBV/PSEA training for security personnel responding to farmers-herders crisis will be held in two states as well as policy advocacy events on women, peace and security (WPS) carried out across all three states. Furthermore, community cohesion activities through economic empowerment initiatives of over 2,500 conflict affected persons will be implemented using a multi-stakeholder approach.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):**

**Key Changes Achieved**

**Societal:**

The project has had 1,005 community human rights outreach programmes and interfaith dialogues, reaching 38,421 persons in 15 LGAs in Benue state. These engagements have raised awareness on SGBVs, SEA and accountable response by security agents to conflicts in Benue state with increased reporting of SGBVs within IDP camps and local communities through instituted reporting and referral pathways.

**Economic:**

Alternative fodder/feedstock production have been leveraged upon as an economic model for building social cohesion between farming and herding communities. This is fostering economic interdependencies, strengthen agricultural value chains with resultant implications on profits for both crop farmers and livestock herders in the three project states.

**Institutional:**

The Project’s strategic engagements led to the Taraba state government approving for the first time ever a budget line and budget in its 2020 budget for the State Ministry of Women Affairs to support the implementation of women, peace and security(WPS) agenda in the state and it was not affected by the recent downward review of budgets in the state.

Capacities for referral and investigation within the Nigerian Human Rights Commission and Benue State Government have been strengthened. These capacities were leveraged on in the state during the COVID19 pandemic in response to increasing SGBV and SEA cases occasioned by the pandemic in IDP camps and local communities.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):**

Strengthened local mechanism for early warning and conflict resolution:

The project has empowered women to promote and drive local mechanism for early warning and conflict prevention.

Hon Danjuma Patience Ngati, the former Councilor of Akwana Ward, Wukari LGA Taraba State used the knowledge she gained from the EWER training to facilitate a town hall meeting with about 80 Hausa, Junkun and Tiv women on Dec 20, 2019 (see pictures). This led to an intra-ethnic dialogue between women, men and youth on Dec 29, 2019 (pictures) and the commitment of youth/men to seek redress through dialogue and legal means instead of taking up arms.

Local initiatives on peace dialogues, mediation and early warning early response to identified violent conflicts have commenced. Noteworthy amongst them are, three women leaders from Bazaga community in Ibi LGA, Taraba state and Giza community in Keana LGA, Nasarawa state facilitated peace dialogue sessions among the Jukun and Tivs in Taraba state as well as Fulani herders and Tiv farmers in Nasarawa state respectively. The leadership of Keana LGA have recognised this peace dialogue and have committed to supporting the organization of next peace dialogue session.

Targeted support to operationalizing relevant elements of UNSCR 1325:

The Child Development Director in the Taraba State Ministry of Women Affairs attributed the change to the state government’s increased appreciation of the role women in peace and security credited to the project. Budgetary allocation for WPS in the state has remained the same despite the downward review of state budget.

List of attachments and links to Project:

1. PBSO Publication: UN Nigeria Newsletter: April 2020 Edition (Page4)

2. PBSO Publication: <https://www.patmosmedialine.com.ng/post/un-supports-research-to-facilitate-the-establishment-of-market-linkages-for-farmers-and-herders>

3. Livelihood empowerment training targeting methodology

4. Implementations by Agency

5. Pictures from engagement with women groups

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Effective and gender-sensitive infrastructure for peace in place at the state level to support conflict prevention**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Only Taraba State has a law establishing the Bureau for Peace and Conflict Management in place. However, for Nasarawa and Benue States, both Executive and Legislative Arms of Government have shown strong commitment to establish and operationalize state-level agency/commission/structure to drive a gender-sensitive peacebuilding agenda.

**Output 1.1 Establishment of state-level agency/commission/structure to drive gender-sensitive peacebuilding agenda**:

The political engagements are still ongoing to strengthen inter-state partnerships and exchange of best practices on Peacebuilding Frameworks/Infrastructures through the NGF. Furthermore, the States’ Ministries of Justice, a legal drafting consultant and a team of four CSOs are working on the technical aspects of this process.

**Output1.2 State peacebuilding agency/commission/structure supported to drive gender-sensitive response to farmers-herders crisis:**

The project is currently supporting Nasarawa State’s Ministry of Women Affairs to develop its State Action Plans (SAPs) while preparations are ongoing in Taraba and Benue states. Capacity has been built in the State Governments in localizing UNSCR1325. This feeds into the development of the SAPs to mainstream and drive gender sensitive implementation of the SAP.

Four CSOs (Search for Common Ground, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, West African Network of Peacebuilders, Mercy Corps) have been engaged to form a Peace Collaborative Consortium expected to conduct a conflict analysis/peace assessment. The study provides opportunity to repurpose the community monitoring exercise as a support mechanism to state governments’ COVID19 response targeting the secondary effects of the pandemic.

**Output1.3 Gender-sensitive early warning and early response capacity developed, supported and improved:**

Establishment ICT-based EWERS in the project states has commenced. A mobile phone app is being designed in conjunction with state governments, communities, security agencies, the Peace Collaborative Consortium. The conflict analysis/peace assessment will support the development of a conflict risk model for the EWERS which takes into cognisance the geographically rooted conflict dynamics in the region. A total to 104 women currently have the relevant skills to promote gender sensitivity in the states’ EWER and peace architecture. As reiterated in the human stories, these women have gone ahead to initiate independent community level trainings and sensitizations among both youth and women groups in the Project states. An evidence to the residual technical capacity being multiplier effects of the Project’s engagements in the three states.

**Output1.4 Constructive dialogue promoted through inter-ethnic and inter-religious exchanges:**

A robust network of multisectoral actors have been set up on peace dialogue, mediation and conflict prevention covering targeted communities and non-targeted contiguous communities in the project states. A youth led national summit on peace dialogue was held virtually to further facilitate exchange of best practices among youth networks while strengthening their capacities for peace dialogue and conflict prevention. Five members of the Network of Women in Peacebuilding reported setting up community level platforms to engage on WPS issues in their communities.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Members of the state network of women in peacebuilding in several communities held forums to stepdown their learning and facilitated dialogues to mitigate farmer-herder conflict and promote social cohesion among farmers and herders in their communities. The activities of these women are being recognized by the leadership structures at the communities and LGA levels.

The development of SAPs by respective State Governments to oversee the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the localized UNSCR 1325 in each state is expected to help ensure gender equality, youth and women’s meaningful and responsiveness to their needs.

**Outcome 2: Strengthening economic interdependence between farmers and herders**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The Project has been able to bring together farmers and herders in the first of a series of planned steps towards strengthening economic interdependence between farmers and herders through trainings on crop farming and animal production and strengthening the state government agric extension system to support alternative fodder/feedstock production. Furthermore, Taraba state is now ready to modernize its 11,500 Ha of grazing reserve for the development of pasture. These along with the establishment of innovative service centres (halted due the lockdown) are steps made by the project towards fostering co-operative initiatives that aligns the farmers’ and herders’ value chains and production modes to create economic interdependencies.

**Output 2.1 Improved land, fodder/feedstock management to reduce competition over natural resources**:

The capacity of 60 agricultural extension agents employed by the three State Governments have been built on alternative fodder/feedstock. COVID19 pandemic halted the alternative feedstock assessment and farmer field school for 1,800 farmers as part of step-down trainings across the three states. The Project is supporting Taraba state government in operationalizing the demarcations and surveys of one of its three grazing reserves. The preliminary activities necessary for commencing the survey of 11,500 Ha of grazing reserve in Gankwe-Assen, Donga LGA, Taraba state have been completed. The implementing partners for this activity have been identified, and terms of reference agreed to by Departments of Agricultural Extension in Taraba State. After the lockdown, development of pasture, fencing and installation of water point at the grazing reserve will commence.

**Output 2.2 Livelihood opportunities at agricultural/pastoral interface improved to incentivize farmer-herder cooperation**:

Strengthening interdependence between farmers and herders is key on this Project. The first batch training for 250 beneficiaries on crop farming and animal production has commenced. Subsequent batches include value chain addition for diary and livestock and alternative feedstock production. A total of 2,500 direct beneficiaries targeted for this intervention. The Project is partnering with Mercy Corps and Thrive Agric a tech-driven agric for-profit organization and as part of the Peace Collaborative Consortium to integrate entrepreneurship skills and sustainable business models into these training.

In response to COVID19, the Project supported the training of 16 member groups within the Network of Women in Peacebuilding across the three states on production of hand sanitizer. Thus, providing trainees with new stream of income and protection from COVID19.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

Preliminary processes for identification and selection of beneficiaries for training and economic empowerment have been concluded. The tools for profiling and selecting beneficiaries were reviewed within technical team and with respective state governments. This was to ensure that selection criteria were mutually agreed on and that tools were relevant in collecting the required information needed to target the right set of conflict afflicted people from the respective communities. The methodology for data collection incorporating a 50:50 women to men ratio and 1:7 adult to youth ratio for beneficiary selection was finalized. Sixteen (16) member organizations/groups of the Network of Women in Peacebuilding in three states, (89 women and girls) representing women across social strata and conflict divide were trained to produce hydroalcoholic gel as their contribution to COVID19 response in their states and enhanced means of livelihood for the women in the period and beyond.

**Outcome 3: Enhanced accountability to promote effective response to crisis**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

A mechanism for systematic monitoring and reporting on human rights has been established in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission and CSOs to support the State in improving the effectiveness of security response, provide an impartial and evidence-based narrative and help mobilize a broader response to the SGBV and SEA. The Benue State Government and NHRC have continued monitoring and investigating cases during the COVID19 lockdown with ban on public gatherings and restriction of movements notwithstanding.

**Output 3.1 Capacity of monitoring, investigation and follow up on human rights offences enhanced:**

Through strong partnerships between National Human Rights Commission, Legal Aid Council, Nigerian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies and Civil Society Organizations, a mechanism for systematic monitoring and reporting of human rights in Benue State has been established. Two national human rights officers and 15 National Human Rights Commission/CSO monitors were recruited and deployed to Benue State. This resulted in 257 referrals being made on identified protection issues which were managed as part of interventions provided across relevant agencies in the State. Also, 1,005 community outreach programmes, awareness sessions, interfaith dialogues on promotion and protection of human rights in fifteen (65%) of LGAs in Benue State were held reaching 12,133 women, 8,206 girls, 7,728 boys and 10,428 men. These have helped in the establishment of a database on violations related to clashes between farmers and herders in Benue State, a critical component to guide strategic decision being taken at the Higher Levels of Security Agencies, Judiciary and Executive Arm of Government among others.

**Output3.2 Increased civil-military/security agencies cooperation and dialogue:**

Security agencies and informal security actors (i.e. vigilante groups) have been supported to build local level capacities for dialogue and exchange in all three project states. These engagements have helped promote behavioral change and encouraging civil-security cooperation and dialogue which will feed into operationalizing and strengthening the ICT-based Early Warning Early Response System (EWERS) to be implemented across the three States. Furthermore, SGBV and SEA trainings were integrated into engagements with security personnel across the Nigerian Military, Police Force and other security agencies responding to farmers-herders crisis. To address the gender-sensitive considerations, 51 (19 females, 41 males) security personnel were exposed to gender concept and on the He4She campaign. At the end of which 30% of participants expressed increased knowledge on gender issues, awareness, and capacity to mitigate and respond to SGBV incidents in their areas of operation.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

OHCHR employed strategic measures to prevent and address gender based violence through its periodic awareness raising sessions, community outreach programmes and interfaith dialogues, to educate the IDPs and host communities on human rights and referral pathways established for women, girls, boys and men who have been abused or who are at risk, SGBV trainings for women and girls, community resilience and conflict resolutions sensitization for traditional and religious leaders, village chiefs, heads of women and youth groups, and members of community watch teams etc. Within the reporting period, 1,005 community human rights outreach programmes and interfaith dialogues in 15 local Government areas of focus - Guma, Logo, Ukum, Katsina Ala, Gwer East, Gwer West, Makurdi, Buruku, Tarka, Otukpo, Agatu, Kwande, Ogbadibo, Oju and Gboko. As a result, 38,421 persons comprising of 7,728 boys (20.11%), 8,206 girls (21.36%), 10,428 men (27.14%) and 12,133 women (31.57%) have been reached.

**Outcome 4: Improved understanding of the crisis encourages evidence-based advocacy, targeted investments and innovative solutions**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The project has started harnessing information around the farmers herder’s crisis including gender and youth disaggregated data collected through project-related activities, as well as from other sources. Information gathered are analysed, validated and made publicly available through {*Agencies’ social media handles and other media*}. Discussions at the Federal level with the NLTP office are ongoing to use the project’s information management capacity to support the Federal Government in conducting in-depth analysis of the crisis with the aim of producing better informed responses.

**Output 4.1 – Information Management and Analysis Unit provides reliable and credible information on farmers-herders crisis**

The project information management and analysis unit is currently providing and disseminating credible and impartial analysis on the crisis. This has been facilitated by the recently acquired ESRI ArcGIS software, a geographic information system for working with maps and geographic information. The Project as part of repurposing its implementation in the light of COVID19 supported a nationwide citizen poll to gather primary data on citizens’ perception on COVID19 and its attendant primary and secondary impacts on the society. Findings from this survey were fed into the policy brief prepared by UNDP on behalf of the UNCT in Nigeria.

In addition, discussions were initiated during the reporting period with the NLTP Office on possible collaborations around data collection, management and visualization for livestock management, farmer-herder conflicts, environmental, socio-economic and other relevant information. The project will support NLTP to build capacities within its team on populating and managing its information dashboard. This partnership provides an opportunity to link EWERS to a national level platform as another mechanism to further support the efforts of the Federal Government of Nigeria in addressing the farmer-herder conflict in the country.

**Output 4.2 – Objective and verified information on the crisis is made publicly available:**

The Project further deployed its technical resources to assist the Federal Government’s COVID19 strategic response team to monitor socio-economic, conflict and security threats, as well as, epidemiological trends of the pandemic and develop daily/weekly internal reports and interactive online dashboards. Key deliverable from this support was the dashboard for monitoring in-kind and cash donations to the Federal Government’s coordinated efforts through the Presidential Task Force on COVID19. The link to the dashboard is <https://www.ngcovid19resourcetracker.info> Furthermore, the Communications Officer has commenced production of weekly news briefs on news articles on farmers-herders conflicts as well as factsheets on the project while pushing forward several frontiers of information dissemination both within and outside the UN System.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  Human right violations monitoring in 10 IDP camps in Benue and 15 Local Government Areas within the state. Monthly reports are produced  Project performance review and Annual Work Plan development. | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): Yes  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:  ToR for the international consultancy that will be needed for the Project evaluation exercise is being developed within the technical team. Once concluded and cleared by approving authorities the consultancy will be publicly advertised for prospective applicants. The plan is that by two months to end of Project, the consultant will have had contract signed and one month to end of Project inception note submitted and agreed on by technical team. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Weak coordination among INGO/NGOs and government agencies working on dialogue and mediation in project states caused duplication of effort, over concentration of efforts in some areas such as peace dialogue to the detriment of other areas such as risk communication. To address this challenge, the Project is facilitating:   1. A coordination platform for organizations/institutions working on peacebuilding and conflict prevention as well as women, dialogue and mediation in the Middle Belt to facilitate collaboration necessary to enhance outcomes and maximize the impact of interventions; 2. A coordination platform for creatives and media professionals on Peacebuilding in the Middle Belt to facilitate ethical and gender-sensitive risk communication on conflicts in the Region; and 3. Capacity development for NLTP Office at the Federal Government level on information management/analysis and data-backed decision-making processes*.* 4. FAO Budget Component:   Budget revision is needed to adjust the internal allocation among different budget categories under FAO budget component. This adjustment is necessary to better align the requirements for carrying out the activities to be implemented by FAO and does not affect either the project outcomes or the overall FAO budget allocation. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**  Effective and gender- sensitive infrastructure for peace in place at the state level to support conflict prevention | Indicator 1.1  Number of peacebuilding structures established per state and percentage of women and youth participating in these structures | **0** | 3 (1 per state;  35%  women/youth participation) | **1** | **1 (Taraba state)** | **Support and technical resources currently being deployed to institutional systems and fast track the legislative process for the establishment of peace agencies in Benue and Nasarawa states** |
| Indicator 1.2  Percentage of women and youth surveyed who perceive that peace infrastructure adequately reflects and addresses their concern | **0** | 50%  women/youth | **35%** | **0** | This is an end of project evaluation indicator to be conducted during project close out. |
| Indicator 1.3  Percentage of conflicts reported through EWERS in project area and percentage of reports responded to by peacebuilding structures | **0** | 50% capture;  25% response | **25% capture; 15% response** | **0** | **EWERS still being installed** |
| Output 1.1  Establishment of state level agency/commission/structure to drive gender- sensitive peacebuilding agenda | Indicator 1.1.1  Number of agreements with state governors' offices on supporting the establishment of agency/commission/structure | **0** | 3 agreements | **1** | **1** | **Legal drafter being recruited coupled with support from CSO network to strengthen the current capacity of relevant government institutions. This is to help fast track the legal process of constitutionally establishing Peace Agencies in Nasarawa and Benue states** |
| Indicator 1.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.2  State peacebuilding agency/commission/structure supported to drive gender- sensitive response to farmers- herders crisis | Indicator 1.2.1  Number of institutions supported to drive gender sensitive response | **0** | **15** | **5** | **0** | **This will be carried out as a support to the state level peace agencies** |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Number of mediation/dialogues led by peacebuilding structure | **0** | **5** | **2** | **0** | **This is contingent upon the establishment of state level peace agency** |
| Output 1.3  Gender- sensitive early warning and early response capacity developed, supported and improved | Indicator 1.3.1  Number of functional EWERS established | **0** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **The ICT- EWERS is currently being developed across all states as led by a consultant using a multisectoral approach to incorporate all stakeholders into the design** |
| Indicator 1.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 1.4  Constructive dialogue promoted through inter-ethnic and inter- religious exchanges | Indicator 1.4.1  Number of verifiable peacebuilding activities achieved | **0** | **30** | **10** | **0** | **This will happen when the Peace Agencies are fully set up and operational** |
| Indicator 1.4.2  Number of relevant state institutions provided with validated outputs from open grazing consultations | **0** | **4** | **2** | **0** | **multistakeholder consultative forums on open grazing are yet to be held. Once held it will start the process of engagements with relevant state institutions to provide these validated outputs** |
| **Outcome 2**  Strengthening economic interdependence between farmers and herders | Indicator 2.1  No. of new co- operative initiatives between farmers and herders demonstrating mutually beneficial economic interdependence | **0** | **3** | **1** | **0** | **This will be borne out of the post vocational and other trainings graduation and empowerment of beneficiaries.** |
| Indicator 2.2  No. of target states that adopt concepts of pasture and alternative fodder system for scale- up | **0** | **2** | **1** | **3** |  |
| Indicator 2.3  No. of people benefiting from new market opportunities in project areas | **0** | 485 direct beneficiaries and at least 50,000  indirect beneficiaries | **200** | **125** | **Onboarding process for targeted beneficiaries are at its preliminary stages. This was slowed down because of COVID19 pandemic. The numbers will increase as we go further into the raining season which is known for planting of crops/ farming season and as lockdown measures are gradually lifted** |
| Output 2.1  Improved land, fodder/feedstock and water management to reduce competition over natural resources | Indicator 2.1.1  Survey reports provided to relevant state institutions and validated | **0** | **1 (5,000 hectares)** | **1** | **0** | **All preparatory activities for this have been concluded. This activity will be carried out once the COVID19 lockdown is lifted** |
| Indicator 2.1.2  No. of farmers and herders informed about alternative fodder/feedstock opportunities | **0** | **1800** | **600** | **0** | 60 (government agriculture extension agents) trainer of trainers have already been trained for this exercise which was put on hold due to lockdown directive of COVID19 pandemic |
| Output 2.2  Livelihood opportunities at agricultural/pastoral interface improved to incentivize farmer herder co-operation | Indicator 2.2.1  No. of persons trained on value chain development around livestock production and markets | **0** | **300** | **100** | **0** | **Targeting and onboarding of beneficiaries had started in March with plans for training in April. However, the COVID19 pandemic put a stall to this. Nonetheless plans are already in the pipeline to innovatively implement this with Thrive Agric. This notwithstanding the pandemic while ensuring necessary safety measures are met** |
| Indicator 2.2.2  No. of platforms and CBOs reached with knowledge products, advisory services and sensitization activities | **0** | **6** | **3** | **0** | **This will be borne out of engagements of beneficiaries of vocational and other trainings at the later stage of their program** |
| Indicator 2.2.3  No. of men/women/youths supported by vocational training | **0** | 125 | **80** | **125** |  |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3**  Enhanced accountability promotes increased effectiveness of response to the farmers- herders crisis | Indicator 3.1  No. of states with a systematic monitoring of HR abuses | **0** | **1** | **1** | **1** |  |
| Indicator 3.2  Percentage increase in awareness of SEA and SGBV in project area | **0** | **50%** | **25%** | **30%** |  |
| Indicator 3.3  Degree of improvement in HR responsiveness of military and security apparatus | **0** | **30%** | **10%** | **60%** |  |
| Output 3.1  Capacity of monitoring, investigation and follow up on human rights offences enhanced | Indicator 3.1.1  No. and quality of reports referencing documented HR abuses | Irregular reports of poor quality | Regular reports that meet minimum standards | **Irregular reports of high quality (meet minimum standards)** | Regular reports that meet minimum standards |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Percentage of reported HR abuses and violations that are investigated | **0** | 50% improvement | **25%** | **65%** |  |
| Output 3.2  Increased civil- military/security agencies cooperation and dialogue | Indicator 3.2.1  No. of workshops and dialogue platforms supporting behavioral changes | **0** | **3** | **2** | **3** |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4**  Improved understanding of the crisis encourages evidence- based advocacy, targeted investments and innovative solutions | Indicator 4.1  Number of initiatives informed by project-generated information and  advocacy on farmers-herders crisis | **0** | **5** | **2** | **0** |  |
| Indicator 4.2  No. of references in national and state media to project generated information and  analysis on farmers-herders crisis | **0** | **12** | **4** |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3  Total value of additional funds leveraged to address farmer- herder conflict | **0** | $5 million (at least $1 million targets women/youths) | **$1million** |  |  |
| Output 4.1  Information management and analysis unit provides reliable and credible information | Indicator 4.1.1  No. of verified  and objective information products based on the project's sources of  information |  | 3 reports, 9 updates and 12  infographics produced (with gender and youth dis- aggregated data and analysis) | **1 report, 3 updates and 4 infographics** |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2  Objective and verified information on the crisis is made publicly available | Indicator 4.2.1  No. of reports, briefs and  infographics that reach a wide audience | **0** | 100,000 reached, 1,000 likes, 1,000 shares/retweets | **20,000 reached, 200 likes, 200 shares/retweet** |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |