# PBF November 2024 Project Progress Report

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org

Click Next below to start

## » Report Submission

Type of report *

- ( ) Semi-annual
- ( ) Annual
- (•) Final
- ( ) Other

Date of submission of report *

2025-04-15

**2025-04-15**

Name and Title of Person submitting the report *

**Alizee Pellen, Programme Analyst in Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention, North West Unit, UNDP Nigeria**

E-mail of Person submitting the report *

**alizee-morgane.pellen@undp.org**

Name and Title of Person who approved the report *

**Kimairis Toogood, Peace and Development Advisor, UNRCO Nigeria**

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report? *

*You should normally ensure that the PBF Secretariat or the PBF focal point have an opportunity to review.*

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Not Applicable

**» Project Information and Geographical Scope**

Is this a cross-border project? *

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Please select the geographical region in which the project is implemented

- ( ) Asia and the Pacific
- ( ) Central & Southern Africa
- ( ) East Africa
- ( ) Europe and Central Asia
- ( ) Global
- ( ) Latin America and the Caribean
- ( ) Middle East and North Africa
- (•) West Africa

Country of project implementation *

- ( ) Benin
- ( ) Burkina Faso
- ( ) Cote D'Ivoire
- ( ) Gambia
- ( ) Ghana
- ( ) Guinea
- ( ) Guinea-Bissau
- ( ) Liberia
- ( ) Mali
- ( ) Mauritania
- ( ) Niger
- (•) Nigeria
- ( ) Senegal
- ( ) Sierra Leone
- ( ) Togo
- ( ) Other, Specify

Other, please specify *

.....

Project Title *

- (•) 00132748: Strengthening Local and State Level Peace Architectures for Peacebuilding and Prevention in Katsina and Kaduna States of North West Nigeria
- ( ) 00134088: Reducing grievances through strengthening the conflict and gender sensitive oversight mechanisms of the Nigerian Police Force
- ( ) 00140123: Strengthening reconciliation and reintegration pathways for persons associated with non-state armed groups and communities of reintegration including women and children in Northeast of Nigeria
- ( ) Other, Specify

Write the 8 digit MPTFO number and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document *

*EXAMPLE: 00118938: Community-based prevention of violence and social cohesion using innovation for young people in displaced and host communities*

.....

Please select the geographical region(s) in which the project is implemented *

*If the project you are looking for does not appear in the following question, please make sure that you have selected the correct regions. A limited number of cross border projects span multiple geographic regions. For example, a cross border project between Niger and Chad spans both West Africa and Central & Southern Africa*

- [ ] Asia and the Pacific
- [ ] Central & Southern Africa
- [ ] East Africa
- [ ] Europe and Central Asia
- [ ] Global
- [ ] Latin America and the Caribean
- [ ] Middle East and North Africa
- [ ] West Africa

Please select the title of the project for which you are submitting the report *

Write the 8 digit MPTFO numbers and Project Title exactly as it appears in the Project Document *

*EXAMPLE: 00129699/700: Supporting Cross-Border Cooperation for Increased Community Resilience and Social Cohesion in The Gambia and Senegal*

Please select the countries where this project is being implemented *

Other, Please specify *

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer) *

2022-07-29

**2022-07-29**

Project End Date *

2024-07-28

**2024-07-28**

Has this project received an extension? *

- ( ) YES, Cost Extension
- (•) YES, No Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions
- ( ) NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? *

- ( ) YES, Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, No Cost Extension
- ( ) YES, Both Cost and No Cost Extensions
- (•) NO, No Extensions

Is the current project end date within 6 months? *

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund? *

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

If yes, please select which *

- ( ) National Trust Fund
- ( ) Regional Trust Fund

## Recipients

Is the convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? *

- (●) UN entity
- ( ) Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency recipient *

- (●) UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- ( ) IOM: International Organization for Migration
- ( ) UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- ( ) OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- ( ) UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- ( ) UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- ( ) UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- ( ) FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- ( ) WFP: World Food Programme
- ( ) UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- ( ) UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ( ) UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- ( ) ILO: International Labour Organization
- ( ) WHO: World Health Organization
- ( ) PAHO/WHO
- ( ) UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- ( ) UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- ( ) UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- ( ) UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- ( ) ITC: International Trade Centre
- ( ) UNDPO
- ( ) Other, Specify

Other, Please specify *

Are there other recipients for this project? *

- ( ) No other recipients
- (•) Yes, other UN recipients only
- ( ) Yes, other non-UN recipients only
- ( ) Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

Please select other UN recipients *

*Select all that apply*

- [ ] UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
- [x] IOM: International Organization for Migration
- [ ] UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- [ ] OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- [x] UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- [ ] UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- [ ] UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- [ ] FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- [ ] WFP: World Food Programme
- [ ] UNHABITAT: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- [ ] UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- [ ] UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
- [ ] ILO: International Labour Organization
- [ ] WHO: World Health Organization
- [ ] PAHO/WHO
- [ ] UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- [ ] UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- [ ] UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services
- [ ] UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- [ ] ITC: International Trade Centre
- [ ] UN Department of Peace Operations
- [ ] Other, Specify

Other, Please specify *

Please select other non-UN recipients *

- [ ] ACTED
- [ ] Action Aid UK
- [ ] AAITG (ActionAid the Gambia)
- [ ] AEDE
- [ ] African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)
- [ ] Agence de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement (ACORD)
- [ ] American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
- [ ] Avocats Sans Frontières
- [ ] Avocats Sans Frontières Belgium
- [ ] Avocats sans frontières Canada
- [ ] Ayuda en Accion
- [ ] CARE International UK
- [ ] Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) - BF
- [ ] Christian Aid Ireland
- [ ] COIPRODEN
- [ ] Concern Worldwide
- [ ] Conexion Guatemala
- [ ] COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale
- [ ] CORD Burundi
- [ ] CORDAID
- [ ] Corporacion Sisma Mujer
- [ ] CRS - Catholic Relief Services
- [ ] DanChurchAid
- [ ] EQUITAS
- [ ] Fund for Congolese Women
- [ ] Fundacion Estudios Superior (FESU)
- [ ] Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS)
- [ ] Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH)
- [ ] Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP)
- [ ] HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
- [ ] Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- [ ] ICTJ (International Center for Transitional Justice)
- [ ] Instituto Holandes para Democracia Multipartidaria (NIMD)
- [ ] Integrity Watch
- [ ] International Alert
- [ ] International Rescue Committee
- [ ] Interpeace
- [ ] Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation
- [ ] Life and Peace Institute (LPI)
- [ ] MDG-EISA - Institut Electoral pour une Démocratie Durable en Afrique (EISA), bureau de Madagascar
- [ ] Mercy Corps
- [ ] MLAL - ProgettoMondo
- [ ] MSIS-TATAO
- [ ] NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy)
- [ ] Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- [ ] OIKOS
- [ ] ONG Adkoul - ONG Adkoul
- [ ] ONG AZHAR
- [ ] OXFAM
- [ ] Peace Direct
- [ ] Plan International
- [ ] PNG UN Country Fund
- [ ] Red de Instituciones por los Derechos de la Niñez
- [ ] ROI - Roza Otunbayeva Initiati
- [ ] Saferworld
- [ ] Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM)
- [ ] Save the Children
- [ ] Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
- [ ] SIHA (Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa)
- [ ] SismaMujer
- [ ] SOS Sahel Sudan
- [ ] Stichting Impunity Watch

SismaMujer | SOS Sahel Sudan | Stichting Impunity Watch

- [ ] Tearfund
- [ ] The Carter Center, Inc.
- [ ] Trocaire
- [ ] War Child
- [ ] War Childhood Museum (WCM)
- [ ] World Vision International
- [ ] World Vision Myanmar
- [ ] ZOA
- [ ] blank_placeholder
- [ ] Other, Please specify

Other, Please specify *

## Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money *during this reporting period* (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration)?

7

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- ( ) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- ( ) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- ( ) Governmental entity
- (•) Other

Other, Please specify

**UN Entity**

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) by UNDP**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

200000.12

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Improving Human Rights Monitoring Capacities for Govt MDAs, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, Women, Youth groups, human rights defenders and implementing partners working with Recipient UN organizations on the different components of the project.**

**Bi-Weekly monitoring visits and follow-up on the human rights situation abuses referrals and response actions.**

**Human rights education to create awareness and enhance knowledge on human rights and conflict resolution to promote peace in the States.**

**Advocacy engagements, awareness campaigns, interfaith dialogues with traditional rulers, religious leaders, herders/farmers, LNGOs, CSOs, human right activists, CBOs, women, and youth groups, community leaders, local vigilantes, and Govt MDAs.**

**A short film interview with communities, individuals and families impacted by conflict showcasing first-hand information of the human rights protection gaps resulting from the adverse impact of conflicts, identify sustainable measures to address them, and individuals/families who have benefited from the project.**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- ( ) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- ( ) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- (•) Governmental entity
- ( ) Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) by UNDP**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

50180.00

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Improving the capacities of Kaduna State Government and Local Stakeholders to design and implement peace building and prevention responses to conflict risks in a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive manner.**

3

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ◯ National youth CSO
- ◯ National women's CSO
- ◯ Other National CSO
- ◯ Subnational youth CSO
- ◯ Subnational women's CSO
- ◯ Other subnational CSO
- ◯ Regional CSO
- ◯ Regional Organisation
- ◯ International NGO
- ◉ Governmental entity
- ◯ Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**Katsina State Department of Security by UNDP**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

60597.00

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Improving the capacities of Katsina State Government and Local Stakeholders to design and implement peace building and prevention responses to conflict risks in a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive manner.**

4

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ○ National youth CSO
- ○ National women's CSO
- ○ Other National CSO
- ○ Subnational youth CSO
- ○ Subnational women's CSO
- ○ Other subnational CSO
- ◉ Regional CSO
- ○ Regional Organisation
- ○ International NGO
- ○ Governmental entity
- ○ Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN) by UN Women**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

93683.83

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**-Supporting a gender-sensitive and risk-informed 2023-2027 Strategic Plan for the Kaduna State Peace Commission and an operational plan for Katsina's Peace and Security Strategic Framework, respectively as requested by State level authorities.**

**-Supporting the implementation of the State Action Plan (SAP) on Women, Peace and Security in Kaduna state and support the implementation of the SAP in Katsina state.**

**-Supporting the design and adoption of State Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security for Kaduna and Katsina State as provided for under Nigeria's National Action Plan on UNSCR 2250.**

**-Building/expanding a platform of women leaders to be equipped with mediation, dialogue facilitation and reconciliation skills and competencies to lead and support local-level peacebuilding interventions at community levels.**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- (•) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- ( ) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- ( ) Governmental entity
- ( ) Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**Bridge That Gap (BTG) by UN Women**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

106746.35

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Supporting the establishment of safe spaces for victims of violence, including the provision of psychosocial support through women's empowerment hubs (one per target state), to facilitate access to GBV response services and to enhance referral for victims/survivors of GBV, whilst also providing livelihood opportunities for women and young women affected by GBV.**

6

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ○ National youth CSO
- ○ National women's CSO
- ◉ Other National CSO
- ○ Subnational youth CSO
- ○ Subnational women's CSO
- ○ Other subnational CSO
- ○ Regional CSO
- ○ Regional Organisation
- ○ International NGO
- ○ Governmental entity
- ○ Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**NEEM Foundation by UNDP**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

55000.00

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Supporting the establishment of safe spaces and provide psychosocial support and livelihood opportunities through women's empowerment hubs (one per target state) for victims of violence in Kaduna and Katsina States.**

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each *during this reporting period*

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner *

- ( ) National youth CSO
- ( ) National women's CSO
- (•) Other National CSO
- ( ) Subnational youth CSO
- ( ) Subnational women's CSO
- ( ) Other subnational CSO
- ( ) Regional CSO
- ( ) Regional Organisation
- ( ) International NGO
- ( ) Governmental entity
- ( ) Other

Other, Please specify

What is the name of the Implementing Partner *

**West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) by UNDP**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner during this reporting period? *

187781.22

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner *

*Please limit your response to 1500 characters*

**Conducting a livelihoods and market assessment of key value chains to inform the livelihoods empowerment programme.**

**Based on the result of the market assessment, establish community-economic empowerment hubs (one each in the target state), to facilitate the provision of integrated livelihood and income generating opportunities for youth affected by violence in sampled Local Government Areas.**

**Building the capacity of community-based cooperatives as sustainability structures and collaborative leadership platforms.**

## Financial Reporting

### » Delivery by Recipient

**Please enter the total amounts in full US dollars allocated to each recipient organization**

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

*Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars***

For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even if different country offices are involved. You will have the opportunity to share a more detailed budget in the next section.

| Recipients | Total Project Budget (in full US $) *Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars* | Transfers to date (in full US $) *Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars* | Expenditure to date (in full US $) *Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars* | Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget *(calculated automatically)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNDP: United Nations Development Programme** | 1278650.00 | 1278650.00 | 1277984.60 | 99.95% |
| | | | | % |
| **IOM: International Organization for Migration** | 423078.00 | 423078.00 | 400191.66 | 94.59% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNWOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women** | 428000.00 | 428000.00 | 396724.85 | 92.69% |
| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
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| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
| | * | * | * | % |
| **TOTAL** | **2129728** | **2129728** | **2074901.11** | **97.43%** |

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **97.43%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

(●) Correct ( ) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the approximate implementation rate as a % *

**» Gender-responsive Budgeting**

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE) as per the project document? *

38.07

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US $ 810787.45**. Can you confirm that this is correct? *

(●) Correct ( ) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *budget amount* allocated to GEWE in US Dollars *

Amount expended to date on efforts contributiong to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US $ 789914.85**. Is this correct? *

(●) Correct ( ) Incorrect

If it is incorrect, please enter the *expenditure to date* on GEWE in US dollars *

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. *

The templates for the budget are available here

Budget PBF NW Peace Architecture-17_53_19.xlsx

## *Project Markers*

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project *

- ○ Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
- ◉ Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
- ○ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project *

- ○ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
- ◉ Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
- ○ Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project *

- ( ) (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- ( ) (1.2) Rule of Law
- ( ) (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- ( ) (1.4) Political Dialogue
- ( ) (2.1) National reconciliation
- ( ) (2.2) Democratic Governance
- (•) (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
- ( ) (3.1) Employment
- ( ) (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- ( ) (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity
- ( ) (4.2) Extension of state authority/Local Administration
- ( ) (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? *

*Select all that apply*

- [x] Gender promotion initiative
- [x] Youth promotion initiative
- [ ] Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- [x] Cross-border or regional project
- [ ] None

## Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee/ project board? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters*

**The project has an active Steering Committee comprising the Executive Governors of Katsina and Kaduna State, the Federal Minister of Budget and Planning, with the UN Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator as Chairman. The UN Agencies implementing the project are observers and represented by the Heads of UN agencies i.e UNDP, IOM, UN Women and OHCHR. The Steering Committee provides strategic guidance on project implementation and shares achieved results at a high political level in both states. Indeed, it serves as a platform for updating the Federal Government of Nigeria on overall project progress.**

**Given the political period from the end of 2022 and early 2023, as part of the risk mitigation measure for the project, the project set up a Technical-level Project Committee consisting of UN implementing agencies and State partners from Katsina and Kaduna. The technical steering committee has the responsibility of providing comprehensive technical oversight for the project implementation. The technical-level Project Committee has met seven times (January, April and October 2023 – January, May and September 2024 – January 2025) and rotates the co-chairing of the meeting between the Chief Judge of the Katsina State Judiciary, the Executive Vice Chairman of the Kaduna State Peace Commission and the Peace and Development Advisor at the Resident Coordinator's Office.**

**The 1st Inaugural Meeting of the High-Level Project Steering Committee was held on October 19, 2023, at the UN House in Abuja. The committee is scheduled to convene once or twice a year, while the Technical-Level Project Committee meets quarterly and has convened twice in the past six months. The second and closing High-Level Project Steering Committee meeting was held virtually on March 10, 2025, to accommodate all participants during the fasting month of Ramadan.**

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with. *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters*

**The project has actively engaged with both high-level political leadership and technical staff within the governments of Kaduna and Katsina States. This engagement takes place through two key committees: the Project Steering Committee, which includes the Executive Governors of Kaduna and Katsina, and the Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning. Additionally, the Technical Level Committee comprises essential government agencies and UN implementing partners. These committees serve the purpose of not only securing commitment to peace and security but also sharing and discussing strategic guidance and updates for the project's ongoing implementation.**

**Furthermore, at the field coordination level in both Kaduna and Katsina States, the project has played a pivotal role in establishing the State Working Group (SWG). This group brings together technical staff and heads of various government agencies, fostering synergy and collaboration among them. This collaboration has led to the development and implementation of government policies and programmes aimed at strengthening peace and security in both states, using a robust and joint strategic approach.**

**The PBF I4P project engaged with Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) and Community, Religious, Youth, and Women Leaders in a training of these leaders as insider mediators using a collaboratively developed Insider Mediator Training Manual. The engagement also bequeathed a level of responsibility to these leaders on behalf of the Kaduna State Judiciary's Multidoor Courthouse system. Engagements are continuing to further entrench the alternative dispute resolution model represented by the multidoor courthouse and to formalise the legality and binding nature of the actions of these recognised insider mediators via the delegated authority of the State High Court and its Chief Judge.**

**From 24 to 28 February and 3 to 8 March, the final evaluation team — led by consultant Babatunde David and supported by UNDP's M&E analyst — conducted fieldwork in Kaduna and Katsina States to collect data using various methodologies. The consultants engaged a wide range of stakeholders through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Townhall meetings to gather and validate outcome and impact-level data.**

**The field team included representative from UN partners (UNDP, IOM, OHCHR & UN Women), implementing partners (KSPC, Kaduna MHSSD, Katsina State High Court of Justice, Commissioner of Security, PWAN, BTG, Neem Foundation, WANEP & NHRC), as well as project beneficiaries (across MHPSS, Livelihoods and Trainings components) and ad-hoc partners as the Community Response Network and local Key Informants. The evaluation aims to formally close the project and has covered the capital cities of Kaduna and Katsina, as well as Kaura and Kachia LGAs (in Kaduna State) and Faskari and Jibia LGAs (in Katsina State).**

## PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

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.

Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities

Contracting of partners *

- ( ) Not Started
- ( ) Initiated
- ( ) Partially Completed
- (•) Completed
- ( ) Not Applicable

Staff Recruitment *

- ( ) Not Started
- ( ) Initiated
- ( ) Partially Completed
- (•) Completed
- ( ) Not Applicable

Collection of baselines *

- ( ) Not Started
- ( ) Initiated
- ( ) Partially Completed
- (•) Completed
- ( ) Not Applicable

Identification of beneficiaries *

- ( ) Not Started
- ( ) Initiated
- ( ) Partially Completed
- (•) Completed
- ( ) Not Applicable

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters*

**Since its launch, the project has significantly influenced peacebuilding in Kaduna and Katsina States through coordinated efforts with state actors and institutions such as the Kaduna State Peace Commission and Katsina State Judiciary. By focusing on two communities in each of four LGAs — Kaura and Kachia (Kaduna), Kaita and Faskari (Katsina) — the project ensures targeted impact and long-term sustainability.**

**Institutional and policy frameworks have been strengthened, including the finalized Katsina SAP-YPS, validated with UN Women and PWAN. The SAP-WPS is under review. In Kaduna, mediators were trained in Kachia and Kaura LGAs, and KSPC developed an Insider Mediator Manual to enhance community-level mediation tools. The Multi-Door Courthouse Model was also introduced in Kaduna, enhancing local dispute resolution based on lessons from Katsina Katsina's cross-learning exchanges, and improving dispute resolution mechanisms.**

**UN Women appointed a dedicated National Programme Officer and engaged two women-led CSOs (PWAN and BTG) to support implementation in both states. OHCHR, under a UN-to-UN agreement with UNDP, deployed a coordinator and two human rights monitors to deliver technical support, field missions, and develop human rights monitoring tools. Through bi-weekly missions, community sessions, and the formation of Human Rights Community Response Teams, OHCHR has helped establish reporting mechanisms and Human Rights Complaints Desks, enabling stronger protection efforts by local governments and UN partners.**

**IOM has played a key role in monitoring transhumance and activating early warning systems, contributing significantly to peacebuilding in conflict-prone areas. In Kaduna, 400 out of 435 disputes were resolved; in Katsina, 185 of 201. Community Response Networks (CRNs) were instrumental in this success, having facilitated 268 meetings in Kaduna and 141 in Katsina. These interventions have eased farmer-herder tensions and promoted social cohesion. While compensation-related challenges continue to delay the resolution of certain cases, ongoing mediation efforts have sustained dialogue and reduced the risk of violence. Communities once vulnerable to recurring conflict are now better equipped to manage disputes internally. Crucially, with early warning systems now embedded at the local level, communities are positioned to continue these efforts independently beyond IOM's engagement.**

**OHCHR's outreach, including interfaith dialogues and community visits, has promoted mutual respect among Fulanis, farmers, and business owners. Human rights and gender education have boosted the reporting of violations, with Human Rights Monitoring Centers and Gender Desks enhancing response mechanisms. Advocacy with traditional leaders has reinforced commitments to peaceful coexistence.**

**Overall, the project's holistic approach, involving multiple stakeholders and comprehensive assessments, has laid a strong foundation for ongoing peacebuilding efforts. The significant reduction in conflicts and the successful**

**engagement of communities indicate a positive trajectory towards sustainable peace and stability in Kaduna and Katsina States.**

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.

Is the project on track for the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If no, please provide an explanation *

*Please limit your response to 6000 characters*

Project progress summary *

*Please limit your response to 6000 characters*

**The joint project between UNDP, UN Women, IOM, and OHCHR in Kaduna and Katsina states embodies a holistic approach to fostering peace, enhancing human rights, and building community resilience. In Kaduna, UNDP's support has enabled the KSPC to obtain governmental ratification necessary for the publication of the SAP-YPS and its Strategic Plan document. Both documents have been jointly launched alongside the second SAP-WPS which was fairly supported by the PBF project through UN Women working with PWAN. This effort is closely tied with UN Women's collaboration, ensuring gender responsiveness in these strategic action plans.**

**Provider mapping in Kaura and Kachia LGAs sets the stage for mediator training, aligning with IOM's capacity-building efforts. EWER systems were strengthened with a toll-free hotline and fully equipped situation room. In Katsina, the SAP-YPS draft was validated by the Ministry of Youth, with public awareness campaigns planned.**

**In Kaduna, a standard training manual for insider mediators was jointly developed by UN WOMEN, with guidance provided by the technical support of UNDP and the KSPC. The manual is intended to serve as a resource for building an extensive community-level network of insider mediators. The manual covers a diverse range of topics such as peace, conflict, mediation skills, ethics, gender, and dialogue, the manual was used to train traditional, religious, youth, and women leaders in Kachia and Kaura LGAs in December 2024.**

**To enhance early response capacity, EWER structures were strengthened, including the setup of a situation room and a toll-free hotline (080001110111). A final EWER Coordination Group meeting in January 2025 confirmed continuity beyond the project, with partners committing to regular meetings—some virtually—to reduce costs.**

**In Katsina, UNDP's focus also extends to training CSOs on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems, potentially involving UN Women and OHCHR for additional support on gender and human rights. The temporary closure of the Joint Command Center for renovation reflects strong government commitment. In both states, NEEM Foundation finalized its MHPSS report, while WANEP and consultants conducted livelihood assessments and resource mapping, leading to a beneficiary database based on cooperative models. Livelihood items have been distributed, reaching over 500 beneficiaries from Faskari and Kaita LGAs, including over 300 women.**

**UN Women has been instrumental in ensuring gender responsiveness in strategic action plans, collaborating with KSPC and UNDP to review and validate the SAP-YPS (UNSCR 2250) in Kaduna. Training for government officials on community-based peacebuilding strategies in Katsina, as well as the development of a policy framework for conflict resolution hubs in Kaita and Faskari LGAs of Katsina State, coupled with media awareness programs, has broadened the impact of these initiatives. Townhall meetings in Faskari and Kaita LGAs engaged 202 beneficiaries, promoting women's capacity and meaningful participation in peacebuilding within their communities. A total of 205 lay counsellors, mostly government staff, were trained to provide MHPSS support, benefiting 115 women and girls affected by conflict, a sustainable measure beyond the project's end.**

**UN Women's monthly intergenerational dialogues offer a platform for women and girls to share experiences and strategize on combating gender-based violence (GBV). This also serve as a safe space for women and girls in target communities, will continue to promote understanding and collective action against GBV, through the continuous interaction between women and girls of different generations beyond the life span of the project. In partnership with the Kaduna State MHSSD, a comprehensive and community supported GBV referral and reporting system that ensures survivors receive timely and coordinated support, is now operational. A validated GBV Service Directory and mapping of 306 service providers (206 in Kaduna, 100 in Katsina) further bolster survivor support services.**

**IOM supported peacebuilding efforts by publishing 48 reports on transhumance flow monitoring and Early Warning and Early Response (EWER), conducting surveys, and leading trainings with OHCHR and UN Women. Through 82 community meetings held in Kaduna and Katsina, the communities addressed key drivers of conflicts, including underage grazing, resource clashes and land disputes were addressed. An active enumerator team continuously tracked transhumance movements, with 28 EWER alerts and 20 flow monitoring reports shared across four LGAs. These efforts enhanced conflict prevention and enabled timely response to conflicts and emerging tensions along migration corridors, facilitating early responses.**

**OHCHR strengthened human rights and gender-sensitive approaches by training over 140 participants, including law enforcement, local officials, CSOs, and human rights defenders, on monitoring and reporting. This led to the establishment of Human Rights Complaint Desks and Farmers/Herders Dialogue Committees in the LGAs. To sustain rights-based interventions, OHCHR also held town halls with religious and vigilante leaders and partnered with security agencies. Monitoring of GBV and rights violations was enhanced through a new center in NHRC offices, supported by youth leaders and local information officers.**

**Together, the consortium has created a robust strategy that addresses the multifaceted challenges in peacebuilding, gender equity, and human rights, leveraging on the initiatives to strengthen peace architectures and ensure inclusivity and support sustainability in Kaduna and Katsina states.**

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured by the project to date *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters*

**Project agencies have incorporated GEWE and Youth Inclusion through key strategies. A workshop on conflict and gender-sensitive approaches led to an action-oriented dashboard with assigned responsibilities for accountability.**

**Gender-equitable mental health support is a priority. NEEM Foundation and Bridge that Gap Foundation, chosen for their gender-sensitive approaches, are implementing the MHPSS component. The ToR for the livelihoods assessment required gender-disaggregated research, ensuring gender-related inclusivity. UNDP and NEEM's work in Kaita and Faskari LGAs has promoted gender equality, with equal participation in psychosocial programs. Gender-specific interventions like dance, picture, and drama therapy addressed issues of gender-based violence, trauma, and mental health. Community outreach engaged 247 women, 259 men, and 115 children, challenging harmful norms and training women, while involving men as allies in promoting gender equality.**

**In Kaduna State, the project advocates for increased women's participation, aiming for 50% representation in all meetings. UNDP has conducted sensitization and advocacy to ensure that GEWE is prioritized by the KSPC. Monthly community awareness exercises and townhall meetings by UN WOMEN has promoted women's capacity on gender issues and meaningful participation in peacebuilding. The technical proposal from KSPC includes provisions for 50% women participation and benefit from project implementation.**

**In Katsina State, the project engaged female-led CSOs like Murna Foundation to lead the SAP-YPS development, involving women, girls, and youths to ensure gender integration. It also collaborated with the Ministries of Youth and Women Affairs to mainstream gender in the SAP-YPS.**

**Additionally, the Katsina State Judiciary, with UNDP's technical support, developed a gender-sensitive framework for establishing Community Conflict Dispute Resolution Centers (CCDRC) under the Multidoor Courthouse. This framework aims to ensure inclusive and gender-sensitive dispute resolution processes. UN WOMEN completed this effort by engaging a consultant who developed a gender responsive policy framework for the establishment of conflict dispute resolution hubs, specifically in Faskari and Kaita LGAs of Katsina State, and subsequently delivering a 3-day training to 26 members of these hubs, on gender mainstreaming and responsive in peacebuilding. The capacity building training will enhance efficient running of the hubs, beyond the project's life span.**

**To promote gender and advance the rights of women, OHCHR trained over 80 women on gender and human rights, enhanced their capacities to identify, monitor and report violations and strengthened referral pathways to promote accountability.**

**These combined efforts demonstrate a comprehensive approach to ensuring GEWE and Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness, embedding gender sensitivity and youth engagement at every stage of project implementation.**

Is the project 1+ year in implementation? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

**FOR PROJECTS 1+ YEAR IN IMPLEMENTATION ONLY:**

Is the project demonstrating outcome-level peacebuilding results? *

*Outcome-level peacebuilding results entail results achieved at the societal or structural level, including changed attitudes, behaviours or institutions.*

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please provide concrete examples of such peacebuilding results *

*Please limit your response to 6000 characters*

**The PBF project has yielded substantial outcome-level peacebuilding results, significantly impacting societal and structural frameworks. A notable achievement is the development of the first draft of the SAP-YPS in Katsina. A policy document that speaks to youths' involvement in peace and security decisions in Katsina state. Similarly, the project has also supported the KSPC to finalize, validate and have a state launch of both the draft Kaduna SAP-YPS and the KSPC's Strategic Plan (2024-2027), setting the stage for governmental ratification and publication.**

**The PBF has also influenced new programmes design with the establishment of the UNDP Northwest Prevention Facility and the Climate Security project respectively funded by Germany and Norway. These initiatives focus on prevention activities, climate security and livelihood interventions, particularly in agriculture, thus addressing root causes of conflict by improving economic stability and environmental resilience. The project has also inspired the Northwest Governors' Forum to organize the Flagship Peace and Security Summit, held on June 24-25.**

**The project has also enhanced inter-institutional cooperation and capacity building. The KSPC has successfully integrated five key Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)—covering security, human development, local government administration, budget and planning, and agriculture—into a cohesive platform. This integration has fostered a more coordinated and efficient use of state resources, leading to comprehensive development and security strategies that benefit the broader community.**

**In partnership with the Ministry of Security and internal affairs and CSOs, the Katsina Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (MYSD) has established a platform to enhance youth participation in state security. This collaboration has empowered CSOs to play a more active role in promoting security awareness within local communities, thereby strengthening grassroots involvement in peacebuilding efforts.**

**The PBF initiative has also made significant strides in engaging the media to promote peacebuilding narratives. The inauguration and strengthening of a Network of Peace Journalists in Kaduna, focused on EWER and conflict-sensitive reporting, have fostered a commitment to peace journalism. This initiative has led to more informed and sensitive media coverage of conflicts, enhancing public awareness and dialogue around peacebuilding efforts.**

**Furthermore, the project has bolstered community-level confidence in reporting human rights violations. Continuous monitoring visits and educational initiatives have increased community awareness of human rights and gender implications, encouraging victims to report violations without fear. This shift represents a critical behavioural change, fostering a culture of accountability and protection of human rights within communities.**

**In Katsina, the PBF project has also helped reduce the strain on traditional courts and ensure fairer, quicker conflict resolution, which in turn supports community stability. Indeed, UNDP-supported Katsina Judiciary High Court and Multidoor Courthouse offer various ways to settle disputes, including Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems such as mediation and arbitration, making justice more accessible and efficient.**

**At the governmental level, the project is perceived as a catalyst for advancing the Youth, Peace, and Security agenda. In Kaduna State, the Commissioner for Human Services and Social Development has engaged with youth around a unified agenda, promoting inclusivity and collaborative development. Similarly, in Katsina State, the Ministry of Youths and Sports has strengthened its collaboration with the National Youth Council, facilitating youth participation in decision-making processes.**

**The PBF project has also expanded economic opportunities to build resilience in conflict-affected communities, focusing particularly on women in agriculture. In Katsina, for instance, with the support of WANEP, 500 beneficiaries —including approximately 300 women from Faskari and Kaita LGAs—have received tailored livelihood support packages. These efforts not only improve economic stability but also enhance community cohesion, as empowered individuals become active contributors to local peace and development.**

**The establishment of coherent coordination mechanisms for EWER platforms in Kaduna has further exemplified the project's structural impact, especially with the establishment of five (5) EWER toll-free hotlines in Kaduna State by the project, to support the coordination efforts of the KSPC. Field teams have successfully mapped relevant actors and convened consultative meetings to address pressing issues. The creation of a joint platform dedicated to EWER has been met with strong commitment from various stakeholders, enhancing coordination between public sector officials responsible for peace and security. The Kaduna State Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS) is now more effectively linked with security agencies at both state and local government area levels, ensuring a more integrated and responsive approach to conflict prevention and management. Similarly, the establishment of women mediator networks in Kaduna and Katsina States and providing 55 women mediators with skills in conflict prevention and management through a 3-day training, as well as on-going mentoring support to these women, will continue to strengthen local EWER mechanisms, and peacebuilding efforts within the communities beyond the project's life span.**

**Overall, the PBF project's initiatives have resulted in significant changes in attitudes, behaviours, and institutional frameworks, contributing to a more peaceful and resilient society. These concrete examples demonstrate the project's effectiveness in fostering collaboration, enhancing capacity, and promoting inclusive and sustainable peacebuilding efforts.**

If yes, please provide sources or references (including links) as evidence of peacebuilding results, or submit them as additional attachments.

*Evidence may be quantitative or qualitative but needs to demonstrate progress against outcome indicators in the project results framework. Sources may include project surveys (such as perception surveys), monitoring reports, government documents, or other knowledge products that have been developed by the project.*

**Nigeria - Success Story | PEACEBUILDING (un.org) Expanding the boundaries of conflict early warning and early response mechanism in north-west Nigeria | United Nations Development Programme Building Peace from Within: Empowering Communities to Resolve Conflicts and Foster Stability Unlocking Justice: UNDP's Transformative Impact in Katsina's Multidoor Courthouse – Bridging Gaps, Empowering Communities Providing Solutions to Victims of Conflicts through the Peacebuilding Fund | United Nations Development Programme Mathew Obadiau: How One Activity Saved Lives | United Nations Development Programme**

File attachment

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

## PART II: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

How many OUTCOMES does this project have *

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1: *

**Improved capacities of Kaduna and Katsina State Government and Local Stakeholders to design and deploy peace building and prevention responses to conflict risks in a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive manner.**

Outcome 2: *

**Community-wide trauma-healing and psychosocial support provided to victims of violence in affected LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina States.**

Outcome 3: *

**Increased access to livelihood opportunities for affected communities in sampled LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina**

Outcome 4: *

Outcome 5: *

Outcome 6: *

Outcome 7: *

Outcome 8: *

Additional Outcomes *

*If the project has more than 8 outcomes, please enumerate the remaining outcomes here*

## 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 **outcome** and **output** indicators in the table below.

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- If the outcome has more than 5 outputs, please select 5 of the most relevant outputs per outcome, and provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (500 characters max per entry)

**» Outcome 1: Improved capacities of Kaduna and Katsina State Government and Local Stakeholders to design and deploy peace building and prevention responses to conflict risks in a collaborative, coordinated and inclusive manner.**

| Outcome 1 | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
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| 1.1 | **Number of key State level institutions mechanisms effectively responding to conflict risks in Kaduna and Katsina** | **1 (Kaduna)** | **2 (across the two states)** | **-UNDP trained state and local actors on peacebuilding in Kaduna and Katsina, supported early warning training during the 2023 elections in Kaduna, and helped develop a gender-sensitive dispute resolution framework in Katsina.**<br><br>**-UN Women assessed peace structures in both states, identified gender gaps and women mediators, and supported a gender- and youth-inclusive conflict resolution policy in Katsina's Faskari and Kaita LGAs.**<br><br>**-OHCHR conducted trainings on human rights and gender-** | |

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| | | | | **sensitive peacebuilding for community groups and officials, and built NGO capacity for rights monitoring and reporting.** | |

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| 1.2 | **Percentage of local level conflicts being resolved through community dialogue and mediation** | **200** | **1000** | **-Data from the Katsina Multidoor Courthouse (KTDCH) and the Community Conflicts and Disputes Resolution Centres (CCDRC) in Katsina indicates that, from 2023 to the present, a total of 1,416 local conflict cases were filed across five locations: Kambarawa-Kwado-Makera, Dandagoro, Malumfashi Centre, and Funtua. Of these cases, 859 (60.7%) were successfully resolved through community dialogue and mediation, 159 (11.2%) were referred to other institutions, and 398 cases (28.1%) remain pending.**<br><br>**-Community leaders including** | |

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| | | | | **traditional, women, youth and religious leaders from the two LGAs of Kaura and Kachia were trained as Insider mediators and grafted to the Kaduna State Multidoor Courthouse to mediate in their communities.**<br><br>**-A standard insider mediator manual was developed for use by Kaduna State Insider Mediators. UNDP supported Kaduna State Peace Commission.** | |
| 1.3 | **% increase local populations in selected LGAs – especially women, youth that perceive key peacebuilding institutions as being effective** | **50%** | **At least 20% increase confidence by citizens especially women and youth in peacebuilding institutions.** | **-An RPA has been signed with NEEM Foundation to conduct both peacebuilding assessment.** | |

How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

**Capacity of the Kaduna Peace Commission and key stakeholders (including civil society, youth, women groups, traditional and religious leaders) within the State is enhanced to promote cohesion and prevention efforts**

Output 1.2

**Capacity of Katsina State Government to roll out the implementation of Katsina Action Plan for Community-Based Peace building and Security Enhancement Strategy strengthened**

Output 1.3

Output 1.4

Output 1.5

Other Outputs

*If Outcome 1 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here*

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**» Output 1.1**

| Output 1.1: Capacity of the Kaduna Peace Commission and key stakeholders (including civil society, youth, women groups, traditional and religious leaders) within the State is enhanced to promote cohesion and prevention efforts | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 1.1.1 | **Number of strategies and frameworks developed to enable key peacebuilding mechanisms and processes** | **(1 strategic plan ending in 2022)** | **1 strategic plan (gendered with specific components on WPS and YPS)** | **1** | **-With UNDP's support, the Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) enhanced its capacity to evaluate consultants and signed an MoU for expert support to review and redesign its Strategic Plan. This led to the delivery of KSPC's second Strategic Plan.**<br><br>**-UN Women contributed to a gender-responsive 2024–2027 Strategic Plan for KSPC, involving 17 experts, ensuring alignment with peacebuilding standards. UN Women also helped develop a** | |

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| | | | | | **gender- and youth-inclusive community conflict resolution policy for Faskari and Kaita LGAs in Katsina.**<br><br>**-OHCHR, in partnership with UNDP and KSPC, integrated human rights into peacebuilding trainings and conducted outreach with eight public institutions. It also trained women, youth, traditional leaders, and CSOs in both states on human rights, monitoring, and reporting, embedding a rights-based and gender-sensitive approach in local peace** | | |

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| 1.1.2 | **Number of representatives from Peace commission, Local Government, Civil Society; Women and Youth Groups, Faith institutions with capacity to support mediation and dialogue facilitation efforts** | **0** | **200 (with 50% being women; 30% Youth)** | **124** | **-The project supported the KSPC in developing a ToR for training module development consultancy services.**<br><br>**-UN Women collaborated with the KSPC, Kaduna State MHSSD, and the Kaduna State Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) to establish women mediator networks in both Kaduna and Katsina States.**<br><br>**-UN Women also conducted trainings for selected women mediators, equipping them with the necessary skills for** | |

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| | | | | | **conflict prevention and management, and enhancing their capacity to strengthen local EWER mechanisms.**<br><br>**-On-going mentoring support provided to community women mediators will continue to promote women's capacity and meaningful participation in peacebuilding within target communities. A total of 55 women mediators were trained across both states.** | |

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| 1.1.3 | **Number of conflict warning reports submitted for multi-stakeholder and collaborative action** | **0** | **36 reports (1 report per month from each of the States for the duration of the project)** | **0** | **-The project strengthened EWERS in Kaduna through UNDP's support to KSPC in inaugurating the State Working Group, organizing a stakeholder consultative meeting, and establishing the Kaduna State EWERS Network, which includes government, security, and CSO actors. A toll-free hotline was also launched, and LGA Peace Committees across all senatorial districts received capacity-building support. Additionally, 40 media** | |

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| | | | | | **practitioners were trained on EWERS and conflict-sensitive reporting.**<br><br>**-OHCHR conducted biweekly monitoring visits, awareness sessions, and FGDs in Kaduna and Katsina to document rights violations. Human rights monitoring and reporting centers were established at NHRC offices in both states, and regular sharing of reports with stakeholders has improved early responses to human rights abuses and strengthened conflict prevention efforts.** | | |

**» Output 1.2**

| Output 1.2: Capacity of Katsina State Government to roll out the implementation of Katsina Action Plan for Community-Based Peace building and Security Enhancement Strategy strengthened | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 1.2.1 | **Capacity development plan for the key actors within the three-tier Peace and Security Committees** | **0** | **1 (incl. a strategy for increasing the participation of women and youth)** | **1** | **The project strengthened peace and security structures in Kaduna and Katsina:**<br><br>**-Trained three-tier Peace Committees across Kaduna's senatorial districts on conflict resolution.**<br><br>**-UN Women trained 22 Katsina Peace Committee members on conflict analysis and EWER, and supported the formation of Kaduna's YPS/2250 Committee, now independently coordinating activities.**<br><br>**-Conducted trainings for LG Peace** | |

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| | | | | | **Committees in Kachia and Kaura to improve coordination with KSPC.**<br><br>**-In Katsina, 20 officials and community leaders were trained on implementing the KAP CBPSES strategy.**<br><br>**-OHCHR trained peace committees, government officials, CSOs, and youth groups on human rights and gender-sensitive peacebuilding.**<br><br>**-IOM trained state and ward-level actors on EWER, TTT methodology, and data collection for early conflict response.** | |

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| 1.2.2 | **Gender-sensitive and rights-based framework for establishing traditional conflict resolution courts and Strategic Negotiation Units** | **0** | **1 (incl. one targeting female victims)** | **1** | **-UNDP supported the development of a gender-sensitive framework for Community Conflict Dispute Resolution Centers (CCDRCs), pending endorsement by the State Chief Judge.**<br><br>**-UN Women developed a gender-responsive policy for conflict resolution hubs in Faskari and Kaita LGAs, outlining staffing, training needs, and sustainability beyond the project's duration. The framework is now fully developed and operational.** | |

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| | | | | | | -The project strengthened collaboration with CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs to support joint activities, training, and awareness efforts.<br><br>-OHCHR promoted the creation of Farmer-Herder Dialogue Committees in Kaura, Kachia, Kaita, and Faskari to address disputes and misinformation. In partnership with IOM, OHCHR also facilitated community dialogues for peaceful resolution.<br><br>-Additionally, OHCHR enhanced human rights monitoring by | |

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| | | | | | establishing centers and gender desk officers at NHRC offices in both states, improving reporting and response to violations. | |

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| 1.2.3 | **Number of the members of the three-tier peace and security committees trained** | **0** | **At least 200 (30% being female; 40% being youth)** | **520** | **-UNDP trained 520 members of the three-tier peace and security committees on EWER, ADR, and strategies for engaging agitators.**<br><br>**-UN Women trained 20 all-male members of the Katsina Peace Committee, highlighting the need for gender inclusion. The recommendation to include women was accepted by the Ministry of Internal Security.**<br><br>**-UN Women also trained 17 LG Peace Committee members (13 male, 4 female) in Kachia and Kaura LGAs to** | |

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| | | | | | **strengthen coordination with KSPC and stakeholders.**<br><br>**-In Kaduna, UN Women supported the formation and training of the YPS/2250 Committee (32 members) and trained 26 members of the WPS Technical Implementation Committee to enhance coordination and effective implementation of KADSAP 2.** | |

**» Output 1.3**

| Output 1.3: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 1.3.1 | | | | | | |
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**» Output 1.4**

| Output 1.4: | Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 1.4.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 1.5**

| Output 1.5: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.5.1 | | | | | | |
| 1.5.2 | | | | | | |
| 1.5.3 | | | | | | |

**» Outcome 2: Community-wide trauma-healing and psychosocial support provided to victims of violence in affected LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina States.**

| Outcome 2 | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
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| 2.1 | **Systems and structures for providing MHPSS services accessible to victims in supported LGAs** | **3** | **At least 20 (10 in each community incl. those providing services to women and girls)** | **-UNDP and Neem Foundation provided MHPSS services in four communities across Kaduna and Katsina, training 13 case workers and reaching 621 beneficiaries in Kaita and Faskari.**<br><br>**-UN Women partnered with Bridge That Gap Initiative to deliver MHPSS support to conflict survivors in target LGAs of both states.**<br><br>**-OHCHR conducted six trainings for over 80 peace committee members, government officials, and law enforcement on rights-based, gender-sensitive peacebuilding.**<br><br>**-It also built the capacity of** | |

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| | | | | **NGOs, CSOs, youth groups, and human rights defenders on human rights monitoring and reporting in both states.** | |

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| 2.2 | **Number of community members in selected LGAs receiving MHPSS services** | **-282 in Kaduna and 262 in Katsina.**<br><br>**-550 for both states.** | **1000 (with 60% being women and girls)** | **-In Katsina State, UNDP provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services to 621 individuals across Kaita and Faskari LGAs, including 247 women, 259 men, and 115 children.**<br><br>**-Similarly, UN Women conducted psychosocial counseling sessions for 150 women and girls affected by conflict in Kaduna and Katsina States. These sessions were held bi-weekly, offering consistent support and resilience-building for women and girls in both states.** | |
| 2.3 | | | | | |

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

**Community-wide programme to mental health, trauma healing and psychosocial support to victims of violence especially women and youth developed and piloted**

Output 2.2

**Mechanisms and structures activated to provide mental health, psychosocial and trauma healing services to victims of violence**

Output 2.3

Output 2.4

Output 2.5

Other Outputs

*If Outcome 2 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here*

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**» Output 2.1**

| Output 2.1: Community-wide programme to mental health, trauma healing and psychosocial support to victims of violence especially women and youth developed and piloted | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 2.1.1 | **Framework for community-wide mental health, psychosocial Support** | **0** | **2 (one for each State; with a specific component that focuses on female victims)** | **1 for the two states** | **-UNDP developed and finalized a community-wide MHPSS Framework for conflict areas in Northwest Nigeria addressing the severe mental health impact caused by prolonged conflict, displacement, and disrupted livelihoods in the region. It provides strategic direction for inclusive MHPSS programming, emphasizing key frameworks, principles, and sustainable initiatives to support affected populations, particularly victims of kidnapping, GBV, and** | |

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| | | | | | **trauma. This guide highlights the importance of integrating MHPSS into existing structures, building local capacity, leveraging traditional groups and leaders for support and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.** | |

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| 2.1.2 | **Database of key institutions (including women and youth groups) with capacity to provide MHPSS services** | **0** | **1 database (incl. with organisations providing tailored services to women and girls directly affected by violence)** | **0** | **-NEEM Foundation conducted MHPSS training for 30 frontline responders (11 females, 19 males) from government and community stakeholders in Kachia (Kaduna) and Kaita (Katsina).**<br><br>**-UN Women mapped lay counsellors in both states and trained 205 (42 males, 163 females) drawn from primary healthcare centers, rural hospitals, CSOs, CBOs, and youth/women groups. These counsellors, many of whom are government staff, will** | |

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| | | | | | **ensure sustained MHPSS support for conflict survivors beyond the project's duration.**<br><br>**-In partnership with Kaduna MHSSD, UN Women developed a comprehensive GBV referral and reporting system, now operational. Additionally, a validated GBV Service Directory was produced with inputs from stakeholders. A total of 306 service providers were mapped —206 in Kaduna and 100 in Katsina.** | |
| 2.1.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 2.2**

| Output 2.2: Mechanisms and structures activated to provide mental health, psychosocial and trauma healing services to victims of violence | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.2.1 | **Referral system with profiles of victims of violence (including women, girls, youth)** | **0 (There are existing referral systems in Kaduna state but no clear referral pathway in Katsina.)** | **2 (one in each state incl. a referral system for female victims of sexual and physical violence)** | **1 in Kaduna** | **-With the support of UNDP, NEEM Foundation finalized the research baseline assessment which the outcome will help in identifying existing systems and areas for capacity strengthening.**<br><br>**-OHCHR promoted the establishment of a Human Rights Complaints and Gender Desk Officer at the local government secretariats in both states to facilitate reporting of complaints of human rights violations by the public.**<br><br>**-In partnership with Kaduna State MHSSD, UN Women supported the development of a** |

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| | | | | | **comprehensive GBV Service Directory for Kaduna State, which has now been validated, with inputs and recommendations incorporated to enhance its accuracy and usability within the state.** |
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| 2.2.2 | **Number of victims of violence receiving MHPSS services (with 50% being women)** | **544 (with 55% being women and girls)** | **1000 (with 60% being women and girls)** | **1185 (50% are women)** | **-NEEM foundation worked with 260 victims in Kaita LGA, women and Children using arts and expressive therapy and with the adults using Physico drama therapy.**<br><br>**-UN WOMEN provided psychosocial counselling sessions to 150 women and girls in Kaduna and Katsina States, through bi-weekly counselling sessions provided to women & girls affected by conflict in both States.**<br><br>**-The sessions have enhanced awareness** | |

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| | | | | | **and increased understanding of SGBV issues across targeted communities, fostering a more informed community about the complexities and impacts of such violence.** | |

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| 2.2.3 | **Perceptions of transformation from victims of armed violence following MPHSS services and inter-general dialogue** | **0** | **20% increase based on the baseline perception survey at project inception.** | **55%** | **The M&E team conducted a Perception Survey to understand the perception of transformation from victims of armed violence following MPHSS services and inter-general dialogues. The Perception survey was carried out in the 4 target communities in both Kaduna and Katsina States with favorable responses. The key findings from the survey shows that 55% of the randomly selected respondents are satisfied with the transformation following MHPSS** | |

| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | **services.** | |

**» Output 2.3**

| Output 2.3: | Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.3.1 | | | | | | |
| 2.3.2 | | | | | | |
| 2.3.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 2.4**

| Output 2.4: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 2.4.1 | | | | | | |
| 2.4.2 | | | | | | |
| 2.4.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 2.5**

| Output 2.5: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.5.1 | | | | | | |
| 2.5.2 | | | | | | |
| 2.5.3 | | | | | | |

**» Outcome 3: Increased access to livelihood opportunities for affected communities in sampled LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina**

| Outcome 3 | Performanc e Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
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| 3.1 | **Reduction in the number of disputes recorded by conflict mitigation mechanisms in grazing reserves** | **0** | **50% reduction** | **-In Kaduna and Katsina, IOM engaged farmers, herders, CBOs, local authorities, and ministries to jointly implement the transhumance component, enhancing sustainability.**<br><br>**-IOM mapped 750 transhumance routes and identified conflict-prone areas. Using TTT, it produced a mobility baseline, eight Early Warning Reports, and four flow monitoring reports, tracking 316,223 livestock movements.**<br><br>**-IOM established 47 Community Response Network (CRN) committees—27 in Kaduna, 20 in Katsina—to prevent and resolve farmer-herder conflicts.** | |

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| | | | | **Four trainings were held for 265 CRN members and key informants on TTT, improving local data collection and response capacity, with support from OHCHR and UN Women.**<br><br>**-OHCHR supported interfaith dialogues to promote tolerance, especially among Fulanis, farmers, and business owners, and led advocacy campaigns encouraging traditional leaders in Kaduna to champion peace and conflict prevention.** | |

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| 3.2 | **Framework for integrating community-wide livelihoods programme as a peacebuilding strategy** | **0** | **2 (one Gender-sensitive and rights-based framework, one in each state)** | **-UNDP commissioned a livelihood assessment (currently in draft stage), incorporating UN Women's gender inputs, to analyze existing frameworks in both states.**<br><br>**-UN Women, through IP-BTG, engaged a consultant to assess key value chains, deliver skills and financial literacy training, and support the creation of legally structured cooperatives for women in Kaduna and Katsina.**<br><br>**-UN Women trained 150 women in financial literacy and skills acquisition, covering budgeting,** | |

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| | | | | **saving, and use of financial services.**<br><br>**-Additionally, UN Women established 4 VSLAs in each project LGA—Kachia, Kaura (Kaduna), and Kaita, Faskari (Katsina)—providing training on governance, savings, and credit access.** | |
| 3.3 | **Policy recommendations submitted to State Government in management of transhumance related challenges** | **0** | **4 (2 from each state factoring needs and priorities of women and youth)** | **N/A** | |

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3

Output 3.1

**Integrated mechanism for collecting data and generating analysis on transhumance patterns in Kaduna and Katsina States is developed and adopted**

Output 3.2

**Framework for model economic livelihoods programme designed and piloted in two selected LGAs in Katsina and Kaduna States**

Output 3.3

Output 3.4

Output 3.5

Other Outputs

*If Outcome 3 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here*

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**» Output 3.1**

| Output 3.1: Integrated mechanism for collecting data and generating analysis on transhumance patterns in Kaduna and Katsina States is developed and adopted | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1.1 | **Number of communities with improved access to early warning signals and trends** | **Early warning signals are usually reported when they result in violence and do not include systematic data on transhumance.** | **4 LGAs** | **4 LGAs two in each state and having a total of 40 communities that were formed.** | **-IOM activated EWER mechanisms in four LGAs, generating 28 reports on transhumance-related issues like grazing disputes and farmland encroachment, enabling early conflict prevention.**<br><br>**-OHCHR supported EWER through social media platforms with UN agencies and law enforcement, and established community-based Human Rights Response Teams to monitor and prevent abuses, especially against women and girls.** | |

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| | | | | | **-OHCHR also began regularly sharing human rights reports with stakeholders to prompt early action on violations and conflict risks.** | |

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| 3.1.2 | **Number of data analyses reports developed** | **0** | **15** | **2** | **-IOM published a total of 48 reports, one baseline mapping2, 28 EWER reports3 and 20 flow monitoring reports.**<br><br>**-OHCHR produced a short film interview with communities, individuals and families impacted by conflict in the 4 LGAs and gathered first-hand information of the human rights protection gaps resulting from the adverse impact of conflicts, identified sustainable measures to address them, and showcased** | |

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| | | | | | individuals/families who have benefited from the project. The clip also covered interviews with key partners, highlighting their views on HR and conflict situation in the states to enable us raise successfully, issues of mutual interest in working together and achieving results. | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1.3 | **Number of community response networks established** | **0** | **40** | **40** | **-47 CRNs were formed, 20 in Katsina and 27 in Kaduna state.**<br><br>**-Strong coordination with CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and other project partners has been established to ensure the continuity and sustainability of project outcomes in both States including joint implementation of activities.** | **The increase of 7 is due to the size of Kaduna and its terrain which necessitated for more 7 CRNs to ensure conflicts can be addressed in a timely and coordinated manner.** |

**» Output 3.2**

| Output 3.2: Framework for model economic livelihoods programme designed and piloted in two selected LGAs in Katsina and Kaduna States | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
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| 3.2.1 | **Comprehensive livelihoods assessment and market survey reports produced** | **0** | **At least 2 (Report with a gendered analysis of livelihoods initiatives and factors affecting the women's ability to access markets)** | **1** | **-UNP supported the finalization of the livelihood and market assessments with the data collection that has been completed.**<br><br>**-UN WOMEN have engaged a consultant to conduct a comprehensive livelihood and market assessment of key value-chain in Kaduna and Katsina States. The participatory assessment is conducted to understand the livelihood strategies, assets, and vulnerabilities of beneficiaries and project communities, as well as identify key challenges** | |

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| | | | | | **and barriers to livelihood development, including access to markets, finance, technology, and information.**<br><br>**-The assessment has been conducted and report finalized.** | |

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| 3.2.2 | **Number of community-based cooperatives capacitated to strengthen livelihoods linkages** | **0** | **At least 4 (with 2 (50%) focused supporting women to better access livelihoods** | **10 in Katsina. This will be updated for Kaduna next quarter.** | **-The livelihood assessment provided information on cooperatives that require additional support which will be provided by UNDP's Responsible party, WANEP. They have shared the cooperatives list with names, total number of people in the cooperatives and the needs identified.**<br><br>**-UN WOMEN through her IP-BTG, will establish and train community cooperatives with proper legal structure focused on supporting livelihoods for women in Kaduna and** | |

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| | | | | | **Katsina States.**<br><br>**-UN WOMEN supported the formation of 2 VSLAs in each project LGA of Kachia & Kaura LGAs (Kaduna State) and Kaita and Faskari LGA (Katsina State), to provide beneficiaries with a platform for savings, access to credit, and mutual support. The platforms will also be provided with practical training on how to effectively manage and operate a VSLA, including roles, responsibilities, and governance** | | |

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| | | | | | **structures, for sustainability of the initiative.** | |

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| 3.2.3 | **Number of households accessing livelihoods in the affected LGAs** | **0** | **1,000 households (30% being female headed households; 40% being youth-led)** | **500** | **-The ongoing livelihood assessment, supported by UNDP and WANEP, aims to identify strategic livelihoods with high potential to reduce conflict and boost economic activity, especially for women and youth.**<br><br>**-UN Women's partner, BTG, conducted a detailed assessment to determine the number of households to receive support in target LGAs of Kaduna and Katsina.**<br><br>**-Following this, UN Women trained 150 women in** | |

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| | | | | | **skills acquisition and financial literacy. As a result, VSLA members in two Kaduna communities have begun meeting independently and raised over ₦100,000 through contributions.** | |

**» Output 3.3**

| Output 3.3: | Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.3.1 | | | | | | |
| 3.3.2 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.3.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 3.4**

| Output 3.4: | Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.4.1 | | | | | | |
| 3.4.2 | | | | | | |
| 3.4.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 3.5**

| Output 3.5: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5.1 | | | | | | |
| 3.5.2 | | | | | | |
| 3.5.3 | | | | | | |

**» Outcome 4:**

| Outcome 4 | Performanc e Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of Project Indicator Target | Current Indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | | | | | |
| 4.2 | | | | | |
| 4.3 | | | | | |

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?

1 2 3 4 5 more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 4

Output 4.1

Output 4.2

Output 4.3

Output 4.4

Output 4.5

Other Outputs

*If Outcome 4 has more than 5 outputs, please enumerate the remaining outputs here*

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**» Output 4.1**

| Output 4.1: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | | | | | | |
| 4.1.2 | | | | | | |
| 4.1.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 4.2**

| Output 4.2: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | | | | | | |
| 4.2.2 | | | | | | |
| 4.2.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 4.3**

| Output 4.3: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.3.1 | | | | | | |
| 4.3.2 | | | | | | |
| 4.3.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 4.4**

| Output 4.4: | Performance Indicators<br>*Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline<br>*State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target<br>*State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period<br>*State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date<br>*State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any)<br>*Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.4.1 | | | | | | |
| 4.4.2 | | | | | | |
| 4.4.3 | | | | | | |

**» Output 4.5**

| Output 4.5: | Performance Indicators *Describe the indicator* | Indicator Baseline *State the baseline value of the indicator* | End of Project Indicator Target *State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project* | Indicator progress for reporting period *State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period* | Indicator progress to date *State the current cummulative value of the indicator since the start of the project* | Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) *Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | | | | | | |
| 4.5.2 | | | | | | |
| 4.5.3 | | | | | | |

If the project has more than 4 outcomes, use this space to describe progress on progress on indicators for the remaining outcomes *

## PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

Is the project planning any significant events in the next six months? (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)

| **If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)** | **Event Description** | **Tentative Date** | **Location** | **Target Audience** | **Event Objectives** (900 characters) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Event 1** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** |
| **Event 2** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** | **N/A** |
| **Event 3** | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Event 4** | | | | | |

## Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organziations, Beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implemantation
ii. The impact of the project in their lives
iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group
*This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant*

| **Human Impact** | **Type of stakeholder** | **What has been the impact of the project on their lives?** | **Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from the stakeholder** |
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| 1 | Youth Group Coordinator | Acknowledging the potential of young people as agents of change, UNDP recognized the importance of Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS). Youth play a key role in preventing conflicts and sustaining peace hence the need to involve young people in decision-making processes pertaining to peace and security through various platforms. Through the KSPC, youths from 23 LGAs were trained in a capacity building workshop to better understand the strategic framework and contribute in their own quota towards peace building and conflict prevention. | "The Youth Coalition brought about different professionals in different fields contributing to youth development to the same platform. This has made it easy for us to tap into different opportunities, and it has also brought us closer - thanks to UNDP through the PBF project. And one of the driving forces behind this success is the development of the State Action Plan (SAP) on YPS. We want to say a big thank you to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for this initiative and action towards Peace building in Kaduna State" Eric John, State Coordinator on Youth, Peace & Security Network in Kaduna State. |

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| **2** | **State Government Officials / Local Peacebuilding Entities** | **The Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) was inaugurated in November 2017. UNDP was among the first international organizations that supported the launch and implementation of the commission by developing a strategic plan at the state level. This strategic framework supported the Kaduna State government in streamlining activities and setting clear priorities to ensure that peacebuilding activities are mainstreamed in all the institutions of governance in the state. A key limitation to peacebuilding interventions that were recognized in 2018, were integrated into the strategic plan. The limitations centered around the need for an efficient EWER mechanism to effectively tackle the persistent conflicts in Kaduna State. The systems in place will be digitally friendly and seamlessly integrating the various capacities within the state. IOM tools have been integrated effectively within the existing national frameworks,** | **"It is pleasing to note that UNDP was the first organization to support the KSPC to develop the EWER system and framework. UNDP engaged a professional organization to carry out a need assessment of the commission to engage with a wide range of stakeholders that led to the development of the EWER system. The EWER is a digital base system with a network of early reporters who were trained and supported to help in providing readily available information relating to conflict situation." Dr. Saleh Momale, Executive Vice Chairman Kaduna State Peace Commission.** |

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| | | **particularly through the Ministry of Agriculture's livestock department. The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) activities have led to the mapping of transhumance corridors and enabled the rapid sharing of information with local stakeholders on both actual and potential conflicts, supporting timely prevention and resolution efforts. In addition, it generated data that informs evidence-based policy and decision-making. The establishment of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) has expanded outreach at the local level, ensuring that community structures are in place in multiple LGAs. These networks, working alongside key stakeholders like MACBAN and AFAN, have enhanced efforts in addressing farmer-herder conflicts and promoting sustainable use of natural resources. Early Warning Early Response (EWER) initiatives have further improved communication between local governments, security agencies (including The Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Local** | | |

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| | | **vigilantes, Community Watch Corps (CWC), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)), traditional leaders, and peacebuilding entities. This has led to quicker response times and better coordination in conflict prevention and resolution, especially through the sharing of real-time data on herder movements. As an impact from the implementation of the joint PBF project, the network of women mediators in Kaduna State expanded from 7 to 9 LGAs (Jema'a, Kajuru, Zaria, Igabi, Chikun, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kaura & Kachia), leveraging previous UN Women-led initiatives. These trained mediators are now actively resolving conflicts across communities.** | |

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| **3** | **Judicial / Legal authorities** | **UNDP has played a crucial role in these remarkable achievements. One significant advancement the state has experienced is the transformation of our system by UNDP, which involves providing infrastructure and revolutionizing our approach through the provision of gadgets and all necessary resources, facilitating our transition to virtual conflict resolution stages. One of the objectives of the PBF project is to provide rural communities with access to justice and promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. UNDP contributed resources to develop a framework for these centers, emphasizing a gender-sensitive approach to alternative dispute resolution. Through the PBF project, the legal frameworks have been strengthened and enhanced by ensuring efficiency of the justice system by encouraging amicable dispute resolution through mediation, arbitration, or negotiation, thus relieving** | **The Community Conflict Dispute Resolution Centre has managed a higher caseload in one year than the traditional court has handled in five (5) years, and this achievement is entirely attributed to the support provided by UNDP, emphasized by Justice Danladi Musa Abubakar, Chief Judge of the Katsina State High Court.** |

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| | | **the traditional court system. IOM activities through the PBF project have provided critical support in managing and resolving disputes. The TTT has been instrumental in promoting conflict mediation mechanisms, which have allowed legal entities to rely more on mediation and arbitration rather than lengthy litigation processes. This approach has proven particularly effective in resolving farmer-herder conflicts. The TTT's insights into transhumance patterns and routes have informed legal authorities in drafting more relevant legal reforms in areas such as transhumance rights, land tenure, and grazing policies. As a result, the judicial system is now better equipped to handle conflicts by fostering a legal environment that is aligned with the realities of transhumance and promoting sustainable peacebuilding strategies.** | |
| **4** | | | |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had.

*Please limit your response to 4000 characters.*

**Empowering Peace: How Livelihood Support and Human Rights Advocacy Transform Crisis-Affected Communities in Northwest Nigeria**

**Building and ensuring lasting peace entails that all mechanisms are put in place to foster and sustain local peace processes, while also providing livelihood support to families affected by crisis, thereby addressing both the immediate and long-term needs of the community.**

**The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, through the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project, took a holistic approach in tackling the ongoing crisis in the Northwest region of Nigeria. This was achieved by not only providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), improving access to justice, and strengthening local peace architecture but also offering livelihood support to affected families and individuals. This comprehensive approach aims to address the multifaceted needs of the community, fostering resilience and sustainable peace.**

**MARIAM BELLO'S STORY**

**Meet Mariam Bello, a 62-year-old mother of four, whose life has been transformed thanks to the livelihood package she received through the PBF project. With the right training and support, her story has taken a new direction.**

**"I reside in Kaita LGA, Katsina State. I am married with four children. My husband and I have always believed in managing whatever comes our way. He is a trader who buys and sells provisions, but things have not been going well due to the prevailing conflict in this region. I've always wanted to support our family in my own small way, but the opportunity was never there, until I received assistance from UNDP. I was so amazed and happy for such help," Mariam shared.**

**Mariam was among the beneficiaries who received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), which helped restore her resilience and strength to keep pushing forward and supporting her family in any way she could. She had long hoped for an opportunity to start something of her own. The livelihood component of the Peace Building Fund (PBF) project addresses these needs by empowering vulnerable individuals like Mariam with the resources and skills to rebuild their lives, fostering their ability to contribute to their families and communities meaningfully.**

**"I was so interested when we got to know we would be trained on skills we want to ventured in, and some years back when i was still single I used to sew well, but that was a long time ago, so I needed to sharpen my skills again and this training provided me that, and we were also provided with starter-kits, I received a tailoring kit while other women received grinding machine while received some farm input, I was so happy to finally start contribution my own quota to my family and the community" Mariam expresses.**

**Beneficiaries received various skills acquisition training, ranging from shoemaking, tailoring, vulcanizing, and operating grinding machines, among others. Starter kits were provided to the beneficiaries to ease the transition into their new trades, ensuring they had the necessary tools and resources to succeed. Mariam has now become a key figure in the fashion industry in Kaita LGA, making a good profit from her tailoring business while also training young girls in the trade.**

**"Depending on the season, during festive periods, I make over thirty to forty thousand naira in monthly profit. I am now able to support my husband and family. I'm also part of a cooperative where I save to purchase an embroidery machine. Throughout the year, I offer training to young girls so they too can stand on their own and make a difference," Mariam shared with pride. "I am so thankful to UNDP for this great initiative. God bless you!"**

**Her success not only empowers her family but also contributes to the wider community, creating a ripple effect of growth and self-reliance for other women.**

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc.) to illustrate the human impact of the project

***OPTIONAL***

File 1

***OPTIONAL***

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

File 2

***OPTIONAL***

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

File 3

***OPTIONAL***

Click here to upload file. (< 5MB)

You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project

***OPTIONAL***

Link 1

***OPTIONAL***

Link 2

***OPTIONAL***

Link 3

***OPTIONAL***

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

How we worked: *

*Please select up to 3.*

- [ ] Enhanced digitization
- [ ] Innovative ways of working
- [ ] Mobilized additional resources
- [x] Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- [x] Strengthened capacities
- [x] Partnered with with local/grassroots Civil Society Organizations
- [ ] Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain one of the selected options

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**YPS in Kaduna and Katsina was strengthened since the beginning of the project.**

Please explain one of the selected options

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**Capacities of local and state institutions have been strengthened on EWER, Conflict sensitivity and community policing since the beginning of the project.**

Please explain one of the selected options

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**Strong partnership with CSOs, NGOs and other development partners has been strengthened to promote and sustain the objectives of the project in the states including a joint implementation of activities like training, prompt information dissemination, and awareness creation.**

Who are we working with (in addition to the implementing partners) *

- [ ] Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- [x] Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies
- [x] Partnered with local civil society organizations
- [ ] Partnered with local academia
- [ ] Partnered with sub-national entities
- [x] Partnered with national entities
- [x] Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters*

**IOM, OHCHR, UN WOMEN, NEEM Foundation, PWAN, Youth groups, Women groups, local and traditional leaders, etc.**

Leave No one Behind

Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative *

*Mandatory*

- [ ] Unemployed persons
- [ ] Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- [ ] Indigenous communities
- [x] Persons with Disabilities
- [x] Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- [x] Women
- [x] Youth
- [ ] Children
- [ ] Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- [x] People living in and around border areas
- [x] Persons affected by natural disasters
- [x] Persons affected by armed conflicts
- [x] Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

## PART IV: Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance

### » Monitoring

Please list key monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**A joint Monitoring mission has been conducted in Kaduna and Katsina states by the M&E staff across the implementing agencies (UNDP and IOM). The team, seek to achieve the following:**

**·Track the periodic progress against targets of output and outcome indicators.**

**· Determine the efficiency, effectiveness, and potential for program sustainability.**

**· Provide lessons learned for building sustainable program capacity.**

**· Provide an integrated program result dashboard that will enhance program accountability.**

**· The project endline evaluation has been conducted in Kaduna and Katsina states.**

Do outcome indicators have baselines? *

*If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'*

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please provide a brief description. If not, explain why not and when they will be available. *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**OHCHR bi-weekly monitoring visits to 4 LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina States to ascertain overall human rights situation and response actions deployed by duty bearers following referrals on identified to engender cohesion and enhance accountability.**

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**Several sources were used to report on the key indicators. The following sources were used to report on the indicators: Quarterly and annual project reports Kaduna and Katsina State Government Reports. Media reports. Monthly conflict monitoring through early warning systems. Project reports Capacity assessment reports Monthly monitoring reports Livelihoods and Market Assessment Report**

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please provide a brief description *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**N/A**

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please provide a brief description *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**Yes, the medium for community feedback for the project is the periodic focus group discussions and key informant interviews.**

**» Evaluation**

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No
- ( ) Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD) included in the project budget: *

*Response required*

117773.96

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above USD 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No
- (●) Not Applicable

Please describe the preparations

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

| Contact information | Name | Organization | Job title | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Please mention the focal person responsible for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: | **Alizee Pellen** | **UNDP Nigeria** | **Programme Analyst** | **alizee-morgane.pellen@undp.org** |

**» Catalytic Effect**

Catalytic Effect (financial): Has the project mobilized additional non-PBF financial resources to date? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

How many funders has the project received additional non-PBF funding from? *

0

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur, in addition to the direct project changes? *

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, please select the relevant option below: *

- ( ) Some catalytic effect
- (●) Significant catalytic effect

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect, i.e. removed barriers to unblock stalled political, institutional or other peacebuilding processes at different levels in a country, and/or created the conditions to establish new processes to do so *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**One of the most promising indicators of the PBF I4P Project's broader impact is the successful implementation of multi-courts utilizing ADR mechanisms — such as mediation and arbitration — in Katsina State. These multi-courts integrate traditional and formal judicial processes, offering a culturally resonant and holistic approach to conflict resolution. By easing the burden on conventional courts, they ensure quicker, fairer access to justice and significantly contribute to community stability.**

**The success of these ADR-integrated courts has strengthened trust in local judicial systems and fostered greater cooperation between communities and justice institutions. As a result, Katsina's ADR model is now being scaled to more LGAs and replicated in states like Kaduna, Borno, Yobe, and Kebbi, demonstrating its adaptability and impact. Institutionalizing ADR has reduced case backlogs, restored public confidence, and embedded community-led conflict resolution into formal governance — supporting long-term, sustainable peacebuilding.**

**Further reinforcing these efforts, a policy framework for community-based conflict resolution hubs in Kaita and Faskari LGAs — managed by the Katsina State Ministry of Internal Security — continues to expand the peace architecture of the state. These hubs serve as anchors for locally-driven interventions, ensuring sustained impact beyond the project's duration.**

**At the community level, the project established and trained 47 CRN committees across conflict-prone LGAs, leading over 400 peace meetings and resolving most reported disputes — 400 of 435 in Kaduna and 185 of 201 in Katsina. Their expansion has strengthened grassroots peacebuilding and local mediation capacity.**

**IOM's EWER and Transhumance Flow Monitoring (TFM) systems have bolstered community resilience. With 268 alerts issued, the EWER system is now institutionalized in four LGAs and integrated into state structures like the Kaduna EWER Network and a toll-free hotline, promoting sustainability and coordinated conflict response.**

**Katsina's ADR and EWER models have also catalyzed regional cross-learning. Peacebuilding agencies from Plateau, Benue, and Anambra engaged in peer exchanges with the Katsina Judiciary and the Kaduna State Peace Commission, showcasing how successful models can inspire broader replication and innovation across states.**

**Finally, the project built on previous UN Women-led initiatives in Kaduna to expand the network of trained women mediators from 7 to 9 LGAs —including Jema'a, Kajuru, Zaria, Igabi, Chikun, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kaura, and Kachia. These women are now actively mediating disputes and facilitating community dialogues, amplifying women's leadership in local peacebuilding and fostering more inclusive, resilient communities.**

**Together, these achievements highlight how strategic, community-driven, and institutionally anchored**

**interventions can drive transformative, long-term change in peace ecosystems across Nigeria.**

## Sustainability

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains, including any mechanisms, platforms, networks and socio-economic initiatives supported, beyond the duration of the project *

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**To sustain peacebuilding gains in Katsina and Kaduna States, UN agencies and partners have built strong local capacities, responsive networks, and integrated socio-economic initiatives.**

**UNDP provided technical and financial support to empower state agencies to independently implement initiatives aligned with local priorities, promoting ownership and sustainability. With UNDP's backing, Neem Foundation distributed MHPSS materials in Kachia, Kaura, Faskari, and Kaita LGAs, enabling community-led training, referrals, and long-term mental health support. To strengthen Kaduna's early warning systems, UNDP also trained youth and journalists in ethical threat reporting. These efforts now support an ICT-based early warning network coordinated by peace committees, using local insights to detect and prevent conflict.**

**UN Women has advanced grassroots peacebuilding through a network of 55 trained women mediators in both states, actively supporting local EWER systems and community reconciliation. In Kaduna, the network expanded from 7 to 9 LGAs under the joint-PBF project, resolving disputes and reinforcing local peace structures. The Katsina State Peace Committee received further training in conflict management, while in Kaduna, UN Women supported the YPS 2250 Implementation Committee, enabling 26 members to sustain youth and women-led peacebuilding initiatives beyond the project.**

**IOM built local conflict management capacities by training community leaders, government officials, and members of MACBAN and AFAN to use the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), enhancing their ability to monitor pastoral movements and address farmer-herder tensions. IOM also established Community Reconciliation Networks (CRNs), which hold monthly peace meetings and drive grassroots dialogue. Combined with a community-managed EWER system, these platforms support proactive conflict prevention and resolution. Data from transhumance reports now inform state policies, improving responses to resource-based disputes.**

**OHCHR enhanced accountability by establishing Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Centers at NHRC offices and forming community-based response teams in Kaduna and Katsina. These platforms support early warning, redress human rights violations, and integrate traditional leaders, youth, and local vigilantes into local peace systems. A pocket directory of relevant institutions was also distributed to aid community reporting of rights violations.**

**A PBF donor meeting on October 29, 2024, showcased project achievements and encouraged local resource mobilization for sustaining efforts beyond the project's end in January 2025. Together, these coordinated actions have created a robust foundation for sustainable peace in Katsina and Kaduna, driven by empowered local actors, inclusive networks, and integrated socio-economic responses.**

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters.*

**N/A**

## Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.
Events include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.

| Monitoring and oversight activities | Name of the Event | Summary | Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

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| **Event 1** | **UNDP Conducted MHPSS Baseline Assessment** | **The assessment critically examines the effectiveness of existing interventions and suggests areas for improvement, focusing specifically on Kaduna and Katsina states and selected local government areas. It highlights the need for an expanded and strengthened early warning response system in affected communities. It, additionally, examines the ethnoreligious and sociocultural dynamics that exacerbate the conflict in the region that disproportionately leaves women and girls as significant victims of the conflict. The findings underscore the urgency for sub-national governments to enhance institutional capacities through social welfare interventions, addressing issues such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and inequalities.** | **Respondents confirmed the role that women and girls play in the armed conflicts in the state, not just as victims but also, as perpetrators. This is mostly driven by a desire to avenge the deaths of their loved ones, a situation which is further worsened by a perceived lack of injustice and corruption in Kaduna and Katsina states.** |

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| **Event 2** | **Ongoing Livelihood Baseline Assessment in Kaduna and Katsina state** | **UNDP Engaged an external organization to conduct a livelihood assessment in both Kaduna and Katsina states. This is to have a baseline information of livelihood status of targeted beneficiaries in implementing sites.** | **Agriculture was clearly identified as the predominant economic activity in the communities visited. A sizeable proportion of the respondents in both states cited it as their primary source of income, with 35% in Kaduna and 41% in Katsina. Livestock also plays a significant role in income generation, especially among males in Kaduna (22%) and Katsina (28%). Trade is another prevalent source of income and livelihood, with a relatively higher participation rate among females in Katsina state (see table 9 for further details). Qualitative interviews and FGDs supported these findings, revealing that farming, livestock rearing (more prevalent in Katsina), and trading are the primary sources of livelihood for community members in both states, corroborating the quantitative results.** |

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| **Event 3** | **Bi-weekly human rights monitoring activities carried out across 4 LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina States.** | **The monitoring activities focused on identifying and reporting human rights violation and protection gaps, under various thematic areas around Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights including incidents of violence, Child protection issues, Women protection issues, Rights of older persons, Persons with disabilities, and Access to Justice etc. This aim to strengthen accountability and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the security response in the context of conflict and peacebuilding in both states.** | **This activity has promoted peace and conflict resolution by strengthening referral pathways, promoting platforms for meaningful community engagement, dialogues, and open communication towards human rights protection in these local government areas that have been ravaged by banditry, kidnapping and herders and farmers clashes.** |

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| **Event 4** | **The formation of the Farmers and Herders Dialogue Committees in the Local Government Areas in both States** | **To promote respect for human rights amongst farmers and herders, this committee was created at the district levels of the Kachia and Kaura in Kaduna, and Faskari and Kaita in Katsina States. These community platforms have been involved in settling protracted conflicts between farmers and herders that have resulted in various forms of human rights violations. This has also served as a veritable platform for resolving other human rights issues.** | **From the monitoring reports which identified displaced individuals/communities and documented various incidents of violence perpetrated by the Fulani herdsmen, including forced displacement, kidnaping, demands of payment of ransom and torture as well as the actions of military and other security personnel, the platform have aided in strengthening the peace architectures and enhancing conflict resolution to engender cohesion.** |
| **Event 5** | **The establishment of the Human Rights Complaint Desk Office at the Local Government Secretariat in Kaduna and Katsina States** | **This was established to provide a platform for the network of community-based monitors/gatekeepers to report human rights violations, ensuring EWER.** | **The has recorded significant improvement in the number of human rights complaints received and referred to other agencies for immediate response, building trust in the reporting mechanism.** |

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| **Event 6** | **Capacity building component of human rights monitoring** | **This aims to promote and mainstream a human right based approach to monitoring and interventions on human rights and peace building and to enhance knowledge of human rights and conflict resolution to empower relevant stakeholders and local communities in reporting human rights violations and promote accountability.** | **This has improved the protection capacities for women agencies in both Katsina and Kaduna states and generally created a climate of acceptance of the PBF intervention by various stakeholders cutting across state and non-state actors. Traditional and community leaders have become key drives of respect for human rights, and monitoring activities in their domain, initiating a roadmap towards a resilience and sustainable peace the states. Regular dialogues on peace are daily routines within the domains of traditional leaders in these four local government areas of Katsina and Kaduna.** |

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| **Event 7** | **UN Joint Monitoring Visits in Kaduna and Katsina states** | **The PBF M&E mission was conducted jointly by UNDP, UN WOMEN and IOM to identify areas that require improvement and make adjustments to ensure that the intended outputs and outcomes are achieved. The rationale is to assess progress in project implementation to date; learn from past efforts and experiences to improve project implementation for the remainder of the project; and provide lessons learned for building sustainable program capacity.** | **The timely monitoring and documentation of herders' movement patterns have provided valuable insights and early warnings to community members, enabling proactive measures by community members and farmers to prevent conflicts and protect farmland. "Never before have we recorded no destruction of farmlands like this year," says a community leader. Awareness campaign supported by the program, via the Katsina state multidoor courts on reporting of conflicts, using radio jingles increases the number of conflict cases reported to the Katsina state Multi door court. Awareness creation provided through weekly radio jingles and monthly community intergenerational dialogues, has led to an increase in the number of cases reported to the SARC at Kafanchan Kaduna State, and to the GBV Centre in Katsina State.** |

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| **Event 8** | **The project endline evaluation has been conducted** | **The evaluation adopted a mixed-methods approach, involving both qualitative and quantitative data collection. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and a beneficiary household survey—conducted in Kaduna (Kachia and Kaura Local Government Areas) and Katsina (Kaita and Faskari Local Government Areas)—provided the foundation for analysis. The evaluation was participatory, engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, community leaders, beneficiaries, civil society organizations, and implementing partners. Data triangulation, rigorous quality assurance mechanisms, adherence to ethical protocols, and context analysis contributed to the reliability and credibility of the findings.** | **One of the main key findings is that the project had a transformative impact at both institutional and community levels. Communities previously embroiled in cycles of violence—particularly involving farmers and herders—reported reduced tensions and improved trust. Regular inter-group dialogues, early warning alerts, and local dispute resolution mechanisms became part of community routines. The institutionalization of trauma healing and community-based psychosocial services helped victims of violence regain confidence, while economic empowerment initiatives supported community stability. Importantly, the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in peace processes strengthened the legitimacy and depth of interventions.** |

**Final Steps**

- Please save a PDF copy of the form by clicking on the *Printer* icon on the top right corner of the page.
- A dialogue box will appear: Please select the A4 size and portrait orientation.
- Click "prepare" and save the document as a PDF.
- (If on first attempt, the generated page is not readable, close the pop up page and go back to the first page of the online form using the "Return to Beginning" option and try to print the PDF version from there)
- After printing the PDF version, please submit the report in the last page of the form. You can use the "Go to End" button in the bottom right corner.
- In compliance with our reporting requirements, **please upload the PDF version of the report as well as your *financial report in excel format* on the MPTF-O Gateway.**

*If you encounter any difficulty in filling the form or generating the print-out for MPTFO gateway, please contact Gabriel Velastegui gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org*

Thank You. You have finished the report. Please Click on the SUBMIT button below. When the report is submitted, a confirmation note will appear on a yellow banner on top of the page. This can take a few seconds.