

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Nigeria		
Project Title: Strengthening Local and State Level Peace Architectures for Peacebuilding and Prevention in Katsina and Kaduna States of North West Nigeria		
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):		
PBF project modality: ☒ IRF ☐ PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): RECIPIENT AGENCIES: UNDP, IOM, UNWOMEN		
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 Months Geographic zones for project implementation: Kaduna and Katsina States		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative ☐ Youth promotion initiative ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$1 278 650,00 (includes \$200,000 UN-to-UN Agreement with OHCHR for Human Rights Monitoring capacities) UN Women: \$428,000,00 IOM: \$ 423 078,00 TOTAL: \$ 2 129 728,00 Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A		
PBF 1st tranche (70%): UNDP: \$ 895 055 UN Women: \$299 600 IOM: \$296 155 Total: \$1,490 810	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): UNDP: \$383 595 UN Women: \$128 400 IOM: \$126,923 Total: \$638 918	PBF 3rd tranche* (0%):
Provide a brief project description		

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

The project aims to reinforce non-military responses to conflict and insecurity in Kaduna and Katsina States by strengthening existing infrastructures for peace, providing safe spaces for inclusive (inter-and-intra)-community dialogue, enhancing the resilience of communities directly affected by conflict through the provision of psychosocial support and increasing access to sustainable livelihoods. This project will catalyse key partnerships within the States and revive local peace processes; widen representation and increase the participation of young men and women in peace processes; strengthen prevention capacities, including the protection of women and girls from violence, and initiate a roadmap towards a gender-sensitive peace and security infrastructure for resilience and sustainable peace in Kaduna and Katsina States. Efforts at sustaining capacities for peace in Katsina and Kaduna States will also provide an entry point for broader engagement and support in North West Nigeria that is needed for robust and responsive peace infrastructures.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO

The design of this Joint UN Proposal has benefited immensely from broad consultations with key stakeholders at federal, state and community levels. These include:

1. At the State level, Government officials, civil society groups, National Human Rights Commission, traditional, religious, youth and women groups from Katsina, Zamfara and Kaduna states have been consulted to gain insight into the peacebuilding priorities and emerging opportunities for collaborative collaboration engagement. These consultations further benefited from a technical level visit by UNDP-IOM-EU Mission in June 2021 and a high-level mission by UNDP, EU, UNICEF, Germany and Norway in March 2022.
2. At the Federal level, consultations have been held first with the Vice President's Office, which administers the National Livestock Transformation Plan – a policy instrument mandated to offer options for addressing the herder-farmer issue. Secondly, consultations have been held with the newly established Small Arms Management Commission as well the Nigeria Governor's Forum secretariat
3. At a high level, the UN Deputy Secretary-General met with the Zamfara, Katsina, Jigawa, Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, and Sokoto on 13th October 2021 in Nigeria, where priority areas for support were discussed. This was followed by a joint high-level visit by the UN and development partners as outlined in 1 above.
4. Critically, the UN, jointly with the European Union, has sustained a high-level working group of bilateral donors and heads of mission on the North West. Members and contributors of the group all share the same profound concern on developments in the North West and actively seek to understand the region's dynamics, interact with State and Federal authorities and identify entry points for a collaborative response. This has provided a platform for regular sensing of the changes within the context. UNDP took the lead on behalf of the group to author a holistic paper (Peace and Stability Outlook) looking at the intricacies and dynamics of the conflict in the North West which identified entry points and recommendations.
5. UNDP convened a nationwide dialogue with youth organisations in June / July 2020 with a follow-up in February 2021 to deepen the understanding of emerging conflict trends in the region and identify opportunities for youth participation in peace processes. This was followed by a virtual round table of key gatekeepers drawn from the Government, Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector to unpack the changing dynamics of conflict and strategies for re-imagining a robust peace infrastructure for Nigeria.
6. In addition, UN Women facilitated several national and state-level consultative engagements with stakeholders on emerging peace and security issues in the country from a gender perspective. The recent consultations held in 2020, 2021 and February 2022 focused on the

- review of Nigeria's 2nd National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security and the need to develop State Action Plan on the WPS agenda at state level to provide framework .
7. In 2021 UN Women in consultations with the government of Kaduna and Plateau states and other stakeholders led to the conduct of an *assessment of the utilization of dialogue and mediation in Response to farmer-herder conflict in Plateau and Kaduna States* with a focus on the participation of women. This is in addition to the development of a comprehensive report on *Women's Mediation Capacity in Nigeria: An Analytical Report on the Gaps and Opportunities*. These products provide practical recommendations to government and other key actors on increasing women's inclusion in formal dialogue and mediation interventions in Nigeria. Both products are attached herewith as Annex I and II respectively.
 8. Further consultations by UN Women across the six geo-political zones of Nigeria resulted in the establishment and validation of a database of women with dialogue and mediation capacities in 18 states of the federation across the zones, following the mapping of 34 women with technical skills and experience in facilitating dialogue and mediation at Tracks I-III. The database has been presented to high-level government actors, development partners, peacebuilding institutions and mediation networks in Nigeria and beyond to utilise these capacities. Katsina and Kaduna are states with women included in the data base.
 9. Consultations with women leaders in government (executive and legislative positions), private sector and civil society organizations in Kaduna State led to the development and adoption of a broad-based collaborative framework and a clear action plan on methods and mechanisms for collaborative engagements to promote gender-sensitive COVID-19 response and recovery in the state, with support from UN Women. The framework was endorsed by the Kaduna State government and other stakeholders and would be useful for engagement of women leaders in this project.

This catalytic project is in line with the RMR decision of March 2021 calling upon the UNCT to prioritize initiatives to strengthen local peace architecture, prevention and dialogue in the north of the country paying special attention to the North West.

Project Gender Marker score³: Gender marker score 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **38.07%; \$810,755.05**

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁴:

The project will contribute to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding efforts through dedicated interventions targeting the specific needs of women from the target communities to the state level, including the specific needs of vulnerable women, young women and girls. The project will adopt a gender-responsive approach in all its activities and seek to ensure the meaningful leadership and participation of women beneficiaries in all phases of project implementation. Specifically, the project will contribute to gender equality and women empowerment through several interventions with strategic guidance by UN Women. These interventions include the following:

³ 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)
 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 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
⁴ Please consult the PDF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding.

- i. Ensure 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.
- ii. Build/expand 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.
- iii. Support 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.
- iv. Support the implementation of the State level Action Plan (SAP) on Women, Peace and Security in Kaduna state and support the development and implementation of the SAP in Katsina state.
- v. Support the design and adoption of State level Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security for Kaduna and Katsina State as provided for under Nigeria's National Action Plan UNRC2250.

Project Risk Marker score 1 – Medium Risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3 (conflict prevention and management)

Project contributes to Outcome 2: By 2022, citizens coexist peacefully, enjoy increasing resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDG 16; 5

Type of submission:

- ☒ New project
☐ Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐

Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization:

Brief justification for amendment:

PROJECT SIGNATURES

Recipient Organization: Name of Representative Mr. Mohamed Yahya Signature:  Name of Agency: UNDP Date & Seal 29 June 2022 	Representative of National Authorities Name of Representative Prince Clem Ikanade Agba Signature:  Title: Hon. Minister of State Budget and National Planning Date & Seal 
Recipient Organization: Name of Representative Ms. Beatrice Eyang Signature:  Name of Agency: UN WOMEN Date & Seal 29/06/2022 	Recipient Organization: Name of Representative (ai) Ms. Prestage Murima Signature:  Name of Agency: IOM Date & Seal 29/06/22 
Head of UN Country Team Name of Representative Mr. Matthias Schmale Signature:  Title: UNRC/HC (ai) Date & Seal 4/7/2022 	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Ms. Elizabeth Spehar Signature: Title: ASG, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) *A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.*

NORTH WEST SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

The socio-economic context of the North West Zone of Nigeria lays a useful foundation for understanding the peacebuilding context and conflict dynamics in the two States of Kaduna and Katsina where the project will be implemented.

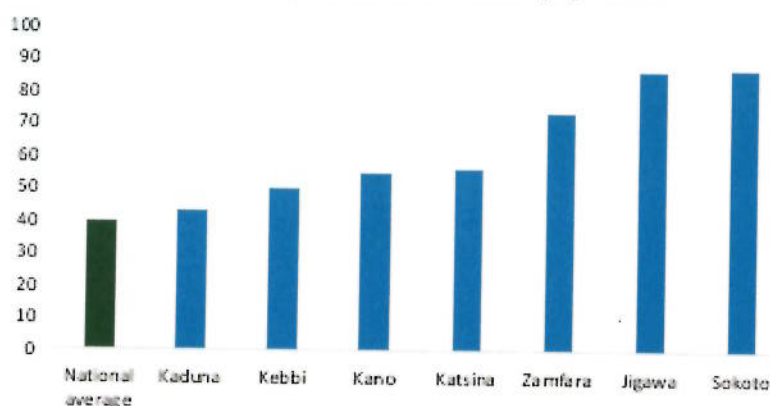
Nigeria has continued to experience multidimensional escalating violent conflict and security challenges resulting in records of daily deaths, injuries, displacements and loss of properties, with the government showing a limited capacity to deal with the conflicts. A recent report of Nextier SPD5 presented an analysis of its Violent Conflict Database from October 2020 to September 2021 reported 890 violent incidents in Nigeria resulted in 3,787 deaths, 340 injured persons, with 2,542 people kidnapped 340 injured persons, and 2,542 kidnapped persons. 90.3 percent of the fatalities were civilians and 9.7 percent were security agents. A further breakdown of the figures shows that banditry is currently the leading conflict type in Nigeria in terms of number of incidents (606 or 68.1 percent), number of deaths (2,470 or 65.2 percent), number of injured (211 or 62.1 percent) and number of persons kidnapped (2,487 or 97.8 percent) with the North-West zone of Nigeria becoming the most violent part of the country with 274 incidents (31 percent) of the incidents in the period. Eight states accounted for 53 percent of the reported violent incidents: Kaduna (14 percent), Katsina (7 percent), Zamfara (6 percent), Imo (6 percent), Borno (5 percent), Niger (5 percent), Benue (4 percent) and Oyo (4 percent). While violent incidents relating to banditry is the most reported peace and security challenge, farmer-herder conflict and violent extremism are the second and third most reported conflict. The mix of three are evident in the North West zone of Nigeria, especially in Kaduna and Katsina state.

The North West zone encompasses seven states – namely, Jigawa, Kano, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina and Kaduna. Despite its high population, expansive land mass and economic potential, the North West has some of the worst development indicators in Nigeria⁶. This includes the highest poverty and illiteracy rates of any geopolitical region, a higher unemployment rate than the national average, the highest fertility rate, and some of the most alarming statistics on gender inequality.

⁵ Stemming the Tear- A Pragmatic Approach to Solving Nigeria's Security Challenges. Background Paper for the 27th Nigeria Economic Summit October 2021

⁶ Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling Back the Mayhem (2020) – International Crisis Group

NW: Poverty Head Count Rate (%) - 2019



Worryingly a poorly funded ‘almajiri system’ of full time migratory Quranic school remains incredibly popular – with the numbers of at risk and out of school children rising. A once successful system of education has now deteriorated into an ineffective learning system unfit for contemporary rigors and challenges of society. The absence / poor provision of basic services in the region continues to aggravate grievances; with perceptions of increased marginalization of the region - while the abolishment of nomadic schools has left pastoral communities particularly excluded from education. As of 2020, all the seven states in the zone had poverty levels above the national average of 40.1 per cent, led by Sokoto (87.7 per cent), Jigawa (87 per cent) and Zamfara (74 per cent)⁷.

Land and natural resource management issues, compounded by climate change risks are also key to understanding current peace and stability dynamics in the North West, particularly as they have evolved over the last decade. Rapid population growth has combined with an expanding desert, climate change, unchecked resource exploitation and ‘land grabbing’ to increase competition for farm and grazing land and heighten tensions between farmers and herders. The lack of, or unimplemented, policy frameworks – like the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) on land access, integrated grazing reserve projects; resource use and dispute resolution as well as a broader absence of social protection; has created a vacuum contributing to lawlessness and conflict. The subsequent mobilization of vigilante groups along ethnic and community lines, impunity, coupled with increased access to small arms and light weapons through the porous borders especially with Niger Republic has contributed to repeated and lethal cycles of communal violence, cattle rustling, banditry, abductions, and wider human rights violations and abuses especially against women and girls.

Climatically - much of the North West is encroached upon by the Sahara, but the region is also interspersed with vast forests, some of which are home to thousands of mostly Fulani herder clusters. Worryingly, climate trends have aggravated contemporary conflict drivers in the region through increasing desertification and drought – limiting traditional means of livelihoods for both herders and farmers. It is reported that the region is already losing about 3,500 square Kilometers (1,350 square miles) of land to desertification each year. This, compounded with rapid growth in population, has impacted both the nomadic pastoral communities and farmers as they now have to compete over shrinking natural resources – mostly water and grazing lands. The nomadic pastoralists have also had to shift their migratory routes in search of animal fodder and better grazing, creating new tensions in new routes adding to the conflictious situation in the region. Integrated natural resource governance through grazing reserves, fostering livestock value chain development and initiating programmes to foster mutually beneficial economic relationships between herding and family has been a common policy feature – at Federal and State level.

⁷ Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling Back the Mayhem (2020) – International Crisis Group

Across the Sahel including northern Nigeria, women in pastoral communities play an essential role in economic activities and are key stakeholders in influencing community affairs in their community. Women play key roles in pastoral value chains, including milk processing, local commerce, and managing small ruminants. Yet, women are sparsely represented among governing bodies, trade associations, and customary institutions that handle disputes and manage natural resources. Women in pastoral communities often have fewer opportunities to serve as formal authority figures and are overlooked in development and conflict transformation initiatives. Despite their leadership in community affairs, women's voices often go unheard when interveners prioritize traditional or public forms of leadership. Pastoralist women are also more likely to stay behind in communities to manage the household and economic affairs while their relatives take the livestock on migration. This allows them to engage in sedentary trades (farming, taking animal products to market etc), and maintain social and economic bonds with neighboring farmers, a critical point to building or rebuilding the adversarial relationships between farmers and herders.

In this regard, strengthening gendered-evidence-base policy formulation through effective information gathering systems of transhumance, grazing patterns and resource allocation is key, while also ensuring rights-based and conflict-sensitive approaches to delivery of such programmes will be key for their success.

CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND DRIVING FACTORS IN KADUNA AND KATSINA STATES

Katsina and Kaduna States particularly in this region have become epicenters of violence as organized communal violence and banditry attacks tripled from 2020 to the second quarter of 2021⁸. Rising insecurity has led to the collapse of local peace agreements⁹, contributing to loss of lives and displacement of tens of thousands of people. In 2021 alone, Kaduna State recorded 420 violent events, the highest in the North West, followed by Katsina. Violent attacks remained high with 1372 and 1132 recorded fatalities in Kaduna and Katsina state respectively. A further breakdown of the figures show that 68.1% of these conflicts manifest in the form of communal violence and banditry with least 80,150 and 67,192 people respectively in IDP camps and many more urbanely displaced.¹⁰ An IOM assessment mission to the region identified a combined number of 193 hotspot communities in Kaduna and 194 in Katsina. While violent incidents relating to banditry is the most reported peace and security challenge, communal farmer-herder conflicts are the most reported sources of conflict in the region.

Although the conflict between the nomadic herders and farmers are historic conflicts spanning decades, the two groups also have a history of cooperation and understanding, underpinned by the strength, effectiveness and credibility of community structures and local authorities – with pastoralists once known to adhere to integrated structures and norms they found along the way. Cattle taxation for example in Northern Nigeria has its roots in a pre-colonial traditional administrative system over a century ago, with a modified system only coming into place in 1904. The precolonial system of taxation included, amongst others, a tax on livestock known as 'jangali'. Jangali was a cattle tax paid by pastoralists. Beyond taxation, it was also common for pastoralists to communicate intentions prior to arriving at a new location. A relationship existed that was built on trust, mutual understanding, and peace.

⁸ Stemming the Tear- A Pragmatic Approach to Solving Nigeria's Security Challenges; Background Paper for the 27th Nigeria Economic Summit October 2021

⁹ Zahradeen Y. Shuaibu & Habibu U. Aminu, "Katsina Peace Deal with Bandits Collapses", in: Daily Trust, 4 June 2020, <https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/katsina-peace-deal-with-bandits-collapses.html>

¹⁰ Amnesty International, Nigeria: Government failings leave rural communities at the mercy of gunmen, 24 August 2020.

However, population growth, changes in land use towards individual ownership, expansion of farmland and weakening of the local traditional structures has led to resource contestations and a stretching of traditional and local peace mechanisms. In Nigeria, traditional and religious leaders have always been the custodians of community cohesion playing a key role in resolving disputes. The North West still enjoys considerable amount of citizen trust and confidence in traditional institutions and local authorities. Consultations with key stakeholders during the design of the project in both Katsina and Kaduna indicated traditional governance systems, local authorities and religious leaders still enjoy the trust and goodwill of the communities – although these mechanisms are male dominated and could play a central role in promoting cohesion if supported, strengthened including making them gender and age-sensitive to ensure increased involvement of women and youth. In Kaduna, the State Peace Commission has supported the establishment of Local Government Peace Committees that bring together traditional, religious, local authorities, women and youth groups to coordinate peace processes at ward level. The same is the case in Katsina – under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs – where a three tier systems of peace and security has been established – the lowest being Local Peace and Security committees that recognize the central role of community structures in rebuilding the social fabric of society, promoting cohesion and finding homegrown solutions to peacebuilding needs. Strengthening these structures is critical for sustaining peace processes in the region.

While women have for a long time been a fundamental part of knitting the community's social fabric, they constitute the greatest percentage of primary victims of communal violence. A recent report of the ICG¹¹ on the crisis in the Northwest zone – including in Kaduna and Katsina, reported a disproportionate impact of the crisis on women with hundreds of women killed during attacks on villages, thousands widowed leading to an increase in the number of single-income households and many more forced to flee their homes, abandoning their farms, livestock, and trade - thus losing sources of income. According to the same report, criminal gangs operating in the zone with impunity have destroyed markets, looted shops, inhibited access to market and credit for small-scale female traders resulting in an increase in transactional sex and sexual violence in the zone. A related ICG¹² report showed that women and young women have been greater targets of abduction - frequently involving gender-based violence. Many have been raped/gang-raped, sexually assaulted during raids or forced into 'marriage' with the armed group members, even in the presence of family members, with fathers and husbands threatened with death if daughters and wives are not brought to the attackers' forest camps. Some of the women raped in captivity end up being exposed to social exclusion and stigmatized within communities.

Providing safe spaces for women's protection – including addressing trauma they experience remains a growing concern. Some of these aspects are addressed through the Spotlight Initiative, but there is need for more work in this regard. Of greater importance is the need to expand women's participation in local and state level peace processes as well as through small scale enterprise and trade to revitalize their economic base. This will deepen the foundation for peace, especially in communities where the voice of women is highly regarded. The Women Peace and Security agenda through UNSCR1325 provides a viable pathway. While Katsina state does not have a State Action Plan on Women Peace and Security UNSCR1325 the State Government has established a 25 member UNSCR1325 Steering Committee through the Ministry of Women Affairs that will steer the process of developing one. Kaduna state on the other hand has an Action Plan developed with support from UN Women, though this is now up for review and requires support in terms of operationalization. State level action plans on UNSCR1325 could therefore provide a viable vehicle through which meaningful participation of

¹¹ <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/hauling-deepening-turmoil-nigerias-north-west>

¹² International Crisis Group, 18 May 2020: <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/288-violence-nigerias-north-west-rolling-back-mayhem>

women in peace processes can be enhanced – leveraging their agency as insider mediators, negotiators and dialogue facilitators.

The same applies to youth in the two States whose lives and livelihoods have been negatively impacted upon by continued violent conflict. On one hand, the security vacuum caused by rising insecurity and the inability of the security agencies to respond to high levels of insecurity has forced young people – mostly men to assume ‘informal’ security responsibilities as community watch-guards¹³. While some of these mechanisms have proven useful, others have been accused of perpetrating violence and violation of rights. As the conflict has gone on and which is the case in most conflict contexts, legitimate means of livelihoods has continued to be curtailed, largely affecting young people, with dwindling livelihood prospects in the region – including in Kaduna and Katsina. The emergence of the ‘*economy around banditry*’ – including those serving as paid informants, commodity suppliers and other types of auxiliary supports to bandit groups risk being a pull factor for unemployed or unengaged youth. With minimal legitimate livelihood opportunities to serve as a disruptor of the bandit economy, this has served both as a driver and a symptom of the conflict. Increasing their access to sustainable livelihoods; positive income generation activities and providing platforms for their participation in peace processes is key in reversing this trend. In this regard, both Kaduna and Katsina States will be supported through co-creation process with the local chapters of Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security¹⁴ to localize the Nigeria National Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security inline with UNSCR2250 that seeks to enhance the capacity of young women and men to meaningfully participate in prevention of conflict and promotion of peace in their communities.

Protracted conflicts have weakened the social fabric, intra-communal trust, relations and unity of communities. After suffering losses of family members, neighbors, friends and livelihood, men, women and children alike struggle to deal with their changed realities and how to fit into society and move forward with life. The insecurity in Katsina and Kaduna has manifested in violent conflict for a prolonged period of time¹⁵. It is clear that this violence has a severe impact on the mental health of victims and mental wellbeing of communities. Being subject to violence is often traumatic, and it can evoke toxic responses to stress and trauma that cause both immediate and long term physiological and psychological consequences¹⁶. The psychological consequences of violence include, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, borderline personality disorder, anxiety, substance use disorders, sleep and eating disorders, and suicide. The cumulative impact of violence on survivor’s mental health is shaped by the way in which they have experienced violence. The consequences of these experiences can be passed from one generation to the next, with increased cases of revenge attacks triggered by secondary trauma - particularly for young adults whose childhoods have been characterized by exposure to family violence. While some NGOs like NEEM Foundation, Ministries of Health at State level and others have attempted to address the issue of trauma, the impact especially in conflict contexts remains unclear and piecemeal. There is need to strongly integrate mental health and psychosocial support services to victims and survivors of conflict; deepen understanding of existing formal and informal capacities for providing such services including the referral systems. There is need for a deliberate effort to integrate community-wide-mental health and psychosocial support to peacebuilding processes as a conflict prevention strategy.

¹³ <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/the-politics-of-protection-perspectives-on-vigilantism-in-nigeria/>

¹⁴ The Nigeria Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security is a nation-wide network of youth-led peacebuilding organisations working to provide platforms for advocating for increased participation of youth in peace processes.

¹⁵ <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/halting-deepening-turnoil-nigerias-north-west>

¹⁶ https://violenceagainstchildren.un.org/sites/violenceagainstchildren.un.org/files/documents/publications/final_hidden_scars_how_violence_harms_the_mental_health_of_children.pdf

ONGOING RESPONSE IN THE NORTH WEST; GAPS AND PROJECT RATIONALE

In Nigeria, kinetic responses to incidents of insecurity have been a common feature. As a Federal system of governance, security remains centralized with national level military agencies becoming increasingly involved, with joint task forces established between the Air Force, Army, Nigerian Police Force and Civil Defense to respond to insecurity. At the state level, the state government contributes logistically and financially to federal efforts. In June 2020, the President approved a joint military and police operation specifically targeted at combating 5 states including Kaduna and Katsina States to rid the areas of bandits¹⁷. The expanding role of the military has been evident in the visibility and involvement of the armed forces in the efforts to rescue the 'Kankara boys' in Katsina in December 2020 and subsequent responses to mass abductions in Zamfara and Kaduna in the NW. Because of the lethal nature of some of the armed conflicts perpetrated by banditry, with implications to national security, intervention by the Military cannot be fully ruled.

However, there is a growing recognition that kinetic responses on their own are not sufficient and while they might silence the 'bullets' for a short while, they don't rebuild the social fabric destroyed by violence, restore relationships of trust that is critical and foster cohesion in a context where violence is largely local and communal or address the root causes of violence. Strengthening mechanisms and systems for non-kinetic (non-military responses) utilizing alternative dispute resolution approaches – including dialogue, reconciliation and accountability measures, mediation and conciliation will be key in restoring social bonds within communities. In addition, the role of religious institutions, civil society, women, youth and private sector as agents of peace is increasingly becoming a critical play in the sustaining peace agenda in the region.

Kaduna and Katsina States have initiated mechanisms whose mandate can be further enhanced to deploy alternative dispute resolution services. In Katsina, the State Government through the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs revised the act establishing local traditional systems to include peace and security committees in each ward, locality and district of the state. This has been translated into a State level Action Plan for Community Peacebuilding and Security Strategy as a framework for enhancing non-kinetic responses to security challenges. This structure is widely viewed by civil societies, religious and traditional leaders among others as one with ideal foundation for strengthening community cohesion and building inclusive peace infrastructures that widen access to peace processes for women and girls, and builds mental health resilience to trauma, plugging the paucity of psychosocial support available in the region. Strengthening the capacities of these structures and transferring key skills, ensuring rights-based approaches and gender sensitivity will be key in their ability to execute their mandate.

The Kaduna State Government, on the other hand, established a Peace Commission that came into operation in May 2017. The Commission recently established Local Governance Peace Committees at community level with the same objective of deploying prevention and conflict resolution services at the lowest point of action. These systems will require further support to be more effective – similar to the technology-based Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS) which while set up isn't operational yet – requiring upskilling of key personnel and strengthening linkages with other existing CSO-led early warning systems.

¹⁷ Thursday, 16th June 2020 - <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/nwest/398035-buhari-approves-joint-military-police-operations-against-bandits-in-north-west.html>

There has also been an increased focus in transforming the norms, practices, and commerce of nomadic livestock management. The National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP), driven by the office of the Vice President with support from international community including the UN is the primary vehicle for multi-state government support to address the farmer-herder conflict. The NLTP is a programme designed to transform Nigeria's Agricultural system in a way that rethinks the ecosystem for livestock production while enhancing peaceful coexistence, economic development, and food security. Although initiatives are in place to transform the migratory nature of livestock husbandry by nomadic populations, livestock transformation initiatives are in need of support at the conceptual and implementation stage to ensure local level buy-in, rights-based, gender-and-conflict sensitive lens to implementation and clear sustainability of the initiatives. Individual States have embarked on domestication of these plans – taking various forms. Both Kaduna and Katsina are at infant stages of implementing their plans which provides an opportunity to influence the process for greater impact.

From the above analysis, the situation in the North West is extremely complex. Successful intervention will demand a nuanced approach that attempts to identify appropriate entry points and most importantly seeks to draw from and build on ongoing efforts. For the United Nations, this proposed project provides an opportunity to position a prevention, response and sustaining peace agenda by identifying appropriate entry points where the wealth of expertise and experience of the system can most add most value, and where strategic resources from the IRF can be better catalyzed in the short term as a basis for building a coalition of partners for collective action towards long term impact.

Bearing this in mind, responses proposed in this proposal seek to enhance capacities of infrastructures for peace; provide a pathway for sustainable livelihoods and legitimate income generation activities and re-imagine a community-framework for trauma healing, mental health and psychosocial support. A two pronged approach that strengthens linkages between the State and local governance systems serve can as a credible model to strengthen community resilience and responses and which is scalable between the two States and onto the region as a whole. This community-focused approach has the potential to be effective for peace building, building livelihood prospects and recovery from trauma as the region consolidates a range of measures necessary to transform conflict-affected communities into resilient, peaceful and pro-active champions of long-term peace and stability.

b) How the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks¹⁸, how it ensures national ownership.

Security and stability in Nigeria and most specifically in the North West are core national priorities of the Nigerian government and the UN System. The Government's National Development Plan 2023-2027 recognizes the centrality of Governance, peace and security as an enabler for development and provides the blueprint through responses to security challenges are integrated into the Country's development trajectory. This project also aligns with and supports the implementation of the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) – a federal level policy instrument established to address the herder-farmer crisis by ensuring effective economic complementarities between herders and farmers through integrated resource governance systems in grazing reserves. This project will contribute towards the implementation of the NLTP through the setting up mechanisms for conflict mitigation; building data systems on transhumance and modeling integrated economic livelihoods initiatives communal interface which is a key component of the plan.

At the State level, the project aligns with and supports the operationalization of the Kaduna State Peace Commission, a legally established body in Kaduna State to coordinate and ensure inclusive and timely response to conflict risks. This institution is set up by law and recognized in the Kaduna State Development Plan (2022-2025) as key organization with the mandate of promoting peace, preventing outbreak of violence and. Ensuring reconciliation. Strengthening the capacities of this institution is a key priority of the State and key pillar of this programme. Likewise, in Katsina State, the project aligns with and will support the roll out of the Action Plan and Community-Based Peace building and Security Enhancement Strategy. This is a multi-tier approach to promoting community cohesion through effective participation of traditional systems of governance, local authorities, and religious leaders.

The proposed project aligns with the provisions of Nigeria's 2nd National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, with emphasis on meaningful engagement of women in all aspects of peace building, including ensuring women's participation and representation in decision-making on peace and security issues, at all levels, thus supporting the government of Nigeria in meeting its commitments to the Resolution. Moreover, the initiative will support the government to implement the aspirations of the National Gender Policy of promoting gender equity and sustainable human and economic development in Nigeria. In the same vein the project will support the implementation of Nigeria's National Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR2250) that calls for increased participation of youth in peace and security processes. Through this project, both Kaduna and Katsina State will be supported to develop and initiate the implementation of State level national action plans in line with UNSCR2250 – fostering increased participation of youth in peace and security processes. The UN-government relationship formalised in the UNSDPF aims among other objectives for the legitimate rule of law (outcome 1) and the peaceful coexistence with higher resilience (outcome 2).¹⁹ As the current crisis is threatening progress made on these objectives, a catalytic intervention is timely and could allow strengthening the 2018-2022 strategy.

The UN ensures local ownership and sustainability of all its interventions and has a longstanding experience in supporting peace efforts across the country. The UN with support from the international community has been at the forefront on stabilization and recovery efforts in the North East, Peace consolidation and cohesion building in the Middle Belt (Benue, Nasarawa and Taraba States) with

¹⁸ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹⁹ UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022, <https://www.ng.undp.org/content/nigeria/en/home/library/knowledgeproducts/un-sustainable-development-partnership-framework-2018-2022.html>

support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF) and enhancing policy frameworks at Federal level. Similarly, UN partnerships with the EU has further enhanced women's role in peace and security in the Northern states of Gombe, Plateau, Adamawa and Bauchi States. Partnership with the UK Government assessed the utilization of dialogue and mediation in Response to farmer-herder conflict in Plateau and Kaduna States with focus on the participation of Women, developed a comprehensive report on Women's Mediation Capacity in Nigeria and established a database of women with dialogue and mediation capacities in 18 states in Nigeria including Katsina and Kaduna states. Further to this, a Peace collaboration together with a network of peace building organizations in Nigeria has been initiated. The collaboration provides a viable anchor for ensuring inclusive peace building, and these different undertakings will be complementary to the proposed pilot intervention sites and the new focus of strengthening local institutions and supporting a holistic northern wide and northern owned response.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration) / Implementers	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Integrated approach to Peacebuilding in Nigeria's Farmer-Herder Crisis UNDP, UNWOMEN, FAO Project Ended in December 2020	Peacebuilding Fund (\$3,000,000)	Catalyzing capacities for Peacebuilding in Benue, Taraba, and Nasarawa States of the Middle Belt	While this project ended in 2020, its end line evaluation has surfaced key lessons and practices that have informed this programme. In addition, this proposed project envisages to draw these experiences especially on collaborative approaches to prevention and leverage the same in North West Nigeria. A community of practice is envisaged convened by the UN on I4Ps that will also include the broader Northern States.
Project Initiation Plan (NW Peace and Security Project) – Sokoto, Zamfara and Katsina	UNDP, \$200,000	Project initiation plan to catalyze key prevention efforts – including capacity assessment of existing peace structures; Developing strategies for strengthening capacities for Alternative Dispute	Complimentary as outcomes of the assessments will provide useful baseline for the project; Support to the Community Conflict Resolution Centers as core Justice mechanisms under the Judiciary in Katsina will

		Resolution; promoting Inter-Agency Cooperation within Security Institutions	form a basis for enhancing local capacities for prevention; while inter-agency cooperation is critical is complimentary to the proposed interventions
Transitioning from Humanitarian Relief to Long Term Development in Addressing Herders-Farmers Conflict UNDP, UNHCR	Human Security Trust Fund (\$5,300,000)	This project comes to an end in April 2022 and focused on Nasarawa and Benue States of the Middle Belt	In addition to the regional difference (focus on North Central Nigeria); this project focuses on providing social protection measures to displaced communities in conflict areas and restoring their livelihoods. The proposed project will build on these practices, albeit in a different region to integrate inclusive prevention by better strengthening the peace and development nexus.
Strengthening State Capacities and Women's Participation in COVID-19 Response and Broader Peacebuilding initiatives UN Women	UK Government	Strengthening the Participation of Women in Peace Processes and Governance	This partnership assessed the utilization of dialogue and mediation in Response to farmer-herder conflict in Plateau and Kaduna States with focus on the participation of Women, leading to the development of a comprehensive report on Women's Mediation Capacity in Nigeria. In addition, a database of women with dialogue and mediation capacities in 18 states in Nigeria including Katsina and Kaduna states was established. The proposed project will tap into this database and further enhance the capacities of these women as part of the State's Infrastructure for Peace.
Women Peace and Security Programme Phase II UN WOMEN	Government of Norway \$2,075,406 (2022-2024)	Strengthen the Nigerian Government efforts towards meeting its commitments on UNSCR 1325, the NAP and its localization at state and LGA levels. The project is implemented at the federal level, Kaduna	The project will support the development of Nigeria's 3rd NAP; facilitate Legislative Engagement on WPS at the national and state level; support Women's Leadership and Political Participation in Kaduna and Plateau state; as well as invest in Women

		and Plateau states as primary beneficiary states and in Gombe, Adamawa, Benue and Bauchi and secondary benefiting states	Mediation support nationally and in Kaduna and Plateau state. Specifically, the engagement in Kaduna State will strengthen structures for the review and subsequent implementation of the State Action Plan on WPS. It will support women's political participation in the below areas: participation in the upcoming 2023 elections, the passage of the Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill into law as well as work with women leaders and mediators to advocate for their increased representation, including that of young women and the prevention of violence against women in the elections. The implementation of the WPS project would strengthen this proposed project in Kaduna State.
Community-wide Trauma Healing programme NEEM Foundation		Neem Foundation is a leading crisis preventative and response organization committed to promoting the protection and wellbeing of populations and communities in conflict and post-conflict zones. NEEM Foundation largely working in the North East continues to provide and raise the standards of mental health and psychosocial support for trauma-affected populations; deliver reintegration and stabilization services that target displaced communities as well as former associates as a basis for healing reconciliation, and community action to maintain peace and development.	Technical and implementation capacities of NEEM Foundation including lessons learned from the field will be leveraged to support the project's objective of strengthening the resilience and capacity of crisis-affected communities in Kaduna and Katsina in approaches that tackle individual, and group mental health issues associated with violent conflict.

II. Project content, strategic justification, and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

The project aims to reinforce non-kinetic responses that seek to enhance the resilience of communities to conflict and insecurity in Kaduna and Katsina States by strengthening existing infrastructures for peace, provide safe spaces for inclusive (inter-and-intra) community dialogue, scale the provision of psychosocial support and enable increased access to sustainable livelihoods. In doing this, the project will also seek to revitalize local / community-based mechanisms and systems that have over the years served as the foundation for dispute resolution (and which have been weakened due to protracted violence) and strengthen linkages to State level processes. Across board, deliberate effort will be made to ensure increased local ownership of the peace processes through the meaningful participation and women.

At the State Government level, institutional capacities of entities mandated to promote peaceful co-existence will be targeted for support. In Kaduna, the Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) – an institution established by law in 2017 will be key partner – both as beneficiary of support, as well as key interlocutor for the project. The KSPC was established to ensure proactive measures in the development and implementation of strategies that promote peace and harmonious co-existence; initiative preventative action and offer non-violent interventions including mediation, dialogue and peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes at communal and inter-group levels across the state. Enhancing the capacities of the Commission to better deal with the fast changing conflict landscape in the State as well as coordinate inclusive responses is key to its ability to execute its legal mandate.

In Katsina State, the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy affairs jointly with Office of the Security Advisor to the Governor to Katsina State will serve as a key interlocutor and beneficiary. These institutions are the custodians of Katsina State's Action Plan and Community-Based Peace building and Security Enhancement Strategy. This plan recommends a three-tiered approach for tackling communal conflicts – including banditry and associated crimes – by enhancing the role of local governance structures – both formal like local authorities and informal like religious leaders among others. The strategy provides for the establishment of traditional conflict courts and negotiation committees that will offer alternative dispute resolution services and foster local level cohesion. Support to initiate the operationalization of this plan including enhancing the capacity of key institutions to deliver on this strategy will be key in enhancing prevention capacities.

State level support will be complimented by a more downstream-victim-centered approach that seeks to delivery of trauma healing, psychosocial and community-based livelihoods support to affected and to at-risk communities. This will include building the capacity of key human rights institutions, public health institutions, civil society and related institutions to integrate and test a community – trauma healing and victim support programme targeted affected communities, strengthen capacities of local level insider mediators, dialogue facilitators including a pool of for women and youth.

This joint UN project will:

1. Enhance the capacities of Kaduna and Katsina states to respond to inter and intra communal violent conflicts in a timely, coordinated, inclusive, gender-responsive, youth-inclusive and collaborative manner
2. Contribute to community resilience to trauma caused by cycles of violence through the integration of psychosocial support, mental health services for healing; and

3. Contribute towards increased access to sustainable livelihoods by communities affected by violence Kaduna and Katsina State

b) Project-level 'theory of change'

IF Kaduna and Katsina State Governments; establish and strengthen inclusive and gender-sensitive infrastructures for peace including conflict-sensitive mechanisms for early detection of conflict risks AND IF previously marginalized groups including women and youth participate in community peace processes including inter and intra community dialogues, AND IF long term solutions such as NLTP are strengthened through human rights based approach (HRBA) THEN the risk of violence will be reduced and peace building process will be locally led and owned, laying the foundation for long-term peace and resilience.

The project is grounded in the following theory of change:

- **If** inclusive gender-responsive infrastructures for peace including mechanisms for early detection of conflict risks are strengthened and used by stakeholders (including peace commission, Civil society, security institutions, youth and women groups, traditional and religious leaders) to mobilise non-kinetic preventive action;
- **If** capacity of local governance systems – including traditional and religious leaders; local authorities and community-based organisations is enhanced to foster community cohesion;
- **If** women and young leaders' capacity to support peace processes through mediation, negotiation and dialogue facilitation are enhanced;
- **If** support is provided to ensure conflict sensitive and Human Rights-Based Approaches are adopted in the design and implementation of State level initiatives aimed at promoting economic relations between herders and farmers;
- **If** there are victim support measures especially to most affected women, young women and men that includes the provision of psychosocial, trauma healing, mental health services and legal aid; and
- **If** vulnerable and marginalized populations – including women, youth and persons living with disabilities have access to locally-sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Then

- Kaduna and Katsina States will be better equipped to anticipate and resolve disputes when they occur and prevent their escalation into destructive violence; social bonds within and among communities will be enhanced improving the resilience of communities to communal conflicts; cycles of revenge violence due to sustained state of victim-hood will be reduced; and peace building efforts in Kaduna and Katsina stand a better chance of providing a portfolio of lessons for scale up in the state and domestication in other conflict-prone regions of Northern Nigeria.

c) Proposed project outcomes, outputs and activities

Outcome 1: Improved capacities of Kaduna and 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

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

Kaduna State Peace Commission was established through an Act of house of assembly passed in 2016. The commission has a mandate of coordinating and mobilizing multi-stakeholder peace building and prevention actions to conflict risks. Its strategic plan that guides its operations was developed in 2018 adopted in 2019. Since then, the dynamics of conflict in Kaduna State which is also true of the North West Region of Nigeria have significantly changed. What began as a herder-farmer conflict for example has evolved into a complex multi-dimension security challenge compounded by climate risks, rising population growth increased proliferation of illicit arms. During this period, frequency of kinetic responses has increased further polarizing communities; and frequency of communal conflicts and casualties of armed violence have significantly increased. For the Commission to remain relevant, fit for purpose, there is need to reposition it in the fast-evolving context including through the review of its current strategic plan that ends in June 2022. In addition, the act that establishes the Commission is up for review by the house of assembly, and this provides another opportunity for the UN and other partners to lend support in ensuring the new piece of legislation and strategic plan aligns to the changing dynamics of the security challenges, while also enhancing its capacity and that of key stakeholder to be more effective. Secondly, Kaduna under the coordination of the KSPC, has in place a number of systems and initiatives aimed at early detection of conflicts. While the KSPC has received infrastructure support – including ICT tools, the system is not operational. The system at the Ministry of Security and Interior – while functional, doesn't integrate citizen input and lastly those set up by CSOs within affected community are not linked to the institutions with the capacity to respond. In addition, the systems remain fragmented, are not linked to each other, and as such have not be as effective as they should. In this regard, the project will:

Activity 1.1.1: *Support the review of the KSPC 2019-2022 Strategic plan and, through user-led and human-centered approaches, accompany efforts towards the design of a fit-for-purpose 2023-2027 strategic plan*

The UN is providing technical and seed support will leverage universal good practices based on areas of comparative strength supporting similar mechanisms in Nigeria and beyond to ensure that the new strategic focus is gender-responsive, cognizant of the gendered dynamics of conflict; informed by human rights principles and owned by the communities that the commission is set up to serve. Secondly, this support will ensure that the strategic plan is grounded on a robust conflict, political economy and human rights analysis of Kaduna that captures the emerging trends – including banditry, violent extremism and related patterns of violent conflict – while also leveraging new innovative thinking in sustaining peace in complex contexts. This will also include ensuring that the KSPC better integrates emerging needs in its strategic priorities including the provision of mental and psychosocial support to victims of protracted violence especially young women and men.

Activity 1.1.2: *Enhance the capacity of the Kaduna State Peace Commission (KSPC) in ensuring conflict-sensitive early warning for timely response to conflict risks*

KSPC is a government entity mandated to promote peaceful co-existence in Kaduna State. In playing this role, the commission's key objective is to ensure timely response and action to conflict risks through coordinated and multi-level early warning systems. Given the complex nature of the security situation in the State and region as a whole, it is critical that the Commission in playing its oversight and coordination has the capacity that ensures early warning systems are designed in a manner that guarantees the safety of communities, conflict analysts and peace monitors and that their implementation is done in a conflict-and-gender-sensitive manner. Towards this goal, the project with support from the PBF will support in enhancing the capacity of the KSPC in designing and implementing conflict-sensitive early warning systems informed by a risk management strategy and guidelines built around confidentiality, do-no-harm principles, Human Rights Based Approaches and safety of key partners.

Activity 1.1.3: *Create and build the capacity a pool of insider mediators, dialogue facilitators and negotiators within communities including women and youth to support local level peace building processes.*

The complex nature of communal conflicts as manifesting in North West Nigeria that includes Kaduna and Katsina State requires localized responses with strategic intermediaries that are knowledgeable of the local context, trusted by local populations and with gravitas to mobilize for collective action. Repositioning traditional and religious institutions, local business owners, women and young people with capacities for local mediation and facilitators of dialogue will be critical in transforming some of the localized conflicts before they escalate to violence. With this approach, insider mediators have a better chance of finding local solutions, mobilize consensus and accompany peace processes than outsiders.

Activity 1.1.4: *Support the implementation of the multisectoral State Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in Kaduna State to promote women's capacity and meaningful participation in prevention and peacebuilding processes in the state.*

The project will support ongoing effort to have the reviewed Kaduna State Action Plan on WPS, be implemented as a multisectoral and statewide policy framework for the meaningful participation of women in peace processes, women's and young women protection including from SGBV in conflict context as well as facilitate their leadership and participation in early recovery processes in line with the provisions of UNSCR1325.

Activity 1.1.5: *Support the development and seed the implementation of the multisectoral State Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security in line with UNSCR 2250 Kaduna and Katsina States to strengthen youth capacity to meaningful participate in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes in the state.*

The project will support both states to domesticate Nigeria's National Action Plan adopted in September 2021 by developing a multi-sectoral State Action Plan on Youth Peace and Security in line with the UNSCR2250. These plans will be co-created jointly

with young people from the States with the overall objective of enhancing their capacities and providing a framework where they (youth) can play an increased role in preventing conflict promoting peace within their communities.

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

Premised on the realization that perpetrators of violence are to a large extent members of the local community members, Katsina Government reviewed its Local Government and Chieftaincy Act in 2020 with the objective of reposition traditional systems of governance as entry points for promoting peace. The thinking in this regard is that those systems that facilitate local level relations, bind communities through common values are better placed to surface contextually relevant peace building options. In this regard, the Local Government and Chieftaincy Act made provision of a three-tier peace and security structure that incorporates formal and traditional systems of governance and mandates them to resolve disputes when they occur, govern the distribution of resources and address grievances. While this is a normal idea, it is still important that the operations of these institutions are enhanced to integrate women's leadership and participation in all operations, ensure human rights-based approaches are enshrined in their operations; capacities in alternative dispute resolution and key mechanisms for complaints handling and grievance management with linkages to the State. Towards this end, Katsina state seeks to support in the development of a policy framework to guide the establishment of local conflict resolution courts and strategic negotiation teams (SNTs) which will offer mediatory and informal dispute resolution and justice / reconciliatory services respectively. While the full operationalization of this architecture is sovereign mandate of the State Government of Katsina, an opportunity exists for the UN to leverage the PBF in catalyzing key capacity building processes for this multi-level mechanism, transfer best practices in the setup of a framework for establishing the local conflict resolution courts and Strategic Negotiation Teams, while ensuring these efforts are gender sensitive and empower women, are people-and victim centered, embrace human-rights-based and gender-sensitive principles across board. In this regard, this project will:

Activity 1.2.1: *Up-skill key officials of the Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs Ministry; Office of the Security Adviser to the Governor, Civil Society, faith and security institutions on gender-responsive peace building, human-rights based principles in conflict resolution, among other key competencies.*

Activity 1.2.2: *Provide technical, policy advisory and logistical support in the design of a policy framework for the establishment of the gender-sensitive and youth inclusive community conflict resolution courts and the strategic negotiation units.*

This support will ensure that the process of establishing these critical structures and their respective pilots is informed by HRBA key principles of respect to equality and non-discrimination, inclusivity, gender-and-age sensitivity.

Activity 1.2.3 *Provide technical skills through adult learning approaches to members of the three tiers of the Peace and Security committees of the Strategic Plan.*

A learning guide and a trainer of trainers' pool comprised of women and young men and young women from the communities will be established to ensure residual capacities for long term sustainability of the capacities.

Activity 1.2.4: *Support the development and implementation of the multisectoral State Action Plan on Women Peace and Security in Katsina State to promote women's capacity and meaningful participation in prevention and peacebuilding processes in the state.*

The project will support ongoing effort to develop a multi-sectoral State Action Plan on WPS in the state, be implemented as a multisectoral and statewide policy framework for the meaningful participation of women in peace processes, women's and young women protection including from SGBV in conflict context as well as facilitate their leadership and participation in early recovery processes in line with the provisions of UNSCR1325.

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

Output 2.1: Community-wide system or model on mental health, trauma healing and psychosocial support to victims of violence especially women and youth developed and piloted

Extreme cycles of violent conflicts and related crises create a series of interconnected issues encountered at different fronts, weakening social support systems and exposing individuals and communities to war and post-war stressors known to cause serious trauma and psychosocial challenges. Research shows that failure to address mental health and psychosocial disorders in populations that have experienced mass violence and trauma is likely to undermine reconciliation, peace building or conflict prevention efforts. In some cases, lack of healing has been identified as a driving factor of revenge attacks and cross-generational violence. Integrating trauma-healing and providing psychosocial support and revitalization livelihoods of affected communities as economic safety nets is critical in enhancing the resilience of communities at risk or those directly affected by violence. In this regard, the project will:

Activity 2.1.1: *Undertake a mapping and capacity assessment of existing capacity of primary health workers, community-based / faith-based organisations, women's groups, youth-led organisations, government agencies and possible first line responders providing or with capacity to provide trauma healing and PSS services to affected communities*

Activity 2.1.2: *Deliver comprehensive capacity building and learning workshops on trauma healing and psychological first aid (PFA) to primary health workers, social workers, community-based individuals (selected from CBOs, CSOs, FBOs, Youth-led organisations, women's groups) with an interest in becoming lay counsellors. The focus is to design and equip social workers, community stakeholders and first line responders with essential knowledge and skills to provide trauma healing, PFA and PSS to survivors and their communities affected by violent conflicts.*

Output 2.2: Mechanisms and structures activated and operationalized to provide mental health, psychosocial and trauma healing services to victims of violence

Under this output area, the project will support Kaduna and Katsina States to strengthen capacities for trauma healing and psychosocial support (PSS) that help to address individual and community-wide mental health vulnerabilities that serve to undermine peace, healing and reconciliation. These services will be provided through credible state and community structures. In Kaduna, the Ministry of Health is spearheading this process to ensure inhouse capacities, while also targeting credible community structures like women's groups, community-based organisations, counselling centres to improve delivery of mental health services. In Katsina this will be operationalised through the Executive Council Committee on Victims of Violence. The implementation of this component will require conflict sensitivity, respect to rights of victims, including confidentiality, and gender sensitivity given that majority of victims are women and girls. In this regard, extensive community stakeholder engagement and advocacy will be an imperative.

Activity 2.2.1: *Undertake a participatory study on the types of trauma experiences and emerging needs and determine the psychosocial support (PSS) required to inform community-based healing.*

Activity 2.2.2: *Support the establishment of mobile counselling hubs in collaboration with Ministries of Health in selected pilot communities in the two states to deliver MHPSS services to victims of violence paying special attention to women, young women and young men, and the elderly in community*

Activity 2.2.3: *Support PSS service providers including community-based organisations, women groups, youth organisations, faith institutions, health, and counselling centres to convene inter-generational dialogues and 'open-space' conversations to initiate the collective healing journey*

Outcome 3: Affected communities in sampled LGAs have increased access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities

The Federal and some State level Governments in Nigeria – including in Kaduna and Katsina have initiated integrated natural resource governance / management initiatives and policy instruments in an effort to address the driving factors of the herder-farmer conflicts. Such an instrument at the Federal level is the NLTP that provides a framework for managing grazing lands and transhumance movements through ranching as an offer to respond to herder – farmer communities. Some states of the federation like Katsina and Kaduna have adopted integrated packages that allow farmers and herders to co-exist through similar practices that include provision of social services like health and education; housing; crop production farmlands, livestock holding pens and open grazing corridors. All these are done in controlled compounds with the long-term goal of managing dwindling natural resources, modernizing livestock production value chains and fostering mutually beneficial economic relations between herders and farmers.

While this federal and state level intent is noble, the common sentiment is that investments have largely focused on the more visible large infrastructure – housing, roads, schools, health facilities, while neglecting the softer aspects that seek to mobilize social goodwill, build community confidence and ensure local level ownership and buy-in from communities

especially the nomadic herding communities whose livelihoods largely involve irregular movements with livestock. The UN is therefore presented with an opportunity to support Kaduna and Katsina States through an integrated mechanism for collecting data and generating analysis on transhumance patterns in order to improve understanding of livestock movements, access timely alerts on contentious points, and implement a community-based response system for conflict prevention and resolution. Therefore, two-pronged approach has been identified. Firstly, IOM will establish a Transhumance Tracking Tool in 16 LGAs (8 in Kaduna state, 8 in Katsina state²⁰). The tool will facilitate mapping, flow monitoring, and alerting. The first step includes a mapping of official and unofficial transhumance corridors and infrastructure, livestock crossing areas, and seasonal movements. Thanks to a network of volunteer “sentinels” among the herders’ communities, flow monitoring will be done continuously to count the number of livestock, their origins, and destinations. As soon as unexpected movements are recorded, a community response network will be alerted by the sentinels and prompted to mobilize an early response from the relevant stakeholders either at the community, local, and/or state level.

Secondly, pilot a model for promoting mutually beneficial economic relationships between herder-and farmer communities through meaningful livelihoods and income generating hubs targeting women and youth affected by violence.

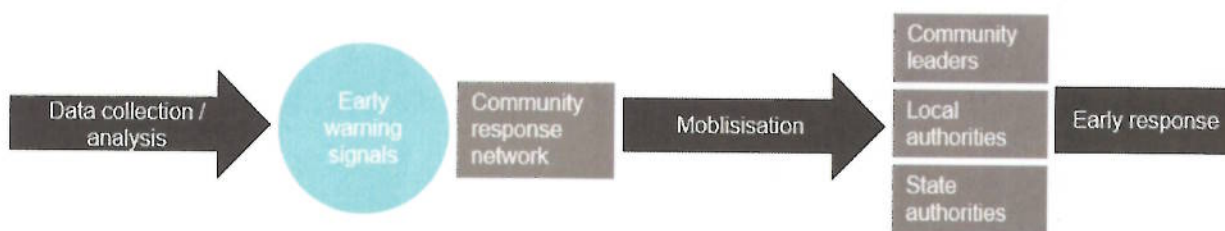
Output 3.1: Integrated mechanism for collecting data and generating analysis on transhumance patterns in Kaduna and Katsina States is developed and adopted

Activity 3.1.1 *Establish a Transhumance data collection and information management system (Transhumance Tracking Tool - TTT)*

Activity 3.1.2 *Analyze transhumance data to identify patterns and trends*

Activity 3.1.3. *Establish community response networks*

Activity 3.1.4 *Strengthen capacity of relevant local stakeholders*



Early warning and early response system of the TTT

²⁰ In an EU to be funded project, IOM is planning to roll out the TTT in 5 LGAs in Katsina state. The project is to target Zamfara and Katsina states, therefore the LGAs selected (5) are the ones along the border with Zamfara state. For this project, IOM will target 8 LGAs in Katsina state where no TTT is set up.

Output 3.2: Framework for model economic livelihoods programme designed and piloted in two selected LGAs in Katsina and Kaduna States

Activity 3.2.1: Conduct a livelihoods and market assessment of key value chains to inform the livelihoods empowerment programme

Activity 3.2.2: Establish and build the capacity of community-based cooperatives as sustainability structures and collaborative leadership platforms

Activity 3.2.3: Based on the survey in Activity 2.1 above establish community-economic empowerment hubs (one each in the target states), to facilitate the provision of integrated livelihood and income generating opportunities for youth and women affected by violence in sampled LGAs.

See Annex C for all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

This project will focus its activities in Katsina and Kaduna States of Nigeria – a sample of frontline States gravely affected by the deteriorating security situation. The specific LGAs in which conflict has been the most rampant in each of the states have been identified through an analysis of the conflict data and the banditry hotspots triangulated using frequency of kidnapping as the predominant indicator (see below). In Kaduna Local Governments (LGs) under consideration are Kaduna South, Zaria. In Katsina LGs under consideration are Batsari and Dan Musa. Final selection of the pilot LGAs (2 in each State) will be finalized at the inception phase of the project in consultation with key stakeholders. In order to ensure conflict sensitivity and access without endangering project partners, selection of the specific LGAs will consider factors such as access including those that have some form of local governance mechanisms in place.

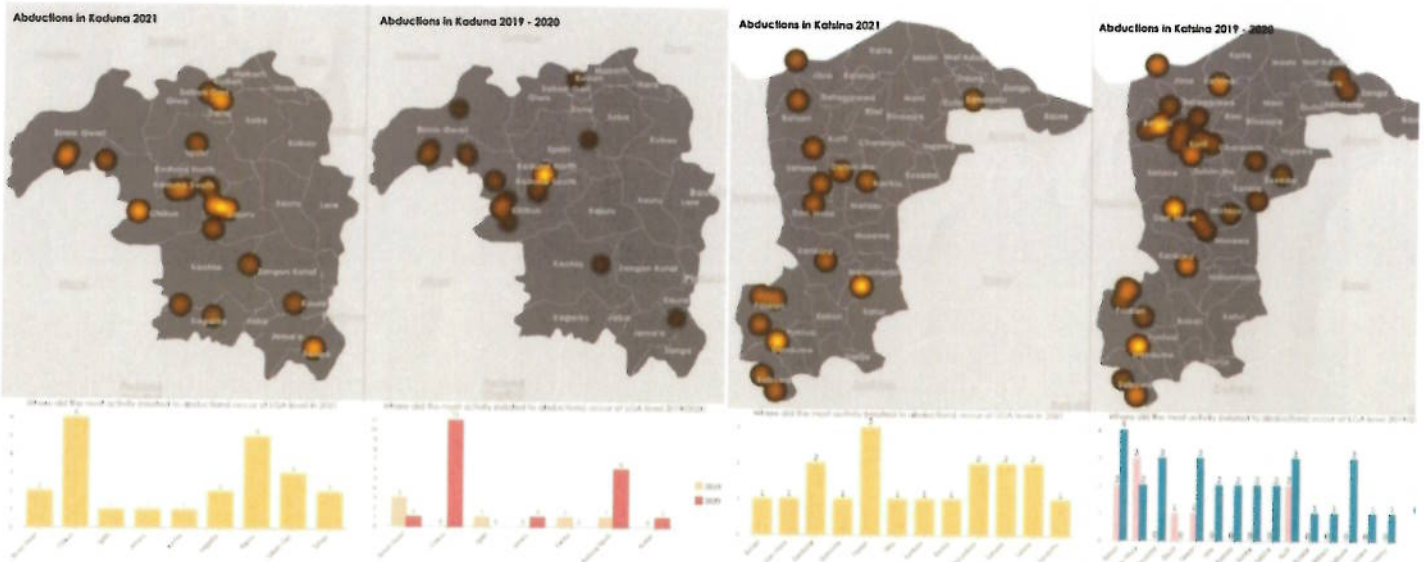
At the State Government Level, the primary beneficiaries will be the Kaduna State Peace Commission and other complimentary institutions of Governance for example the Ministry of Security and Internal Affairs; the House of Assembly, Ministry of Women Affairs, Youth, and respective State Emergency Management Agencies; Ministries of Budget and National Planning. Key Security institutions will also benefit through the capacity building programmes. This will be the same in Katsina State – with the primary beneficiary being the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs and the Office of the Security Advisor to the Governor. The project will also enhance the capacity of key peacebuilding, human rights and justice NGOs and CSOs supporting the project as implementing partners or beneficiaries.

The project will benefit communities affected by the conflict, local governance mechanisms especially local authorities, Community systems including traditional and religious leaders. The inclusion of youth, women, displaced populations, and people with disabilities will be a priority. The engagement is furthermore taking place on multiple levels and in close cooperation with state authorities, local leaders, formal and informal security providers, and representatives of the different ethnic and religious communities. These engagements aim to build upon existing infrastructure and ongoing processes while ensuring local and national ownership. Lastly, the proposed intervention is leveraging the competitive advantage of various UN agencies and as such fostering an integrated and multi-sectoral

response in line with the One-UN Agenda while positioned to catalyze increased resources from key development partners.

Where there is an existential need for a prevention response to the conflict and an earnest necessity to build and strengthen peace institutions in Kaduna and Katsina State, it is also true, that the deteriorating insecurity in these locations is a shared problem with surrounding states and cannot be tackled in isolation. Already, we have seen conflict actors taking advantage of ungoverned spaces that tend to exist in remote locations between states, identifying weaknesses and moving there, regardless of boundaries. It would therefore be important to leverage the intervention in Kaduna and Katsina as a platform to engage with regional body of northern states sharing similar peace deficiency issues. As outlined in outcome 1, communities of practice through experiential learning will be facilitated to the benefit of other Northern States – where concerns on rising insecurity have been noted.

Beneficiary selection criteria: After the finalization of the location selection, members of local insider mediators, dialogue facilitators, peace monitors and MHPSS frontline supporters will need to be selected. A selection process will be used along the criteria that: (i) beneficiaries should be influential and respected individuals from the target location -ideally with previous mediation experience within the community; (ii) deliberate affirmative action and earmarking of slots for young men and women will be adopted to mitigate against exclusion of these key demographic; (iii) they should be recommended by the Local traditional leader or local NGOs; (iii) beneficiaries should show readiness to conduct conflict scans, initiate dialogue processes, and be committed to the project activities; and (iv) beneficiaries should be members of the Local Council, local NGOs, community leaders, school principals/teachers, religious figures, or representatives of marginalized groups such as women (30%) or those with a disability. Participation of women and youth is a priority. In order to deploy a proof of concept for the economic livelihoods components, a sample of 1,000 households across the two States (with 30% prioritizing female / youth headed households).



III. Project management and coordination (4 pages)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	\$150 Million	EU, Germany, UK, FCDO, Norway, Japan, HSTF, Korea	Head office in Abuja; Technical Field Presence in Katsina, Kaduna and Sokoto; Field Presence in the North East;	Kaduna: Technical Specialist – Peacebuilding Technical Specialist (Conflict Early Warning) Katsina: Peacebuilding Field Coordinator Peacebuilding & Early Warning Officer	In addition to the field officers – 1. Crisis Prevention & Recovery Advisor 2. Conflict & Political Economy Specialist 3. Project Associate 4. National UNV Peacebuilding Project Officers 5. Funded Japan – International UNV 6. Funded Government of Finland JPO
Implementing partners: OHCHR Kaduna State Peace Commission; Kaduna Ministry of Health Katsina Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs; Department of Security, Office of the Governor Katsina Katsina State Judiciary West Africa Peacebuilding Network (WANEP); NEEM Foundation;					

Recipient Organization UN WOMEN	\$16million	European Union, UK Government, Government of Norway, Japan, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Canada, Republic of Korea, Africa Development Bank, Standard Bank.	Head Office in Abuja, Sub office in Maiduguri.	Kaduna: Program Analyst WPS (being recruited) Katsina 0	National Program Officer – WPS National program Officer WPS Field Implementation Programme Analyst, Partnerships and WPS Programme and Finance Associate WPS
Implementing partners: Katsina State Ministry of Women Affairs Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development, Partner NGO					
Recipient Organization: IOM	\$87million	Netherlands, Germany, UK, ECHO, EU, USA, Denmark, Switzerland, CERF, NHF, GIZ	Abuja: Country Office Lagos: Sub Office: Benin: Sub Office Yola: Sub office Maiduguri: Suboffice Field presence: Kano, Kaduna, Sokoto, Jigawa,		1. Transition and Recovery Advisor 2. DTM Program Manager 3. Project Assistant 4. Project Officer
Implementing partners: Katsina Ministry of Social Development Kaduna Ministry of Human Services and Social Development Billital Maroobé Network (RBM)					

UNDP (Convening Organization): UNDP is the technical lead agency for this project given its comparative mandate in enhancing prevention capacities and early action, peacebuilding, and youth empowerment inclusive governance. UNDP is responsible for the overall project management, monitoring and reporting. UNDP has in the past supported the Kaduna State Peace Commission in developing its strategic plan and this is an opportunity to catalyze dialogue, mediation, and other preventative capacities. In Kaduna UNDP has an ongoing programme and implementing partnerships have been developed in readiness of the implementation of this PBF project. In Katsina, UNDP is supporting the Executive Council Committee in undertaking a census of populations affected by

violence. This census report will provide the baseline for selecting beneficiaries for the livelihood's activities under outcome 3. In addition, UNDP is supporting North West States including Katsina's Judiciary to integrate alternative dispute resolution measures in their mandate. This will provide a foundation upon which peace infrastructures will be enhanced. Technical expertise been integrated within the Governor's Department of Security in Katsina and within the Governor's office in Kaduna which allows for high level engagement around the project. This operational presence in both Kaduna and Katsina will provide a landing pad for the project and support local level stakeholder engagement and coordination. UNDP has developed a framework for leveraging livelihoods and income generating – including cash transfer activities as cohesion building tools and safety nets for communities in crisis. This has been implemented in the North East, tested in the context of covid19 response in high-burden areas as well as in the North Central. At corporate level, a guidance note on integrating mental health and psychosocial support in peacebuilding work has been developed with input from over 50 UNDP country offices including Nigeria. This guidance note will be domesticated in Nigeria and tested in the context of this project. A Crisis Risk Dashboard is currently being developed jointly with the Crisis Bureau and this will be an additional internal asset for strengthening the analytical foundation, evidence base, M&E components of the project.

UN Women: Offers critical expertise regarding the gendered impact of conflict and maintains an extensive network of relevant women's organizations. UNDP and UN Women have already implemented joint projects including a UNPBF supported project responding to the Farmer-Herder conflict in the Middlebelt of Nigeria and the EU-funded project on "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria" that saw three states developed State Action Plan (SAP) on the WPS agenda and the establishment of an Agency for Peacebuilding, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Adamawa State. UN Women in 2019- 2021 implemented the Women Peace and Security Programme with the support of government of Norway in Bauchi and Benue state, and supported the development of (SAP) on WPS in the states. In 2021 through partnership with the UK government, UN Women established a network of women leaders working on women's leadership, peace and security and on ending violence against women in Kaduna state. UN Women in 2021 also mapped women with dialogue and mediation capacity in the North West zone including Kaduna and Katsina states. This will be leveraged for engagement. UN Women has in over eight states in northern Nigeria supported the development of SAP on WPS to provide the framework to promote women in peace and security in the states. Networks of women in peace and security was established in six states in Northern Nigeria also in the last five years. UN Women with the support of the Government of Norway in January 2022 commenced the implementation of a Women Peace and Security Programme in six states in northern Nigeria Kaduna State. The project is designed to enhance women's leadership and effective participation in governance, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding processes at all levels in Nigeria, including in the formal mediation processes. In addition, UN Women has expertise and experience in providing safe spaces for trauma healing targeting women affected by violence; building the capacities of women-organizations to provide MHPSS as integrating universal good practices in State Action Plans on the WPS agenda.

IOM: IOM not only offers expertise in data tracking farmer – herder indicators (through investments made by the EU in understanding the dynamics of the farmer-herder conflicts vis-a vis climate change as well the support communities need in terms of peace architecture) but also brings a wealth of experience in operating in crisis contexts and issues with internal displacement particularly with cross-border influence. IOM has an institutional understanding of farmer – herder and transhumance issues, and together with UNDP have jointly expressed an eagerness for programming in the region on these issues through the recent interagency scoping exercise conducted in June 2021. In addition, IOM designs and oversees programming to support states and populations in their efforts to prevent forced displacement and other migration crises and by guiding their progress towards durable solutions for

recovery and resilience. In doing so, IOM's Transition and Recovery programming (under which this proposed intervention falls), applies development-principled approaches specifically adapted to fragile and crisis contexts working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Given the overarching objective to ensure human rights-based approaches and principles are enshrined during the design, implementation and monitoring this project, the **OHCHR** as the principal United Nations office mandated to promote and protect human rights for all will play a critical role as a technical partner jointly with UNDP. OHCHR will ensure the rights of vulnerable populations – including women, youth, persons with disabilities are protected. This will be done by ensuring that mechanisms, policy frameworks, structures and systems are rights-centered while at the same time facilitating increased participation of key institutions for example human rights commission chapters at state level in peace processes. In this regard, the organizations wealth of experience in working with and assisting Governments in fulfilling their human rights obligations

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

Project management and coordination

Given the short timeframe of the project, the UN will leverage existing²¹ and relevant human resource capacities during implementation. This will ensure expedited implementation, reducing time that could be lost during recruitment. UNDP as the lead technical agency will provide the Project Management support through existing Crisis, Recovery and Prevention Advisor supported by the Conflict & Political Economy Specialist. Two (2) Project Officers (Service Contractors) will be deployed to Kaduna and Katsina State respectively to ensure project coordination in the field – manage stakeholder engagement. They will be supported by two (2) National UNVs. An additional two (2) national UNVs – one dedicated to Monitoring and Evaluation and the other serving as the Project Associate will ensure effective project administrating and results tracking while the Project Manager will provide overall day to day management and reporting. To ensure strengthened capacities for human rights monitoring and integration of HRBA's two (2) National UNV Human Rights Officers will be recruited under the coordination of the Human Rights Advisor within the RCO.UN Women will engage a Programme Analyst, Women Peace and Security who will spend 100% of her/his time on the project leading the implementation of the UN Women's component and ensuring the empowerment and protection of women in the entire project. IOM will dedicate focal points on a time allocation to ensure effective implementation of specific output areas of implementation. The UN Peace and Development Advisor and Human Rights Advisor where feasible will provide advisory support where for effective project linkages to the UNCT as a whole.

Therefore, the staff to be charged to the project are as follows:

Position	Number	Time Allocation
UNDP Project officers (National UNV's)	2	100%
UNDP Project Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (National UNVs)	1	100%
UNDP Project Officer (NPSA8) – Katsina	1	100%
UNDP Project Officer (NPSA8) – Kaduna	1	100%
Human Rights Monitors (National UNV's) – the only ones that the project will recruit	2	100%
Program Analyst Women , Peace and Security (UN Women) (Service Contract)	1	100%
IOM Project lead – data G6	1	100 %
GIS officer G5 (IOM)	1	50%
IM officer P2 (IOM)	1	20%

Project Governance and Coordination

²¹ The project will leverage existing peacebuilding and support staff for project implementation.

The above team will form the Project Management Unit, dedicated to administering and managing the project. This unit will work under the supervision of UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery and will meet every two weeks to ensure effectively tracking and monitoring of progress. Project Board will also be established to provide strategic oversight and guidance to the project. The board will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of National Planning, Budget & Finance, Recipient UN Agencies, Senior State Government Officials, key implementing like the Kaduna State Peace Commission. Three slots will be provided on the board for a representative of Women's Organisation, Youth Organisation and Civil Society playing a key role in project implementation. Lastly a representative of one of the member states contributing to the PBF globally at country level will be invited to seat on the board as an observer. This platform will monitor not only implementation of the project - which will include implementation by CSOs utilizing Low Value Grants - but also the extent to which there is multi-actor collaboration and cross-learning. A slot will be made available for a representative from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The UN Project Management Team led by UNDP will provide Secretariat services to the project board. The Committee will meet on a bi-annual basis.

c) Risk management – Project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments.

At inception, a project risk log will be developed based on the context at the time of roll out. The log will be managed by the Project management team on a regular basis, including making the necessary adjustments – in consultation with the Project Board. Specifically, the following risks and mitigation measures have been established:

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Local ownership and participation in implementation	Medium	Sustained consultation and co-creation approaches will be adopted including at inception and implementation. Implementation will leverage State and local government structures, community-based organisations that allow for citizen's voice and participation
Women in local communities in Katsina and Kaduna states received backlash for leading and participating in peace and security and SGBV engagements	Medium	The UN will engage men at the community and state level using the He4She approach to generate support for the leadership and participation of women in peace and security and SGBV engagement. UN Women will utilize existing structures of women in peacebuilding and as well the availability of SAP on WPS in Kaduna state to promote women's effective participation. Engagement will also focus on developing a SAP on WPS for Katsina state.
The pace of state governments in implementing objectives of the project taking into account preparations of elections (scheduled for Q1 of 2023)	High	The key interlocutor for the project in Kaduna is the Kaduna State Peace Commission which is an independent institution set up by law which allows for disconnected implementation. In Katsina the Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs Ministry allows for technical level engagement (shielding the project from political interference)

Outbreak of violence /between ethnic groups, farmers and herders conflict, terrorist attacks while dialogue efforts are underway could threaten the progress of the dialogue component.	Medium	Sustained conflict analysis, and mapping to inform project implementation will be critical. Selection of project sites will ensure safety and access; while regular monitoring and consultation with the project board to manage risks will be critical.
Early warning and inter-community dialogue are likely to bring up sensitive topics and expose monitors to risk	Medium	Risk Management Strategy that will ensure conflict-sensitive approach, confidentiality and safety of community monitors will be developed and implemented.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be an integral aspect of implementation. An integrated M&E Plan will be developed at inception phase to ensure that activity implementation is aligned to intended outputs and outcomes and that progress is monitored against changes in context. The M&E Plan will also integrate data and evidence collection processes to ensure project implementation is also adaptive responsive to the contextual changes. Existing M&E capabilities will be assigned to the project on a 100% time basis to ensure field level tracking of progress. He / she will be supported by the UNDP's M&E Analyst located in Programme Management Support Unit (PMSU) that will provide quality control and assurance. At least 5% of the project budget will be allocated towards M&E related activities. Recipient agencies will also be responsible for ensuring internal monitoring and evaluation of the components under their responsibility. Towards this end, a M&E and Learning committee will be set between convened by the lead agency (UNDP) to ensure integrated learning and result-oriented reporting. The Project Board comprised of Senior State Government Officials, UN Agencies, the Resident Coordinator's Office and the Implementing Partners will provide overall oversight including approval of the M&E and Reporting plan as well as the annual work plans. UNDP on behalf of the UN will commission and oversee an independent end of project evaluation will be undertaken to consolidate key lessons, experiences gained, assess the effectiveness of the IRF and opportunities for consolidating the gains made.

The specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include:

- The project will conduct a baseline study in the first three months of the project to guide indicator tracking and target monitoring. Terms of reference will be shared once completed.
- The project will pilot the utility of a balanced scorecard progress tracker to monitor implementation and help in identifying challenges and bottle necks early and mitigating them.
- Semi-annual progress and financial reports prepared by the Project Management Team for review by the Project Steering Committee; a standard reporting format will be used.
- Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared at the end of the year.
- At the end of 'Year 1' a Mid-Term Assessment will take place, which will include lessons learned exercise and documenting good practices; this report will be presented to the Project Board for consideration and action. A final independent review will take place at the end of the Project.

- Semi-annual meetings of the Project Review Board will be convened to review progress reports and to ensure the Project results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy. The Project Review Board's Executive will report to the Resident Coordinator post each semi-annual meeting.
- A final report will be prepared including lessons learned and good practices, within 3 months of the end of the Project and submitted for review and consideration by the Project Review Board.

The project will be subject to an independent evaluation to be done in consultation with the PBF.

e) Project exit strategy / sustainability

The project has integrated sustainability at the very core of its design and proposed implementation strategy. Sustainability will be achieved at three levels – from a social, institutional, political and financial perspective. The sustainability approach then undergirds the exit strategy.

From a social perspective, the design and implementation strategy responds to articulated local needs and priorities and as such is demand driven, informed by extensive consultations, conflict and political economy analysis and assessments. The definition of priorities has been a co-creation process with communities as agents of peace rather than recipients of development assistance. This is critical in mobilizing the social goodwill, local ownership and buy in.

Linked closely to social aspects, the project leverages from an institutional perspective leverages existing mechanisms, capacities and systems in implementation rather than setting up new structures. The implementation strategy is based on identified gaps in existing processes and jointly with national and local stakeholders co-design capacity enhancement efforts. By the doing this, the practices, lessons, results catalysed by the project will be scaled by and within the existing initiatives, institutions and systems. While the UN will provide technical assistance and policy advisory – local counterparts including sub-national local authorities, State Government, peace commissions, civil society and faith-based institutions will lead implementation. This will ensure that key peacebuilding, conflict prevention and recovery capacities are resident within local institutions to sustain peace processes way after the project has ended.

The success and sustainability of this project also depends on the capacity of the project through the good offices of the RC to mobilise the much-needed political good will from the top. Through the design, the UN has engaged with the Governors of NW Governors which also includes Kaduna and Katsina State respectively. In Kaduna, the State Peace Commission is administered through the office of the Governor which allows the Commission political access. In Katsina the implementation of Plan of Action for Community Peacebuilding and Strategy for Enhancing Security which is the anchor of this project is directly implemented by the Office of the Security Advisor who reports directly to Governors. Linkages to the high office in the State is critical in ensure that projects receive the much-needed support – including a possible whole-of-government approach.

Lastly from a financial perspective, this project positions the IRF as seed to first position the UN in accompanying complex peacebuilding efforts; as well as beef up prevention capacities where they have been weakened and lastly build a coalition of likeminded partners – development partners and IFIs to sustain and scale up support (even if beyond the UN System). Regarding the latter – the North West Ambassadors and Heads of Mission Platform convened by the EU Ambassador with the attendance of the UNRC/HC and HoAs provides not just an advocacy platform increased Federal and

State Government financial investment to peacebuilding in the region, but also a space for coordinating development and humanitarian assistance to the North West. This is critical for sustainability.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

See attached Annex D as XL File

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission			Being refined
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		UNDP led consultations to the region in June 2021
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Beneficiary and community criteria have been identified and are to be further refined in consultation with project team and government counterparts on inception.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		State Governments have agreed to co share space from which the project will be jointly run
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		UNDP have made arrangements with the office of the security adviser in Katsina and the Peace agency in Kaduna on the proposed Joint UN support. As stated on page 1 – we have consulted with WANEP and will seek to explore further relationship with regard to implementation of this project.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	

7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an

annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).

- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.²²
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²² Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
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 Indicator 1a Number of key State level institutions mechanisms effectively responding to conflict risks in Kaduna and Katsina <i>Baseline:</i> 1 (Kaduna) <i>Target:</i> 2 (across the two states)	Quarterly and annual project reports Kaduna and Katsina State Government Reports Media reports	Roadmap for the development of Kaduna Peace Commission new strategic plan
		Outcome Indicator 1b Percentage of local level conflicts being resolved through community dialogue and mediation <i>Baseline:</i> To be Determined <i>Target:</i> 10 (across the two states)	Monthly conflict monitoring through early warning systems Kaduna and Katsina State Government reports Project reports	Tool for tracking ongoing conflict resolution efforts
		Outcome Indicator 1c % increase local populations in selected LGAs – especially women, youth that perceive key peacebuilding institutions as being effective <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> At least 20% increase confidence by citizens especially women and youth in peacebuilding institutions	Quarterly citizen perception survey undertaken through project monitoring visits Project Reports Kaduna and Katsina State Reports Media reports	Perception survey tools

Output 1.1 Capacity of the Kaduna State Peace Commission and key stakeholders is enhanced to promote cohesion and prevention efforts	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of strategies and frameworks developed to enable key peacebuilding mechanisms and processes <i>Baseline:</i> (1 Strategic plan ending in 2022) <i>Target:</i> 1 Strategic plan (gendered with specific components on women peace and security & Youth Peace and Security)	State Government Reports Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Terms of reference for technical support
	Output Indicator 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 <i>Baseline:</i> To be confirmed <i>Target:</i> 200 (with 50% being women; 30% Youth)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Training guides and manuals
	Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of conflict warning reports submitted for multi-stakeholder and collaborative action <i>Baseline:</i> To be confirmed <i>Target:</i> 36 reports (1 report per month from each of the States for the duration of the project)	Conflict EWER Reports Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Templates for conflict monitoring
	Output Indicator 1.1.4 Reviewed and adopted SAP on WPS in Kaduna State. <i>Baseline:</i> Outdated SAP on WPS <i>Target:</i> 2 Output Indicator 1.1.5 <i>Baseline:</i> No NAP in Youth peace and Security <i>Target:</i> 2 (Kaduna and Katsina)	Report of launch of reviewed SAP Report of SAP Implementation Committee Kaduna State Annual report on WPS agenda	Monitoring and Reporting Framework for tracking the implementation of State Action Plan on WPS in Kaduna State

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 Indicator 1.2.1 Capacity development plan for the key actors within the three-tier Peace and Security Committees <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 1 (incl. a strategy for increasing the participation of women and youth)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Template for capacity assessment
	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Gender-sensitive and rights-based framework for establishing traditional conflict resolution courts and Strategic Negotiation Units <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 1 (incl. one targeting female victims)	Framework document Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Road map for designing the strategic frameworks
	Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of the members of the three-tier peace and security committees trained <i>Baseline:</i> To be Determined <i>Target:</i> At least 200 (30% being female; 40% being youth)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Capacity building plan
	Output Indicator 1.2.4 Launched SAP on WPS in Katsina State. <i>Baseline:</i> No SAP on WPS <i>Target:</i> 2	Report of launch of SAP Quarterly Report of SAP Implementation Committee Katsina State Annual report on the WPS agenda	Monitoring and Reporting Framework for tracking the implementation of State Action Plan on WPS in Katsina State

Outcome 2: Community-wide trauma-healing and psychosocial support provided to victims of violence in affected LGAs in Kaduna and Katsina States		Outcome Indicator 2a Systems and structures for providing MHPSS services accessible to victims in supported LGAs <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> At least 20 (10 in each community incl. those providing services to women and girls)	Capacity assessment reports Kaduna and Katsina State reports Project reports Citizen perception surveys	Capacity assessment plan and ToR
		Outcome Indicator 2b Number of community members in selected LGAs receiving MHPSS services <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> 1000 (with 60% being women and girls)	Project reports (quarterly and annual reports) Monthly monitoring reports	System for monitoring ongoing support
	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 Indicator 2.1.1 Framework for community-wide mental health, psychosocial Support <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 2 (one for each State; with a specific component that focuses on female victims)	Quarterly and annual project reports Media reports	Terms of reference for design the framework
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Database of key institutions (including women and youth groups) with capacity to provide MHPSS services <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 1 database (incl. with organisations providing tailored services to women and girls directly affected by violence)	Reports from the database Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Key components of the data base approved
	Output 2.2 Mechanisms and structures activated to provide mental health,	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Referral system with profiles of victims of violence (including women, girls, youth)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports	Database of key service providers

Outcome 3: Affected communities in sampled LGAs have increased access to livelihoods opportunities	psychosocial and trauma healing services to victims of violence	Baseline: To be determined Target: 2 (one in each state incl. a referral system for female victims of sexual and physical violence)	Media reports	
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of victims of violence receiving MHPSS services (with 50% being women) Baseline: To be determined Target: 1000 (with 60% being women and girls)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Systems for tracking victims of violence
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Perceptions of transformation from victims of armed violence following MPHSS services and inter-general dialogues Baseline: To be determined Target: 20% increase based on the baseline perception survey at project inception	Perception mapping reports Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Tools for perception mapping
		Outcome Indicator 3a Reduction in the number of disputes recorded by conflict mitigation mechanisms in grazing reserves Baseline: To be determined Target: 50% reduction	Data will be collected on a quarterly basis Reports / minutes from the Dispute resolution committees Quarterly and Annual Project reports	Tool for conflict mapping
		Outcome Indicator 3b Framework for integrating community-wide livelihoods programme as a peacebuilding strategy Baseline: To be confirmed Target: 2 (one Gender-sensitive and rights-based framework, one in each state)	Livelihoods and Market Assessment Report Framework report Project Quarterly and annual report	Terms of reference for livelihoods assessment

			Outcome Indicator 3c Policy recommendations submitted to State Government in management of transhumance related challenges <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 4 (2 from each state factoring needs and priorities of women and youth)</i>	Policy advocacy notes Civil Society reports Project reports	Outline for periodic policy briefs
				Transhumance tracking tool reports Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports	Data collection tools
				Periodic analytical report of transhumance trends and patterns	Framework for complaints handling
				Training curriculum and report Analysis and reports produced and disseminated	
	Output 3.1 Integrated mechanism for collecting data and generating analysis on transhumance patterns in Kaduna and Katsina States is developed and adopted	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of communities with improved access to early warning signals and trends <i>Baseline: Early warning signals are usually reported when they result in violence and do not include systematic data on transhumance</i> <i>Target: 16 LGAs</i>	Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of data analyses reports developed <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: to be determined</i>	Output Indicator 3.1.3 Number of community response networks established <i>Baseline: to be determined</i> <i>Target: to be determined</i>	Output Indicator 3.1.4 Stakeholders have increased knowledge and capacity on transhumance patterns, early warning and response mechanisms Baseline: to be determined Target: to be determined

	Output 3.2 Framework for model economic livelihoods programme designed and piloted in two selected LGAs in Katsina and Kaduna States	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Comprehensive livelihoods assessment and market survey reports produced <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> At least 2 (Report with a gendered analysis of livelihoods initiatives and factors affecting the women's ability to access markets)	Comprehensive Assessment Report Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Terms of reference for undertaking the assessment
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of community-based cooperatives capacitated to strengthen livelihoods linkages <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> At least 4 (with 2 (50%) focused supporting women to better access livelihoods)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Data base of cooperatives
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of households accessing livelihoods in the affected LGAs <i>Baseline:</i> To be determined <i>Target:</i> 1,000 households (30% being female headed households; 40% being youth-led)	Project monitoring reports Periodic project reports Media reports	Tool for monitoring progress