

Basic Data

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Implementing organization(s)	<p>UNDP Country Director, Mr. Samuel Bwalya: samuel.bwalya@undp.org Programme Advisor, Zebulon Suifon Takwa zebulon.takwa@undp.org</p> <p>UNHCR Country Representative, Mr. Antonio Canhandula, canhandu@unhcr.org Focal Officer: Alfred Kanu, kanu@unhcr.org</p> <p>FAO Country Representative, Mr. Suffyan Koroma, Suffyan.Koroma@fao.org Focal Officer: Ahmed Matane, ahmed.matane@fao.org</p>
Non-UN implementing partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Government of Nigeria (including the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other concerned departments) • Benue and Nasarawa State Governments and other affected States (Kaduna, Plateau, Adamawa and Taraba in the scaled-up phase) • Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution • National Human Rights Commission • Benue Network of Non-Governmental Organizations - BENGONET • Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
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Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACAPS	Action Contre la Faim - Norwegian Refugee Council - Save the Children
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ACDSS	African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies
BENONET	Benue Network of Non-Governmental Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEB	Chief Executives Board
CN	Concept Note
CPAGs	Community-based Protection Action Groups
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CUAA	Commonly Used Abbreviations and Acronyms
DaO	Delivery as One
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
HoFO	Head of Field Office
HS	Human Security
HSU	Human Security Unit
ICG	International Crisis Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LGA	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NOC	National Professional Officer at level C
ORC	Office of the Resident Coordinator
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PAGS	Protection Action Groups
PP	Programme Proposal
RC	Resident Coordinator
RM	Risk Management
RMR	Results Monitoring Report
SCA	Strategic Conflict Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence

UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West African States
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Group

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1. Executive Summary

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to ending the Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict in Benue and Nasarawa States in Nigeria. The implementation of this pilot project will specifically achieve the following objectives – (a) reduce the vulnerability of affected persons through community-based protection by enhancing ability of affected communities to identify and mitigate risks and threats while ensuring that there is no interruption in livelihoods and productive activities; (b) support livelihood and empowerment of community members through targeted initiatives to promote farming and livestock activities and establish synergies between these industries; (c) prevent violent conflicts and build peace by establishing a state peace architecture; local peace committees in conflict-affected LGAs to foster dialogue and non-violent resolution of disputes, reconciliation, co-existence and social cohesion; (d) mobilize national and regional efforts in the promotion of human security at national and sub-regional levels.

The expected outputs are:

- Community Protection Interventions implemented in five target Local Governments
- Livelihood and Economic Empowerment provided for farmers and livestock breeders
- Functional Peacebuilding Architecture established at the state and community levels.
- National and Regional Framework for addressing Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict established

The project beneficiaries of this pilot phase will be the people of Benue and Nasarawa states in general, and particularly the local population in the five local government areas namely: Agatu (156,000), Guma (262,100), Logo (228,900), Kwande (335,600) and Buruku (278,400); mainly from the Tiv, Idoma ethnic groups and the predominantly Fulani herder community in Benue and Nasarawa states, with 40% male and 60% female (including youths) to be engaged. The beneficiaries consist of IDPs (200,000 by the State Government estimate as at February 28, 2018), returnees and host communities, including farmers and herdsmen in Benue and neighbouring states, and the private sector in the agriculture value chain.

2. Introduction: Human Security Context

(a) Situational analysis

With an estimated population of over 180 million inhabitants and over 300 ethnic groups, distributed among the 36 states and a federal capital territory (FCT), and further subdivision into 774 local government areas (LGAs), Nigeria is currently Africa's largest economy. Nigeria has undergone significant internal conflicts and violence with considerable impact on the sustainability of her development endeavours, the consolidation of democracy, and the corporate existence of the country as a federation. Prolonged military rule for 30 out of the 57 years of independence has had a considerable effect on the democratic culture, thus significantly undermining constitutional federalism as result of the over-centralisation of power and resources, violating the rights of citizens, weakening of the rule of law, and enthroning a culture of arbitrariness and impunity.

Nigeria's multiple and diverse ethnic, regional, and religious character is a key defining context of its democratic governance as well as its conflict dynamics. There are three broad typologies of conflict in Nigeria based on the underlying factors. These include identity-based conflict, resource-based conflict, and power-based conflict.

- The various forms of communal conflicts, which have resulted from the politicization of ethnic and religious identities and those that are fuelled by the distinction between formal citizenship of the Nigerian state and indigeneity can be characterized as identity-based conflicts.
- Conflicts fuelled by competition for resources such as land for both farming and grazing purposes and the control of natural resources such as oil wealth as in the Niger Delta region can be described as resource-based conflicts.
- Conflicts and violence driven by political dynamics such as elections and the struggle for power at both national, state and local levels belong to the category of power-based conflicts.

According to a recent study carried out by the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), the conflict between the herders and farmers in Nigeria has been identified as the single most widely spread peace and security threat, affecting 19 out of the 36 states in Nigeria¹. The conflict has continued to register huge casualties and tension throughout almost all states of the Federation on a recurrent basis. Most reported in the Middle Belt and adjacent states (particularly the states of Benue, Plateau, Kaduna and Nasarawa)² between herdsmen and local farmers, the clashes over farmland and/or pasture, have increasingly taken religious undertones (Muslims versus Christians), with religious leaders publicly exchanging accusations, as well as ethnic connotations (indigenes versus settlers) and stereotypes that have heightened tensions, a development which has further polarized communities and complicated efforts at mitigating the violence. The conflict also undermines food security, encourages the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and infringes on indigenous rights.

Thousands of lives have been lost, property destroyed, and communities left in disarray, with tens of thousands internally displaced all over many parts of the Middle Belt and other parts of Nigeria. Some estimates indicate that the communal violence between farmers and herders claimed more lives in 2016 alone than the Boko Haram insurgency, hinting at its magnitude nationwide.³

Besides the toll in human lives as a result of this protracted crisis, the huge security implications are draining Nigeria's economy of resources meant for development and undermining food security in the country and the sub-region. According to reports published in July 2015 by Mercy Corps, a global humanitarian agency, Benue, Plateau, Kaduna and Nasarawa states were poised to gain up to \$13.7 billion annually in total macroeconomic benefits if the conflict between herdsmen and farmers was fully addressed. The economic and peace dividends beyond the concerned states are enormous. The Mercy

¹The Strategic Conflict Assessment (SCA), 2016 Report has just been published and publicly launched. The IPCR is an Implementing Partner of the UNCT on most peace and conflict related issues.

² <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/252-herders-against-farmers-nigerias-expanding-deadly-conflict>

³ SBM Intel (2017): *A Look at Nigeria's Security Situation*, http://sbmintel.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/201701_Security-report.pdf.

Corps report stated that Nigerian households affected by the ongoing clashes could witness an increase in their income ranging between 64 and 210 percent if these conflicts were resolved.

Although conflicts between nomadic herdsman and sedentary farmers is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria, there has been an escalation both in the frequency and intensity of the conflicts over the last decade. Herdsmen, who are predominantly of the Fulani ethnic group, have been grazing their cattle in Northern part (and many other parts of the country) of Nigeria for decades. However, due to a combination of factors, the herdsman started shifting towards the south into the country's middle belt. The International Crises Group⁴ attributes this southward movement to drought and desertification affecting the greater part of Northern Nigeria, loss of grazing reserves initially established by the Northern States in the 1960s, changes in pastoral and farming practices, cattle rustling and banditry in the rural areas, the escalating conflict in Northern Nigeria and the erosion of traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution.

The southward movement of the herdsman in search of grazing land has resulted in clashes with farming communities who accuse the herdsman of deliberately grazing cattle on farmlands. Others see the movement of Fulani's as a deliberate political attempt to allegedly 'islamise' southern Nigeria. Irrespective of the reasons for this movement, the resulting conflicts have had a heavy toll on human life and property. Thousands of persons have been killed, property destroyed including the burning down of entire villages. In 2016 alone, over 2,000 people were killed countrywide as a result of herder-farmer conflicts – a toll that surpasses that of deaths resulting from the Boko Haram insurgency over the same period. The number of persons displaced from 2015 – 2016 was more than 62,000.⁵ The conflict has also led to massive population displacements.

Most of these IDPs are hosted in camps or in poor host communities lacking the bare minimum of social services. This increases pressure on natural resources thereby creating an environment for further conflict. It has, moreover, contributed to a perception on the grassroots level of a 'genocidal war', from which recovery will take a long time. The multi-dimensional effects of the crises have overwhelmed the authorities who appear to be taking steps to address the crisis. The surviving victims of the crises are traumatized and psychologically disturbed by the experience of witnessing the brutal killing of loved ones and loss of all possessions during the crises.

Moreover, given the regional nature of cattle movement in the entire Sahel sub-region, especially during the dry season (transhumance), the herders-farmers clashes have become a sub-regional and international issue. Any comprehensive resolution must also take into account the regional dimension.

Since 2014, the Government has taken several measures to address the escalating situation, which constitutes a threat to its national security, according to some analysts. In 2014, the government established an inter-ministerial committee to recommend measures for the restoration of grazing reserves. In 2015, a committee set by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to formulate a comprehensive livestock development plan recommended, among others, the development of grazing reserves as means of reducing the conflicts between herders and farmers. In 2016, the Government announced plans to appropriate land across the states for the grazing of cattle. However, this was never implemented due to fierce opposition from some interest groups. Overall, none of the Government plans have comprehensively addressed the farmers-herders' conflicts. Consequently, intermittent conflicts have persisted between farmers and herdsman. As recent as June 2017, a conflict between herders and farmers in Taraba State lead to hundreds of people seeking refuge in neighbouring Cameroun. The fact that the perpetrators have not been prosecuted or punished creates a sense of impunity which has made both the pastoralists and farmers to lose faith in the legal system and to take the law in their own hands.

Government Committees set up to address the conflict as well as independent researchers and experts have put forward various recommendations to tackle the herder-farmer crisis. These recommendations revolve around the re-establishment of security in the rural areas through more effective control on the

⁴ International Crisis Group, "Herders Against Farmers: Nigeria's Expanding Deadly Conflict" Africa Report No. 252, 19 September 2017

⁵ Ibid.

proliferation of arms, establishment of pastures and or grazing reserves, banning of open grazing and enhancing conflict resolutions measures. During the visit of the Resident Coordinator and some agencies to Benue in mid-2017, the Benue State Government and civil society stakeholders appealed for the UN assistance in addressing herders-farmers' crisis in the State which was undermining overall human and food security in the country. Interactions between the UN and cattle breeders' association (Miyetti Allah) have also revolved around ways of addressing this perennial crisis.

State governments, including the target state of Benue, have responded with legislation to restrict open grazing. In Benue, the Open-Grazing Prohibition and Establishment of Ranching law is still being resisted by some cattle breeders, and some circles within the Federal administration. Taraba and Ekiti States have followed suit, and there are various other states also deliberating on what measures to take.

This joint project between UNDP, UNHCR and FAO seeks to support the efforts of Government to design and implement measures for sustainable peace and development in conflict affected communities in Benue State (considered the epicentre of the crisis) with the aim to later expand to the other affected states in the country. The four-pillar project will seek to address the issue as follows:

- Pillar 1 (protection monitoring and response) will focus on addressing the lingering humanitarian crisis and displacement caused by the farmers-herders clashes in Benue State and other affected communities;
- Pillar 2 (economic empowerment) will focus in its pilot phase on Benue State and other affected communities;
- Pillar 3 (peacebuilding) will focus on building capacity to prevent conflict and promote social cohesion between and amongst communities affected by farmer-herder clashes;
- Pillar 4 (regional dimension) will look at the regional causes and implications, including coordination, capacity building and best practices.

The Situation in Benue State

Popularly known as the “Food Basket” of Nigeria, Benue State has an estimated population of 5.8 million, over a land area of 34,059 square kilometers with 23 local government areas (LGAs).⁶ The State is endowed with rich agricultural soil, the Benue River, and abundant rainfall that makes agriculture the mainstay of the economy and subsistence life. In Nigeria, Benue State is the top-most producers of rice, cassava, yam among other essentials staples supplied to markets across the country and the West African sub-region. Being the nation's food basket, the crisis in Benue and the resultant deterioration of food production has negatively impacted on the government's efforts at economic diversification and undermines food security across the country and the sub-region.

One of the hardest hit states from the herder-farmer conflict is Benue State. The causal factors of the conflict in the state have historical and economic dimensions. In the historical sense, violent confrontations were believed to have erupted due to religious tension between the indigenes and settlers in the state. Diverse accounts indicate that conflict started between the ‘settler’ and largely Muslim Hausa/Fulani and the ‘indigenous’ and largely animist Tiv and Idoma ethnic populations in Benue from around 1804, when the jihadist forces of Usman Dan Fodio attempted to extend the Sokoto Caliphate to Benue. The analysts that believe that the causal factors are mainly economic, argue that climate change impact and the poorly coordinated human activities in North East and North-West Nigeria is responsible for the decrease and extinction of grazing spaces. There was also increase in incidences of animal diseases and vectors in the North East and North West which forced southwards migration of grazing pastoralists, majority of who were ethnic Fulani. Also, access to farmlands decreased amongst

⁶ Figures based on the presentation to the UN Country Team and International community in Abuja on February 14th 2018.

farmers who were largely practicing shifting cultivation due to unaffordable and poor access to fertilizers, farm machinery; and dearth in skills in alternative farming methods. While disproving the historical perspective, the economic analysts says that, the religio-political colourations have been used as a motivation for promoting prejudices, stereotypes, intolerance and hate between the two ethno-economic groups.

Towards 1990, new disturbing dimensions emerged upon the arrival of strange migrating pastoralists, majority of whom were believed to be stateless persons from other West, Central and North African Countries particularly Libya, Chad, Niger and Mali. This made grazing activities difficult to monitor and to control. In recent years, cases of destruction of crops on-farm and in-store by cattle as well as rustling and killing of cattle increased resulting into violent confrontations. The community justice system which hitherto was trusted by both parties was abandoned. These nomadic herdsmen refused to honour decisions of community leaders to pay compensations for crops destroyed. In response to the perceived insensitivity of pastoralists to destruction of crops and farmlands, youths in farming communities began to adopt violence as a means of settling disputes. The situation degenerated from unstable peace in 1998 to crisis in early 2000s.

After successive clashes, leaders of pastoralists and farmers eventually signed a cease fire agreement after a long consultative process steered by the governments of Benue. The ceasefire was widely observed across the state in 2015. However, there were fresh clashes in 2016. According to reports, 1,269 people were killed in Benue State in 2016 alone as a result of these clashes.⁷ The highly organised and coordinated nature of the attacks as well as the sophistication of the weaponry brings in new dimensions to the conflict. A report commissioned by the Benue State Government⁸ following the clashes in 2014 mentioned the possible use of ‘chemical weapons’ as some of the victims had no gun or machete wounds but were found to be foaming in the mouth. According to the report the conflict in 2014 led to the destruction of more than 600 villages and the death of 868 persons.⁹ The violence has precipitated the displacement of thousands in the state, increasing the vulnerability of already impoverished and under-developed communities. The state’s ability to respond to the security and displacement dynamics of the crisis has been insufficient, providing an enabling environment for the cycle of attacks and counter-attacks between communities to continue.

The escalation of violence in January 2018 led to another humanitarian crisis in Benue State. According to the Governor of Benue State, the crisis has resulted in the displacement of some 191,922 individuals. The implications of this and broader responses to this crisis are currently being assessed, and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs organised and interagency rapid assessment of some of the affected areas in Benue and Nasarawa states from 25-27 February 2018. The mission found that the humanitarian response across all sites are inadequate as available facilities do not address the needs of and safety of women, men, boys and girls. Specifically, the assessment identified SGBV as a serious concern compounded by the disruptions in livelihoods with food insecurity and longer term development concerns leading to losses in household economy, dignity and sustainability. Women and

⁷ ACAPS (2017): “Farmer-Fulani Herder Violence in Benue, Kaduna and Plateau States”, 21 March 2017; https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/products/files/20170320_acaps_thematic_report_nigeria_farmers-herders_violence.pdf.

⁸ Committee on Conflict Resolution, “Main Report of the Committee on Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding”, July 2014.

⁹ One of the most affected areas was the Agatu LGA. According to its Chairlady, the planned and well executed carnage began in 2013 when herders began moving their families and livestock out of Agatu to neighbouring Nasarawa State. These attacks allegedly killed more than 500 people. A total of 44 villages were completely destroyed and their properties looted, while 26 others were partially affected. Two thousand housing units were lost, and occupants sought refuge in IDP camps and school buildings even as 40 classrooms blocks were destroyed. As a consequence of these attacks, farming and fishing activities grounded to a halt in many communities. The communities lost all their seedlings for propagation. A vast number of people resorted to begging; prostitution increased, while criminal activities such as stealing, alcoholism and drug abuse gained ground in the desolate Agatu community.

children are estimated at 80% of the IDP population, with many female headed households without any form of income generating activity. Sexual violence, transactional sex, early marriages and physical violence were identified as some of the threats faced by displaced women and girls. As attacks are expected to continue, the humanitarian situation will likely remain for some time. An additional factor driving displacement in Benue State is the situation in neighbouring Cameroon (with more 3,000 refugees in the Kwande local government area of the state), which further amplifies the strains on local and state capacities to respond effectively to meet the needs of vulnerable people.

In 2017, the Benue State parliament passed the Open Grazing Prohibition and Establishment of Ranching Bill and the Governor signed it into a Law on May 22, 2017. The objectives of the law include¹⁰:

- a) *To prevent the destruction of crop farms, community ponds, settlements and property by open rearing and grazing of livestock;*
- b) *To prevent clashes between nomadic livestock herders and crop farmers.*
- c) *To protect the environment from degradation and pollution caused by open rearing and over grazing of livestock.*
- d) *To optimise the use of land resources in the face of overstretched land and increasing population.*
- e) *To prevent, control and manage the spread of diseases as well as ease the implementation of policies that enhance the production of high quality and healthy livestock for local and international markets.*

A six-month period of grace was given for further sensitization and the Law came into operation on November 1, 2017. However, the Law was resisted by the Fulani-dominated Cattle Breeders Socio-Cultural Association - *Miyetti Allah Kautal Hore*, claiming that it required a change in culture and way of life that herdsmen who have practiced for centuries. Given the resistance to this law, many analysts predicted that its implementation would spark further conflicts, and the January 1, 2018 violent attacks by herdsmen on farming communities along the Benue valley that resulted in loss of lives and property did not come as a surprise. Continued clashes throughout the months of January and February of 2018 have propelled Benue State and the farmers-herders crisis onto the national agenda and is contributing to a tense ethno-religious environment nationally. As clashes continue, reports have emerged of possible links to violent extremist groups and foreign fighters, highlighting the complex nature of this crisis, and its links to regional developments in the Lake Chad Basin and the broader Sahel.

Figure 1: Map of Benue State showing the various LGAs

¹⁰ Benue State Government: A Law to prohibit open rearing and grazing of livestock and providing for the establishment of ranches and livestock administration, regulation and control and for other matters connected therewith, 2017.



An Integrated Response to Multi-Dimensional Threats

The dehumanizing experience of being displaced and rendered homeless has adverse effects on the sense of dignity and worth of the affected people. The destruction of homes, farms, and domestic animals makes it difficult for the affected people to restart their life-supporting activities. The adverse effects on farming and other economic activities since 2015 because of the peak in this herders-farmers conflict has been felt and prospects of famine and starvation are lingering. The crises have instigated the proliferation of large quantities of dangerous weapons into the hands of youths and militias who are difficult to control. The implication of this for general safety and security cannot be over-emphasized. In the longer term, the multi-dimensional threats to safety and dignity of people, the integrity and sustainability of the environment, the productivity and output of local economies, and the coexistence of ethnically and religiously diverse peoples, will prevent Benue State from optimizing its achievements under Agenda 2030 and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals. Discussions are ongoing with Benue State on prioritization of SDGs, and it is expected that this project, with a particular focus on SDGs 1, 2, 8, 15 and 16, will serve as a catalyst to ensuring that the multi-dimensional poverty experienced by vulnerable people in Benue State is transformed into advancing human development and achieving sustainable development.

(b) Past and current interventions

The United Nations in partnership with National NGOs, Federal, and State government agencies, has been supporting affected communities in Benue state in addressing the humanitarian and related crises caused by the farmers-herders conflict. To respond to the acute shelter needs facing the IDPs, in 2016 UNHCR initiated the construction of 200 housing units to accommodate 1000 most vulnerable Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Benue State to improve their protection and wellbeing. UNHCR funded the shelter located at Mbawa community in Guma LGA) with counterpart funding from the Benue State Government and implemented by the Benue Non-Governmental Organization Network (BENGONET). The shelters were constructed as a model village to attract other actors to complement UNHCR efforts by addressing gaps. The project made a meaningful contribution to alleviating the protection challenges of vulnerable IDPs and meeting one of their most basic needs - shelter. The State

government provided water facilities in the villages and is in the process of supporting a school to facilitate the continuation schooling by the displaced children. UNHCR is further mobilizing resources from other UN agencies to provide support in agriculture, health, and income generating activities.

In 2017, UNHCR in partnership with BENGONET, provided cash grants or vouchers to 200 IDPs for livelihoods in over eight sites in Guma and Agatu LGAs, with many of them investing the grant on petty trading, hiring of farmlands and payment of labourers. 200 IDPs also participated in sensitization and mentoring (BENGONET monitors) on petty trading and farming, while 36 others received targeted training on tailoring, improved farming skills and farm product packaging. A livelihood support centre was constructed at the Guma IDP shelter, and in Agatu with a milling machine procured for the use by the community. UNHCR monitoring reports at the end of the project show that an estimated 40% of the beneficiaries were able to plough back profits into further farming.

Figure 2: UNHCR constructed Guma Camp in Benue State



Through the partnership with the Benue network of non-governmental organisations (BENGONET), UNHCR supported capacity building of 60 border communities and their gatekeepers with skills towards strengthening their conflict early warning systems. At the end of the program, participants demonstrated commendable ability to monitor conflicts and provide early warning information. The project also enhanced the availability of empirical evidence of the impact of violent conflicts between pastoralists and farmers on human rights and human development. Furthermore, 750 households across 14 affected communities benefited from targeted distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) comprising of mattresses, cooking pots, blankets, antiseptic soap, detergents and solar lanterns. .

In 2017, UNHCR supported livelihoods activities including agricultural support and support to income-generating activities. UNHCR also partnered with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to monitor and report protection issues relating to IDPs and Returnees in the North-east (areas affected by Boko Haram insurgency) as well as the States of Benue and Nasarawa affected by the herder-farmer conflicts. In Benue, the project focused on identification and reporting of human rights abuses, protection risks for vulnerable groups including the sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), follow up on referrals and the formation and support to community-based Protection Action Groups (PAGS). In partnership with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR), UNHCR supported community peacebuilding and the strengthening local peacebuilding mechanisms. UNHCR project

implementation (including above activities) to the displacement from the farmers/herders crisis in Benue State however ended in December 2017. However, in the January 2018, conflicts between separatists and government forces in South-West and North-West Regions (Anglophone) Cameroon forced some 3,000 Cameroonian refugees to cross the border into Benue State of Nigeria. Based on the request for assistance from the Benue State Government UNHCR has established an office in Adipko, Kwande LGA (some 200 km from the State Capital of Makurdi) to coordinate the protection and assistance to the refugees. This includes the implementation of community projects to foster peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities

UNDP has been engaged in peacebuilding and livelihood support programme in Benue State. Under this programme, it facilitated local mediation and conflict management between warring clan groups in Agila Community in Ado Local Government of Benue State. As part of measures to ensure the sustainability of the peace process, UNDP also trained 50 victims of conflict in Agila community. All the 50 (43 females and seven males) beneficiaries of the livelihoods scheme in Agila Community of Benue State completed their training in March 2015 and set up their businesses within their community. Information from the stakeholders in Agila Community indicated that these beneficiaries are making practical use of the acquired skills and equipment to improve their living conditions, and those of their families and communities. Additionally, in UNDP in partnership with the Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Mine Action Group (MAG) provided technical support to the Benue State Amnesty Program to efficiently manage stockpiles of arms collected during the amnesty program

FAO has a history of providing substantial support to Nigeria in livestock development, especially in the areas of animal husbandry, animal health, food safety and market linkages. Through such work, FAO pioneered the harmonization of grazing laws in Nigeria which culminated in the convocation of the National Conference on the Transformation of Nigeria's Livestock Industry. The conference resulted in several broad-based recommendations on how to best enhance the livestock value chain, one of which was the introduction of livestock colonies. As a follow-up to the conference, FAO has been formally requested by the Federal Government to engage in a partnership on proof of concept on the cattle colony recommendation. The partnership aims to explore a possible solution to the conflicts between farmers and herders, as well as to enhance livestock productivity in the country through securing land, feed, water, breed improvement, animal healthcare services, animal nutrition, value addition and linkage to markets.¹¹ A pilot phase on this is planned for Kano State, and the model can be applied to Benue State and other affected communities under the programme.

(c) International, National and local government commitments

Conflicts are a part of human societies; however, the proliferation of small arms have usually transformed most of these conflicts into armed conflicts. The resultant effect is that progress on virtually every development goal is severely hampered in areas where weapons are poorly regulated, especially in Africa and within the ECOWAS region. The illicit proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons continues to have damaging effects not only in the West Africa sub-region, but the entire Sub-Saharan Africa and within Nigeria, posing a constant challenge to peace, stability, and development.

The proposed project will draw on the existing partnership between the UNDP implemented ECOWAS/EU SALW project and the Benue State amnesty programme, with the view to scaling up its coverage. This will not only facilitate the mopping up of additional arms from the communities but will pave the way for a robust peacebuilding process. Specifically, the proposed project will also benefit

¹¹ As we were finalizing this proposal for submission, about 16 States (mostly in the northern part of the country) had indicated their willingness to key into the Federal Government's model of establishing cattle colonies, by allocating 5,000 hectares of land per state. However, the cattle colony proposal has been opposed by most states in the southern part of the country as well as the House of Representatives. It has become a hugely political and divisive issue.

from the State level technical/implementation structures adopted by the SALW project for implementation in seven (7) other States within Nigeria. The implementation of community-based micro projects in exchange for arms collection and provision of alternative livelihood support programmes will explore synergies with the ECOWAS/EU SALW project. Finally, in close collaboration with local and administrative authorities and leaders linkages will be established in undertaking Community Needs Assessments.

Although the conflict has escalated following the killings on January 1st 2018, efforts were initiated to lessen the tension and prevent further escalation of the farmers-herders crisis. The Benue State government continued its advocacy for peace as well as appeals for support, with the resultant humanitarian crisis that the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) has been grappling with. On the other hand, the Federal government through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has provided urgent humanitarian support, in addition to the security deployment to avert further escalation and reprisal attacks.¹²

The government responded through the creation of a Federal Government's Committee to consider the herders-farmers crisis, headed by the Vice President and made up of some State Governors. In response, Northern Governors meeting in Kaduna on 1 March 2018 embraced ranching, saying it will beside solving the security challenges, increase the productivity of the cattle and enable the herders to have uninterrupted access to education and healthcare. The President and Vice President also visited Benue State (May 15, 2018) and expressed their commitment to tackle the conflict, and committed N10 billion for the reconstruction of destroyed settlements and infrastructure in affected communities in the various local government areas. Meanwhile, in its meeting of April 25, 2018, a Technical Sub-Committee set up by the National Economic Council Working Group has recommended the adoption of ranching in some of the states affected by the ongoing herders-farmers clashes (Zamfara, Nasarawa, Adamawa, Taraba and Benue) as a sustainable solution to the conflict.

In a move to demonstrate the Federal Government's commitment to peace and security in the region, President Buhari undertook a visit to Benue, Plateau, Adamawa and Taraba states. The military has also been deployed in the area to beef up security, with the aim to neutralising the armed and criminal elements that are responsible for the rising insecurity in North-Central region.

International partners have also worked in Benue and surrounding states to address the crisis. Specifically, Search for Common Ground and Mercy Corps have had long-standing engagements with various communities and have pioneered some peacebuilding approaches that have proven effective. However, there exists a need to more systematically entrench systems and mechanisms that can help strengthen the interdependence and economic ties between conflicting parties to ensure a constructive and sustainable path towards peaceful coexistence.

(d) Catalytic Intervention with Potential for Scale Up

The project will serve as a pilot phase and prelude to a more significant intervention and will go a long way in complementing government efforts to address this perennial problem. The project applies the human security approach in a way that leverages the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to tackle a peace and security challenge that has wide-ranging implications in Nigeria. It will, therefore, produce a series of practical lessons learned on the new way of working in applying the human security approach. It is also expected to develop a model for Benue State, which can be replicated in other parts of Nigeria and beyond.

¹² The military has also deployed troops under the banner of "Operation Cat Race" to clear the area of criminal elements and marauding killer herdsmen and other arms carrying groups.

The regional dimension of this challenge to peace and security demands a regional scope, and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) has engaged on pastoralism and security to help member states address the issue of transhumance-induced insecurity. Leveraging on ECOWAS' experience and the lead role in the region to tackle this challenge, and building upon an existing MoU between UNDP and ECOWAS to strengthen collaboration around conflict prevention, the project will closely link the experiences and successes in Benue State to the regional efforts to provide a lasting and sustainable solution to the problem. The inclusion of a national and regional dimension enables a broad scale-up of the program in a subsequent phase.

Thus, the Benue intervention is a pilot phase of a bigger plan to expand to other states affected by the herders-farmers conflict in other parts of Nigeria. In the middle and long-term perspective, ongoing discussions with the Federal Government are promising. The UN (led by FAO), is currently engaged with the Presidential Committee headed by the Vice President and made up of 9 Governors to address the herders-farmers crisis in the middle belt and northern part of the country. This proposal was presented and following a very positive response, the Team has reviewed the draft plan of intervention in the framework of the National Livestock Action Plan, fully inculcating the key pillars proposed in the Human Security proposal. The momentum from the Government side is an opportunity to re-position the UN System work in Nigeria on the topical and divisive issue in the quest for durable solutions.

3. Rationale for Funding from the UNTFHS

(a) Application of the human security approach

The project embodies the four guiding principles underpinning the human security approach. It adopts a people-centered strategy by understanding the political economy of the conflict at the local level, creates incentives for peaceful coexistence and attempts to reduce the push and pull factors of engaging in violent confrontation. Inherently, these will look different for farmers and herders, and the project will be sensitive enough to the dynamics at play in the local context to ensure that individuals and groups define their circumstances. The project also outlines a comprehensive response to the crisis, including elements of protection, early recovery, peacebuilding and dialogue. These project elements are designed to build synergies across project activities for sustainable results and longer-term preventive capacities for communities to ensure that peace and development can thrive.

This project takes its point of departure in a people-centered approach by recognizing that the challenges to human security for both herders and farmers is what precipitates and sustains the violence. As such, project activities have been structured around addressing key challenges for people on both sides of the crisis, particularly along two key themes – building peace and safeguarding livelihoods. The peacebuilding component takes its point of departure in enhancing protection for affected communities, to gradually institutionalize the preventive capacities and abilities of local communities to peacefully manage disputes and conflicts. The early recovery theme aims to provide a conducive environment for victims of violence on both sides to regain their productive capacities, particularly around sustainable livelihoods, to contribute to improved food production and boosting of the local economy. The project thus provides highly individualized paths towards peace and development that are tailored around the specific needs of affected people.

The comprehensive nature of the project, with activities ranging from supporting displaced and vulnerable persons affected by the violence, towards strengthening the capacities for peacefully addressing and resolving conflicts are indicative of the holistic approach that the project has adopted. Through various activities and interventions, the mutually reinforcing synergies for beneficiaries will be enhanced human security, thereby contributing to peace and development. The complex drivers of this crisis demand a more holistic solution, and the project has therefore

The project is highly context-specific, and has been informed by multiple week-long visits to Benue to engage with partners to understand the peculiarities of the crisis in Benue and surrounding localities specifically. Infused into this context-specific approach will be international norms and best practices to ensure that respect and dignity for all are safeguarded. Finally, despite the huge devastation that has already affected many communities, the project strives to prevent further escalation through a sustainable model that addresses the needs and wants of both sides of the conflict. Notably, clashes between farmers and herders have a dangerous spin on ethnoreligious narratives and the development of a successful model on how these issues can be tackled in Benue State can be expected to have the wide-ranging preventive application and impact.

Prevention is achieved through this project by gradually building bridges between farmers and herders. This is done through integrating them into the peace infrastructures at the local and state levels, but also through setting up joint cooperatives to promote economic interdependence and cooperation. Such measures will increase the incentives for collaboration, dialogue and peace for all involved, and will over time help to bring communities closer together.

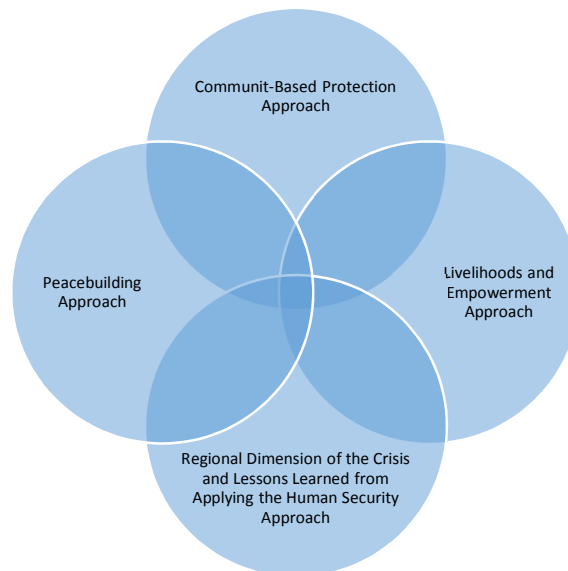
The project proposes four pillars in addressing the crisis:

- a) Pillar 1: A Community Based Protection Approach – This will focus on identifying and responding to the protection concerns and violations of the most affected persons emanating from the farmers and herders conflict through community-based protection monitoring; prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence; and provision of targeted

assistance to identified vulnerable persons based on assessed needs in communities that have not received such support. This approach will aim to strengthen the capacity of the affected population to understand their role in addressing protection risks or violations and thereby improve resilience and security.

- b) Pillar 2: A Livelihood and Empowerment Approach – This will involve the cultivation of pasture and intensive fodder production, integrated with the existing farming systems, the establishment of fodder banks that will be accessible to pastoralists and training on pasture and fodder management for community members, particularly youth and women. Besides, livelihood support to empower beneficiaries, cooperatives, and other facilities will be provided to both farmers and cattle breeders, including inputs for enhanced productivity.
- c) Pillar 3: A Peacebuilding Approach – This will involve establishing a State Peace Architecture; local peace committees in conflict-affected LGAs to foster dialogue and non-violent resolution of disputes, including the reduction of the proliferation of small arms including a transitional justice mechanism (where necessary), all in effort to support healing and reconciliation. Social cohesion and inter-communal harmony and strengthening of community early warning processes and monitoring for human rights violations and abuses linked to accountability.
- d) Pillar 4: Addresses the regional dimension and related human security issues: Building on the pilot phase, the project will also strategically mobilize other national stakeholders and regional actors, especially ECOWAS (Transhumance related issues) and the Lake Chad Basin. Lessons learned and experience sharing sessions, mobilization of goodwill messengers that promote Human Security and foster the nexus between humanitarian, peace and development.

The synergies between each of these pillars will be leveraged upon to create a holistic approach for communities and individuals affected by violence. Pillar 1 provides a protection framework which, coupled with the empowerment approach in Pillar 2 constitute critical elements of the human security approach. Pillar 3 helps to leverage the synergies between these pillars and Pillar 4, links the project to national and regional processes and frameworks. Collectively, the four pillars provide a holistic approach for communities and individuals affected by violence to reap development and peace dividends. The diagram below demonstrates the intersection between the various pillars that together contribute to the human security approach that the programme seeks to achieve.



These dividends can only be realized through effective partnerships on multiple levels. The joint application between UNDP, UNHCR and FAO demonstrate an understanding of the comparative advantages of each agency, as well as that the collective impact of a joint inter-agency approach to this multi-dimensional challenge is the only way to go. Aside from this, however, the project foresees a comprehensive partnership approach to leverage key stakeholders from state and national government, regional bodies (ECOWAS), and civil society. Through the convening power of the United Nations, these partnerships will be used to strengthen results for vulnerable people on the ground, as well as to ensure that successes, best practices and policy recommendations from the Benue State model help inform national and regional responses to violence between farmers and herders. Additionally, the Benue State model will serve as examples for other states in Nigeria to follow in their footsteps to safeguard the three universal freedoms of their citizens.

(b) The added value of the Human Security Approach

The conflict has affected all spheres of human security for individuals in the affected communities. Economic security is jeopardized by farmers losing valuable crops to trampling and herders losing valuable cattle to cattle rustling and revenge attacks. Food security is challenged – not just for Benue but for whole country – as the productive outputs of farming and cattle industries are negatively affected in the “Food Basket of the Nation.” Personal security continues to be a significant threat to both farming and pastoralist communities as they engage in their daily activities. Their insecurity has, in turn, fuelled a level of community insecurity whereby religion and ethnicity have been intertwined in tense inter-community relations. Politically, the lack of accountability, the rule of law and justice has enabled killings and grievances to go on and has per extension reduced public trust and confidence in state institutions.

This context provides for an incredibly complex challenge that can only be approached through a holistic and integrated approach. In this regard, applying the human security approach to addressing the needs of people living very different lives is critical. The multi-disciplinary approach allows for creating synergies between the different spheres of security that will gradually build a more peaceful environment for both farmers and herders. This holistic approach will lead to impacts both in terms of safety and security, economic revitalization, reduced interethnic and inter-religious tensions, and overall peace and development.

The human security approach allows this project to put people at the centre. This is fundamental given the political, ethnic and religious undertones that this context has taken on. The people-centred approach enables the project to address the needs of individuals affected by the crisis, and detaches it from polarizing narratives that tend to occur at the community and group level.

Adopting this approach also allows for a more comprehensive approach to this issue as compared to past interventions. Such interventions have explicitly focused on humanitarian needs, human rights monitoring, mediation and peacebuilding activities, and livestock development. The human security approach enables these various activities to be brought in under one programme and efficiently create synergies across the different activities. This is also central to operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, enabling for synergies between these broad types of initiatives and engagements.

The proposed four pillar approach emerges as a novel approach to bring together the humanitarian, development and peace elements into one comprehensive project. The thinking behind this approach is that the protection efforts (predominantly pillar 1) and empowerment efforts (predominantly pillar 2) build off each other to enable conditions where people can live free from fear, want and to live in dignity. However, these initiatives need to be additionally complemented by efforts explicitly

addressing the inter-community relations through peacebuilding activities (pillar 3). In this way, the programme provides a synergistic framework where progress in one area (for example advances in protection for vulnerable communities) provides an enabling environment to advance progress in another (for example ensuring that pastoralists and farmers both receive interventions aimed at improving their access to sustainable livelihoods). Throughout these efforts, peacebuilding interventions, such as mediation platforms, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at the local level and other conflict prevention and mitigation factors will serve to gradually build trust between communities and begin planting the seeds of interdependence. Through recreating these relationships and interdependence, the crisis is not just expected to be resolved, but foundations are built for sustainable and longer-term conflict prevention going forward.

The project will enhance the transition from humanitarian assistance to long-term sustainable development through addressing the roots causes of the conflict and the rebuilding of trust in communities so that people can resume economic activities free from fear of further attacks or reprisals. Ultimately, the human security approach, through its integration of protection and empowerment for affected individuals and communities, will ensure that the response efficiently leverages the humanitarian-development nexus. The joint approach will enable activities and results to be sequenced in such a way that creates synergies between the different pillars and helps reinforce the protective and empowering impact that the project has. Over time, it is envisaged that the project will transform a conflictual relationship to one of cooperation between farmers and pastoralists.

(d) Action plan for integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach

The project will be instrumental in help shape both policy and programme responses around the farmers-herders crisis, but also more broadly in the affected localities. It is foreseen that the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach will be done both directly (i.e. through activities funded in the budget) as well as indirectly (i.e. through engagements, presentations and knowledge sharing not captured in the budget).

Direct activities are costed under the attached budget and included in the work plan. Such steps include, but are not limited to, holding of trainings and workshops. These will have a bearing on local dynamics in the local context or regional dimensions under pillar 4. There is therefore a broad approach of raising awareness and educating on the benefits of the human security approach for widespread application in addressing this crisis.

Indirect activities are foreseen engagements that fall outside the budget and work plan, but that are either ongoing or foreseen activities that will also help to influence policy and programs to better integrate the human security approach. The project foresees three main tracks of this work:

1. Engagement with the Presidential Committee – The Presidential Committee on the farmers-herders’ crisis, chaired by the Vice President, and with membership from Governors of the nine most affected states, is seen as a strategic platform for wide-scale integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach, specifically as it relates to the farmers-herders crisis. Ongoing discussions with the Committee has already revealed the committee plans to adopt the four-pillar approach of this project as its template for tackling the national crisis. This is a demonstration of the UN’s comparative advantage and influence in addressing this crisis in the country, but it also opens up an indispensable avenue for promoting a human security approach to the national response. It is foreseen that closer engagement and coordination with this platform will help inform the strategic policy decisions that it is expected to produce, and chart a way forward for states and the federal government to tackle the crisis;
2. Sharing of Lessons Learned with UNCT – Presentations and updates will be made available to UNCT on a regular basis as a form of learning process within the UN System in Nigeria. As this crisis is widespread across the country, informing and sharing information, knowledge and

lessons learned on this project is seen as having broad relevance for all UN agencies in country, and could therefore increase the scale of impact.

3. Training and Capacity Building (outside the scope of the budget/work plan) – It is foreseen that capacity-building for UN agencies and national partners will be made available, building on the practical lessons learned and leveraging international best practice in the field of human security. This will help integrate the human security approach into the design phase of various programmes and initiatives, ensuring that a different thinking is infused already at the early stages of project conceptualization.

The leadership of the UN in Nigeria remains strongly committed to ensuring that human security is elevated as a critical component of UN programming, but also more broadly on the national agenda. This commitment was demonstrated in the first half of 2017, through technical support to a nationally owned process towards holding a national conference on human security and national healing in August of 2017. A devastating attack launched by Boko Haram precipitated a postponement of the conference, and to date no new date has been set. Senior management is therefore of the position that it is important to demonstrate the tangible impacts that the human security approach can have at the grassroots level, and scale this benefit up into other areas. Such an approach could help build renewed momentum at the national level for a national conference to highlight human security as an integral part of the sustainable development agenda in Nigeria.

The project will be implemented over three years, and the activities are sequenced to ensure a transition from humanitarian response to long-term development, thus providing an opportunity to showcase a practical example of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

4. Programme Development

(a) Programme Identification

The field visit by the Resident Coordinator, UNHCR Representative to Nigeria and the UNDP/UNCT provided the opportunity for a Team not only to ascertain the issues on the ground, but also the rationale for a joint approach in addressing this protracted human security crisis that has not received the due attention it deserves. It provides an opportunity for a new way of doing things by the UN agencies; presents an avenue to test the humanitarian-peace-development nexus, while emphasizing on a win-win solution to herders and farmers; and an opportunity to implement the delivery as one (DaO) mantra. This mission has informed the programmatic approach and resulted in four strategic pillars of activities for the project.

(b) Consultation with stakeholders

In June 2017, UNHCR held participatory assessments with affected IDP communities in Daudu model IDP village and Agatu LGA. The participatory assessment revealed huge gaps in protection and humanitarian assistance in affected communities. For instance, in Agatu LGAs, many villages hosting IDPs were not covered by UNHCR protection monitoring activities, and there were no humanitarian interventions in these areas. The assessment revealed a need to scale protection monitoring especially the establishment and support of community-based Protection Action Groups (CPAGs). The assessment also revealed a continued need to support the re-establishment of livelihoods through support to agricultural activities as well as income generation activities. There is continued fear among IDPs and host communities about the resurgence of conflicts – thus pointing to the need for continued mediation

and conflict resolution measures. In this vein, this project will support activities that bring together and benefit both Fulani herders and host the pastoralist farmers. The surge in attacks since January 2018 in Benue, resulting in more than 160,000 new internal displacements has further complicated the crisis.

This project will also leverage the just signed cooperation agreement between UNDP and UNHCR for the joint programme and will produce lessons for designing future humanitarian-peace and development nexus projects at the community as the UN moves to implement the new ways of working in the context of the SDGs agenda. Knowledge and experiences generated from this project will be documented, shared and replicated in other States in Nigeria as well as other parts of Africa faced with a similar challenge.

This pilot project will utilize the political economy thinking to design a cooperative model that uses economic incentives to resolve conflicts, steer development and ensure lasting peace and community stability at the community level.

In the three pillars of the programme, we have embedded linkages that ensure that protection issues, governance and peacebuilding and development benefits all play a mutually reinforcing role in fostering the humanitarian-peace-development nexus. It is firmly believed that this project design will provide groundbreaking lessons of how to translate the nexus at the project level and measure the resource efficiency gains in pursuing the nexus-based development model.

As earlier stated, the UN system will utilize the practical lessons for replication in the design of the upcoming tripartite joint programme on small-scale agriculture and livestock development for the Middle-Belt state between FAO, UNHCR, and UNDP. This programme is expected to be funded by the government through a World Bank loan of about \$300 million and to be executed by the UN within the framework of the UNSDPF and DaO. The program is expected to be scaled up in the next five years.

5. Programme Details

A piecemeal approach will not address the pervasive cycle of violence and multi-faceted nature of the herder-farmer conflict. Instead, a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses the root causes of the conflict while reducing the vulnerability of communities to protection risks is required. The ongoing conflict in this part of Nigeria is a manifestation of long-term neglect and under-investment in human development and sustainable natural resource management—both social and natural capital forms have been eroded, and government investment in social and physical infrastructure needed to deliver essential social services and support sustainable livelihoods is non-existent.

This means that an innovative approach to solving this problem will not be in addressing symptoms as manifested in the killings and conflicts between farmers and herders, but instead must confront the problem head-on. This is best done through restoring the social and natural capital needed to rebuild community coexistence, and investing in basic infrastructure to ensure effective delivery of basic services (including veterinary services) and supporting sustainable livelihoods for both farmers and herders making them mutually dependent and reinforcing. The programmatic approach, therefore, is to design an inter-dependent cooperative framework that optimizes economic incentives to foster development and coexistence between herders and farmers, while ensuring that sufficient investment is made in rebuilding environmental assets to sustain livelihoods, as well as in social capital to support traditional mechanisms for resource governance and conflict resolution.

This proposal, therefore, addresses human insecurity, averts humanitarian crises by delivering smart development solutions for farmers and herders in ways that eliminates resource scarcity, reduces competition over land for farming and forage, and promotes optimal resource use and management for sustainable crop and pastoral livelihoods. Bringing the expertise of UNDP, UNHCR, and FAO, the

project promotes a collaborative and participatory approach between the Federal / state authorities and the international community to support local communities to emerge from a climate of perpetual insecurity to peaceful co-existence and long-term development. The proposed activities under pillars one through three are based on identified and felt needs of the affected communities as well as specific requests from state authorities for assistance in addressing these needs. Pillar four will be instrumental in linking best practices, norms and frameworks to national and regional processes and dynamics.

(a) Work plan

i) The overall goal of the project is to support Nigeria's response to the conflict between herdsmen and farmers in Benue and Nasarawa States, Nigeria. This will be done through a four-pillar project that is built up using the human security approach to leverage the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The four pillars, outlined in more detail below, have the following four key objectives:

1. *Community based Protection*- the overall objective is to provide IDPs and conflict affected communities with protection services; as well as strengthen the capacity of the community structures to prevent and respond to violations of rights (including SGBV) through a multi sector approach. Specific objectives include: strengthening community mobilisation and peaceful coexistence within local communities; and improving the capacity of IDPs and host community based structures to prevent and respond the needs of survivors of violations, through a multi sector approach. The intervention is expected to increase protection outcomes for IDPs and affected communities by reducing and responding to the risks faced by the most vulnerable individuals. Through strengthening of community based protection structures, the project hopes to contribute to reduce the risks for the most vulnerable people to resort to negative/harmful coping mechanisms.
2. *Livelihood and Empowerment* - This objective will develop livelihoods and empower community members in the intensive production of pasture, management of fodder bank and provide training on pasture management for community members, particularly youth and women. The animal husbandry, nutrition value addition and linkages to markets will all empower the cattle breeders, stimulate adoption of improved husbandry and management practices leading to commercial orientation of the livestock value chain.
3. *Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding* – Conflict is undermining human security in Benue and the entire Middle Belt. In order to create the enabling environment for sustainable development, the project will seek to establish a functional State Peace Architecture; facilitate creation of local peace committees in conflict-affected areas to foster dialogue and non-violent resolution of disputes.
4. *National and Regional mobilization* – Ensuring coherence between legislative and policy frameworks both at the state, federal and regional level is critical in addressing the regional dimension of the farmers herders' crisis. To that effect, this component will help leverage ongoing processes, as well as include specific activities that aim to strengthen the legislative and policy response at various levels, especially focusing on lessons learned and best practices from the application of the human security approach in Benue State. While the Human Security concept will be promoted at national and sub-regional levels, this component will build on ongoing processes/initiatives and

partner with national and sub-regional/regional actors such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission, ECOWAS, and Sahel countries (CEN-SAD), and AU.

Pillar 1 – Community Protection Interventions

Pillar 1 will contribute to strengthening community based protection mechanisms and resilience of persons and communities by enabling better understanding of their roles in effectively identifying and responding to protection concerns/violations. Given the prevailing displacement situation in Benue and Nasarawa states, prevention and response to violations of affected persons (including women and children) remains a complex and large-scale concern which requires support to various forms of physical and social protection, access to basic needs and livelihood, protection from physical harm, access to justice etc. UNHCR intervention will be multilevel including both individuals and communities with community interventions focusing on providing an enabling environment for recovery of survivors while individual focused intervention will target individuals and insignificant others in their sphere of influence. UNHCR and its partners will ensure adherence to principles of confidentiality, safety, respect and non-discrimination. The OCHA led Interagency Rapid assessment identified data management as challenges in both Benue and Nasarawa States with a lack of centralised disaggregated data collection system to identify, monitor the needs of the IDPs or other persons affected by the crisis. At the moment there is lack of credible data/information on specific needs/vulnerabilities of the IDP population. The project through the profiling exercise of IDPs and affected persons in host communities will provide the needed statistical data to support targeted interventions that will enable durable solutions to specific vulnerabilities and heightened challenges of the affected population.

This pillar aims to support the following sustainable structures/outputs:

1. Identification and selection of communities based on agreed upon criteria;
2. Establishment of PAGs that will later transition into peacebuilding platforms;
3. An enabling environment for work on human security is established through protection and support of key services.

To achieve these key structures/systems, this pillar will conduct the following key activities:

Activity 1.1: Project inception and planning will be conducted as a first step in helping raise awareness of the project, identify suitable communities and populations and mobilizing communities towards ownership and vision for the project. This will also include establishing formal agreements (MoUs) with the Benue State Government, as well as with individual communities.

Activity 1.2: Establish and support community-based Protection Action Groups to identify, refer and respond to protection risks and incidents. This will form an integral part of ensuring physical and community security for beneficiaries, which will throughout the course of the project gradually be transitioned into more longer-term peacebuilding platforms.

Activity 1.3: Conduct capacity building for relevant stakeholders on core protection and human security principles, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. This will ensure that awareness of human security is enhanced, particularly amongst key stakeholders with an ability to influence the response to the violence and conflict.

Activity 1.4: Provision of protection-based material assistance support to persons with specific needs. This activity is intended to provide an enabling environment for particularly affected individuals and/or groups to allow them to reap the benefits of the broader human security programming that this project offers.

Activity 1.5: Monitoring and communication. Regular monitoring will be conducted to collect data and used to produce visibility materials in the form of videos, audio materials, media reports, publications, etc. which will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders. In order to support sound management of the project and provide quality reporting, partners will establish and maintain a system for monitoring progress of the implementation of the project using pre-defined objectives, outputs, indicators and targets in the work plan.

Pillar 2 – Livelihood and Economic Empowerment

Pillar 2 is about development and empowerment aimed at ensuring that farmers' livelihoods are enhanced by raising productivity of farm-land while diversifying their non-farm livelihoods to reduce pressure on limited land, and most importantly helping farmers to venture into commercial pasture production that they will supply to fodder banks to be established and managed by this programme. The established fodder banks will have fodder bought from farmers, and water and veterinary services made available to herders for their animals at a subsidized fee especially during the dry season when herders have limited access to pastures.

The inter-dependence and/or complementary economic activities will make farmers and pastoralists to deepen co-existence and symbiotic win-win relationships. On the other hand, FAO's experience and expertise in animal husbandry, nutrition, value addition and linkages to markets through appropriate models will be deployed.

The youths and women who will be trained in pasture production and feedstocks management will be encouraged to form a cooperative per local government to develop pasture on communal lands to expand pasture and fodder production base of the communities. The cooperative will also be an avenue for further engagement of both herders and farmers, to pool resources, to have a formidable platform for accessing the market for inputs and for selling produce, pasture and fodder. The formation of cooperatives for herders and farmers will guarantee the sustainability of the livelihood pillar.

This pillar aims to support the following sustainable structures/outputs:

1. An enabling environment for work on human security is established through livelihood support services;
2. Establishment of pilot pastures, irrigation systems and water points;
3. Creation of fodder banks;
4. Setting up of joint cooperatives to foster economic interdependence between farmers and herders.

To achieve these key structures/systems, this pillar will conduct the following key activities:

Activity 2.1: Emergency livelihood support initiatives. UNDP and UNHCR will undertake livelihood support schemes to enhance skills in carpentry, tailoring and other important trades at the community level, and form an important element in helping to build economic security for individuals in affected communities.

Activity 2.2 Establishment of pasture, irrigation systems, and water points. Following a mapping and profiling of existing infrastructure and services in the selected LGAs, pasture development will be promoted. Pasture is at the core of the incessant attacks. Therefore, training on cultivation, harvesting, preservation, packaging, and transportation to storage centres and market outlets will be essential. Pasture production will be anchored on the irrigation system and boreholes which will support the development of the pasture value chain – establishing market, linkage to off-takers, as well as consensually agreeing to use a local cooperative approach. Government engagement will also help to

sustain the initiative through the participation of local government authorities, local chiefs and traditional rulers.

Activity 2.3 Training on pasture management. To support the establishment of pastures, trainings are also going to be held in all five locations to build capacity on the management and sustainability of pastures, including opportunities for maximizing economic dividend of managing the pasture for the local community.

Activity 2.4: Establishment of fodder banks. To store quantities of cattle feed in a healthy manner will be a crucial component, and fodder banks will therefore be set up to avoid cattle roaming in search of pasture, and begin support the value chain for fodder in the State.

Activity 2.5: Provision of fodder subsidy to target groups, mainly through cooperatives and/or common initiative groups. Subsidies for purchases of fodder are important investments in helping states begin to develop a sustainable livestock value chain.

Activity 2.6: To support market linkages for fodder, milk and other products, the project will commission a study to assess the synergies of the livestock and farming markets, particularly exploring the opportunity to set up cooperatives to support economic interdependence and establish mutually benefitting relationship between farmers and herders. This will help drive demand for goods and services, thus boosting the local economy that is built on cooperation and interdependence.

Activity 2.7: Awareness raising and capacity building for livestock development and dairy production. This activity is intended to help promote sustainable livelihoods and economic and health security through ensuring that livestock is managed in sustainable manner along regulated and standardized ways, increasing the productivity of livestock development and reducing the spread of diseases.

Activity 2.8: Regular monitoring and communication will be conducted to collect data and used to produce visibility materials in the form of videos, audio materials, media reports, publications, etc. which will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders. The main aim would be to assess the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries and to evaluate whether the project had met its objectives. Participatory techniques will be employed in monitoring and results systematically discussed with and validated by beneficiaries.

Pillar 3 – Functional Peacebuilding Architecture

In Pillar 3, the project will leverage established link between farmers and herders at the community level to restore/rebuild social capital (norms and values) to promote community-based natural resource governance and help to graft/restore durable self-governing regimes, and then encourage government to investment in social and economic infrastructure to boost development and reorient future livelihoods away from over-dependence on land and opening grazing pastoral livelihoods. This will entail the establishment of peace platforms. Enrolment in the fodder programme by the farmers (suppliers of fodder) and herders (demand and access fodder, water and vet services) will encourage cooperative behavior in the use of land and pastures, and thereby promote co-existence, peace and community stability. Establishing a functional early warning and response system as part of the peacebuilding efforts that will seek to proactively prevent violent clashes, and linking community (including NGOs) and state and federal efforts. As part of enhanced community peace and security, the project will promote community small arms and light weapons disarmament initiatives in exchange for community and livelihood projects undertaken in line with Benue Amnesty programme.

This pillar aims to support the following sustainable structures/outputs:

1. Peacebuilding platforms at the state and local government levels;

2. Formal mechanism (an advanced phase of the PAG from pillar 1) for security management between communities and security agencies.

To achieve these key structures/systems, this pillar will conduct the following key activities:

Activity 3.1: Establish early warning & peacebuilding platforms at the state and local government levels (local peace committees and volunteers). This includes supporting peacebuilding platforms through regular meetings and coordination, as well as developed a robust early warning early response system in the affected communities. Th EWER system will be ICT-based, and leverage upon the PAGs set up under pillar one, to ensure that threats of violence are detected early on and information is made available to relevant security agencies and other stakeholders who can intervene and diffuse any tension.

Activity 3.2: Mediation sessions, awareness-raising and community-based initiatives for critical issues. These sessions complement the aforementioned peacebuilding platforms by being more flexible in nature, and being able to address specifically controversial or contested issues that can pave the way for peaceful coexistence. They are also intended to facilitate community dialogue under the auspices of village chiefs, to promote cohesion and empower the role of traditional structures which hold significant conflict preventive influence at the grassroots level.

Activity 3.3: Support campaign against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This will ensure that the project leverages on existing processes and initiatives to curb the spread and use of small arms and light weapons, and offers a pathway for beneficiaries of this project to make use of such services.

Pillar 4 – National and Regional Framework for addressing herdsmen-farmers conflict

Pillar 4 tackles the national and regional dimension and related human security issues. In this regard, the project will strategically mobilize other national stakeholders and regional actors, especially ECOWAS, which has enacted protocols on cattle movement across national boundaries (especially in the transhumance season). The project will also link up with ongoing developments and programmatic work (led by UNDP) in the Lake Chad Basin, particularly in view of stabilization and environmental transformations to enhance agriculture and pastoralism. The project will draw from the lessons learned and experiences, including FAO's best practices in other parts of Africa, as well as mobilization towards the promotion of Human Security in Nigeria and the sub-region.

This pillar aims to support the following sustainable structures/outputs:

1. A multi-stakeholder platform that can develop a holistic solution to the crisis;
2. A system for increased understanding of movement of livestock in the region.

To achieve these key structures/systems, this pillar will conduct the following key activities:

Activity 4.1: Workshop to support the Government to harmonise and synergise policies and legislations on farming and pastoralism (particularly with the Federal Government's Livestock Development programme in the seven front-line states (under the aegis of the Presidential Committee to address the herders-farmers crisis).

Activity 4.2: Multi-stakeholder conference to support the developing of a regional framework for managing issues of herdsmen and farmers at national and the sub-regional level (particularly with ECOWAS and other relevant regional actors in the area of early warning and response capacities).

Activity 4.3: Support a regional information management system for livestock monitoring (including pests and diseases) . The project will commission a consultant to help develop a state-wide database that can support the monitoring of livestock in Benue, linking up with national and regional systems for enhanced oversight.

(b) Results Monitoring Framework

Results Monitoring Plan UNHSTF (2 July 2018).xlsx (c) Beneficiaries

The pilot phase of the project will target the crisis-prone areas in the Middle Belt (Benue State) and other affected areas in Nasarawa State, with plans to scale up to include other states such as Plateau, Kaduna, Adamawa, and Taraba in the near future. For the pilot phase, the population in the five local government areas namely: Agatu (156,000), Guma (262,100), Logo (228,900), Kwande (335,600) and Buruku (278,400)¹³, mainly from the Tiv, Idoma and the Fulani affected ethnic groups of Benue State and affected communities in other states, with 40% male and 60% female (including youths and children) to be engaged. The beneficiaries consist of farmers and herdsman in Benue State and neighbouring states, the private sector in the agriculture value chain.

The project will also specifically target key stakeholder groups that represent the interests of various affected populations, notably the Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association, cattle owners (shadow actors/elites hitherto not known), farmers associations, local communities, Benue State Government, Federal Government (relevant Ministerial Departments- Agriculture, Environment, Interior). The OCHA led Interagency Rapid Assessment mission to Benue and Nassarwa (February 2018) indicates that a majority of the displaced persons are women and children while up to 80 per cent of the households in some of the camps are women headed with half of the entire women IDP population not engaged in any form of business during the displacement. The programme will target the estimated number of displaced persons based on the profiling exercise conducted by UNHCR, UNDP and the government.

¹³ NBS Population Projection for 2016

6. Partnership strategy

The project will be jointly implemented by UNDP, UNHCR, and FAO under the Delivery as One (DaO) methodology, in close partnership with the Benue State Government. Using complementary expertise, the protection response and assistance to vulnerable populations will predominantly be implemented by UNHCR with UNDP support, while UNDP will take the lead on implementing pillar 2 with FAO support. Pillar 4 is envisaged to engage all three UN agencies fully. For Pillar 1, the project will partner with the National Human Rights Commission for protection monitoring, establishment and support to CPAGs and supporting of protection referral pathways to facilitate effective and timely response. For targeted humanitarian assistance and livelihood support, a partnership will be sought with the Benue Network of NGOs (BENGONET) to identify and support vulnerable IDPs. Additionally, for Activity 1.3, close engagement with a range of stakeholders is envisaged, including security forces, to promote and strengthen the protection framework for affected communities.

For Pillar 2, the project will partner with Government of Nigeria (Ministry of Agriculture and relevant MDAs), international partners, and the private sector. Private sector partners will include various ranches (Nyako Ranch, Nagari Ranch, Friesland Campina Ranch), cattle breeders'/owners associations, and financial institutions. Financial institutions will be engaged to support capital investments into development of livestock value chain to promote a systems-transformation with wide-ranging benefits. Financial institutions will be engaged in strengthening and enhancing the impact of the projects Activity 2.1 (livelihood support), Activity 2.4 (fodder subsidy), and Activity 2.6 (market linkages). For Activity 2.1, financial institutions will be engaged for investments into local businesses that the project's training, stipends and start-up kits will produce. The fodder subsidy activity under this project represents a key opportunity for this project in sharing some of the financial risk involved in investing into this yet untapped development opportunity in the state. Financial institutions will also be closely engaged in the market linkages work, promoting widespread knowledge and helping identify investments for banks that could be profitable whilst also helping to structure and strengthen the value chain for livestock development.

For Pillar 3, the project will partner with the Federal Government and Benue State Government (and other affected States) on peacebuilding as well as the Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) and relevant CSO networks/community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement conflict resolution activities. It will draw on the synergies and networks within the ECOWAS/EU Small Arms project, the Benue Amnesty programme and the Presidential Small Arms Commission. It will also source support from the private sector in developing, implementing and rolling out the ICT-based early warning early response system.

On Pillar 4, the the project will partner with sub-regional and regional actors such as ECOWAS, LCBC, AU and World Bank, and other actors as well as the Human Security Unit in headquarters to address the regional dimensions of the crisis; undertake advocacy and share experiences and best practices in addressing the herders-farmers conflict.

The Office of the Resident Coordinator will facilitate the inter-agency and partners' mobilization, undertake advocacy engagements – both on state and federal level – to ensure a coordinated and well-informed response from relevant authorities. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment and the Benue State Government already endorsed the project, following a visit to the State by the RC and the Country Director, UNDP in November 2017.

7. Risk Management and Sustainability

(a) Assumptions and Risks and Mitigation Measures

As the food basket of Nigeria, the assumption is that Benue State will remain a key player in the actualization of the food security and economic diversification in Nigeria. The burgeoning private sector will be actively involved in the transformation of the agricultural sector in Benue and Nigeria in general.

The project assumes that Benue being the food basket of the nation, beneficiary communities will have the capacity to maximally use the farm equipment and implements such as tractors and related machinery. State Government will allocate office space to host the project management team to be based in Makurdi, the State capital. The creation of farmers' cooperation is expected to enhance collective ownership and sustainability, including the management and eventual custody of farm machinery.

Violent conflict between herders and farmers has become a recurrent issue since 2011, with a pattern of attacks mostly from November to April. Attacks on communities are often preceded by allegations of large number of cattle rustled. Community early warning measures and commensurate security measures aimed at preventing such attacks could constitute mitigating efforts. The deployment of the military in the framework of the "Operation Cat Race" aimed at curtailing the deadly attacks and providing security in the Middle Belt in general is a major mitigating factor.

The tendency of politicization and ethnicization of the herders-farmers is likely to heighten, especially as the dynamic of the 2019 general elections start to unfold. Also, the expression of differences and trading of blame between the state and federal authorities over the causes of the January 2018 attacks and failure to protect the citizens has exacerbated the political tension in the state and country. The continuous engagement by the UN of the state and federal stakeholders will ensure effective partnerships and collaboration necessary for the success of the programme.

Project Risk Log

s/ n	Description of risks and negative externalities	Impact	Probability	Proposed mitigation measures	Responsible organization(s)
1	Continued violent conflict and killings in Benue State leading to instability in the communities resulting to limited roll out of project implementation	High	Medium	Implementation of project activities that will support addressing violent conflicts. These are activities in the Peacebuilding Architecture and National and Regional Framework for Addressing Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict Pillars	UNDP, UNHCR, Federal & State Government, Security Agencies, CSOs (BENGONET, etc.)
2	Reluctance of farmers and herders communities to work together in this project	High	Medium	<p>There will be a community entry approach involving awareness and sensitization of all key stakeholders to get their buy in, inputs, roles and responsibilities (R&R) in the project before implementation commences. Part of their R&R include advocating for and supporting the smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>Reluctance of any party during the implementation will be addressed by convening meetings of the same relevant stakeholders to address the concerns.</p>	UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, Government, Security Agencies, CSOs (BENGONET, etc.), Community & Religious leaders, Benue Farmers Association, Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria
3	Hesitancy to farmers to grow grass	Medium	Low	<p>Demonstrate through the pilot grass farms that this measure is both feasible and holds strong potential to reducing clashes between farmers and herdsmen.</p> <p>Demonstrate willingness and support of ranches and herdsmen to buy grass</p>	FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, Benue Farmers Association, Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria, Min. of Agric.

4	Hesitancy of herdsmen to buy grass	Medium	Low	<p>The project will ensure close engagement and participation of representatives of herdsmen in the Livelihood and Economic Empowerment Pillar especially the pasture and fodder value chain, making sure that they make inputs and their concerns are address at every stage of the value chain</p> <p>Organise public demonstrations of cows grazing in the pilot pasture and fodder will also be organised.</p>	FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, Benue Farmers Association, Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria, Min. of Agric.
5	Poor coordination and flexibility of project to adapt to changing conditions in Benue State	High	Low	<p>There will be a monthly project management meeting involving all the UN Agencies and key local implementation organisations to assess progress, get update on the current situation in Benue State, appraise communities needs and level of satisfaction to ensure that the project is proactive than reactive, better addresses the needs of the beneficiaries, review the project risk log to make better adjustments for uncertainties and project risk management.</p>	UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, local IPs

(b) Sustainability

The conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers occur in predominantly 19 of the 36 states of Nigeria. These states include Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau in north-central Nigeria; Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states in the northeast region; Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara states in the north west; Enugu, Abia and Anambra states in the south east region as well as Oyo, Ogun and Ekiti states in the south west region.

This project is a pilot project targeting Benue. It is expected that once the project has been successfully tested in Benue, it would eventually be replicated in Nasarawa and other states most affected by the herders-farmers' conflict in Nigeria in the subsequent phase of the project.

The UN system will utilize the practical lessons learned for replication in other contexts, but most importantly, could provide a model to inform the design of the upcoming *Tripartite Joint programme on Small-scale Agriculture and Livestock Development for the Middle-Belt States*. Discussions are currently ongoing between the government and the World Bank on a \$300 million loan to Nigeria of which \$30 million is expected to address the farmers-herders crisis in states outside the North East over a five year period.¹⁴ This project leverages the key elements of the seminal UN-World Bank report, *Pathways to Peace*, in helping manage the existing conflict and transform the conflict trajectory towards one of peace and development. In doing so, this project becomes positioned to as a best practice for addressing this crisis and aligns well with cutting edge research on how to best resolve and prevent conflict.

In like manner, given the national and regional dimensions of the conflict, the project will benefit from the ECOWAS-UNOWAS (United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel) study on pastoralism. In addition, the programme will synergise with the ongoing UNDP-led Regional Stabilization of the Lake Chad Basin programme (funded by Germany) in addressing the intertwined regional security issues.

¹⁴ Note that additional details of this programme is not available as discussions are ongoing.

8. Dissemination, Public Information and Communications

Fundamental to the success of the project will be a proactive, strategic and conflict-sensitive approach to communication and dissemination of information. The politicization of this conflict and the implications in a year leading up to elections cannot be understated. Failure to adequately communicate and strategically position the project can result in it not being able to work effectively in an already highly polarized context. The project will therefore allocate 3% of the overall budget towards ensuring that communications, public information and sensitization is put at the heart of programme implementation.

The project will adopt a harmonised communication, information and visibility approach that fundamentally increases awareness and forms linkages with relevant actors including government both at the state and federal levels to influence public opinion around key aspects of efforts to ensure human security in Benue State. UNDP, FAO and UNHCR will at all times ensure coherence and support efforts that address the resolution of the conflict with a broader picture of restoration national peaceful coexistence. Such communication approach would also support local initiatives that attempt to address the endemic conflict and facilitates reconciliation among the communities through inter-communal dialogue processes.

The project communications strategy consists of three critical elements as follows:

1. Stakeholder mapping and engagement

A comprehensive mapping and engagement process early on in the project implementation phase will help identify how various consumers and recipients of project communication receive information. This will be fundamental as linguistic, cultural and medial tools and avenues (i.e. how people consume information) are vastly different across the different target groups under this project. It is envisaged that the communications, outreach and public information will include the production of video documentary, photos, brochures, pamphlets, engagement in community radio programmes, and a robust social media presence.

2. Alignment and sequencing to project activities/results

A communications schedule will be designed to align project communications with other activities to ensure a proactive approach of external communications. Working through various media, this approach can provide an opportunity for sensitization to help provide an enabling environment for project implementation. The project communications will, in other words, adopt a broad approach to its communications, also helping to inform the public discourse around this very polarized crisis. This has already been identified as a missing link by partners on the ground (for example Search for Common Ground).

3. Context-specific feedback mechanism

The communications plan will leverage upon political and conflict analyses provided, both within and outside, of the UN system to help quickly and proactively address emerging concerns and tensions that could affect the programme's operations. This way, the communications and outreach become a means for which to create space and an enabling environment for programmatic activities. Ensuring a close feedback loop between such analysis and programme management is key, and will provide an opportunity for the programme to effectively respond and communicate effectively and strategically.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed throughout the project cycle, including a Human Security Assessment in the identified most-affected LGAs. Regular analyses of the conflict environment will ensure that issues are addressed in a timely manner in a constantly dynamic context.

The monitoring and evaluation will be very critical in ensuring compliance with the human security guidelines, transparency and accountability, and overall values the UN stands for. The project envisages the possibility of a mid-term evaluation to better inform the implementation.

Below is a summary of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Details of the M&E activities including indicators, baseline & target, means of verification are contained in the result matrix.

Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

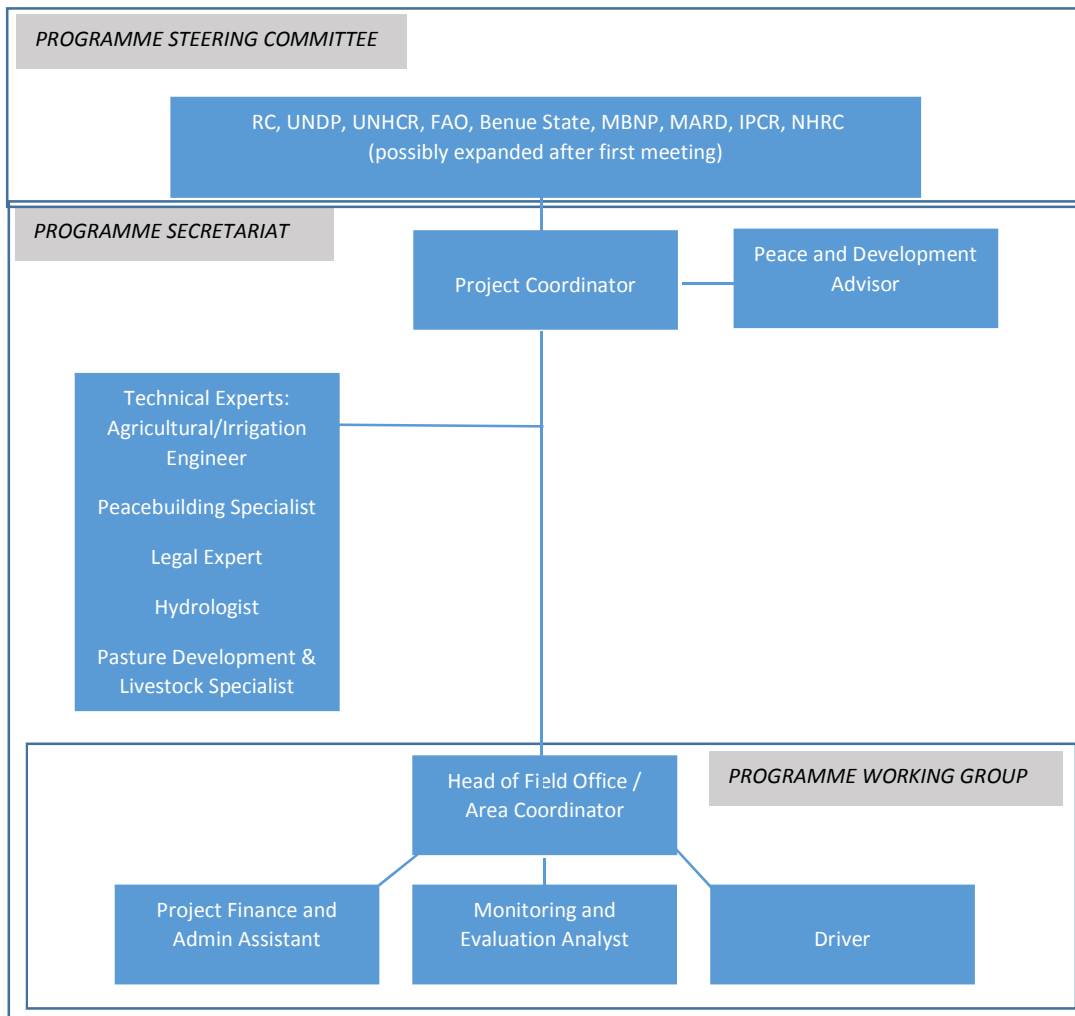
S/N	Routine Monitoring Activities / Reports	Responsible officer	Responsible Agency	Timeline	Comment
	Monthly reports on risks and incidents identified, referred and responded to	PAG Desk office	UNHCR	Monthly	Report to be sent to Project M&E Analyst on the first week of every month
	Report on no. of IDPs (disaggregated by sex) reached with protection-based material assistance	Humanitarian focal officer	UNHCR	Monthly	Report to be sent to Project M&E Analyst on the first week of every month
	No. of persons (disaggregated by sex) reached with cash-based interventions		UNHCR	Monthly	Report to be sent to Project M&E Analyst on the first week of every month
	No. of persons in vulnerable population (disaggregated by sex) profiled and tracked		UNHCR	Monthly	Report to be sent to Project M&E Analyst on the first week of every month
	No. of fodder banks fully established and functional	Area coordinator	UNDP	When completed	
	Report on amount of fodder purchase and distribution of fodder under subsidy programme	Area coordinator	UNDP	Monthly	
	Report on no. of IEC materials produced and disseminated	Project M&E Analyst	UNDP	Monthly	
	Report on no. of LGAs with Community mediation and peace centres	Area coordinator	UNDP	Monthly	
	Supervision visits and data verification	Project M&E Analyst & focal officers	FAO, UNHCR, UNDP	Quarterly	A detailed supervision timetable will be developed outlining locations to be visited quarterly

	Collation and submission of reports to FAO, UNHCR & UNDP (Abuja)	Project M&E Analyst	FAO, UNHCR, UNDP	Quarterly	
	FAO & UNHCR submit report to UNDP	Agency Focal officers	FAO, UNHCR	Quarterly	
	Submission of Joint Report to UNTFHS	Agency Focal officer			
	Routine data generated and reported to regional information management system	Project M&E Analyst	FAO, UNHCR, UNDP	Quarterly	This information will be cleared by Benue Government and all Agencies before sharing with regional office
	Conduct of mid-term review of project	Relevant officers	FAO, UNHCR, UNDP	Midway into the life of project	To access progress and ascertain critical issues that needs to be changed to ensure success of the project.

10. Management Structure

Project implementation will be led by a Project Coordinator who will serve as the focal point for this project both within the UN system and with external partners. The Project Coordinator will oversee the programme secretariat, which will be comprised of a Programme Working Group as well as supported by a pool of experts. The Programme Working Group will be led by an Area Manager who will lead the day-to-day operations in Benue with the support of a Programme Finance and Admin Assistant as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst. The Project Coordinator will also leverage on a pool of experts in the areas of agriculture and livestock, gender, and peace and development. These experts will be at the disposal of the project for various technical inputs to support planning and implementation. Finally, given the inter-agency and strategic positioning of this project, additional coordination support and strategic advisory role will be filled by the Peace and Development Advisor.

The programme management structure will look as follows:



In addition to the aforementioned team that will lead the day-to-day work on the project, the project will be supported by a Programme Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of the UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Country Director, UNHCR Country Representative, FAO Country Representative, Benue State Governor, Minister for Budget and National Planning, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Director-General for the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, and the Executive Secretary for the National Human Rights Commission. The PSC will meet at the beginning of the project and on an annual basis thereon. At its first meeting, a terms of reference for the PSC will be agreed upon as well as the possibility to include representation from civil society.

11. Budget

The total cost of the project proposal for three years is **\$5,440,153.60**

The **amount requested from the UNTHFS is \$2,001,841.60**, while the requesting UN agencies will co-finance the project to the tune of **\$3,438,312**. FAO will provide valuable technical support in this pilot phase, while working towards a scaled-up phase (a detailed budget proposal is attached).

(A detailed budget proposal is attached)

Final Version Budget UNHSTF REVISED 30Jul18.xlsx

Results Monitoring Report: Nigeria (UDP-AF-18-004)

Activities <i>Refer to the programme proposal regarding the list of activities.</i>	Implementing organization	Amount spent to date (US\$) <i>including other funding sources</i>	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Objectively verifiable indicators* (OVI)	Baseline*	Target*	Means of verification* (MOV)	Progress as of the reporting date	Notes / reason for variation (if any)						
Objective 1: Community Protection																										
Output 1: Community Protection Interventions																										
Activity 1.1: Project Inception & Planning																										
<i>Activity 1.1: Project Inception & Planning</i>															Number of formalized partnerships demonstrating buy-in into the project		11 MoUs signed with BSG (1) and each of the 10 communities	MoUs in existence								
DSA for 14-day mission to the field to support community selection, identify entry points, raise awareness of the project and build support and buy-in for project	UNDP	4,760.00																								
DSA (2 nights) for 70 participants to attend Project Initiation Workshop	UNHCR	9,520.00																								
Transport for 70 participants to attend Project Initiation Workshop	UNHCR	840.00																								
Cost of venue for Project Initiation Workshop	UNHCR	280.00																								
Coffee break and lunch for 70 participants and five staff for two days Project Initiation Workshop	UNHCR	1,500.00																								
Workshop materials for Project Initiation Workshop	UNHCR	1,400.00																								
	Output 1.1 Subtotal	18,300.00																								
Activity 1.2: Establish and support community-based Protection Action Groups to identify, refer and respond to protection risks and incidents																										
<i>Activity 1.2: Establish and support community-based Protection Action Groups to identify, refer and respond to protection risks and incidents</i>															Percentage of PAGs providing complete information on security situation in target communities		95% of PAGs trained and deployed	Reports submitted by PAGs								
Transport for 100 PAG and monitors to attend recurring PAG training	UNHCR	7,200.00																								
DSA (1 night) for 100 PAG and monitors to attend recurring PAG training	UNHCR	40,800.00																								
Coffee break and lunch for 100 participants and five staff for one day PAG training	UNHCR	12,600.00																								
Monthly transport cost to convene 50 PAG members in Makurdi for coordination meeting	UNHCR	21,600.00																								
	Output 1.2 Subtotal	82,200.00																								
Activity 1.3: Conduct capacity building for relevant stakeholders on core protection and human security principles, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.																										
<i>Activity 1.3: Conduct capacity building for relevant stakeholders on core protection and human security principles, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.</i>															Number of communities with a functional coordination mechanism to enhance protection & security measured by regularity of meeting and active participation of members in monthly meetings		10 communities	Monthly minutes of meeting with reports of activities conducted and issues addressed by action group								
DSA (4 nights) for 4 staff delivering the training in Makurdi	UNHCR	6,528.00																								
DSA (2 nights) for 30 participants in Makurdi	UNHCR	24,480.00																								
Coffee break and lunch for 30 participants and 4 staff for two-day training	UNHCR	8,160.00																								
Workshop materials for 30 participants	UNHCR	3,600.00																								
	Output 1.3 Subtotal	42,768.00																								
Activity 1.4: Provision of protection-based material assistance support to persons with specific needs																										
<i>Activity 1.4: Provision of protection-based material assistance support to persons with specific needs</i> <i>This is further detailed below as follows: Persons in this group include orphans and pregnant women.</i>															Number of house-holds whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	200	5,000	Report on material assistance support distributed								
Blanket, Synthetic - Medium Thermal (3 per HH)	UNHCR	62,250.00																								
Matress Foam (1 per HH)	UNHCR	153,750.00																								

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Project Title	Transitioning from Humanitarian Relief to Long term Development: Addressing herdsman and farmers conflict in Benue State, Nigeria
UNTFHS Programme ref. #	UDP-AF-18-004
Implementing Organization	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Country	Nigeria
Date	13/12/2017

Table 1: Detailed budget by results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Objective 1: Community Protection											
Output 1: Community Protection Interventions											
Activity 1.1: Project Inception & Planning				18,300.00	18,300.00	-	-	18,300.00			
DSA for 14-day mission to the field to support community selection, identify entry points, raise awareness of the project and build support and buy-in for project	952.00	Person	5	4,760.00	4,760.00	-	-	4,760.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA (2 nights) for 70 participants to attend Project Initiation Workshop	136.00	Person	70	9,520.00	9,520.00	-	-	9,520.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Transport for 70 participants to attend Project Initiation Workshop	12.00	Person	70	840.00	840.00	-	-	840.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNHCR
Cost of venue for Project Initiation Workshop	280.00	Workshop	1	280.00	280.00	-	-	280.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNHCR
Coffee break and lunch for 70 participants and five staff for two days Project Initiation Workshop	20.00	Person	75	1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNHCR
Workshop materials for Project Initiation Workshop	20.00	Person	70	1,400.00	1,400.00	-	-	1,400.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.2: Establish and support community-based Protection Action Groups to identify, refer and respond to protection risks and incidents				82,200.00	27,400.00	27,400.00	27,400.00	82,200.00			
Transport for 100 PAG and monitors to attend recurring PAG training	1,200	Training	6	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
DSA (1 night) for 100 PAG and monitors to attend recurring PAG training	6,800	Training	6	40,800.00	13,600.00	13,600.00	13,600.00	40,800.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Coffee break and lunch for 100 participants and five staff for one day PAG training	2,100	Training	6	12,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	12,600.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Monthly transport cost to convene 50 PAG members in Makurdi for coordination meeting	600.00	Month	36	21,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	21,600.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Activity 1.3: Conduct capacity building for relevant stakeholders on core protection and human security principles, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.				42,768.00	14,256.00	14,256.00	14,256.00	42,768.00			
DSA (4 nights) for 4 staff delivering the training in Makurdi	1,088.00	Workshop	6	6,528.00	2,176.00	2,176.00	2,176.00	6,528.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNHCR
DSA (2 nights) for 30 participants in Makurdi	4,080.00	Workshop	6	24,480.00	8,160.00	8,160.00	8,160.00	24,480.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Coffee break and lunch for 30 participants and 4 staff for two-day training	1,360.00	Workshop	6	8,160.00	2,720.00	2,720.00	2,720.00	8,160.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Workshop materials for 30 participants	600.00	Workshop	6	3,600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,600.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Activity 1.4: Provision of protection-based material assistance support to persons with specific needs				1,257,900.00	832,900.00	425,000.00	-	1,257,900.00			
Blanket, Synthetic - Medium Thermal (3 per HH)	12.45	Household	5000	62,250.00	62,250.00	-	-	62,250.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Mattress Foam (1 per HH)	30.75	Household	5000	153,750.00	153,750.00	-	-	153,750.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Solar Lantern (1 Per HH)	9.00	Household	5000	45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	45,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Kitchen Set (1 per HH)	11.70	Household	5000	58,500.00	58,500.00	-	-	58,500.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Semi-Collapsible Jerry can - 20 litre capacity (1 per HH)	3.30	Household	5000	16,500.00	16,500.00	-	-	16,500.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Heavy Duty Plastic Bucket w/Lid - 10 litre capacity (1 per HH)	2.40	Household	5000	12,000.00	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Shelter materials kits for construction of destroyed houses	170.00	Household	5000	850,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00	-	850,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Distribution cost for materials (5%)	1,198,000.00	Percentage	0.05	59,900.00	59,900.00	-	-	59,900.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNHCR
Activity 1.5: Monitoring and Communication				34,360.00	3,120.00	18,120.00	13,120.00	34,360.00			
Production of media report (Print report, booklets and flyers on the project)	2,000.00	Key Activity	4	8,000.00	2,666.67	2,666.67	2,666.67	8,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNTFHS
DSA for regular monitoring and field visits to communities	68.00	Day	20	1,360.00	453.33	453.33	453.33	1,360.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Midterm and end of project evaluation	25,000.00	Consultancy	1	25,000.00	-	15,000.00	10,000.00	25,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Objective 1 Sub-Total				1,435,528.00	895,976.00	484,776.00	54,776.00	1,435,528.00			
Objective 2: Livelihood and Empowerment											
Output 2: Improved Livelihood and Economic Empowerment											
Activity 2.1a Emergency Livelihood Support Initiatives				450,000.00	-	225,000.00	225,000.00	450,000.00			
Reorientation training, inclusive of conflict prevention skills and transportation	275.00	Person	250	68,750.00	-	34,375.00	34,375.00	68,750.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Cost of start-up equipment	500.00	Person	250	125,000.00	-	62,500.00	62,500.00	125,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNDP
Stipends for duration of training (6 months)	500.00	Person	250	125,000.00	-	62,500.00	62,500.00	125,000.00	Operating expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Accommodation and transportation to and from training site	250.00	Person	250	62,500.00	-	31,250.00	31,250.00	62,500.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Training institution	275.00	Person	250	68,750.00	-	34,375.00	34,375.00	68,750.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Activity 2.1b: Emergency Livelihood Support Initiative				498,000.00	249,000.00	249,000.00	-	498,000.00			
Cost of start-up equipment	900.00	Person	400	360,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	-	360,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Training institution	45.00	Person	400	18,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	-	18,000.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Cost of transportation (for one month) to/from learning institution, inclusive of lunch	300.00	Person	400	120,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	-	120,000.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Activity 2.2: Establishment of Pasture and water points				338,750.00	338,750.00	-	-	338,750.00			
Land Clearing (50 ha will be cleared in each LGAs to make a total of 250ha ready for use for pasture and fodder production). The unit cost for clearing a Ha is estimated to be \$150. The cost is based on the Federal Government subsidy for land clearing for agricultural purpose. The government of Benue state has committed to providing land for pasture development as part of the support for the project in the state.	150.00	Piece of land	250	37,500.00	37,500.00	-	-	37,500.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Land cultivation (50 ha will be prepared in each of the local governments. This will give a total of 250 ha in the first year). the cost per ha is about \$150	150.00	Piece of land	250	37,500.00	37,500.00	-	-	37,500.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Inputs - seeds, fertilizer, labour. 50 hectares is planned for each of the 5 LGAs	325.00	Hectare	250	81,250.00	81,250.00	-	-	81,250.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
The pasture will be established using native grass species(initially) such as Pennisetum pedicellatum[1]. 50 hectares is planned for each of the 5 LGAs	500.00	Hectare	250	125,000.00	125,000.00	-	-	125,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Bore holes or alternative water collection and supply points (depending on landscape) . The waterpoints will be used mainly for farming purpose - watering the cattle and also irrigating the established pasture to maintain them during the dry season. The construction of the water points will be done by local contractors and will be useful to the local communities, particularly the youth and women who will be managing the established pastures.	2,000.00	Borehole	25	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	50,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Irrigation facilities (About \$50 per ha will be used for irrigation - this is hinged on the contiguous nature of the land, use of locally available materials and delivering of water under gravity. The cost will include the cost of pipes for surface channelling of water from the boreholes or other available water sources and pumping machines as backup option.)	300.00	Pipes/Pumping machine	25	7,500.00	7,500.00	-	-	7,500.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 2.3: Training on pasture management				40,376.00	-	40,376.00	-	40,376.00			
Cost of venue	140.00	Training/Workshop	5	700.00	-	700.00	-	700.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
DSA (16 nights) for staff facilitating the training, inclusive of travel days between trainings	1,088.00	Person	2	2,176.00	-	2,176.00	-	2,176.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Travel cost and feeding allowance for 100 persons each of the 5 trainings	25.00	Participant	500	12,500.00	-	12,500.00	-	12,500.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Training materials (seeds, farming tools)	50.00	Participant	500	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 2.4: Establishment of fodder banks				310,000.00	293,333.33	8,333.33	8,333.33	310,000.00			
Construction of storage facilities (the fodder bank will be constructed using locally available materials and local labour)	7,000.00	Fodder Bank	5	35,000.00	35,000.00	-	-	35,000.00	Contractual service	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Procurement of 50 hand working farm tractors; 10 for each local government	5,000.00	Tractor	50	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	UNDP	UNDP
Maintenance of tractors and equipments	500.00	Tractor	50	25,000.00	8,333.33	8,333.33	8,333.33	25,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Activity 2.5: Provision of fodder subsidy to target groups				300,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	300,000.00			
Purchase and distribution of fodder under subsidy programme	60,000.00	LGA	5	300,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00	300,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 2.6: Market linkage for fodder, milk and other products.				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00			
Market mapping and identification of off takers (for developing the fodder market beyond Benue State)	10,000.00	Consultancy	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 2.7: Awareness creation and capacity building for livestock development and dairy production (hides and skins)				94,788.00	31,596.00	31,596.00	31,596.00	94,788.00			
DSA (4 nights) for 4 staff facilitating workshop	1,088.00	Training/Workshop	6	6,528.00	2,176.00	2,176.00	2,176.00	6,528.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
DSA (3 nights) for 40 workshop participants	8,160.00	Training/Workshop	6	48,960.00	16,320.00	16,320.00	16,320.00	48,960.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Transport for 40 workshop participants	4,480.00	Training/Workshop	6	26,880.00	8,960.00	8,960.00	8,960.00	26,880.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Coffee break and lunch per two-day workshop	2,000.00	Training/Workshop	6	12,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Cost of venue	70.00	Training/Workshop	6	420.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	420.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Activity 2.8: Monitoring and Communication				11,360.00	3,786.67	3,786.67	3,786.67	11,360.00			
Production of media report (Print report, booklets and flyers on the project)	2,000.00	Key Activity	5	10,000.00	3,333.33	3,333.33	3,333.33	10,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNDP
DSA for regular monitoring and field visits to communities	68.00	Day	20	1,360.00	453.33	453.33	453.33	1,360.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Objective 2 Sub-Total				2,053,274.00	986,466.00	678,092.00	388,716.00	2,053,274.00			
Objective 3: Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding											
Output 3: Functional Peacebuilding Architecture											
Activity 3.1: Establish Early Warning & Peacebuilding platforms at the state and local government levels (local peace committees and volunteers).				206,120.00	80,680.00	82,720.00	42,720.00	206,120.00			
Coffee break and lunch for stakeholder meetings for 30 persons	600.00	Months	36	21,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	21,600.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Transport for 30 stakeholders to convene for monthly peacebuilding coordination meetings	360.00	Meeting	36	12,960.00	12,960.00	-	-	12,960.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Support the development and implementation of an ICT-based early warning and response platform.	25,000.00	Consultancy	1	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	25,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Transport for 30 security personnel for training/refresher training on EWER ICT platform	360.00	Training	6	2,160.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	2,160.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Coffee break and lunch for trainings/refresher trainings for 30 persons	600.00	Training	6	3,600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,600.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA (2 nights) for 100 PAG members & monitors for recurring training on EWERS	13,600.00	Training	6	81,600.00	27,200.00	27,200.00	27,200.00	81,600.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Transport for 100 PAG members & monitors for recurring training on EWERS	1,200.00	Training	6	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Coffee break and lunch for 100 participants in recurring PAG/monitor EWERS training	2,000.00	Training	6	12,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Provide monitoring tools i.e. 100 TP360 to all Monitors and PAGs	400.00	Device	100	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.2: Mediation sessions, awareness-raising and community-based initiatives for critical issues				21,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	21,600.00			
Transport for key stakeholders to engage in mediation and preventive efforts targeted at de-escalating tensions.	600.00	Month	36	21,600.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	21,600.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 3.3: Support campaign against proliferation of SALW				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00			
Media and advocacy campaign to raise awareness around proliferation of SALWs in line with the Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Mine Action Group (MAG)	10,000.00	Media/Advocacy Campaign	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Objective 3 Sub-Total				237,720.00	97,880.00	89,920.00	49,920.00	237,720.00			

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Objective 4: <i>National and Regional mobilization</i>											
Output 4: National and Regional Framework for Addressing Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict.											
Activity 4.1: <i>Workshop to support the Government to harmonise and synergise legislations on farming and pastoralism.</i>				24,540.00	-	-	24,540.00	24,540.00			
DSA (5 nights) for 4 staff facilitating workshop for national and state legislatures	340.00	Person	4	1,360.00	-	-	1,360.00	1,360.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
DSA (3 nights) for 50 lawmakers (national/state) : 5 from each pilot LGA and 25 from the State and Federal Government	204.00	Person	50	10,200.00	-	-	10,200.00	10,200.00	Travel on official business	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Transport for 50 lawmakers	195.00	Person	50	9,750.00	-	-	9,750.00	9,750.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Coffee break and lunch for 50 stakeholders and 4 staff (2 days)	40.00	Person	54	2,160.00	-	-	2,160.00	2,160.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Cost of venue	70.00	Day	1	70.00	-	-	70.00	70.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Workshop materials for 50 participants	20.00	Person	50	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 4.2: <i>Multi-stakeholder Conference to develop a regional framework for managing issues of herdsmen and farmers at national and the sub-regional level.</i>				293,370.00	-	-	293,370.00	293,370.00			
DSA for 200 regional stakeholders coming to Abuja (3 nights)	351.00	Person	200	70,200.00	-	-	70,200.00	70,200.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Transport for 200 regional stakeholders to and from Abuja	240.00	Person	200	48,000.00	-	-	48,000.00	48,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Business Class Flights for 2 HSTF staff to participate in conference	9,000.00	Flight	2	18,000.00	-	-	18,000.00	18,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
DSA (5 nights) for HSTF staff to participate in conference	585.00	Person	2	1,170.00	-	-	1,170.00	1,170.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNTFHS
Coffee break and lunch for 200 regional stakeholders (2 days)	60.00	Person	200	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	12,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Cost of venue/Event Management	140,000.00	Conference	1	140,000.00	-	-	140,000.00	140,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Conference materials/Printing of Conference tag	20.00	Conference	200	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00	4,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNTFHS
Activity 4.3: <i>Support a regional information management system for livestock monitoring.</i>				100,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00			
Support to the development of a livestock database for Benue State to monitor livestock, particularly focused on disease prevention.	100,000.00	Consultancy	1	100,000.00	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	Contractual service	UNDP	UNDP
Objective 4 Sub-Total				417,910.00	-	-	417,910.00	417,910.00			

Programme Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture Costs											
Project vehicle - Toyota Jeep	90,000.00	Vehicle	1	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	-	90,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Project equipment - Computers	1,000.00	Computer	4	4,000.00	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Project equipment - Projector	250.00	Projector	1	250.00	250.00	-	-	250.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Project equipment - Photocopier/Printer	4,200.00	Copier/Printer	1	4,200.00	4,200.00	-	-	4,200.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Furniture (desks, chairs, conference table, UPS)	5,000.00	Office	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Generator	10,000.00	Generator	1	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	10,000.00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNHCR	UNHCR
Internet for Makurdi office	1,000.00	Month	36	36,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	36,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Electricity (including diesel costs for generator)	700.00	Month	36	25,200.00	8,400.00	8,400.00	8,400.00	25,200.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Office consumables (printer paper, ink, fuel, etc.)	500.00	Month	36	18,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00	Operating expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Programme Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture Costs Sub-Total				192,650.00	139,850.00	26,400.00	26,400.00	192,650.00			
Programme Coordination Costs											
HoFO, Makurdi (P3)	5,500.00	Month	12	66,000.00	66,000.00	-	-	66,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Project Coordinator (NOC)	4,650.00	Month	24	111,600.00	55,800.00	55,800.00	-	111,600.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Project Coordinator (NOC)	4,650.00	Month	12	55,800.00	-	-	55,800.00	55,800.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Area Coordinator (NOB)	3,800.00	Month	24	91,200.00	-	45,600.00	45,600.00	91,200.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Driver, Makurdi(G2)	945.00	Month	36	34,020.00	11,340.00	11,340.00	11,340.00	34,020.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst (40%)	1,100.00	Month	36	39,600.00	13,200.00	13,200.00	13,200.00	39,600.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNTFHS
Programme Finance/Admin G3	2,000.00	Month	12	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNTFHS
RCO Coordination (PDA Advisory Support) (20%)	2,000.00	Month	12	24,000.00	24,000.00	-	-	24,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
RCO Coordination (PDA Advisory Support) (20%)	2,000.00	Month	24	48,000.00	-	24,000.00	24,000.00	48,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Peacebuilding Specialist (30%)	1,050.00	Month	36	37,800.00	12,600.00	12,600.00	12,600.00	37,800.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Legal Expert (Technical Support)	2,000.00	Month	36	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO
Agricultural/Irrigation Engineer (Technical Support)	2,000.00	Month	36	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO
Pasture Development & Livestock Specialist (Technical Support)	2,000.00	Month	36	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO
Hydrologist (Technical Support)	2,000.00	Month	36	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO
Communications Officer	200.00	Month	36	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNDP	UNDP
Communications Officer	200.00	Month	36	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNHCR	UNHCR
Communications Officer	200.00	Month	36	7,200.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	7,200.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO
Economy class flights for HSU assessment visit	2,500.00	Flight	2	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
DSA (5 nights) for HSU assessment visit	585.00	Person	2	1,170.00	-	1,170.00	-	1,170.00	Travel on official business	UNDP	UNDP
Office Space in Makurdi	120.00	Month	36	4,320.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	4,320.00	Operating Expenses	Benue State Gov	Benue State Gov
Benue State Liaison Officer	2,000.00	Month	36	72,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	72,000.00	Staff and other personnel expenses	Benue State Gov	Benue State Gov

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Concept Note
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget**				Reporting Object class	Implementing organizations (IO)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total**			
Programme Coordination Cost Sub-Total				972,110.00	335,580.00	321,350.00	315,180.00	972,110.00			

Total Programme Cost (Requested from UNTFHS) -A					940,583.33	478,593.33	451,703.33	1,870,880.00			
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost above) - B					65,840.83	33,501.53	31,619.23	130,961.60			
TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET					1,006,424.17	512,094.87	483,322.57	2,001,841.60			
TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET - requested from UNTFHS											
OTHER FUNDING SOURCES (no UNTFHS)					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total			
UNDP					403,982.67	514,528.67	618,782.67	1,537,294.00			
UNHCR					987,346.00	483,576.00	58,576.00	1,529,498.00			
FAO					98,400.00	98,400.00	98,400.00	295,200.00			
Benue State Government					25,440.00	25,440.00	25,440.00	76,320.00			
TOTAL					1,515,168.67	1,121,944.67	801,198.67	3,438,312.00			
OVERALL TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS (Requested amount from UNTFHS + Other Funding Source (no UNTFHS))					2,521,592.83	1,634,039.53	1,284,521.23	5,440,153.60			

Blue and yellow cells are formulas and should not be altered. Fill ONLY the white cells

Table 2: Budget Summary by reporting object class (per each Implementing Organization) funded by UNTFHS

UNDP						
Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)					General HSU comments: Detailed comments are included in Table 1.
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	% over Programme Cost	
Staff and other personnel expenses	69,000.00	69,000.00	13,200.00	151,200.00	16.12%	
Travel on official business	25,640.00	7,920.00	155,040.00	188,600.00	20.11%	
Contractual service	324,650.00	48,400.00	166,630.00	539,680.00	57.54%	
Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Supplies, commodities and materials	57,500.00	-	1,000.00	58,500.00	6.24%	
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Total programme cost	476,790.00	125,320.00	335,870.00	937,980.00	100.00%	
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	33,375.30	8,772.40	23,510.90	65,658.60	7.00%	
Total programme budget	510,165.30	134,092.40	359,380.90	1,003,638.60	107.00%	

UNHCR						
Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)					General HSU comments: Detailed comments are included in Table 1.
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	% over Programme Cost	
Staff and other personnel expenses	101,340.00	35,340.00	35,340.00	172,020.00	18.44%	
Travel on official business	101,333.33	91,813.33	43,373.33	236,520.00	25.35%	
Contractual service	50,920.00	15,920.00	6,920.00	73,760.00	7.91%	
Operating expenses	26,333.33	26,333.33	26,333.33	79,000.00	8.47%	
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Supplies, commodities and materials	183,866.67	183,866.67	3,866.67	371,600.00	39.83%	
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Total programme cost	463,793.33	353,273.33	115,833.33	932,900.00	100.00%	
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	32,465.53	24,729.13	8,108.33	65,303.00	7.00%	
Total programme budget	496,258.87	378,002.47	123,941.67	998,203.00	107.00%	

Table 2: Budget revision by reporting object class (for the whole programme funded by UNTFHS)

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)					% over Programme Cost
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total		
Staff and other personnel expenses	170,340.00	104,340.00	48,540.00	323,220.00	17.28%	
Travel on official business	126,973.33	99,733.33	198,413.33	425,120.00	22.72%	
Contractual services	375,570.00	64,320.00	173,550.00	613,440.00	32.79%	
Operating expenses	26,333.33	26,333.33	26,333.33	79,000.00	4.22%	
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Supplies, commodities and materials	241,366.67	183,866.67	4,866.67	430,100.00	22.99%	
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
Total programme cost	940,583.33	478,593.33	451,703.33	1,870,880.00	100.00%	
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	65,840.83	33,501.53	31,619.23	130,961.60	7.00%	
Total programme budget	1,006,424.17	512,094.87	483,322.57	2,001,841.60	107.00%	