



A Herder Shaking a Farmer (Photo by SFCG)

Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

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August 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The PS&CRN evaluation team wishes to thank Imaobong Akpan, Ema Miroslava Billings, and Kassim Khalid of Search for Common Ground for providing guidance and/or information for the completion of this project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015, the Search for Common Ground (SFCG)-Nigeria in partnership with Justice, Development and Peace/Caritas (JDPC), the Center for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA), and Mambissa & Amistados Ensemble began implementing the USAID Bureau of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) funded project “Building Bridges between Farmers and Herders in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna states.” The project, originally planned for 24 months (July 2015 to June 2017), received two-6months no-cost extension, from July 2017 to June 2018. The overall goal of the project “is to strengthen engagement and understanding to reduce conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities in six flashpoint local governments in three high-risk states: Barkin Ladi and Riyom (Plateau State), Doma and Keana (Nasarawa State), and Zangon Kataf and Kachia (Kaduna State). The project aims to improve intercultural understanding and build capable coalitions to reduce conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities.

Initially, the project was scheduled to conclude June of 2017; however, the closeout date extended to the end June of 2018. Search commissioned the final evaluation of the project to commence May of 2018 concluding at the end of June of 2018 with the final report concluded by August 31, 2018. The purpose of the evaluation was to provide an opportunity to assess the project achievement and the value added to resolving rural violence specifically farmer-herder conflict in the Middle Belt. The evaluation also contributed to a better understanding of the project, its contributions and the lessons learned on how the project strategy contributed to the overall outcomes. Furthermore, the evaluation aims at informing decision-making on the appropriateness of any similar project engagement beyond the current project time frame. The questions answered by the evaluation are based on OECD-DAC norms and standards; and they include: Relevance- How relevant were the project strategies, activities, and partnerships to the specific context and objectives of the project? Effectiveness -Which approaches were most effective in the implementation of the project? Sustainability- How sustainable are the relationships and linkages contributed by the project?

A mixed participatory and developmental methodology was employed for the final evaluation. A participatory approach was used to elicit information and feedback from a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The developmental aspect entails documenting specific learning and experiences from the project that are useful for a future project engagement. A total sample of 383 community household surveys, 19 online surveys of Lead Agency and Partners, 18 KII and 10 FGD were conducted in five LGAs (Barkin Ladi, Riyom, Keana, Kachia and Zangon Kataf) by three evaluation team members and seven local enumerators. The data collection techniques include desk review, FGD, KII, online and community/HH end-line surveys. The data collected were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques. The summary of findings, recommendations, and lessons learned are:

Key Findings

The findings from the analysis of key project documents and responses from KII, FGD, end-line and on-line samples show that the project's Theory of Change (TOC)—improving cultural understanding and building effective community coalition and linkages is relevant in preventing conflict between pastoralist herders and sedentary farming communities. This is evident from the high level of agreement among respondents on factors enhancing cultural understanding and the level of satisfaction with current relationships between communities and stakeholders. The key findings are illustrated using the following headings: relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Relevance

Findings show a high level of agreement with the contributions of Planet Naija (79.3%), dance drama for tolerance (69.2%), cross-cultural peace festival (69.9%), and facilitated dialogue (75.4%). Respondents agree that these models enhance cultural understanding of nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farmers' lifestyle and ultimately contributed to the improvement in relationship. Similarly, on the relationship between a community and CSOs/government, most of the end-line sample participants said the relationship is satisfactory. A cross-tabulation of distribution of respondents according to the existence of collaboration between community and security agencies by the state show that most of the respondents, 88% said Yes, whereas 12% said No. Out of the three project focal states, Plateau has the most number of respondents that said No. On the level of satisfaction with current community capacity to resolve conflict, most of the respondents 62% are satisfied with the current community capacity to resolve conflict as a result of the project.

On the feedback of the online sample question: How would you rate the project TOC based on the outcomes of the project? 78.95% of the respondents said it was very relevant, 21.05% said it is relevant, whereas no respondent said it is fairly, poorly or not relevant in enhancing cultural understanding between farmers and herders and building capable community coalitions to prevent conflicts between farmers and herders. The survey shows that the project is relevant in enhancing cultural understanding between farmers and herders and improving relationships between the community coalitions. This has been collaborated by a high level of agreement on cultural understanding and level of satisfaction on the relationship between the community and the stakeholders. However, from the endline sample, 15.6% of the participants said the relationship between herders and farmers is very cordial, 32.5% said it is cordial, 0.5% said it is neither cordial or non-cordial, 16.9% said it is fairly cordial, whereas 34.4% said it is not cordial. These outcomes suggest that the conflict is far from over.

Effectiveness

Findings show that the project outputs such as numbers of radio episodes, community dialogues, community forums, and capacity building workshops were either reached/achieved or surpassed. Although some of the outputs were not met during the initial timelines of two years. The two times-6 months of no-cost extension enabled the completion of all the key outputs. Responses on the effectiveness of the project

approach to enhancing the relationship between farmers and herders, building community coalitions and linkages, and strengthening partners' capacity were assessed from endline and online samples and FGD/KII. The endline sample responses to: How would you rate the project implementation strategy and approach based on the outcomes of the project, show that most of the respondents 72.91% said the project strategy and approach was satisfactory, 18.44% said very satisfactory, while 6.16% said fairly satisfactory. None of the respondents said it was poorly or not satisfactory. From the online sample, concluding remark on the level of effectiveness of the project based on project outcomes show that 68.42% said it was effective, 21.05% said it was very effective, while 10.53% said it was fairly effective. From KII/FGD, community engaged and public outreach activities like dance drama, mobile cinema, cross-cultural festivals attracted a considerable number of participants. A KII participant said, "*Mobile screening of dance drama attracted a huge number of people about 300 to 400, including women, children, government and local leaders.*" Overall, the project was rated effective as demonstrated by the findings from FGD, KII, end-line and online surveys.

Sustainability

Findings from desk review show that project sustainability was considered during the project conceptualization stages. These include working with local partners, government and CSOs, strengthening institutional and program capacity of partners, and the establishment of community-CSOs-Government platforms and structures. Responses from the online sample show a high level of satisfaction of the local partner's capacity to play a role in future project, satisfactory 57.89%, very satisfactory 26.32%, fairly-satisfactory 15.79%, no respondent said the project was poorly satisfactory or not satisfactory. However, FGD/KII responses show that there were no specific funding plan or budget for the community-CSOs-government platform's activities. A KII participant said, "community-CSOs platforms were set up but no source of funding from donor or government to sustain the platforms—basic support such as meeting logistics and refreshments need to be covered if the platforms' activities are to continue" (KII participant, Kachia). A concluding remark from an online sample shows that the project is fairly sustainable.

Recommendations

The recommendations are based on the analysis of suggestions from respondents to the donor, lead agency, and government.

To Donor

1. Approve cost extension/provide additional funding to maintain activities until alternative funding sources are secured. The reason for a cost extension is because of the instability of the project areas and the possibility of escalation of violence in project areas in the upcoming elections in Nigeria.
2. Fund the replication of Search project model in other volatile LGAs in the four project focal states and Benue, Taraba, Adamawa and Zamfara States.
3. Fund exchange study visit to other countries experiencing similar farmers and herders' conflict such as Kenya and Sudan to learn and share experiences.

To Lead Agency

4. Increase engagement of high-level political actors to address political drivers of farmers and herders' conflict.
5. Address issues of high staff turnover and put in place policies that ensure staff retention over the life cycle of the project.

Government

6. Provide financial and logistics support to community-CSOs-Government structures established as a result of the project.
7. Activate and maintain early-warning and early-response mechanisms to prevent or mitigate attacks.

Lessons learned

The lessons learned include but not limited to:

1. "Land is key to farmers and herders' conflict, if properly managed, conflict could be avoided if not the cycle of violence will continue" (KII participant, Jos). Policies that ensures land availability to both farmers and herders are necessary for peaceful co-existence of the groups.
2. "Herders are easy to work with if the right approach is used" (KII participant, Jos). At the inception of the project, some herders were skeptical about the project activities and would refuse to sign events attendance sheet. Thus, working with the herders and farmers requires right approach and understanding of their context.
3. Election violence has the potentiality to escalate rural violence specifically the farmer-herder conflict. Political developments in the country raise concerns about the possible escalation of farmer herder conflicts in the project areas for the pre, during and or post 2019, Nigerian general elections.
4. The late start of media activities limits the impact of the project – Media is a powerful tool for project awareness and dissemination of outcomes. The late start of media activities such as "Planet Naija" limits awareness of the project. Early start of media activities is necessary for enhanced impact.
5. Sharing project impact using social media – A KII participant acknowledged that social media would have been more appropriate to share success stories from the project.
6. Financial sustainability is vital – Strategies to enhances financial sustainability of community platforms need to be explored beyond reliance on government support and USAID.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| BBHF | Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers |
| BV | Baseline Value |
| CAC | Corporate Affairs Commission |
| CAN | Christian Association of Nigeria |
| CMM | Conflict Management and Mitigation |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| DMEL | Design, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning |
| ER | Expected Result |
| FGD | Focused Group Discussion |
| GTI | Global Terrorism Index |
| HH | Households |
| ICG | International Crisis Group (ICG) |
| ICRC | International Committee of Red Cross |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| JDPC | Justice, Development and Peace/Caritas |
| KII | Key Informal Interview |
| LGA | Local Government Areas |
| MACBAN | Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NACWYCA | Center for Women, Youth and Community Action |
| NRCS | Nigeria Red Cross Society |
| OECD-DAC | Organization for European Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee |
| P2P | People to People (People-to-People) |
| PS&CRN | Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution Network |
| SFCG | Search for Common Ground |
| TOC | Theory of Change |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USIP | United States Institute of Peace |

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Herders and Farmers' Conflict in Nigeria*

Clashes between farmers and pastoralists in Nigeria have been worrisome, especially in wetland areas of North Central Nigeria. According to a 2016 UN Report, the conflict between farmers and cattle herders' costs Nigeria at least \$16 billion in potential revenues annually.¹ Similarly, in 2015 the Global Terrorist Index (GTI) designated the Fulani herders' as a violent group.² So, it is no news that violent conflicts between nomadic herders from northern Nigeria and sedentary agrarian communities in the central and southern zones are threatening the country's security and stability.

According to the Nigeria Police Report, a conservative estimate of about 2,000 to 3,000 people have been killed with thousands Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the apparent violent clashes between farmers and cattle herders in the North central part of Nigeria.³ Farmers have accused the Fulani herdsmen of failing to control their cattle and of damaging crops. In turn, the Fulani accuse farmers of cattle rustling. Familiar issues relating to land and water use, obstruction of traditional migration routes, livestock theft and crop damage tend to trigger more disputes. Similarly, the passing into law of the Anti-grazing Bill in Benue and Taraba States (now suspended) appears to have triggered more herders/farmers violence in Nasarawa and Plateau, two neighboring states. The spillover effects of clashes in Benue and Taraba led to renewed hostilities in volatile areas in the Middle-belt region.

Following the violence in Benue and Nasarawa States, top government officials maintained that people convicted will be held accountable for their actions. However, the immediate need is to reconcile communities and divided groups to prevent further violence. The Search Project "Building bridges between herders and farmers in the Middle Belt" is very relevant in this regard, worthy of impact and outcome evaluation.

While the evaluation of the project's impact may have come at a right time, a new report by the International Crisis Group dated July 26th 2018 says that since the beginning of this year fighting between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria has killed more people than attacks by Boko Haram Islamic extremists.⁴ The International Crisis Group report affirms that the herders/farmers violence threatens to undermine national stability

¹ According to a 2016 UN World Food Programme and research report by Mercy Corps, the conflict between farmers and cattle herders is costing Nigeria at least \$16 billion in potential revenues annually (Punch Newspapers, 20th October, 2016). Also available at <http://punchng.com/nigeria-losing-13-7bn-herders-farmers-conflict/>.

² In 2015 the Global Terrorist Index (GTI) designated the Fulani herders' violence in Nigeria as the fourth deadliest terror group in the world (GTI Report, p.20) Also available at <https://www.revolvy.com/topic/Global%20Terrorism%20Index>).

³ According to the Nigeria Police Report, a conservative estimate of about 2,000 to 3,000 people have been killed with thousands Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the apparent clashes between farmers and cattle herders in the North central part of Nigeria (See Human Right Watch, World Report on Nigeria, 2017). Also available at [World Report 2017: Rights Trends in Nigeria](#).

⁴ International Crisis Group "Herders Against Farmers: Nigeria Expanding Deadly Conflict" <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/252-herders-against-farmers-nigerias-expanding-deadly-conflict>

ahead of February 2019 elections. This complex dimension of the herders/farmers violence shows that whatever successes and impacts of the “Building bridges between herders and farmers” project implemented by Search have achieved could be short-lived if more efforts are not put in place to consolidate the gains achieved this far. Search stands the chance of building on what it has achieved so far because of its networks with the affected people and communities.

1.2 Project Background

In July 2015, Search began implementing the USAID Bureau of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) funded 2-year project “Building Bridges between Farmers and Herders in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna states.” According to SFCG, given the groups’ ethnic, religious, economic and lifestyle differences, these two groups rarely come into contact with each other outside of confrontational scenarios or passing contact, creating a deadly social disconnect that risks dehumanizing each community in the other’s eyes.⁵ To improve the relationship of herders and farmers Search have been working in partnership with three local NGOs: The Centre for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA), Justice, Development and Peace Committee (JDPC)/Caritas, and Mambissa Amistados Ensembles.

The overall goal of the project “is to strengthen engagement and understanding to reduce conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” The project targets six flashpoints LGAs within the three high-risk states. These LGAs are Barkin Ladi and Riyom (Plateau State), Doma and Keana (Nasarawa State), and Zangon Kataf and Kachia (Kaduna State). The project consists of two key objectives and a cross-cutting objective. The table below summarizes the project objectives, activities and expected results.

Table 1: Project Objectives, Activities and Expected Results (ERs)

| Objectives | Activities | Expected Results |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Improving intercultural understanding between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities. | 1.1 Participatory Radio Magazine on rural livelihoods conflict (Planet Naija). | Increased knowledge and intercultural understanding of pastoralist and sedentary farming community issues and interests. |
| | 1.2 “I Will Follow the Green Grass” dance theater for tolerance. | |
| | 1.3 Facilitated local community dialogues. | |
| | 1.4 Organization of cross-cultural peace festivals. | |

⁵ Project proposal and budget “Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States. Submitted on March 28, 2014 by Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Justice, Development and Peace/Caritas (JDPC), the Center for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA), and Mambissa and Amistados Ensemble to the USAID Mission in Nigeria in response to USAID/DCHA/CMM APS-OAA-14-00003.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 2. Building capable coalitions between community leaders, civil society and government to prevent conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities. | 2.1 Community-civil society-government platform building workshops. | Increased linkages between community leaders, CSOs and government actors for collaborative problem solving to prevent violence between nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers. |
| | 2.2 Community forums with stakeholders. | |
| | 2.3 Participatory identification of mutual interest projects. | |
| 3. Building the organizational and transferrable capacity of Search local partners in line with preceding objectives. | 3.1 Training of trainers (TOT) for partner organizations in Common Ground Approach to interest-based negotiations and mediation. | Increased capacity for community leaders and CSOs to resolve conflict and prevent violence between pastoralists and sedentary farmers. |
| | 3.2 Community step-down training on conflict transformation. | |

The project beneficiaries include direct and indirect beneficiaries: (1) The direct beneficiaries include (a) pastoralist and sedentary community leaders, including youth leaders, traditional leaders, leaders of women organizations and others; (b) Semi-nomadic pastoralists; (c) pastoralist and sedentary community residents; and (d) opinion leader’s government, political, religious, and civil society leaders. (2) The indirect beneficiaries include all other communities in the project focal states, the middle belt region and the country in general.

1.3 Purpose of Evaluation

The final evaluation “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States” reflects the commitment of the lead implementing agency to an independent assessment of the project outputs/outcomes. According to the TOR, the evaluation is necessary for the following reasons:

- Provide an opportunity to assess the project achievement and the value added to resolving farmers and herders’ conflict in the middle belt.
- Contribute to the better understanding of the project contribution and lessons learned on how the project strategy has contributed to the overall outcomes.
- Inform decision-making on the appropriateness of any continued similar project engagement beyond the current project time frame.

The evaluation assesses the relevance of the project theory of change (TOC):

- “If nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers learn about each other’s culture, issues and interests, engage in a dialogue and participate in joint activities, the negative stereotypes will be challenged, leading to a better understanding between the two groups at the “more people” level.” (Social/Cultural Contract).

- “If key governmental institutions and civil society organizations come together as equal partners with shared skills and knowledge regarding conflict resolution, then they will build a strong coalition that can effectively manage conflict between pastoralists and farmers through collaborative problem-solving techniques.” (Ad-hoc institution).

The evaluation also examines the project people to people (P2P) approach—the effectiveness of four-stage people-to-people approach to reconciliation and peacebuilding (Understand, Appreciate, Collaborate, and Prefer to Peacefully Resolve); as well as the use of media initiatives, constructive dialogue and cooperative efforts to establish key relationship and change attitude of target beneficiaries. Evaluation of the project sustainability assesses to what extent the community structures set up or strengthened by the project will continue to function, within or outside the project domain, after the expiration of current USAID funding.

1.4 Evaluation Questions

According to the TOR, the broad questions to be answered by the evaluation based on the Organization for European Cooperation and Development–Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) norms and standards are:

Relevance

- How relevant were the project strategies, activities and partnerships to the specific context and objectives of the project?
- How relevant were the project strategies, activities and partnerships to the result of the project?

Effectiveness

- Which approaches were most effective in the implementation of the project?
- How effective have the project’s media programming and community engagements been at reaching the targeted demographics, and supporting the shifts in public knowledge and attitudes on conflict issues that are targeted through this project?
- What contributed to the effectiveness of these approaches, media programming, and community engagements?

Sustainability

- If the project has contributed to the building of relationships and linkages between farmer and herder communities, how sustainable are these relationships and linkages?
- What unexpected changes, both positive and negative, has the project contributed?

1.5 Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation covers and assesses the project result over a three-year period (original 2-year project duration and the two-6months of no-cost extension). The evaluation is limited to the project result at the local government and community levels in six focal

project areas in three states. The evaluation covers all areas of activity implementation by SFCG as grant recipient as well as the local partners (JDPC, NACWYCA, and Mambissa). However, the evaluation excludes efficiency analysis or cost benefit-analysis of the project.

1.6 PS&CRN and Evaluation Team

Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution Network (PS&CRN) is a not-for-profit organization registered in Nigeria with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), and US as a 501C organization (ongoing). PS&CRN focuses on strengthening peace, security and conflict resolution education through research, experiential education and monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation team includes: Dr. Ernest Ogbozor, Team Leader; Dr. Don John Omale, Criminologist/Peacebuilding Specialist; Malam Umar Mairiga, Community Advisor; and seven enumerators (Hafsat Abubakar, Deborah Audu, Peter Ngas, Abari Orume, Muhammadu Sidi, Francis Gimba and Shagari Bako. See Annex (B), profile of evaluation team.

2.0 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The evaluation methodology and approach were framed based on Robson (1993:40) suggestion that the research problem and question should determine the research strategy.⁶ Based on the term of reference and the scope of work, a work plan and methodology was developed to respond to the following evaluation questions:

- How relevant were the project strategies, activities, and partnerships to the specific context and objectives of the project?
- Which approaches were most effective in the implementation of the project?
- If the project has contributed to the building of relationships and linkages between farmer and herder communities, how sustainable are these relationships and linkages?

A vital element of the evaluation consultancy was to consult widely on the approach and the outputs developed at each stage of the project—to address the goals and concerns of the different stakeholders involved or impacted by the project. To achieve this, a mixed of participatory and developmental methodology was employed in the evaluation. A participatory methodology was used to elicit information and feedback from a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The developmental aspect entails documenting specific learning and experience from the project that is useful for a future project engagement. The operational components of the evaluation are stakeholders' identification and analysis, data collection and analysis, validation, and reporting. These components are categorized into the following stages or phases of the evaluation: Stage (1) Desk research; Stage (2) Field data collection; Stage (3) Data analysis and report preparation.

The data for the study were collected from a sample of the target population using appropriate instruments and tools. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative techniques was employed in data analysis. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive

⁶ Robson, Colin. 1993. *Real World Research: A Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner-Researchers*. Oxford, UK; Cambridge, Mass., USA: Blackwell. P.40.

statistics, and the qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis centered on OECD-DAC criteria: Relevant/Appropriateness, Effectiveness, and Sustainability. Note taking and report writing constitutes an integral part of the entire evaluation process. This section discusses sampling and data collection techniques (desk review, FGD, KII, online survey and community/HH end-line survey), ethical issues and data reliability and research constraints/limitations. The schedule of evaluation activities and timelines are summarized below.

Table 2: Summary of Activities Schedule

| Stages | Activities | Timelines |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Pre-Activities | Contract signing | May 9, 2018 |
| Stage 1 | Scoping exercise/Desk research | May 14 to June 8, 2018 |
| | Inception report and data collection instrument development | May 21 st to June 7 th |
| Stage 2 | Field mission | June 10 to 22, 2018 |
| | Enumerators training | June 12, 2018 |
| Stage 3 | Data analysis and report preparation | June 25 to July 31, 2018 |
| | Data analysis | June 25 to July 12 th |
| | Draft report | July 14- August 12 |
| | Final report | August 24 |

2.1 Sampling

Different sampling techniques—Purposive, stratified and random were employed in choosing locations and respondents for interviews. Five out of six focal local government areas of the project were selected for the evaluation exercise using purposive sampling technique. These LGAs are Barkin Ladi and Riyom (Plateau State), Keana (Nasarawa State) and Zangon Kataf and Kachia (Kaduna State). Doma (Nasarawa State) was not among the sampled local government for survey and interviews.⁷ Additional respondents were chosen from Keana to ensure equal samples from the three focal states. Also, the increase in respondents from Keana could be attributed to the fact that most residents from Doma fled to Keana to escape violence. Sample respondents for FGD and KII were chosen through purposive and stratified sampling--based on the relevance and interest on the project as identified through stakeholder analysis. The sample size for community survey was calculated using a 95% confidence level and confidence interval of five.⁸ The individuals for community/HH surveys were selected using random sampling in target communities, whereas samples for online surveys were selected through purposive sampling—targets staff of lead

⁷ Doma was not included in the sample locations for interviews because of high level of security threat. The Enumerators for Nasarawa State also alleged that most Doma’s residents has fled to other areas such as Keana due to violence.

⁸ Creative Research System: Sample Size Calculator. <https://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>

agency and local partners. The sample size and numbers of KII, FGD, HH survey and enumerators are summarized as follows:

Table 3: Sample Size – Interviews and Surveys

| State | LGA | Pop. | HH Survey | KII | FGD | # of Enum. |
|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|-----|-----|------------|
| Plateau | Barkin Ladi | 175,267 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Riyom | 131,557 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Nasarawa | Keana | 79,253 | 128 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Kaduna | Zangon Kataf | 316,370 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Kachia | 244,274 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | | | 384 | 18 | 10 | 7 |

2.2 Data Collection

The sources of data for the study are secondary (obtained via desk research/review during the inception phase) and primary sources (obtained during fieldwork via key informant interviews, focused group discussions and community and online surveys).

Field visits were made to SFCG field office in Jos, Plateau State, five local governments areas (two each in Kaduna and Plateau and one in Nasarawa States), and local partner's offices in Plateau and Nasarawa States. In these locations, community/household surveys, key informant interviews (KII), Focused Group Discussion (FGD), and observations were carried out respectively. Also, virtual interviews/surveys and consultations were carried out with key stakeholders and SFCG officers in Abuja, Brussels, and Washington. These activities constitute the sources of primary data for the evaluation.

Before the field mission, a detailed work plan and data collection instruments were developed in consultation with the Search team. The work plan outlines the activities schedules and timelines. There are two parts of the data collection instrument--The first part consists of interview guides for KII and FGD with community beneficiaries (Herders and Farmers), community Coalitions (Government, CAN, MACBA, Community Leaders, and CSOs), partners (JDPC, NACWYCA, and Mambissa), and SFCG staff. The second part of the instruments consists of household surveys questionnaires for community stakeholders and beneficiaries and online survey questionnaire for the lead agency and partners.

These instruments make up the content of facilitator's guide/manual and enumerators package put together for a one-day training for the field enumerators. The manual also includes a detailed agenda, samples of KII/FGD interview questions, community survey questionnaires, template for FGD/KII respondents contact list, notetaking guide, security information, ethical issues for research involving human subjects, logistics and housekeeping plans for the field research. These topics were discussed during the

enumerators training. The different data collection methods are summarized below (See Annex D, samples of data collection instruments):

2.2.1 Desk Review

The desk review is an essential activity of the inception phase. Following the initial agreement between representatives of PS&CRN and SFCG, and the receipt of electronic project documents, PS&CRN team (team leader and the peacebuilding specialist) commenced review and analysis of all relevant project documents and literature related to the project. The documents reviewed include but not limited to the following:

- Project background documents (grant proposal and work plan)
- Baseline report and preliminary findings
- Activity reports (Plateau, Nasarawa and Kaduna States)
- Training reports
- Monitoring reports
- Quarterly, semi-annual and annual progress reports to donor
- Media - Cross-cultural peace festival videos and photos
- Documentary “Follow the green grass.”

2.2.2 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD was utilized to ascertain how the different stakeholders are relating with one another to achieve the project targets. This data collection technique was primarily used for eliciting information at the community level from sedentary farmers, pastoralist herders, and community coalitions. A minimum of two FGD was held in each local government area or project sites (total of 10 FGDs). Each FGD has about 10 people including male, female, youths, farmers, herders, community leaders and CSOs. FGDs were conducted using semi-structured interviews/interviews guides and lasted about 60 to 90 minutes. FGD was also used to some degree with local partners’ representatives. The outcomes were documented including participants’ designation and contacts (See Annex (C), list of people interviewed).

2.2.3 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Extended and in-depth interviews were held to further probe selected informants on some of the issues raised during the FGD, clarify points or to seek personal opinions on various community issues. At another level, KII was organized close door sections with key informants only, selected lead agency and local partners’ representatives. The insights provide confirmation of statements or new information that are relevant to the study. Each KII lasts for about 30-60 minute depending on the schedule with the respondent. The outcomes of some of the KII were recoded for transcription.

2.2.4 Community/Household Survey

Community surveys were conducted for 384 HH in the project areas using end-line survey questionnaire. The purpose of the HH survey is to generate quantitative data to triangulate with the qualitative data. Respondents are heads or representatives of households such as farmers, herders, widows, orphans, males, female-headed households, community leaders and others.

2.2.5 On-line Survey

The online survey targets lead agency and partners for internal perspectives on the key issues investigated. The survey questionnaire was sent to 25 respondents via email and WhatsApp, 19 responded. The survey generates quantitative data on responses to key evaluation questions to serve as a concluding statement or remarks.

2.3 Ethical Issues and Data Reliability

Ethical issues for research involving human subjects were explained during the enumerators training and observed during the entire data collection. For example:

- Subject gave their consent before participation in interviews and surveys.
- The decision to participate was considered valid if voluntarily given.
- Questions that put the respondent or the researcher at risk were avoided.
- Respondents were not coerced (through gift or handout) to provide information.
- Truthful answers were expected to be given to direct questions about the research.

Also, to enhance data reliability, triangulating or collecting the same information using different methods (desk review, surveys, FGD, and KII) was employed to ensure minimal errors, and the data collected could be confirmed through other methods. Two types of triangulations—methodological and data triangulations were employed for the evaluation: (a) Methodological triangulation-combining desk review, survey, key informant interviews, observations, and focused group discussion; and (b) Data triangulation, use of purpose and stratified sampling within one method such as interviews by choosing participants from different status/class (leaders, religion, sex, widow, children, married, and youths) to ensure that different perspectives of the same line of inquiry were obtained. Thus, triangulation enhanced the validity of the data collected.

2.4 Study Constraints/Limitations

- Security concerns – the sites identified for the evaluation fell into areas categorized as low and medium security threats. The evaluators avoided sites with high-security threats.
- Sample bias – only a sample of the total target population were chosen for the study due to limited funds and short study duration.
- Investigators bias – neutrality and professionalism were maintained even though some of the enumerators originated from the project areas.

3. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The key findings are presented and discussed beginning with the demographics of the respondents. The three sub-categories are as follows: relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.

3.1 Demographic Information of Respondents

There are variations in the demographics of respondents of the FGD, KII, community end-line and online-surveys. A total of 10 FGD, 20 KII and 383 household community surveys were completed in the five LGAs chosen for the evaluation: Riyom, Barkin Ladi, Keana, Kachia and Zangon Kataf. KII and FGD were conducted with Herders and Farmers in the target project locations, whereas online survey was held for staff of lead agency and partners. 19 lead agency staff and partners completed the online survey. See Annex (C), a detailed list of people interviewed KII/FGD. The demographics of the community end-line sample are summarized below.

Table 4: Demographics of Community End-line Sample

| Factors | | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Sex | Male | 263 | 68.7 |
| | Female | 120 | 31.3 |
| Age Range | 18 - 35 | 164 | 42.8 |
| | 36-50 | 152 | 39.7 |
| | 51 and above | 67 | 17.5 |
| Marital Status | Single | 83 | 21.7 |
| | Married | 294 | 76.8 |
| | Divorced | 6 | 1.6 |
| Religion | Christian | 269 | 70.2 |
| | Muslim | 113 | 29.5 |
| | Traditional | 1 | 0.3 |
| Education | No Education | 106 | 27.7 |
| | Primary Education | 78 | 20.4 |
| | Secondary Education | 131 | 34.2 |
| | Technical Education | 10 | 2.6 |
| | Islamic Education | 15 | 3.9 |
| | Others | 43 | 11.2 |
| | | | |
| Ethnic Group | Hausa/Fulani | 72 | 18.8 |
| | Natives/Other Ethnic Groups | 311 | 81.2 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Occupation | Herder | 71 | 18.5 |
| | Farmer | 312 | 81.5 |
| State | Plateau | 129 | 33.6 |
| | Nasarawa | 127 | 33.2 |
| | Kaduna | 127 | 33.2 |
| Total Sample | | 383 | 100 |

The project advocated for the inclusion of equal number of women and men, herders and farmers, and Christian and Muslims in the project activities. The profiles of participants in the baseline survey nearly equal these proportions (See Table 5).

Table 5: Baseline Sample Distribution of Respondents by State, Gender and Religion

| State | Total Respondents | Gender | | Religion | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | Christian | Muslim | None |
| Nasarawa | 120 | 59 | 61 | 54 | 61 | 2 |
| Kaduna | 105 | 50 | 55 | 54 | 50 | 1 |
| Plateau | 100 | 48 | 51 | 51 | 47 | 1 |
| Total | 325 | 157 | 167 | 159 | 158 | 4 |
| Percent | 100% | 48.3% | 51.4% | 48.9% | 48.6% | 0.01% |

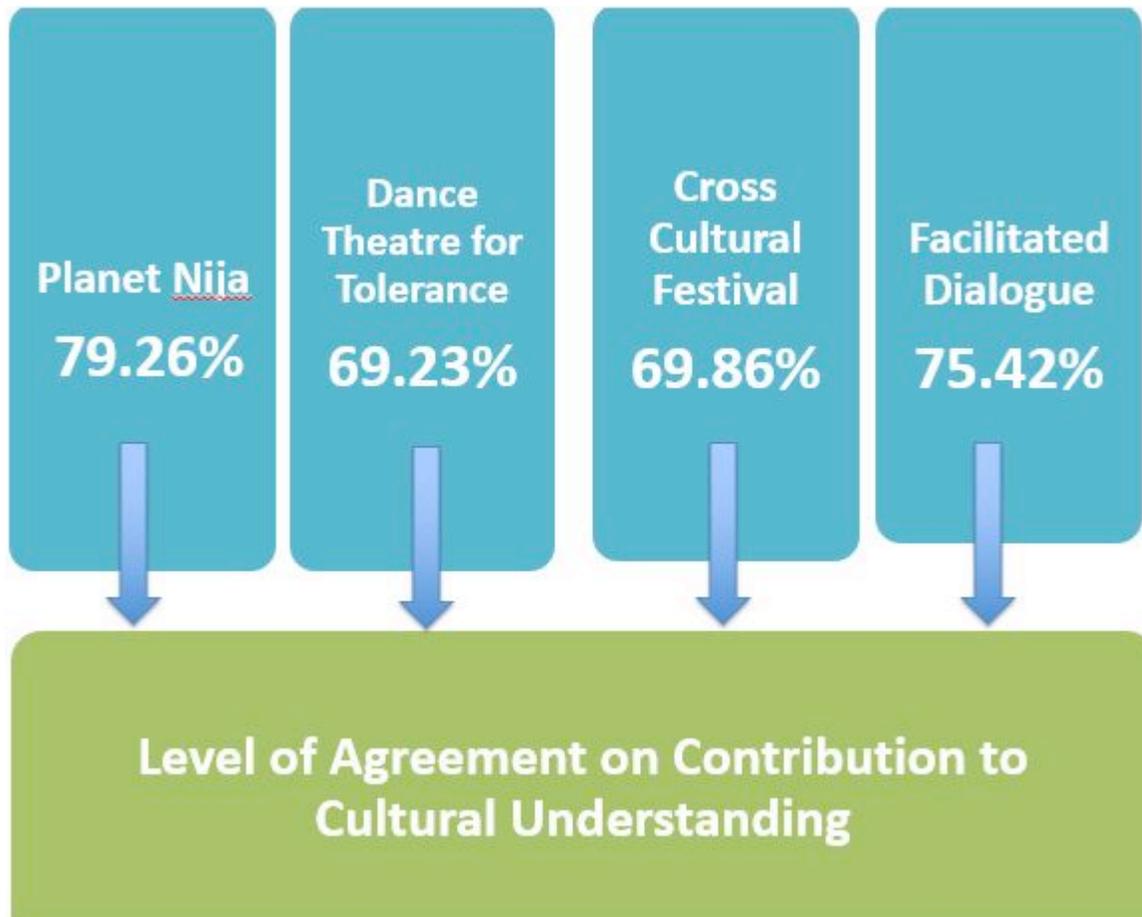
Source: SFCG Baseline Report 2016

From the three target states, the baseline shows that out of a total sample of 325, males were 48.3%, whereas females were 51.4%. Similarly, Christians were 48.6%, and Muslims were 48.6%. The proportion of females and males and the religious make up of respondents in the baseline sample is in line with the project plan but contrasts with the end-line sample. From the end-line sample, the number of males (68.7%) compared to female (31.3%) contrasts with the baseline sample. However, this end-line sample differs from the project target and outcome. Findings from the project outcomes show that the female/male target was reached or surpassed. The number of farmers (81.5%) to herders (18.5%) and Christians (70.2%) to Muslims (29.5%) depicts the sampled population.

3.2 RELEVANCE

The objectives of the theory of change are assessed based on relevance/appropriateness, effectiveness and sustainability.

Objective 1: To improve intercultural understanding between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities.



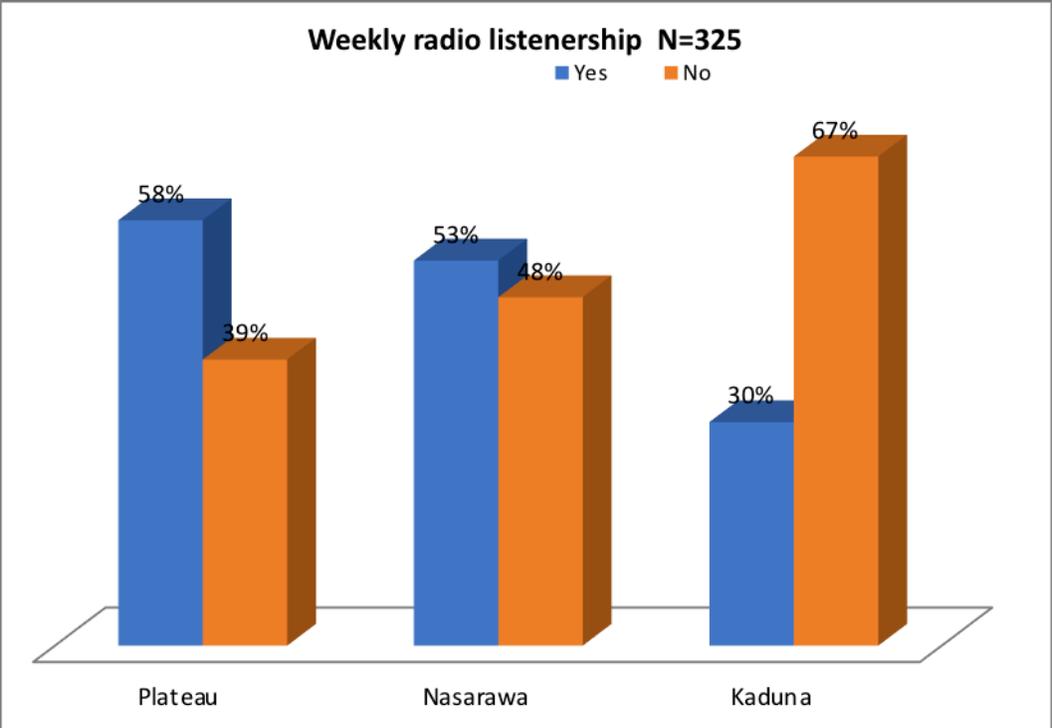
On whether the project improved intercultural understanding and relationship between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities as illustrated by the social/cultural theory of change statement “If nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers learn about each other’s culture, issues and interests, engage in a dialogue and participate in joint activities, the negative stereotypes will be challenged, leading to a better understanding between the two groups at the “more people” level.” The key findings to illuminate the relevance of this theory of change in improving the relationship between herders and farmers were assessed from the respondents’ level of agreement on the radio magazine (Planet Naija), Dance Theater for tolerance “I will

follow the green grass”, cross-cultural peace festival, and facilitated local community dialogues (See Table 6, Ratings Disaggregated by State).

Table 6: Level of Agreement on Cultural Understanding

| Level of Agreement on Contribution to Cultural Understanding | Plateau (%) | Nasarawa (%) | Kaduna (%) | Total (%) |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Radio program (Planet Naija) | | | | |
| Strongly Agree | 7.14 | 3.03 | 21.24 | 14.89 |
| Agree | 80.95 | 87.88 | 76.11 | 79.26 |
| Neither Agree or Disagree | 9.52 | 6.06 | 1.77 | 4.26 |
| Disagree | 2.38 | 3.03 | 0.88 | 1.60 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dance Theatre for Tolerance | | | | |
| Strongly Agree | 16.13 | 34.94 | 25.83 | 27.78 |
| Agree | 70.97 | 61.45 | 74.17 | 69.23 |
| Neither Agree or Disagree | 9.68 | 2.41 | 0.00 | 2.14 |
| Disagree | 3.23 | 1.20 | 0.00 | 0.85 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cross Cultural Festival | | | | |
| Strongly Agree | 6.25 | 34.25 | 24.17 | 26.32 |
| Agree | 56.25 | 63.01 | 75.83 | 69.86 |
| Neither Agree or Disagree | 31.25 | 1.37 | 0.00 | 2.87 |
| Disagree | 6.25 | 1.37 | 0.00 | 0.96 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dialogue Sessions | | | | |
| Strongly Agree | 14.88 | 24.58 | 16.81 | 18.72 |
| Agree | 76.86 | 66.95 | 82.35 | 75.42 |
| Neither Agree or Disagree | 5.79 | 6.78 | 0.84 | 4.47 |
| Disagree | 1.65 | 1.69 | 0.00 | 1.12 |
| Strongly Disagree | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 |

On whether the Radio magazine (Planet Naija) increased understanding of herders and farmers’ issues and interest; a comparison of baseline and end-line samples of radio listenership was carried out. Figure 2 show baseline media consumption (radio listenership) in three states, and Figure 3 depicts the end-line sample distribution of radio listenership.



Source: SFCG Baseline Report 2016

Figure 1: Baseline Distribution of Respondents on Weekly Radio Listenership

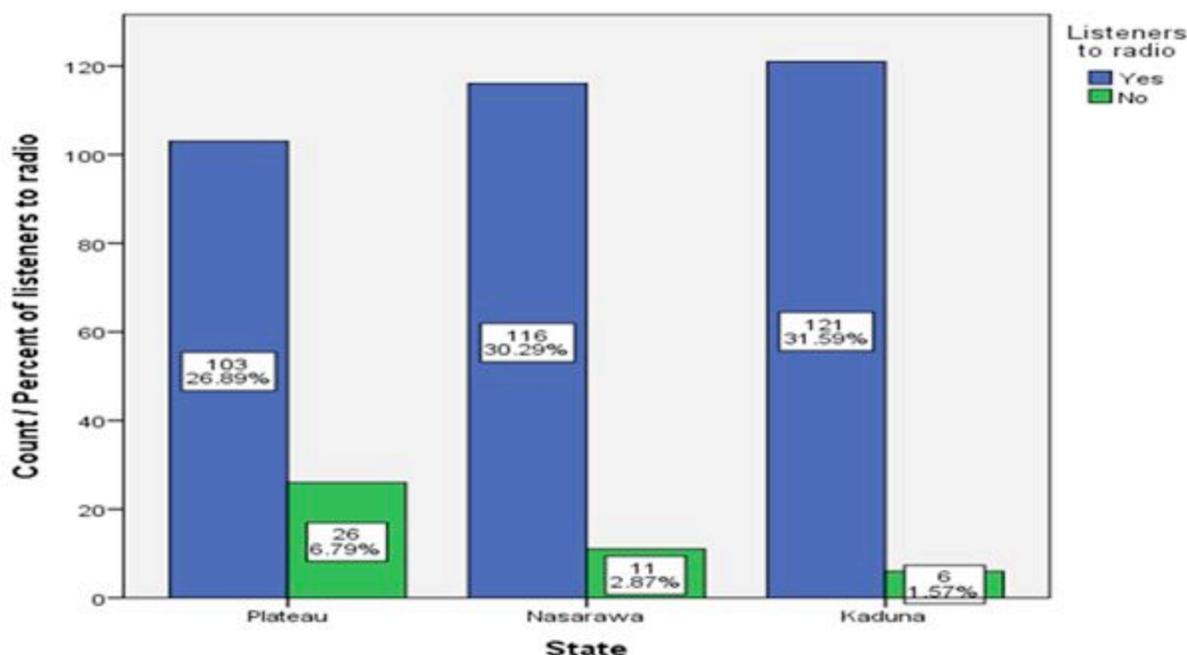


Figure 2: End-line Sample Distribution on Radio Listenership

On radio listenership prior and after the introduction of the project, the baseline sample show that in Plateau, 58% of respondents listen to radio on a weekly basis between 5-7am in the morning and 7-9pm in the evening. In Nasarawa, 53% listen to radio weekly between 5-7 am and 6-9pm. Kaduna has the least 30%, mostly 9 am - 12noon and 6-9pm. In contrast, the end-line sample shows that majority of respondents listen to radio weekly, 88%. 11.2% of respondents said that they do not listen to the radio. Most of the respondents listen to radio in the morning hours 53.5%, 17.8% listen to the radio in the evening, 13.6% in the night and only 3.9% listen to the radio in the afternoon. On the contribution of Planet Naija to improved pastoralist and herder’s relationship, 79.3% agree, 4.3% neither agree nor disagree, and 1.6% disagrees.

Thus, more people listen to radio weekly since the inception of the program and mostly in the morning hours. The high-level of agreement suggest that Planet Naija contributed positively to cultural understanding between sedentary farming communities and pastoralist herders.

To determine if the dance drama for tolerance “I will follow the green grass” enhances understanding of the Fulani pastoralist or sedentary farmers’ lifestyle; Figure 4 shows the responses of knowledge or awareness of the dance drama program.

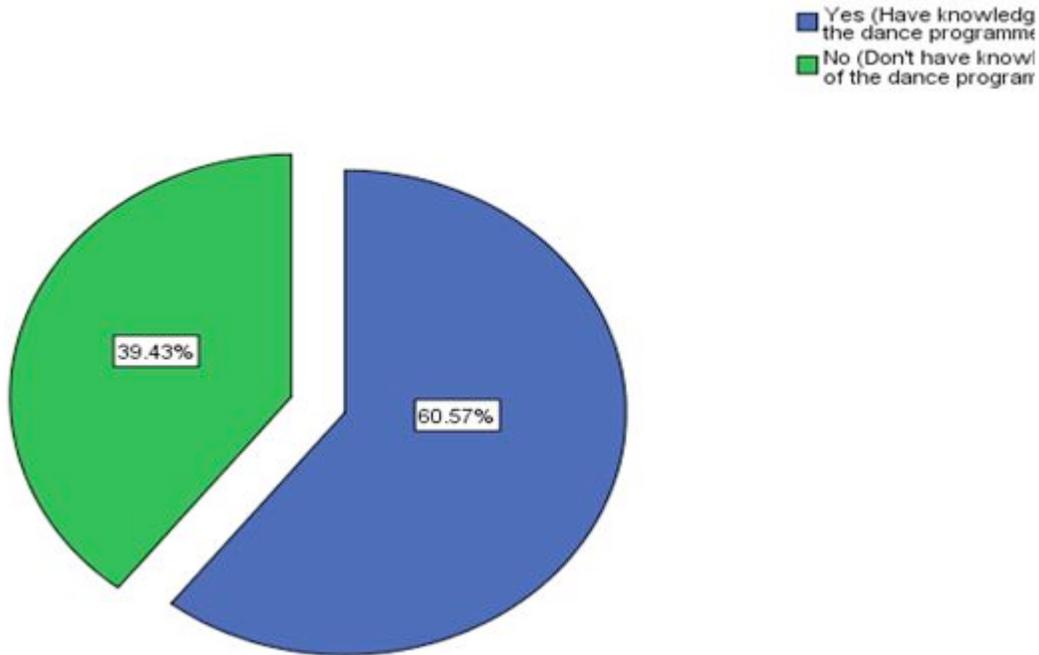


Figure 3: Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Dance theatre for Tolerance “I will follow the green grass.”

Most of the respondents 60.57% said yes, they have knowledge of the dance drama, whereas 39.43% said no. On whether the dance drama enhances understanding of the herders and farmers’ lifestyle, most of the respondents agree (69.2%), 27 strongly agree, and less than one percent neither agrees nor disagrees. This finding was collaborated by a survey conducted by Search in which over 70% of respondents agreed that the activity was useful to their understanding of each other as farmers and herders. According to Search, following a dance drama event, a community leader reiterated, **“Nothing will separate herders and farmers from living in the same communities.”** This illustrates sample of feedback from a participant in response to a dance drama event.

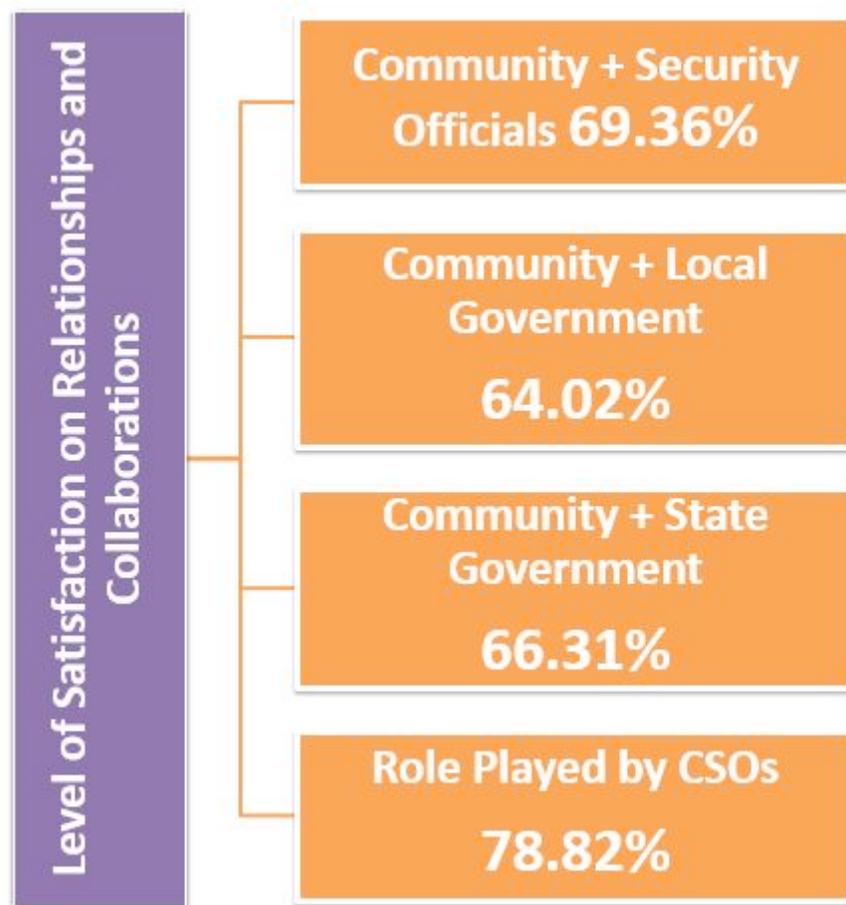
Similarly, findings on whether cross-cultural peace festival enhances understanding of why the farmers or the herdsman are behaving the way they do show that most of the respondents 69.9% agree, 26.3 strongly agree, and less than 1% of the participants neither agree or disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. The level of agreement suggests that the cross-cultural festival impacted positively in enhancing cultural understanding between the farmers and the pastoralist.

On the relevance of facilitated dialogue, most of the respondents 75.4% agree that the facilitated dialogue sessions changed their opinion about the causes of tensions and violence in their communities. The dialogue session provided an opportunity for some of the herders and farmers who have not been in contact since to come together and hear from one another. To illustrate the relevance of the facilitated dialogue, a participant at Search dialogue session in Kaduna state said, **“Now that Search has**

helped us to come together, we need to take advantage of the opportunity to work together and say no to violence” (Participant, Zangon Kataf). A respondent in Keana said “In the dialogue between farmers and herders, we learned that we are all important and need each other” (FGD participant, Keana)

As illustrated above, key findings from the desk review and community surveys show that most respondents agree that media consumption, dance theatre for tolerance, cross-cultural festival and facilitated dialogue sessions enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the herders and farmers’ lifestyles and their opinion about the causes of tensions and violence has changed.

Objective 2: To build capable coalitions between community leaders, civil society and government to prevent conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities.



To test the relevance of the theory “If key governmental institutions and civil society organizations come together as equal partners with shared skills and knowledge regarding conflict resolution, then they will build a strong coalition that can effectively manage conflict between pastoralists and farmers through collaborative problem-solving techniques.” The level of satisfaction on the relationship between community, CSOs, government and other stakeholders are summarized in the table below:

Table 7: Level of Satisfaction on Relationships

| Level of Satisfaction on Relationships and Collaborations | Plateau (%) | Nasarawa (%) | Kaduna (%) | Total (%) |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| B/w Community and Security Officials | | | | |
| Very Satisfactory | 3.13 | 19.84 | 8.06 | 10.98 |
| Satisfactory | 56.25 | 62.70 | 86.29 | 69.36 |
| Fairly Satisfactory | 29.17 | 11.90 | 4.84 | 14.16 |
| Poorly Satisfactory | 3.13 | 3.97 | 0.81 | 2.60 |
| Not Satisfactory | 8.33 | 1.59 | 0.00 | 2.89 |
| B/w Community and Local Government | | | | |
| Very Satisfactory | 3.85 | 22.40 | 14.52 | 14.16 |
| Satisfactory | 60.58 | 53.60 | 77.42 | 64.02 |
| Fairly Satisfactory | 23.08 | 17.60 | 5.65 | 15.01 |
| Poorly Satisfactory | 4.81 | 5.60 | 1.61 | 3.97 |
| Not Satisfactory | 7.69 | 0.80 | 0.81 | 2.83 |
| B/w Community and State Government | | | | |
| Very Satisfactory | 0.00 | 20.34 | 5.83 | 10.64 |
| Satisfactory | 50.82 | 57.63 | 85.44 | 66.31 |
| Fairly Satisfactory | 32.79 | 17.80 | 8.74 | 17.73 |
| Poorly Satisfactory | 8.20 | 3.39 | 0.00 | 3.19 |
| Not Satisfactory | 8.20 | 0.85 | 0.00 | 2.13 |
| Role Played by CSOs | | | | |
| Very Satisfactory | 8.87 | 23.20 | 13.71 | 15.28 |
| Satisfactory | 81.45 | 72.00 | 83.06 | 78.82 |
| Fairly Satisfactory | 8.06 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 3.75 |
| Poorly Satisfactory | 1.61 | 1.60 | 0.81 | 1.34 |
| Not Satisfactory | 0.00 | 1.60 | 0.81 | 0.80 |

On the relationship between community, security agencies, CSOs, and government, most of the end-line sample participants said that the relationship is satisfactory as shown in the table above. On security, a cross-tabulation of distribution of respondents

according to the existence of collaboration between community and security agencies by state shows that most of the respondents, 88% said yes, whereas 12% said no. Out of the three project focal states, Plateau has the highest number of the number of respondents that said no as shown in the table below:

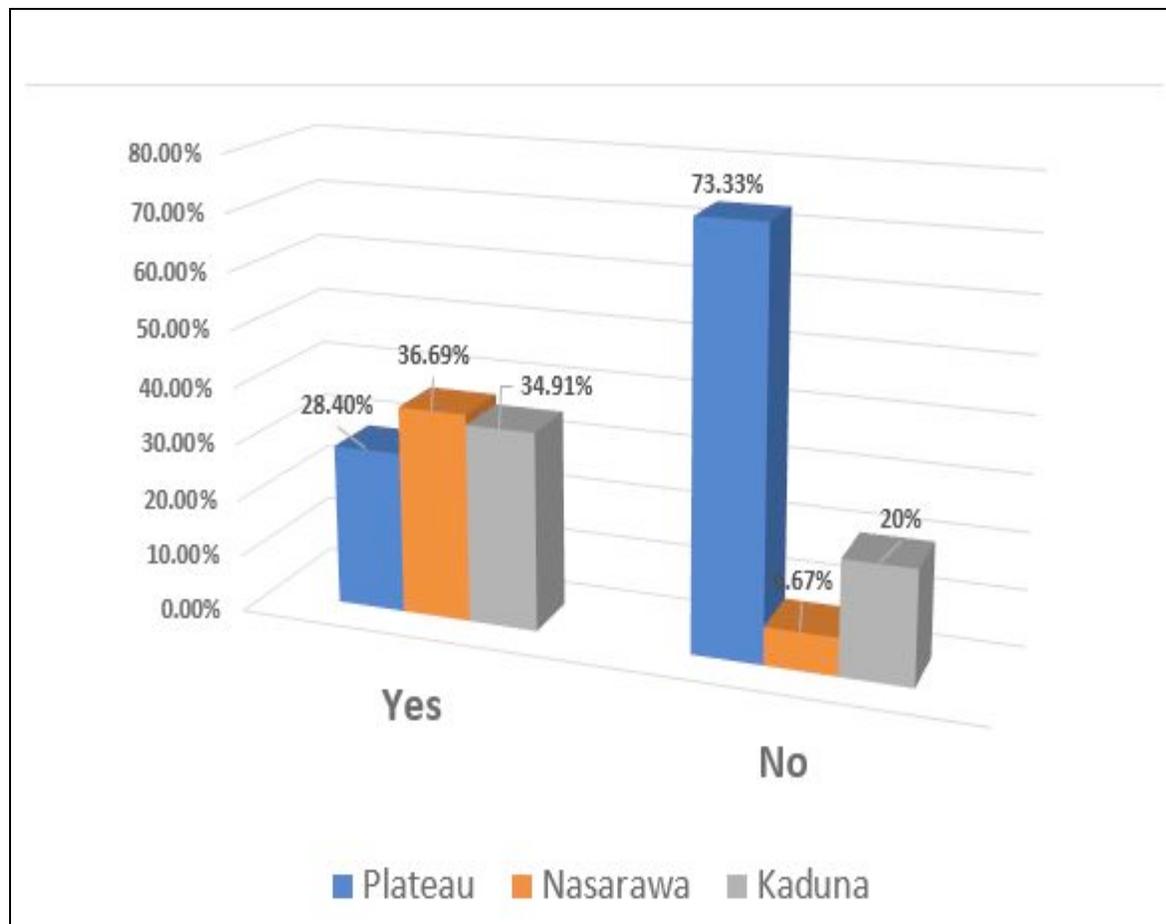


Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by the existence of collaboration between community and security agencies to address farmers and herder’s impasse by state cross tabulation

Findings from the FGD show that some respondents criticize the security agencies and local government for not doing much to address the problem between farmers and herders. An FGD participant said, ***“when there is information of an attack about to take place, and the matter is reported to the security agencies, there will be no response to prevent the attack, we have lost confidence on the security”*** (FGD participant, Wereng Community, Riyom LGA, Plateau State). Another FGD participant said, ***“Government is not fair to the Fulani because just recently we arrested a thief and handed him over to authorities, but he was released after a few days. This will never bring***

peace.” (FGD Participant, Herder, Keana). A representative of the Local Government confirmed that when people are arrested and handed to security officials, they are usually set free. The government representative acknowledged said, **“We have issues of conflict and confusion, sometimes the same people you arrested, and hand over will be released, and now you become the target.” (FGD Participant, Local Government Official).** Apart from these issues with security agencies, most of the respondents said that there is good collaboration with government and security officials.

On the ratings of the relationships between herders/farmers, Muslims/Christians and the capacity of communities to resolve conflict between herders and farmers, the finding from the endline sample are illustrated in the Figures below:

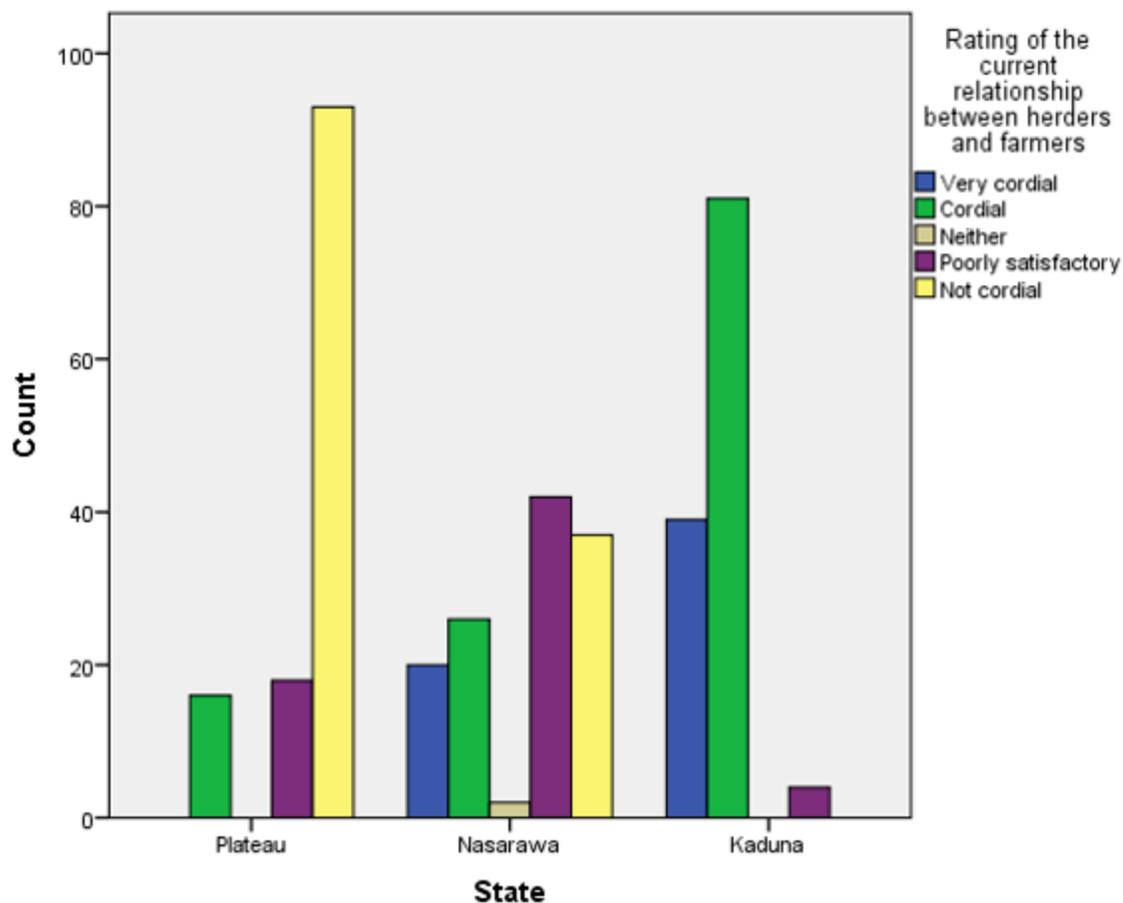


Figure 5: Rating of Relationship Between Farmers and Herders

The Figure above shows the rating of the relationship between farmers and herders disaggregated according to the states. Kaduna, very cordial 31.45%, cordial 65.32%, neither 0%, poorly cordial 3.23% and not cordial 0.00%; Nasarawa, very cordial 15.75%, cordial 20.47%, neither 1.57%, poorly cordial 33.07% and not cordial 29.13; and Plateau,

very cordial 0%, cordial 12.06%, neither 0%, poorly cordial 14.17% and not cordial 73.23%. These findings suggest that the conflict is far from over. However, findings from FGD show that there is an improvement in the relationship between farmers and herders. A herder said, ***“At the beginning, we were a bit skeptical about the project, but we later accepted after realizing that the project is in the interest of all of us in the community.” (FGD Participant, Herder)***. Another herder added, ***“We are happy to live together now unlike what obtained in the past few years. We now see each other as brothers and sisters despite our differences.” (FGD Participant, Herder)***. These illustrate the relevance of the project and the changes in herders and farmers relationship since the introduction of the project.

From the end-line sample, the rating of the relationship between Christian and Muslims disaggregated by States is depicted in the figure below:

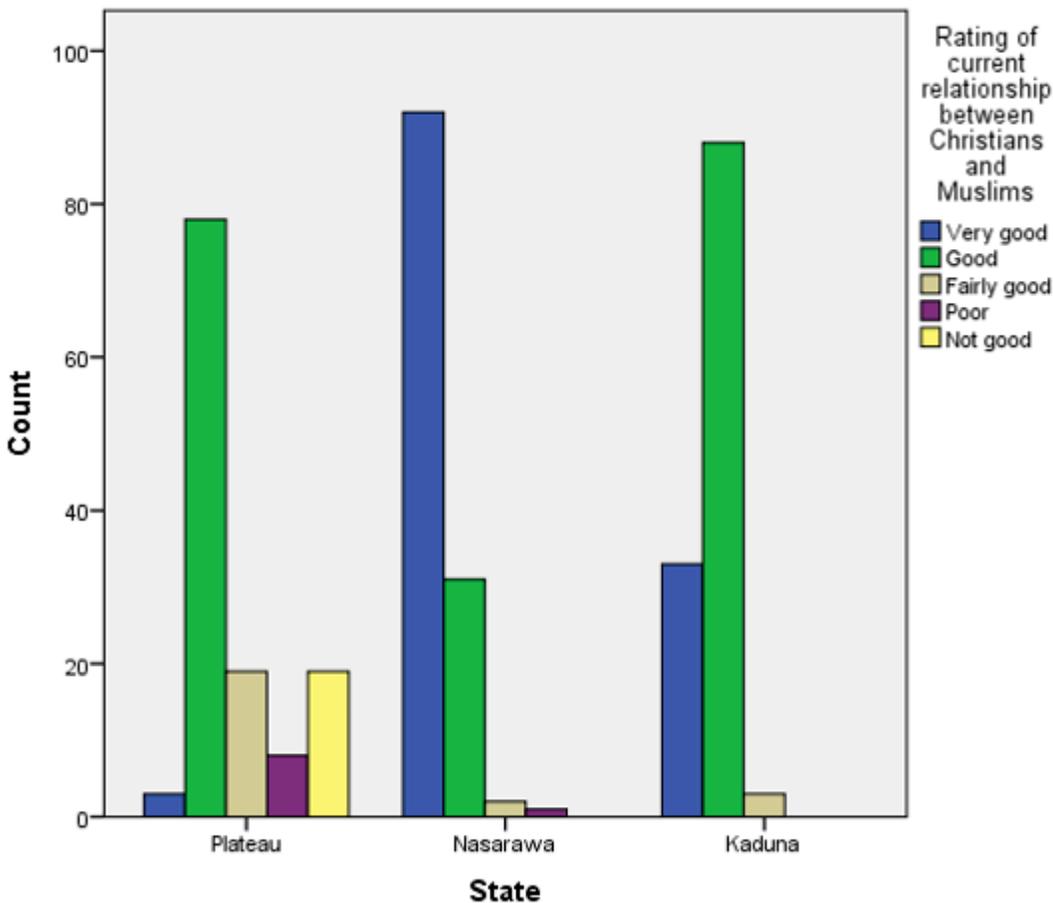


Figure 6: Rating of Relationship between Christian and Muslims

The relationships between Muslims and Christians irrespective of their occupations were rated most very good or good in the three states. An FGD participant acknowledged said, ***“Since the beginning of this project there is something that made me happy, there was a time when a Fulani man went and removed the gate of Deeper Life Church in a village, the same Fulani community arrested the man and the culprit was forced to pay for the repairs (FGD Participant, Christian leader). According to the respondent, this has never happened before the advent of the programme.***

On what the various faith groups are doing to maintain the relationship, from the FGD, a Christian respondent said, ***“We organize fasting and prayers, we pray earnestly for peace.” (FGD participant, Christian leader).*** A Muslim leader said, ***“We use to talk to Fulanis that are aggrieved to calm down, and any Fulani man that breaks the law of the land is normally handed over to the authorities for proper handling of the given issue” (FGD participant, Keana).*** He also said that they have handed over a number of Fulani youth trying to foment trouble to the police on several occasions. However, a participant cautioned farmers said, ***“Stop setting the farm on fire or starting a bush fire after harvesting crops” (FGP participant, Zangon Kataf).*** This shows that the various religious groups are working to maintain peace across religious lines.

On the level of satisfaction with the community capacity to resolve conflict, the endline sample shows that most of the respondents are satisfied as represented in the figure below:

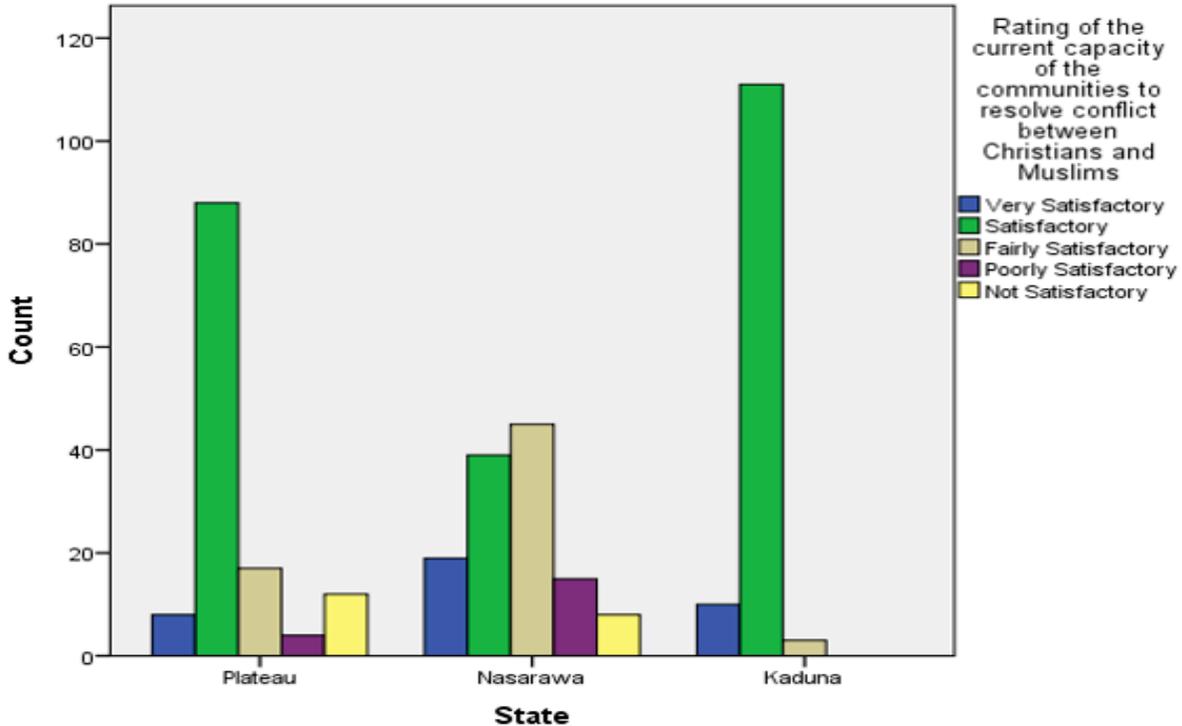


Figure 7: Rating of Community Capacity to Resolve Conflict

The ratings of participants on the community capacity to resolve conflict were generally satisfactory. The responses from FGD participants adds credence to this finding; a respondent said, ***“One important thing is that relationship between farmers and herders which was thought of as a problem without a solution has now been resolved... just like one speaker said earlier that he thought there will never be peace between herders and farmers”*** (FGD participant, ***Keana***). This shows an improvement in the capacity of the community to resolve conflict since the inception of the project.

The response to the concluding question: How would you rate the project TOC based on the outcomes of the project?

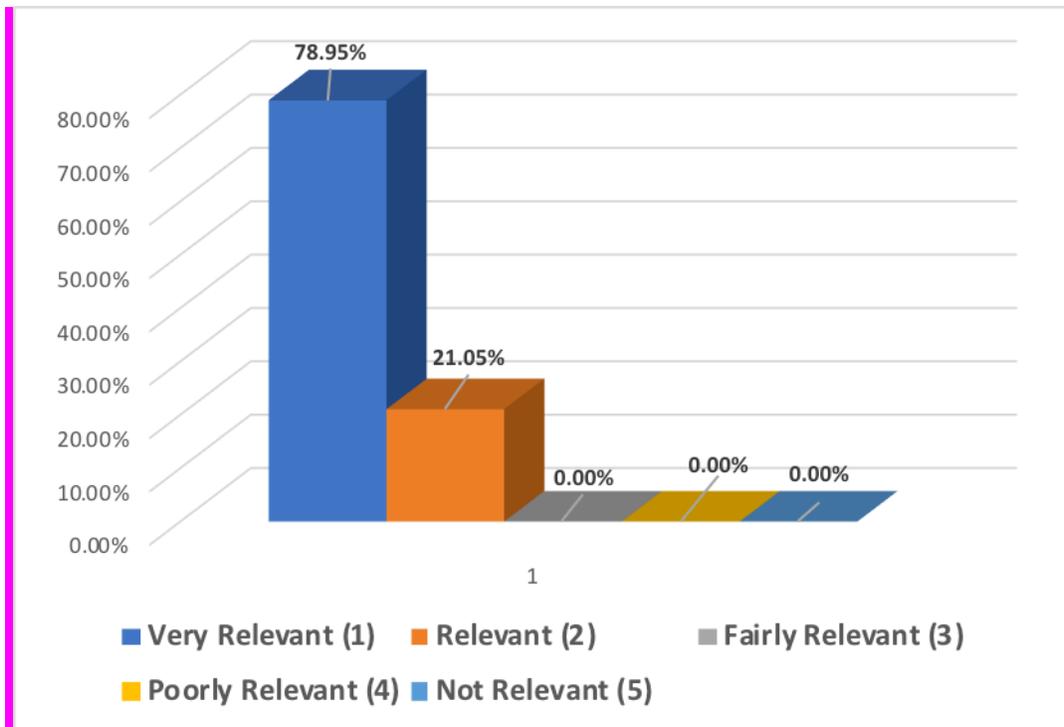


Figure 8: Rating of Relevance of TOC in enhancing cultural understanding and building community coalition to prevent herder and farmer conflict

There was an overwhelming response that the TOC is very relevant, no respondent said it is fairly, poorly or not relevant in enhancing cultural understanding between farmers and herders and building capable community coalitions to prevent conflicts between sedentary farmers and pastoralist herders. This shows that the project is relevant in enhancing cultural understanding between farmers and herders and improving relationships between the community coalitions. This has been collaborated by a high level of agreement on cultural understanding and level of satisfaction on the relationship between the community and the stakeholders.

3.3 Effectiveness

Effectiveness measures to what extent project targets, outputs and expected outcomes are met. It entails meeting targets and reaching intended outcomes. Outcomes of a project could be intended or unintended. In the case of this project, it is centered on behavior changes and intercultural reconciliation among herders and farmers. Variance analysis of key project output over the project duration is summarized as follows:

Table 8: Summary of Performance (Outputs)

| Performance Indicators | Baseline | Target (3 yrs, Jul 2015 to June 2018) | Result (3 yrs, Jul 2015 to Jun 2018) | Variance | Overall Assessment |
|---|-----------------|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Objective 1: Improving intercultural understanding between herders and farmers | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1 – Radio Magazine (Planet Naija) | | | | | |
| • # of radio shows produced (Planet Naija) | 80 | 80 | 73 | 7 | Not Reached |
| • # of radios airing the show | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Achieved |
| • # of host national inhabitants reached through USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts | No data | 4500 | 5483 | 983 | Surpassed |
| Output 1.1.2: - Dance Theatre for Tolerance – “I will follow green grass” | | | | | |
| • # of Theatre performance | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Achieved |
| • # of Mobile Cinema | 24 | 24 | 24 | 0 | Achieved |
| • # of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation | No data | 4500 | 9339 | 4839 | Surpassed |
| Output 1.1.3 - Facilitated | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| Community Conversations/dialogue | | | | | |
| • # of Facilitated community conversations | 24 | 24 | 37 | 13 | Surpassed |
| • # of participants – Facilitated community conversations | 960 | 960 | 1644 | 648 | Surpassed |
| • % participants satisfied with the outcome of the facilitated conversations | 60% | 60% | 94.1% | 34.1% | Surpassed |
| Output 1.1.4 - Cross Cultural Festival | | | | | |
| • # of Cross cultural festival | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | Not Reached |
| • # of participants - Cross cultural festival | 600 | 600 | 1357 (976M, 381F) | 757 | Surpassed |
| • % participant who state that the Peace Festival had a positive effect on their understanding of the other group. | 60% | 60% | 96.2% | 36.2% | Surpassed |
| Objective 2: Objective 2: To build capable coalitions between community leaders, civil society and government to prevent conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities. | | | | | |
| Output 2.1.1 Community-CSO Platform Building Workshops | | | | | |
| • # of workshops | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Reached |
| • % participants satisfied with the outcome of the workshop | 75% | 75% | 100% | 25 | Surpassed |
| Output 2.1.2 Community Forums | | | | | |
| • # of community forums | 36 | 36 | 30 | 6 | Not Reached |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-------------|
| • # of participants – community forum | 540 | 540 | 1171 (831 M, 340 F) | 631 | Surpassed |
| • # of women participants in substantive positions | 100 | 100 | 340 | 240 | Surpassed |
| Output 2.1.3 – Mutual Interest Activity plans | | | | | |
| • # of plans | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | Surpassed |
| • # of participants | 120 | 120 | 351 (213 M, 138 F) | 231 | Surpassed |
| • # of meetings organized to share the plan with local authorities | 6 | 6 | 12 | 6 | Surpassed |
| Output 2.2.1 Capacity building & Training plan | | | | | |
| • # of capacity building and training plan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Achieved |
| • % of CSO members satisfied with the plan | 75% | 75% | 70% | 5 | Not Reached |
| Output 2.2.2 – Training of Trainers (ToT) | | | | | |
| • # of TOT | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Achieved |
| • Increase of knowledge and skills of training participants | 40% | 40% | 100% | 60% | Surpassed |
| • % participant who feel equipped to conduct the step-down training | 80% | 80% | 84% | 4% | Surpassed |
| Output 2.2.2 – Community Step-down training | | | | | |
| • # of step down training | 24 | 24 | 14 | 10 | Not Reached |
| • # of participants | 480 | 480 | 477 (270 M, 207 F) | 3 | Not Reached |

Cultural Understanding

Findings from key performance indicators show that most of the outputs were either reached/achieved or surpassed. Although some of the outputs were not met during the initial timelines of two years. However, the two times of 6 months of no-cost extension gave the lead agency an opportunity to complete outstanding activities. For example, out of the 80 episodes of Planet Naija, only about 20 were accomplished during the initial project duration of two years. The delay in the initial completion of the activity was attributed to the late start of the activity.

Nevertheless, the one year period of no-cost extension enabled the conclusion of the remaining episodes. According to a KII participant, poor media awareness during the greater part of the project was due to the late start of Planet Naija. A KII participant said, ***“Planet Naija should have come earlier, out of about 80 episodes, only 20 were accomplished (KII participant, Jos).”*** The respondent added that Planet Naija would have been very effective if it had started at the inception of the project. Also, there are communities that had no access to radio channels that broadcast Planet Naija, thus makes it impossible for some communities to access the radio channels that broadcast Planet Naija--Kaduna State Media Corporation (KADA) Capital FM, Nasarawa Broadcasting Service (NBS) FM Station, and Plateau Radio-Television Corporation (PRTVC) FM 90.5.

On the dance theatre for Tolerance, “I will follow the green grass”, the recording and mobile screening of the three-dance theatre for tolerance held in the three states increased the number of people reached by the program. The video film footage shown in target communities stimulates interesting conversation on how farmers and herders could co-exist peacefully. According to a respondent ***“Mobile screening of dance drama attracted a huge number of people about 300 to 400, including women, children, government and local leaders” (KII Participant, Jos).*** The huge attendance and participation in the event is a testimony of the level of awareness and impact of the program. Cross-cultural festival was held in Kaduna and Nasarawa. However, finding from desk review show that this activity was not held in Plateau due to incidents of violence. The Plateau event was replaced by additional dialogue sessions in Barkin Ladi and Riyom.

Linkages

Findings from desk review and KII/FGD show that the platforms workshops played significant roles in constructing state-level platforms and develop linkages between community leaders, CSOs and government actors to prevent key community conflicts including, conflicts between semi-nomadic pastoralist, pastoralist and sedentary farming communities. Also, community forums were critical in creating linkages between leaders within the farmer and herder communities, security actors, government officials, traditional rulers, as well as women and youth leaders. These forums did provide platforms for farmers, herders, government, security services and other key stakeholders to lay the ground for the creation of stronger linkages that will lead to

collaborative problem solving during the life of the project and beyond. According to a KII Participant “Community engagement was properly carried out because it was open to the public – good participation of various stakeholders engaged both the physically fit and physically challenged.” Mutual interest projects were also identified to enhance the relationship between herders and farmers such as water boreholes, sanitation exercises, school project, hospital projects, football competitions and others.

However, the sustainability of the community structures cannot be ascertained, as there are no concrete plans on how the structures will be funded or sustained after the end of the project. According to a KII participant **“The structures or platform (community-CSO-Government platforms) set up has no funds to support meetings.”** The participant maintained that Community level structures are essential, but they need support to function. He added, there are about 13 to 14 people in each forum but there is no encouragement and support, and the government is not interested in supporting the platform funds.

On some of the issues discussed in the coalition meetings, a participant said, **“We discussed the issue of parents not to give small children cattle to take for grazing as this may cause trouble. I remember taking some animals to the owner when the children were busy swimming in the stream and cattle were about to enter into farms and destroy crops”** (FGD Participant, Farmer). Other issues discussed include how the farmer could access manure, grazing reserve, water points, and fencing farmlands. How to improve herders and farmers’ relationship were the issues discussed at the community forums but the non-availability of funds to support meeting logistics is a limitation to forum activities.

Capacity development

Search’s capacity development and technical assistance to its two main partners JDPC and NACWYCA focused on: how to create a safe space for dialogues and partnerships; mainstream gender in activities; and integrate “Do No Harm” into their approach. According to Search, with an average score of 84 percent on the post-tests from ToT, the partners had already demonstrated a strong understanding of the Common Ground Approach to interest-based negotiation and mediation, and facilitating step-down training with the participation of traditional leaders, community leaders, women, youth, and local government officials.

Concluding remark on the effectiveness of the project based on project targets and outcomes from the online survey is depicted as follows:

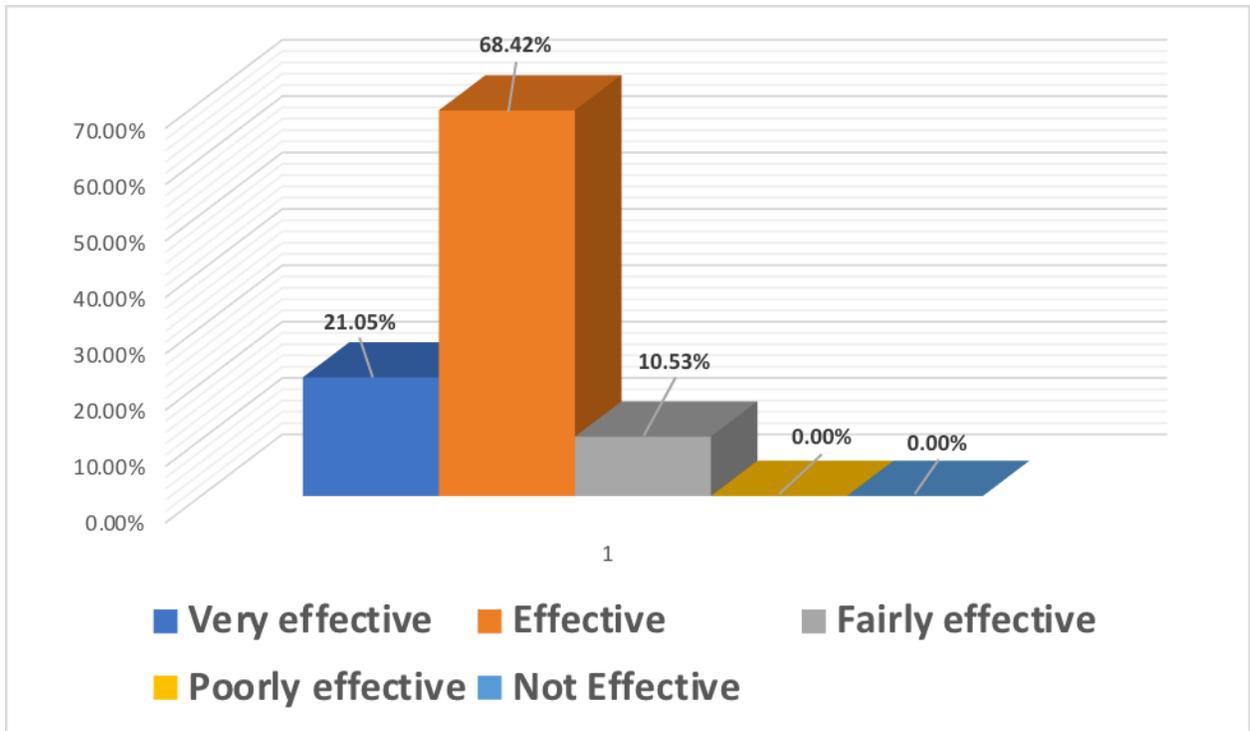


Figure 9: Level of Effectiveness

Most of the respondents 68.42% said it was effective, 21.05% of respondents said it was very effective, while 10.53% said it was fairly effective as shown in the table above. None of the respondents said it was poorly or not effective. Overall, the project is rated effective, an analysis of the project outcomes show that it was either achieved or surpassed. A summary of project outcomes is shown in the table below.

Table 9: Summary of Outcomes – Variance Analysis

| Outcome Indicators | Baseline | Target (3 Yrs. Jul 2015 to June 2018) | Result (3 Yrs. Jul 2015 to June 2018) | Variance | Overall Assessment |
|--|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|
| Percentage change in relationship between pastoralists and farmers in the targeted communities? | 44% | BV+30% | 77% | 3 | Surpassed |
| Percentage change in number of conflicts reported from activity interventions supported by USG funds? | 39% | BV+10% (Yearly) | 45% (April 2017 to June 2018) | - 4* | Less than 3 years (Introduced in April 2017) |
| Number of host national inhabitants reached through USG-assisted public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts | No data | 4500 | 5483 | 983 | Surpassed |
| Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation | No data | 4500 | 9339 | 4839 | Surpassed |
| Number of community projects where parties to the previous conflict cooperate as a result of program | No data | 0 | 12 | 12 | Surpassed |
| Percentage of residents of USG-assisted communities satisfied with response to local conflicts by community conflict mitigation? | 49% | BV+15% | 72.6% | 8.6 | Surpassed |
| Number of targeted partners demonstrating improvements in organizational self-assessments or capacity ratings. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Achieved |

*The variance of percentage change in number of conflict reported represents a change during one-year interval and not the 3-year duration of the project. It does not represent the actual percentage change in conflict reported over the project period.

3.4 Sustainability

The sustainability of BBHF project was assessed using: desk review to ascertain if sustainability plans were factored in the project design stage; end-line sample response to assess activities continuation post-USAID funding; on-line concluding remark on project sustainability; and KII/FGD responses on the phasing out and closeout of the project.

Key findings from desk review show that the project document has sustainability contents and was considered at the project conceptualization and design stage. For example: Working with local NGO partners, local government authorities, CSOs and other community stakeholders for ownership and sustainability purposes. Strengthening institutional and program capacity of partners and collaborators through training and capacity development, and the establishment of platforms and forums such as community CSOs and government platform to respond to local conflict issues.

However, findings from the FGD/KII show that community CSO-Government platform is useful, but there is no specific funding plan for platform activities. A KII participant said, ***“community-CSOs platforms were set up but no source of funding to sustain the platforms, basic support such as meeting logistics and refreshments need to be covered if the platforms are to work effectively”*** (KII participant, Kachia). The participants added, there is no funding for community platform activities in the project budget, despite the participation of local government in the activities; there is no encouragement and funding from the Government. In Zangon Kataf and Kachia, the activities were embraced by the government, but the Government is not ready to provide financial support to keep the activities going.

In response to how would you rate the institutional and program capacity of the local partners to play future proactive roles in improving intercultural understanding between farmers and herders on one hand, and building effective relationships between various stakeholders of pastoralist herders and sedentary farmers' conflict on the other hand? The responses from the online survey are: very satisfactory 26.32%, satisfactory 57.89%, fairly satisfactory 15.79%, none of the respondents said poorly or not satisfactory. The responses suggest that the partners are ready to take on post-project responsibilities giving the high level of satisfaction with partners capacity to lead the process.

In contrast, in response to the question: What does the present status of the project suggest about the project sustainability? The responses are depicted in the following figure:

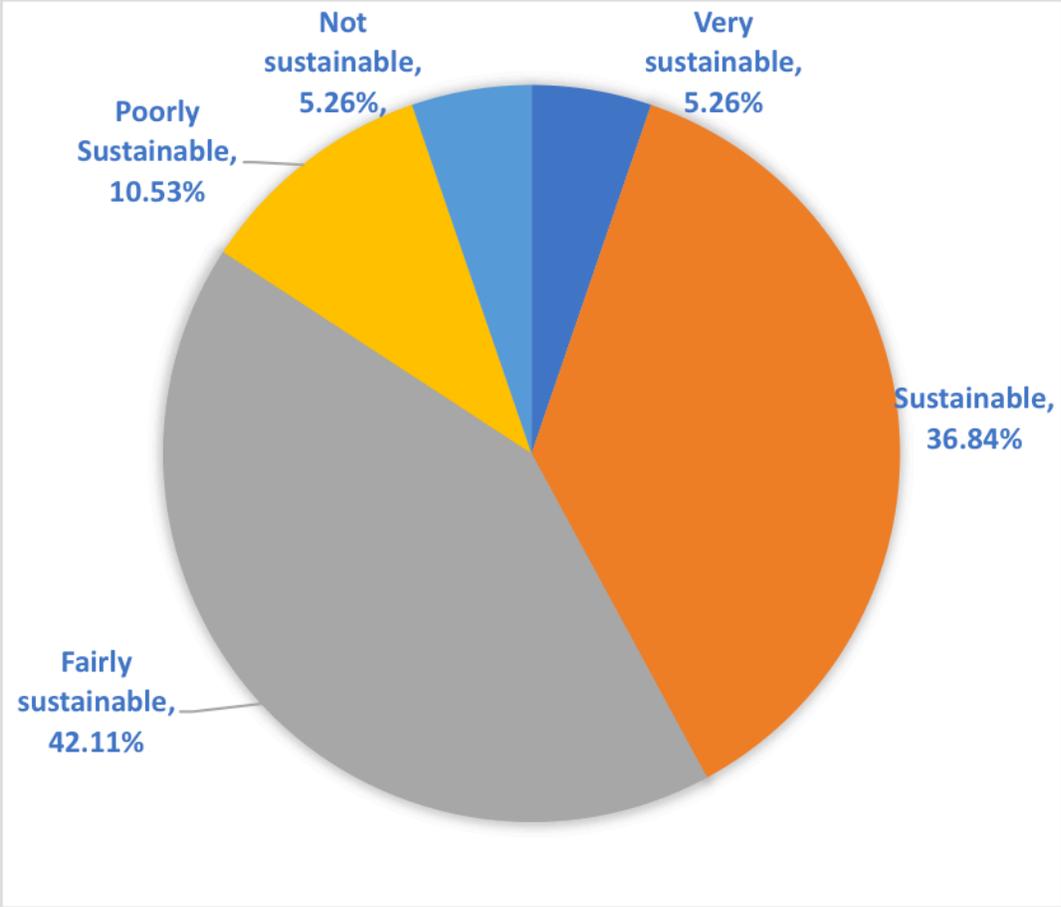


Figure 10: Project Sustainability Status

From the Figure, 12, 5.26% of the respondents said the project is very sustainable, 36.84% said the project is sustainable, 42.11% said the project is fairly sustainable, 10.53% said the project is poorly sustainable and 5.26% said the project is not sustainable. To ensure that the project continues uninterrupted, a KII respondent said that a cost extension was sent to the donor for the continuation of the project, but it was denied. The respondent adds, USAID is not coming forth with further support for the project and the local governments are not interested in funding the project either. Findings show that the project lead agency, partners, and stakeholders felt that the project closeout period is the worst time to pull out because of the possible escalation of violence in the upcoming elections. The lead agency plans to embark on de-escalation of political tension in the project locations before the 2019 elections, but the alternative funding sources explored such as an unsolicited proposal to the Japanese government and other organizations has not been successful. The question left unanswered is how to secure additional funding to consolidate what Search has achieved over the past three years.

4. Conclusion, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

4.1 Conclusion

The key findings of the evaluation from the desk review and the analysis of responses from, KII, FGD, end-line and on-line sample show that the project's TOC is relevant in enhancing cultural understanding between pastoralist herders and sedentary farming communities and building effective community coalition to prevent farmers and herders' clashes in Plateau, Nasarawa and Kaduna States. This is evident in the high level of agreement on the activities implemented to enhance cultural understanding such media consumption (Planet Naija), Dance drama for tolerance, cross-cultural festival and community dialogues, and the high level of satisfaction in the relationship between the community coalitions. The evaluation team understands it is important that the project intervention was delivered as planned and the design and implementation of the interventions were aligned in such a way to meet intended outcomes.

However, the sustainability of community structures/platforms established to continue to drive the project post the current funding phase need to be reviewed. Lack of funds has limited activities of the community forums/platforms. Also, a KII participant said that there are issues with not factoring economic empowerment and high-level political participation in the TOC. According to the participant, economic empowerment could complement the project outcome by providing the herders and farmers with alternative livelihood opportunities, whereas the likely escalation of violence in the upcoming elections could be addressed if high-level political actors are engaged in the project. There are also issues with high staff turnover from the lead agency; a KII participant described the situation as "Staff come and go without any valid reasons or pre-notice to partners."

Looking into the future, a new report by the International Crisis Group dated July 26th, 2018 says that fighting between farmers and herdsmen in Nigeria has killed more people in the year 2018 than attacks by Boko Haram Islamic extremists. The International Crisis Group report affirms that the herders/farmers' violence threatens to undermine national stability ahead of February 2019 elections. The violence the report states, "threatens to become even deadlier and could undermine national stability ahead of February 2019 elections, adding that the conflict "has taken on dangerous religious and ethnic dimensions."

This complex dimension of the herders/farmers' violence shows that whatever successes and impacts the BBHF project implemented by Search has achieved could be short-lived if more efforts are not put in place to consolidate the gains achieved so far. Search stands the chance of building on what it has achieved so far because of its networks with

the affected people and communities. At the time of evaluation, the BBHF project had a significant impact especially in Kaduna and Nasarawa, except for Plateau State that chronic violence disrupted its activities. Overall, it is worth continuation if funding is available because the affected communities recognized the effort of Search who has given sacrificially to see that there is progress in building Bridges between farmers and herders most especially in Plateau, Nasarawa and Kaduna States.

4.2 Recommendations

The recommendations from this evaluation draw from the synthesis of suggestions from sampled respondents and the evaluators' analysis. The respondents at intervals were asked for opinion/suggestions in open-ended questions for remarks or concluding comments. The recommendations are categorized into: recommendations to donor, to lead agency, and other stakeholders.

To Donor

1. Cost extension/additional funding – Fund is necessary to sustain activities until alternative funding sources, or matching grants are secured. The volatility of the project locations and the level of awareness make it necessary for donor not to turn away from the project at this critical point in time. A KII participant rightly points out that “it is a dangerous time to pull out because of the possible escalation of violence in the upcoming 2019 elections.” The structures (Community-CSO forums) put in place are still at their infant stage, they require additional technical and financial support from the lead partner. Another KII participant rightly acknowledged that peacebuilding requires long-time engagement to consolidate impacts.
2. Provide grant for project replication in other volatile LGAs and States in Nigeria – Grant should be made available for the replication of the project in other volatile LGAs in Kaduna, Plateau and Nasarawa, and other States (Benue, Taraba, Adamawa and Zamfara) experiencing challenges of farmers and herders' violence. The grant is necessary to enable Search to replicate the conflict transformation model it had implemented in the project locations to other areas facing similar challenges.
3. Fund exchange study visit to Sudan or Kenya – To complement the technical capacity of the partners and stakeholders, there is a need for the donor to fund exchange study visit facilitated by Search to other countries facing farmers and herders' conflict to share experience and learn from one another. These countries include Kenya and Sudan.

To Lead Agency

1. More engagements with high-level political actors – It is necessary to engage high level political actors due to the political drivers and dimension of the conflict. The project focuses on the local government level. Engaging high-level political actors is

necessary to address political factors that are contributing to the farmers and herders' conflict at all levels.

2. Address issues of high staff turnover – Search should address problem of high staff turnover leading to loss of institutional memory and disruption of project activities. A KII participant stated, “Staff just come and go without any valid reasons or pre-notice to partners.” Policy that encourages staff retention over project life cycle should be encouraged.

To Stakeholders (Partners, Government, CSOs, etc)

1. Government should provide financial support to the community forums/platforms established because of the project. In some LGAs, the government embraced and participated in the project activities, but lack of financial and material support was identified as a weakness of government as an important stakeholder. The National Orientation Agency (NOA) has bought into the project idea, but there is a need for enhanced collaboration and support for the community structures.
2. Government should activate early warning and response mechanism – An FGD participant said, “when there is information of an attack about to take place and the matter is reported to the security agency, there will be no response to prevent the attack, we have lost confidence in the security agencies” (FGD participant, Wereng Community, Riyom LGA, Plateau State). Government should address issues of early response to prevent attacks.
3. Partners should provide prompt reports on project activities – Prompt and timely reports are necessary for effective project implementation. Partners need to realize that report has timelines and may lead to delay in approval of activities and budget.
4. Farmers and herders should move away from “following the green grass” to “sharing the green grass” A KII participant pointed out that both farmers and herders should embrace “sharing the green grass”. The participant said that, to farmers green grass is a weed that should be removed; to herders it should be retained to feed animals. Cycle of violence will be curtailed if the green grass is shared.

4.3 Lessons learned

The lessons learned include but not limited to the following:

1. “Land is key to farmers and herders' conflict, if properly managed, conflict could be avoided but if not, cycle of violence will continue” (KII participant, Jos). Finding sustainable solution to farmers and herders' conflict requires clear understanding of root causes and drivers. According to some respondents, land ownership and use is a critical issue that needs to be considered in Plateau State. Policies that ensures

land availability to both farmers and herders are necessary for peaceful co-existence of the groups.

2. Herders and farmers are easy to work with if the right approaches are used – At the inception of the project, some herders were skeptical about the project objectives and would not show up for activities. At a point in time those that participated refused to sign attendance sheets feeling that it will be used to identify them for possible arrest. On the other hand, the farmers were skeptical about Government intervention to address the conflict such as creating “Cattle colony” feeling it was a ploy to dispossess them of their land. Thus, understanding the peculiar context of the groups and employing right approaches is key to finding common ground.
3. Need to pay attention to possible political violence - Need to pay attention to political issues that could frame and escalate herders and farmers’ conflict is imperative. Risk analysis suggests that violence may erupt in the upcoming 2019 general elections in Nigeria and may escalate farmers and herders’ violence in volatile areas including the project locations.
4. Late start of media activities – Media is a powerful tool for project awareness and dissemination of outcomes. The late start of media activities such as “Planet Naija” limits the accomplishment of the planned episodes and overall impact from the activity. Early start of media activities is therefore necessary for enhanced impact.
5. Sharing impact using the social media – A KII participant acknowledges that the social media would have been more appropriate to share success stories from the project. Twitter, Facebook and other social media handles have proved to be effective in the dissemination of project result and impacts timely and efficiently.
6. Need for proper sustainability strategies - Strategies that enhances project sustainability need to be explored beyond working with local partners and government. Efforts should be made to explore financial sustainability that includes private sectors and other local sources.
7. Conflict tranformation requires long-term engagement – The two times 6 months of no-cost extension suggest that peacebuilding requires flexible timeline and long-term engagement to enable accomplishment of targets. Donors should be aware of uncertainties in transforming conflict, timelines and funding needs.

ANNEX (A)

Terms of Reference (ToR)

Final Evaluation

“Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States, Nigeria”

We are Searchers.

We are over 600 strong worldwide. We believe in our mission to end violent conflict. It's our purpose- our call to action.

A Searcher understands our vision of a world where:

Differences stimulate social progress, rather than precipitate violence

Respect for and cooperation with those we disagree with is considered the norm.

A Searcher is a dedicated, enthusiastic and passionate individual, committed to our values: Shared Humanity, Empathy, Impartiality, Inclusivity, Courage, Hope, Humility and Audacity. With headquarters in Washington, DC and Brussels, Belgium, we implement projects from 55 offices in 34 countries, including in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. You will be joining other highly motivated Searchers with a good team spirit and through commitment and dedication, have opportunities to grow.

About the Project

The –Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States is supported under the USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Office for 30 months (July 2015 – December 2017). Originally planned for 24 months (July 2015 – June 2017), the project received a six-month no-cost extension, from July – December 2017 and has recently been extended to June 2018. The project aims to improve intercultural understanding and build capable coalitions to reduce conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States. The project is implemented by Search in partnership with the following local partners: Justice, Development and Peace / Caritas (JDPC), the Center for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA), and Mambissa & Amistados Ensemble.

The project has two key objectives:

- Improving intercultural understanding between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities.
- Building capable coalitions between community leaders, civil society and government to prevent conflict between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farming communities.

The project also has the crosscutting objective of building the organizational and transferrable capacity of Search’s local partners in line with the preceding objectives.

The expected outcomes on the project include:

Outcome 1.1: Enhance peace architecture between pastoralist and sedentary farming community issues and interests as a result of project interventions

Outcome 2.1: Increased linkages between community leaders, CSOs and government actors for collaborative problem-solving to prevent violence between pastoralists and sedentary farmers Outcome 3: Partners have enhanced organizational and implementation capacities

The project focuses on four primary target groups:

- Pastoralist and sedentary community leaders, including youth leaders, as well as traditional leaders and leaders of specialized groups such as ethnic organizations, women’s organizations or marginalized group associations (for people living with disabilities, minority ethnic groups, etc.).
- Semi-nomadic pastoralists who have adopted less frequent migratory patterns and some sedentary lifestyle aspects who will be assisted in their transitions with livelihood training activities.
- Pastoralist and sedentary community residents who will participate in dialogues, collaborative actions and outreach events; and
- Opinion leaders and key stakeholders at the national, state and local levels, such as government, political, religious, and civil society leaders, across the political, social, gender and generational spectrum.

The project is based on the following theory of change:

| Theory | Theory of Change Statement |
|--------------------------|--|
| Social/Cultural Contract | –If nomadic pastoralists and sedentary farmers learn about each other’s culture, issues and interests, engage in a dialogue and participate in joint activities, then negative stereotypes will be challenged, leading to a better understanding between the two groups at the –more people level. |
| Ad-hoc Institutions | – If key governmental institutions and civil society organizations come together as equal partners with shared skills and knowledge regarding conflict resolution, then they will build a strong coalition that can effectively manage conflict between pastoralists and farmers through collaborative problem-solving techniques. |

We are Searching for...

An independent consultant to lead on the evaluation of the project.

The consultant will lead on the development of the evaluation methodology, tools, data collection and report, with guidance from Search Nigeria DMEL and program teams.

1. Evaluation Questions

The study will measure to what extent the project has achieved foreseen results at outcome and output levels. The evaluation will also test the project theory of change and respond to key project indicators as specified in the Project Monitoring Plan. The evaluation will be participatory, centering around three DAC criteria – relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the project. The intention is to provide information to on-going peacebuilding work in the Northern Nigeria, and the farmers-herder conflict in particular.

Evaluation question include:

Relevance

- How relevant were the project strategies, activities and partnerships to the specific context and objectives of the project?
- How relevant were the project strategies, activities and partnerships to the results of the project?

Effectiveness

- Which approaches were most effective in the implementation of the project?
- How effective have the project's media programming and community engagements been at reaching the targeted demographics, and supporting the shifts in public knowledge and attitudes on conflict issues that are targeted through this project?
- What contributed to the effectiveness of these approaches, media programming and community engagements?

Sustainability

- If the project has contributed to the building of relationships and linkages between farmer and herder communities, how sustainable are these relationships and linkages?
- What unexpected changes, both positive and negative, has the project contributed to?

Key extracts from the report will be presented to the community/target groups and key stakeholders and used to inform future program implementation on farmer-herder conflict by Search and/or these stakeholders. The evaluation report will also be submitted to the USAID Mission. In line with Search being an open-source organization and keeping with its commitment to transparency, the evaluation report of the project will be made publicly available on Search's website and Learning Portal. It will also be shared with other learning networks to enhance the broader field of peace-building in Nigeria and the world.

Methodology

The evaluation will apply mixed-methods, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection tools. The evaluation will include in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, as well as focus groups among discussions of residents – including women, youth and elders – living in the target communities in Kaduna, Plateau and Nasarawa states. These will help assess the outcome at the local level, while a series of self-assessment questionnaires will be used to track progress in building the capacity of partners, the cross-cutting objective of this project.

Your contribution delivery

The final evaluation deliverables are:

- An inception report detailing the proposed method, evaluation matrix, data collection tools and work plan. It is to be approved by Search before starting data collection.
- Draft report for review by Search staff and other stakeholders.
- Final Report (maximum 30 pages, excluding appendices), consisting of but not excluded to: Executive Summary, Methodology, Findings and Analysis, Conclusions, Lessons Learned and Recommendations. The report should be structured according to the evaluation objectives and questions.
- Appendices, including data collection tools and list of interviewees.
- A power point presentation of the report.

Location, Budget and Timeframe

- This evaluation will take place in select communities in Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna states, where project activities and partners are focused.
- The budget for this evaluation is USD 16,496 inclusive of all consultant fees, lodging, travel costs, data collection, etc.
- The evaluation shall take place between May – June, 2018. The final deliverable shall be presented no later than 29 June 2018.

You are...

Requirements

The ideal candidate and/ or team will have the following:

- More than 5 years of experience in evaluations with international organizations;
- Graduate degree in Conflict Studies, Human Rights, Social Work or other relevant degree;
- Experience in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and human rights;
- Experience in international development, prior work experience in North-Central Nigeria;
- Experience with mixed methods;
- Strong analytical skills;
- Excellent written communication and report writing skills in English;
- Ability to communicate fluently in Hausa;
- Ability to be flexible with time and work schedule

Logistical Support

Search will provide the following logistical support to the consultant;

- Transmission of background materials (project proposal, meeting notes, etc.);
- Availability of meeting room in Jos;
- Use of Search printers;
- Meeting arrangements with stakeholders and beneficiaries if requested by the consultant;
- Support of a Search Field Officer for introductions to key stakeholders and equivalent.
- Support of a field vehicle and driver

The consultant is required to respect the following Ethical Principles:

- Comprehensive and systematic inquiry: Consultant should make the most of the existing information and full range of stakeholders available at the time of the review. Consultant should conduct systematic, data-based inquiries. He or she should communicate his or her methods and approaches accurately and in sufficient detail to allow others to understand, interpret and critique his or her work. He or she should make clear the limitations of the review and its results.
- Competence: Consultant should possess the abilities and skills and experience appropriate to undertake the tasks proposed and should practice within the limits of his or her professional training and competence.
- Honesty and integrity: Consultant should be transparent with the contractor/constituent about: any conflict of interest, any change made in the negotiated project plan and the reasons why those changes were made, any risk that certain procedures or activities produce misleading review information.
- Respect for people: Consultant respect the security, dignity and self-worth of respondents, program participants. Consultant has the responsibility to be sensitive to and respect differences amongst participants in culture, religion, gender, disability, age and ethnicity.

In addition, the consultant will respect Search's evaluations standards, to be found in Search's evaluation guidelines:

<https://www.SFCG.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/SFCG-External-Evaluation-Guidelines-FINAL.pdf>

ANNEX (B)



Strengthening Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution Education

About PS&CRN

Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution Network (PS&CRN) is an outcome of “Strengthening Graduate Education in Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution in Northern Nigeria” a collaborative project by the Centre for Peace Studies (CPS), Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto and the School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (SCAR), George Mason University. The project was funded by the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) to strengthen peace studies and conflict resolution in Sub-Saharan African universities. The beneficiaries of the project are students, instructors, researchers, government, institutions, and local communities.

PS&CRN is currently undergoing registration in the U.S. as a 501C organization. It has been registered in Nigeria by the Corporate Affairs Commission (Reference: CAC/IT/NO 95424) as a not-for-profit membership organization. PS&CRN focuses on training of instructors, curriculum development, experiential education, research, and evaluation. The objectives are: To foster linkages between academic centers of peace and conflict studies; Serve as a platform for institutional and technical support to peace and conflict studies to respond proactively to evolving needs of the field; Facilitate the exchange of research and analysis related to emerging social conflicts in Nigeria; Engage in the exchange and construction of theory, best practices and systems of approach for managing and resolving conflict; Build capacity and enhance graduate education in peace and conflict studies; and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

The members of PS&CRN include academic institutions and centers of peace and conflict studies such as: Aminu Kano Centre for Democratic Research & Training (AKCDRT), Mambayya House, Bayero University, Kano; Centre for Conflict Management and Peace Studies (CECOMPS), University of Jos; Centre for Ethno-religious Mediation and Peace Studies (CEMPS), Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State; Centre for Peace and Security Studies (CPSS), Modibbo Adama University of Tech., Yola; Centre for Strategic Research and Studies, National Defense College, Abuja; Abdulsalami Abubakar Institute for Peace & Sustainable Development. Studies (AAIPSDS), Niger State College of Education, Minna; Centre for Peace, Diplomatic and Development Studies (CPDDS), University of Maiduguri, Borno State; Peace and Development Studies, Salem University, Lokoja.

Profile of Evaluation Team

| | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <p>Dr. Ernest Ogbozor - Team leader, is a Development Economist and Conflict Resolution Expert. He is a Ford Foundation scholar and a visiting research fellow at the Centre for Peace Studies, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto. His research focuses on understanding the micro-level impact of conflict and the strategies use by rural communities to cope with violence and protect their livelihoods. He taught at the George Mason University and the Brandeis University. Ernest previously worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). He holds a Bachelor degree in Agricultural Economics (Nigeria), MBA in International Business Management (Nigeria), MA in Sustainable International Development (USA), and a PhD in Conflict Analysis and Resolution (USA).</p> |
| 2. | <p>Dr. Don John Omale - Criminologist /Peacebuilding specialist; is a British Chevening scholar and Associate Professor of Criminology at the Federal University Wukari Taraba State, Nigeria. He holds BSc Psychology (University of Nigeria, Nsukka), MSc Criminology (University of Leicester, UK) and PhD Criminology with specialism in (Restorative Justice & Victimology) at the Centre for Community and Criminal Justice, De-Montfort University Leicester, England, UK. He returned to Nigeria in 2009 and coordinated the Department of Criminology and Penology at Salem University, Lokoja to full accreditation, as well as directed Research and Training at the Prisons Staff College Kaduna, and the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna respectively.</p> |
| 3. | <p>Mallam Abdu Mairiga Umar - Community Development Specialist, is the Head of Operations, Rahad Consultants, Nigeria Ltd, Kaduna. He was a former Deputy Secretary-General and Director of Disaster Management of the Nigerian Red Cross Society. While he was with the Red Cross, he was responsible for training and program coordination in areas of Health and Care, HIV/AIDS, Disaster Management, First Aid, Volunteer Management, Branch Development, Dissemination and Communication Services. With over 25 years of experience in the emergency management in West/East Africa, he has organized and led humanitarian responses to many disasters/emergencies and situations of violence in virtually all the 36 States of Nigeria and the FCT and worked as a Relief Delegate in other countries in Africa.</p> |

Enumerators Profile

| | |
|----|--|
| 1. | <p>Hafsat Abubakar (Plateau State). Phone: 0818.969.2950, abubakarhafsat760@gmail.com</p> <p>Hafsat Abubakar is a National Certificate of Education (NCE) student. She is a Plateau woman leader under Myetti Alah Cattle Breeders Association (MACBAN). She previously worked at Search for Common Ground as a consultant and project assistant.</p> |
| 2. | <p>Deborah Ishaya Audu (Plateau State). Phone: 0806.453.6386, Email: debbyaudu.ishaya@gmail.com</p> <p>Deborah Ishaya Audu holds a Diploma in Theatre and Fine Arts from the University of Jos. She worked for Save the Children as a Surveyor and the World Health Organization as a Field Officer. Her career objective is to join your organization using my experience and competence in exploring and researching, I am highly innovative with good communication skills and works with minimum supervision in channeling all my skills towards achieving organizational objectives.</p> |
| 3. | <p>Peter Dachung Ngas (Plateau State). Phone: 0803.634.5404, Email: ngaspeter@yahoo.com.</p> <p>Peter Dachung Ngas holds post graduate diploma in Conflict Management and Peace Studies, and BA (Ed) in Administration and Planning from the University of Jos. He is an indigene of Riyom Local Government Area.</p> |
| 4. | <p>Abari Orume (Nasarawa). Phone: 0806.982.8717, Email: abariorume3@gmail.com.</p> <p>Abari Orume is a current student of Nasarawa State University Keffi. He is an indigene of Keana Local Governmnet Area, Nasarawa State. He speaks Alago and English language. His professional goal is to work with existing staff and facilities to contribute the best of my ability so as to improve organization goals and objectives while deriving job satisfaction through my exceptional administrative skills and interpersonal relationship.</p> |
| 5. | <p>Mohammed Sidi Safiyanu (Nasarawa). Phone: 0803.679.1770</p> <p>Mohammed Sidi Safiyanu hold a Master of Education, in Administration and Planning from the University of Jos, and Bachelor of Education from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. He presently worked with the Nasarawa State Universal Basic Education Board. He held various positions in the education Ministry, including Education Secretary of Keana LGA.</p> |
| 6. | <p>Francis D. Gimba (Kaduna). Phone: 0803.190.6588, francisdgimba@gmail.com</p> <p>Francis D. Gimba hold a diploma in Law from Rufus Giwa Polytechnic Owo, Ondo State. He Worked in a number of organizations such as the Family Health International as peer educator, Market Research Consultancy, Kaduna as Enumerator and a secretary of National Youth Council of Nigeria, Kachia LGA. He also served as secretary of Alkawal investment limited, Abuja and as Manager of Buchingham Palace Home, Nyanya, Abuja.</p> |
| 7. | <p>Shagari Bako (Kaduna). Phone: 0808.964.8210</p> <p>Shagari Bako is Fulani. He worked for Salini Nigeria Ltd. He also worked on other various technical positions with ECCC and Gilmor.</p> |

PICTURES FROM THE FIELD WORK



Group Picture: Evaluation team, SFCG staff and enumerators



Enumerators training in progress



Interview section with NACWYCA staff (Local Partner of SFCG)



Female staff of NACWYCA respond to questions during interview with evaluators



FGD section in Giza Community, Keana Local Government Area, Nasarawa State



Female participants at the FGD section in Giza Community, Keana Local Government, Nasarawa State

ANNEX (D)

LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

SFCG and Partners

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org./Designation | Mobile #/Email |
|-----|-------------------|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Katie Smith | F | SFCG/ Policy Officer, Global Affairs & Partners | +18476368491, ksmith@SFCG.org |
| 2. | Charline Burton | F | SFCG/West Africa Regional Program Manager | cburton@SFCG.org (charlineburtonSFCG, Skype) |
| 3. | Ema Billings | F | SFCG Jos/Interim Project Manager/ National Peace Advisor | 08060431564 ebillings@SFCG.org |
| 4. | Patience Chaimang | F | Associate State Coordinator, Plateau | 08033967948, pchaimang@SFCG.org |
| 5. | Chom Bagu | M | Fmr SFCG Country Director | 07037707724 |
| 6. | Bamidele Fagbite | M | Former SFCG Project Coordinator | 08035737725, delexmay@yahoo.co.uk |
| 7. | Tar Ukoh | M | Mambissa, Founder and Director | 08036787134, amambissa@yahoo.com |
| 8. | Benedicta Daber | F | JDPC/Coordinator | 08036574291, benedictadaber@yahoo.co.uk |
| 9. | Japhet Philips | M | JDPC/Program Officer | 08032509855, japhetphilip322@gmail.com |
| 10. | Charles Orume | M | NACWYCA /Program Officer | 08038004455, nacwyca@yahoo.com |
| 11. | Everister Daniang | F | NACWYCA /Prog. Assistant | 08065547054, nacwyca@yahoo.com |
| 12. | Adokpa Mamman | M | NACWYCA /M&E Officer | 08051215121, nacwyca@yahoo.com |

Plateau State (Barkin Ladi, Rahwol Mazat Community)

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org./Designation | Mobile #/Email |
|-----|----------------------|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 13. | Abubakar Ardo | M | Herder | 0817.565.9073 |
| 14. | Salihu Ardo | M | Herder | 0808.636.8702 |
| 15. | Ibrahim Tahir Ardo | M | Herder | 0802.397.8604 |
| 16. | Yakubu Abubakar Ardo | M | Herder | 0706.598.1251 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|--------|---------------|
| 17. | Hauwa'u Adamu | F | Herder | 0818.150.1466 |
| 18. | Bilkisu Idris Ardo | F | Herder | 0703.867.9612 |
| 19. | Fatima Adamu Ardo | F | Herder | 0706.955.1302 |
| 20. | HRN Akila Amos | M | Farmer | - |
| 21. | Bitrus Maju | M | Farmer | - |
| 22. | Lukas Mabas | M | Farmer | - |
| 23. | Mrs Marth Emmanuel | F | Farmer | 0806.586.0209 |

Plateau State (Riyom LGA, Wereng Community)

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org./Designation | Mobile #/Email |
|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------|---|
| 1. | Sunday Ndet | M | Farmer | ndetsunday@outlook.com 08120554864 |
| 2. | Da Sale Pam | M | Farmer | 07017321776 |
| 3. | David Maisage | M | Farmer | 08060913459 |
| 4. | Fom Bot | M | Farmer | 08030981169 |
| 5. | Bulus Angage | M | Farmer | 08038304341 |
| 6. | Dung Danboyi | M | Farmer | 08031154726 |
| 7. | Christopher Simon | M | Farmer | 07012808178 |
| 8. | Yohanna Garba | M | Farmer | 07035501722 |
| 9. | Arigu Christopher | M | Farmer | 08162138114 |
| 10. | Christopher Thomas | M | Farmer | 08167229322 |
| 11. | Joseph Antony | M | Farmer | 07080501261 |
| 12. | Daniel Maisage | M | Farmer | 08037544662 |
| 13. | Sunday Jolm | M | Farmer | 07031373094 |
| 14. | Sylvester | M | Farmer | 08036459827 |
| 15. | Lyop Chungyang | F | Farmer | 08081474194 |
| 16. | | | | |

Plateau State (Riyom LGA, Bachit Community)

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org./Designation | Mobile #/Email |
|-----|-------------------|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Dalyop Dadu | M | Farmer | 07067034417 |
| 2. | Ishaka Bachem | M | Farmer | 08184810613 |
| 3. | Jonah Dasika | M | Farmer | 08138833379 |
| 4. | Sunday Alamba | M | Farmer | 08085983332 |
| 5. | Briskila Bulus | F | Farmer | 08130244823 |
| 6. | Josephine Phillip | F | Farmer | 07011801029 |
| 7. | Jumai Adamu | F | Farmer | 08106975299 |
| 8. | Lyop Bulus | F | Farmer | - |

Nasarawa (Keana LGA, Giza Community)

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org./Designation | Phone Number |
|-----|---------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Rahmatu Abdullahi | F | AFAN | 08105214489 |
| 2 | Rev. Timothy Angulu | M | CAN | 09035092640 |
| 3 | Yakubu Emmanuel A. | M | CAN | 08030751013 |
| 4 | Emmanuel J. Aloko | M | MIFULI | 08066429257 |
| 5 | Ezekiel Joshua | M | MIFULI | 08065733101 |
| 6 | Abdullahi Umar Bawa | M | IZALA | 08069818535 |
| 7 | Omale Musa Ari | | Reb. DPM | 07065780151 |
| 8 | Aminu Hafsat Omaku | M | Woman Youth Leader | 08037981830 |
| 9 | Abdullahi S. Umar | M | Youth Leader | 08061362624 |
| 10 | Umar Abu | M | District Head | |
| 11 | Salihu Oba'adah | M | Village Head | |
| 12 | Muhammed S. Omaku | M | C/Imam C/Mosowe | 08038804965 |
| 13 | Lukman Angulu | M | Chairman Nulge | 07067660977 |
| 14 | Adulrahman Mohammed | M | Secretary T.C | 0806860003 |

Keana (Town) - FGD Community leaders, CAN, MACBAN, CSO, Government

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org.Designation | Phone Number |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Abraham Ugba | M | TIDA | 08144539824 |
| 2 | Zalk Isaiah Zah | M | KUDUKU | 08126439192 |
| 3 | Pastor Ezekiel Ozegya | M | CAN Member | 08063645211 |
| 4 | Muhammad S. Ibrahim | M | MACBAN | 08148357938 |
| 5 | Rev. B. Okoronkwo | M | CAN Chairman | 08065608061 |
| 6 | Hudu Ardo | M | Youth Chairman | 09033226343 |
| 7 | Adamu Yamma | M | Ardo | 08166952353 |
| 8 | Aliyu A. Aseyoneshi | M | Staff Officer Keana LGA | 08034391595 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| 9 | Jubrin Isah | M | Inf. Officer KeanA LGA | 08030535565 |
| 10 | Abdulmalik Itari | M | Iman (JNI | 08061220785 |
| 11 | Julius Solayo | M | Community Leader | 08036620373 |

Keana (Town) – FGD Herders and Farmers

| S/N | Name | Sex | Org.Designation | Phone Number |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Pastor Ezekiel Ozegya | M | CAN Member | 08063645211 |
| 2 | Adamu Yamma | M | | 08166952353 |
| 3 | Sarkin Samar Hudu | M | | 09033226343 |
| 4 | Muhammad S. Ibrahim | M | | 08148357938 |
| 5 | Hafsat Ibrahim | F | | 09064248950 |
| 6 | Haruna Amadu | M | | 09068692670 |
| 7 | Zaki Godwin Tabo | M | | 09064389822 |
| 8 | Zaik Isaiah Zah | M | | 08126439192 |
| 9 | Joseph Kuzu | M | | 07032600563 |
| 10 | Agbeese M. Samuel | M | | 08081500233 |
| 11 | Zaki Ugba Isaac | M | | 08129135094 |
| 12 | Denis Iornya | M | | 07088630689 |
| 13 | Isaac A. Tror | M | | 08025572852 |
| 14 | Abdullahi Gambo | M | | 08038300449 |
| 15 | Ayewunze M, Samuel | M | | 08069166457 |
| 16 | Hon. Abunde Geoffrey | M | | 08034228076 |
| 17 | Julius Elayo JP | M | | 08036620373 |
| 18 | Sanusi Ibrahim Osheko | M | | 08065034501 |
| 19 | Abraham Ugba | M | | 08144539224 |

Kaduna State (Kachia LGA) - Community Leaders, Govt. CSOs

| S/N | NAME | SEX | Organization | Designation | Mobile/Email |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. | Adamu Samaila | M | Kachia L.G.A | I – O | 08061660348 Adamu7375@gmail.com |
| 2. | Samala A. Haruna | F | NCWS Kachia | President | 08146612214 |
| 3. | Rabiu Suleiman | M | JNI Kachia LGA | Chairman | 0806166009 |
| 4. | Abdul Makama | M | A.D.A National | P.R.O | 08077141259 |
| 5. | Rev. Chom I. Dany | M | CAN Kachia LGA | Chairman | 07035868054 |
| 6. | Alh. Usman Garba | M | MACBAN Kachia | Chairman | 08057843105 |
| 7. | Hussaina Sanusi | M | FOMWAN Kachia | Amira | 08039668940 sanusihussaina@gmail.com |
| 8. | Mohammed Tukur | M | Traditional Council | District Head | 08077192437 |
| 9. | Abubakar Barau | M | Traditional Council | Ardo | 08152900569 |
| 10. | Bello Abubakar | M | MACBAN Gumel | V. Chairman | 08098545270 |
| 11. | Haruna S. Umar | M | Vigilante Service | L.G Co-ordinator | 08061699778 |

Kaduna State (Kachia LGA) - Community Herders/Farmers

| S/N | NAME | SEX | Organization | Designation | Mobile |
|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Zachariah Waje | M | Gumel Community | Member | 08104493300 zach@gmail.com |
| 2. | Jamilu Wambai | M | A.Y.C Ankwa Kachia | Chairman | 08082291094 |
| 3. | Peter B. Kaggah | M | N.O.A | F. O | 08030830176 |
| 4. | Mohammed Ardo | M | U/Pah Community | Ardo | 09098758602 |
| 5. | Esther Francis | F | G.M.F. Gumel | Youth Leader | 08050576277 |
| 6. | Abdulmumini Korau | M | J.N.I Youth Kachia | Secretary | 08052532070 |
| 7. | Hussaina Saidu | F | Kachia | Member | 08134875805 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | | Community | | |
| 8. | Zachariah Haruna | M | CAN Youth | Chairman | 08031959151 |
| 9. | Paul Philip | M | PLWD | Chairman | 08088781197 |
| 10. | Embai N. Barde | M | AFAN Kachia | P.R.O | 08189073160 |
| 11. | Rambo Akwando | M | Awon Community | Rep. Fulani | 08039135441 |
| 12. | Ardo Saidu | M | Kachia Community | Senior Ardo | 08071162755 |
| 13. | Khadija Usman | F | Ldg Community | Ladies Secretary | 08099803006 |

Kaduna State (Zangon Kataf) – Community leader, Govt. and CSOs

| S/ N | NAME | SEX | Organization | Designation | Mobile |
|------|---------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Sarkin Noma Ibrahim | M | NYCN Z/KATAF L.G | Chairman | 07065557790 |
| 2. | Idris Korau | M | J.N.I Z/KATAF L.G | Secretary | 08035864302 |
| 3. | Ishaku Gadoh | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Districts Head | 08139281498 |
| 4. | Augustina Zachariah | F | MADOUCHI | WOMEN LEADER | 08072268933 |
| 5. | Talatu Sunday | F | AYAGAN WOMEN F | WOMEN LEADER | 09079249679 |
| 6. | Jibril Abdullahi | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | I .O | 08095009350 |
| 7. | Kantioh Achie | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 07059235703 |
| 8. | Kacham Baba | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 08095645631 |
| 9. | Adamu Shede | M | MACBAN | P.R.O | 08027032929 |
| 10. | Gado Olu | M | K/ B.I.D.A | Treasure | 08096160456 |
| 11. | Maijinya Peter | M | PLWD | Rep Chairman | 07061507560 |
| 12. | Noel Ulal | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Asists Secretary | 08051110444 |

Kaduna State (Zangon Kataf) Community Herders/farmers

| S/ N | NAME | SEX | Organization | Designation | Mobile |
|------|-----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | Madaki Abrakson | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Youth Leader | 08180591659 |
| 2. | Cliford Balang | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 07061268317 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 3. | Reuben Abaje | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 08050804431 |
| 4. | Rabi I. Ezekiel | F | Z/ Kataf L.G | Women Leader | 07031945104 |
| 5. | Tabitha Ibrahim | F | Z/ Kataf L.G | Women Leader | 07033005904 |
| 6. | Samuel Swam | M | Vigilante Service | Member | 08060970529 |
| 7. | Dan'asabe Waziri | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | V/Chairman | 08169914840 |
| 8. | Idi Tela | M | J.N.I Youth | Member | 08117622425 |
| 9. | Babangida Isiyaku | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 07038765383 |
| 10. | Ardo Abdullahi | M | Z/ Kataf L.G | Senior Ardo | 08076263795 |
| 11. | Priscilla Dadah | F | Z/ Kataf L.G | Member | 08055268021 |

ANNEX (E)

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Community End-line Survey Questionnaire

A. Demographic Information

1. Respondent Number
2. State/LGA:
3. Community
4. Ethnic Group.....
5. Occupation:
6. Sex: Male () Female ()
7. Age Range 18 – 35 () 36 – 50 () 51 + ()
8. Marital Status: Single () Married () Divorced ()
9. Religion: Christian () Muslim () Traditional ()
10. Educational level: No Education () Primary School () Secondary School ()
Technical School () Islamic Studies () Others ()

B. Intercultural understanding between nomadic pastoralist and sedentary farmers.

1. Do you listen to radio any time of the week? Y () N ().
2. If yes, which time of the day do you listen most?
 - 1- Morning
 - 2- Afternoon
 - 3- Evening
 - 4- Night
3. How often do you listen to Planet Naija?
 - 1- Never
 - 2- Sometimes

- 3- Regularly
 - 4- Everyday
4. Does the radio program (Planet Naija) that deals with improved relationship between pastoralist and herders increased your understanding of the other group's issues and interest?
 - 1- Strongly Agree
 - 2- Agree
 - 3- Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4- Disagree
 - 5- Strongly Disagree
 5. Have you heard of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass"? Y () N ().
 6. If yes, does the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" enhance your understanding of the Fulani pastoralist or Sedentary farmers life style?
 - 1- Strongly Agree
 - 2- Agree
 - 3- Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4- Disagree
 - 5- Strongly Disagree
 7. Did you participate or heard of the cross-cultural festival "I will follow the green grass"? Y () N ().
 8. If yes, does the cross-cultural peace festival "I will follow the green grass" enhance your understanding of why the farmers or the herdsman are behaving the way they do?
 - 1- Strongly Agree
 - 2- Agree
 - 3- Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4- Disagree
 - 5- Strongly Disagree
 9. Are you involved in the various community activities and meetings to resolve the problem of herders and farmers in your community Y () N ().

10. Did the facilitated dialogue sessions change your opinion about the causes of tensions and violence in your community?
- 1- Strongly Agree
 - 2- Agree
 - 3- Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4- Disagree
 - 5- Strongly Disagree
11. How would you rate the dialogue sessions and the facilitators?
- 1- Very Satisfactory
 - 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory

C. Relationships between community leaders, civil society and government to prevent conflict between herders and farmers.

1. Is there an ongoing collaboration between your community and security agencies to address the farmers and herder's impasse? Y () N ().
2. What is your level of satisfaction with the relationship between your community and security agents in addressing the conflict between farmers and herders?
 - 1- Very Satisfactory
 - 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory
3. Are there discussions between your community and your local government to find solution to the farmers and herders problem? Y () N ().
4. What is the level of your satisfaction with the collaboration between your community and the local government in addressing the conflict between Herders and Farmers?
 - 1- Very Satisfactory

- 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory
5. Are you aware of any ongoing relationship between your community and the state government to contain the herders and farmers problem in your community? Y
() N ().
6. What is the level of your satisfaction with the collaboration between the community and the state government in addressing the conflict between Herders and Farmers?
- 1- Very Satisfactory
 - 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory
7. Are there civil society organizations in your community working to address the farmers and herder's problem? Y () NO ().
8. What is the level of your satisfaction with the role played by civil society organizations in ensuring peaceful resolution of farmers and herders conflict?
- 1- Very Satisfactory
 - 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory
9. How would you rate the current relationship between herders and farmers in your community now?
- 1- Very cordial
 - 2- Cordial
 - 3- Neither
 - 4- Fairly Cordial
 - 5- Not Cordial

10. How would you rate the current relationship between Christian and Muslims in your community?
- 1- Very good
 - 2- Good
 - 3- Fairly good
 - 4- Poor
 - 5- Not good
11. How would you rate the current capacity of your community to resolve conflict between Christian and Muslims?
- 1- Very Satisfactory
 - 2- Satisfactory
 - 3- Fairly Satisfactory
 - 4- Poorly Satisfactory
 - 5- Not Satisfactory
12. Any other comment/suggestion.....

Online Survey for Lead Agency and Partners

1. The project “Building Bridges Between Farmers and Herders in the Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna State” has two overarching theories of change (TOC) relating to cultural understanding between pastoralist herders and sedentary farmers on one hand, and coalition building between government, community leaders and civil society organizations on the other hand.
- True ()
- False ()
2. How would you rate the project TOC based on the outcomes of the project?
- a) Very relevant
 - b) Relevant
 - c) Fairly relevant

- d) Poorly relevant
 - e) Not relevant
3. The project employed the four-staged people to people (P2P) approach to reconciliation and peacebuilding (Understand, Appreciate, Collaborate, and Prefer to Peacefully Resolve), and media initiatives, constructive dialogue and cooperative efforts to establish key relationship and change attitude of target beneficiaries.
- True ()
- False ()
4. How would you rate the project implementation strategy and approach based on the outcomes of the project?
- a) Very Effective
 - b) Effective
 - c) Fairly effective
 - d) Poorly effective
 - e) Not effective
5. Is there a plan to continue the project beyond the current funding phase?
- Yes ()
- No ()
6. What does the present status of the project suggest about the project sustainability?
- a) Very sustainable
 - b) Sustainable
 - c) Fairly sustainable
 - d) Poorly sustainable
 - e) Not sustainable
7. Are there changes in the institutional and program capacity of the local partners as a result of the project?
- Yes ()
- No ()
8. How would you rate the institutional and program capacity of the local partners to play proactive roles in future in improving intercultural understanding between

farmers and herders, and building effective relationships between various stakeholders of pastoralist herders and sedentary farmers conflict?

- a) Very Satisfactory
- b) Satisfactory
- c) Fairly Satisfactory
- d) Poorly Satisfactory
- e) Not Satisfactory

9. Overall, are there changes in relationship and attitude between the herders and farmers in the project locations as result of the project?

Yes ()

No ()

10. Any other comment (s) and Suggestion (s)?

.....

.....

.....

KII/FGD Guiding Questions
[Pastoralist Herders and Sedentary Farmers]

1. Did you listen to Planet Naija? If yes, how often?
2. What resonated with you about the radio program?
3. Have you listened to Voice of Peace in the past in the PRTV?
4. Did you participate in the dance drama? If yes, what was your role?
5. Did the dance drama “I will follow the green grass” enhance understanding of what you know about the herders? How?
6. Did you participate in the cultural festival “I will follow the green grass”? What was your role?
7. How does it help you understand why the farmers or the herdsman are behaving the way they do?

8. Did you attend the dialogue session held for Farmers and Herdsmen? How many times and where?
9. What is the community dialogue session all about? Explain?
10. What are the important issues discussed during the dialogue?
11. Did the dialogue sessions change your opinion about the causes of tensions and violence in your communities? If yes, how?
12. What did you do after participating in the dialogue sessions?
13. How would you rate the dialogue session and the facilitators?

KII/FGD Guiding Questions [Community Leaders, Government, CSOs, CAN and MACBAN]

1. Tell us about your community, group or association?
2. What are the major challenges facing your community, group or members?
3. How are you involved in the BBHF project?
4. Did you participate in any training program organized by the project?
5. What did you learn from the trainings?
6. What is your assessment of the workshop that brought together government, CSO, CAN, MACBA and other stakeholders?
7. What role is your organization playing to address the Farmers/Herders conflict?
8. What were discussed at the various local community forums organized in your communities?
9. Did you identify any project that serves both the farmers and herders in your community?
10. Did you learn new things? If so, how did it change your perception of the situation?
11. How did you apply the lessons from what you learned to your communities?
12. Do you see a difference in the relation between herders and farmers now than prior to the start of the project?
13. Please share a story with us about how the project has benefitted your group or members?

KII/FGD Guiding Questions for Local Partners (JDPC, NACWYCA and Mambissa)

1. Tell us about your organization and the range of work you do?
2. What is the structure of your organization? Do you have board members? How were they selected and what are their functions?
3. Do you have admin and financial policies and procedures?
4. How are the activities of your organization funded and who are your major donors?
5. How did you come to learn about SFCG and the BBHF project?
6. How does what you do fits into the BBHF objectives and goal?
7. What is your overall assessment of the project idea and implementation?
8. In your opinion, did your organization meet the terms of it contract with SFCG on the project?
9. Did you participate in the capacity building workshop on SFCG approaches to conflict resolution?
10. What did you learn from the workshop?
11. Did you take part in the TOT on negotiation and mediation?
12. How did you carry out the step-down training in your communities?
13. Tell us the activities your organization carried out as in the project partnership
14. What are the key issues/concerns you have about the project both internal and external factors).
15. Tell us one thing you like or dislike about the project?
16. Is there any other issue or concern that you would like to bring to our attention?
17. What are your expectations moving forward in this project?

Questions for the Lead Agency (SFCG)

I. Project Formulation (Conceptualization & Design)

1. How appropriate is the approach used in design and selection of project interventions (for example P2P)?
2. Does the approach address the root causes or symptoms of the primary threats in the project area? If so, how?
3. What was the relevance of the project theory of change?
4. What is the strength and weakness of the TOC?
5. Are the different activities proposed and carried out to achieve the project objectives relevant/appropriate and addresses the context, legal and regulatory settings of the project?
6. How appropriate are the indicators defined for guiding the project implementation and measurement of achievement?
7. How relevant are the project indicators as contained in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP)?
8. Are the lessons from other relevant projects in the same location incorporated into project conceptualization/design?
9. What is the level of stakeholder participation in the project design and conceptualization stage?
10. How did the project involve stakeholders in the project?
11. What were the benefits or otherwise of involving these stakeholders on the project?
12. What other stakeholders should have been involved in the project and why?
13. What are the key challenges encountered in ensuring buy-in from various stakeholders at the conceptualization/design stage?
14. How relevant were the project strategies, activities, and partnerships to the specific context and objectives of the project?
15. What attributes led to the selection of JDPC, NACWYCA and Mambissa & Amistados Ensemble as partners?
16. What enhanced organizational and implementation capacities do partners have as a result of the project?

17. What percentage of partners staff are satisfied with knowledge and skills in project management and peacebuilding transferred as a result of the project (disaggregated by role in organization, gender)?
18. How can such partnerships be enhanced in future projects?
19. What were the initial sustainability plans in project design and conceptualization?
20. Is replication of project based on anticipated lessons learnt built into the project design?
21. How sustainable are the community structures set up/strengthened by the project?
22. What else needs to be put in place to ensure sustainability of the gains of the project?
23. If this project is to be replicated in other local government areas and communities, what strategies should be prioritized to ensure sustainability?

II. Project Implementation

1. How effective have the project's media programming and community engagements been at reaching the targeted demographics, and supporting the shifts in public knowledge and attitudes on conflict issues that are targeted through this project?
2. Which approach(es) were most effective in the implementation of the project?
3. What contributed to the effectiveness of these approaches, media programming, and community engagements?
4. What could have been done to enhance the effectiveness of these approaches, media programming, and community engagements?
5. What is the operational relationship between SFCG and the partners involved and how these relationships have contributed to effective implementation and achievement of project objectives?
6. What are the technical capacities associated with the partners and their role in project development, management and achievements?

7. How useful is the logical framework as a management tool during implementation?
8. Are there changes made in response to changing conditions and/or feedback from M & E activities?
9. Is the management adaptive and flexible during the project implementation?
10. What are the changes made as a response to changing conditions and/or feedback from M & E activities to the workplan and project strategy?
11. Did the project use/established electronic information or modern technologies to support implementation, participation and monitoring of project activities?
12. What is the level of staff turnover on the project?
13. How could the project have been managed better?
14. Is there adequate periodic oversight of activities during implementation to establish the extent to which inputs, work schedules, other required actions and outputs are proceeding according to plan?
15. Why is the baseline data important?
16. What are the critical baseline benchmarks to compare with project outputs in the short, medium and long-term?
17. How could the project have been managed better?
18. What is the mechanism for information dissemination in project implementation and the extent of stakeholder participation in management?
19. What is the strength and weakness of the information dissemination strategy?
20. What is the project media strategy? How effective was this strategy?
21. Did the project use social media channels in dissemination or gathering information?
22. What other ways could the project have shared information?
23. What kind of partnerships and collaborative relationships were developed by the project with local communities, national and international entities and the impact they have had on project implementation?
24. Which stakeholder(s) impacted on the project implementation most both positive or negative?
25. What other relevant stakeholders should have been included?

26. How could these partnerships and collaborative relationships be better managed or strengthened?

III. Project Sustainability

1. How would the benefit of the project or impact continue, within or outside the project domain after the expiration of USAID funding?
2. Who funds the project at the expiration USAID grant?
3. How strong is the commitment of the Government and stakeholders to sustain the results of the BBHF project support and continuing any unfinished activities?
4. If the project has contributed to the building of relationships and linkages between farmer and herder communities, how sustainable are these relationships and linkages?
5. What unexpected changes, both positive and negative, has the project contributed to?
6. How did the project contribute to upgrading skills of the SFCG and partners staff?
7. Who pays the staff employed directly by the project at the end of the project?
8. What is the level of staff turnover on the project?

IV. Cross Cutting

1. How transparent, effective and efficient was the SFCG and the local partners?
2. What are the critical peacebuilding gaps?
3. What are the key lessons learned and the recommendation for BBHF project stakeholders?
4. What would you do differently if the project is to be implemented in Benue and Taraba?
5. What were the major security concerns of the SFCG project staff and local partners?
6. What is the percentage change in relationship between pastoralists and farmers in the targeted communities?

7. What is the percentage change in number of conflicts reported from activity interventions supported by USG funds?
8. What is the percentage of residents of USG-assisted communities satisfied with response to local conflicts by community conflict mitigation?
9. What is the percent of stakeholders in USG assisted community conflict mitigation structures stating that crisis response followed established procedures?

ANNEX (F)

ANNEX G

Result of Online Survey

Respondents: Lead agency and partners

Total: 19 responses out of 25

Method: Email and WhatsApp

Q1: The project “Building Bridges Between Farmers and Herders in the Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna State” has two overarching theories of change (TOC) relating to cultural understanding between pastoralist herders and sedentary farmers on one hand, and coalition building between government, community leaders and civil society organizations on the other hand.

| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| Yes (1) | 94.74% | 18 |
| No (2) | 5.26% | 1 |
| Total | 100 | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.22 |

Q2: How would you rate the project TOC based on the outcomes of the project?

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|----|
| Very Relevant (1) | 78.95% | 15 |
| Relevant (2) | 21.05% | 4 |
| Fairly Relevant (3) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Poorly Relevant (4) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Not Relevant (5) | 0.00% | 0 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------|
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |
| Weighted Average | | 1.21 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 0.41 |

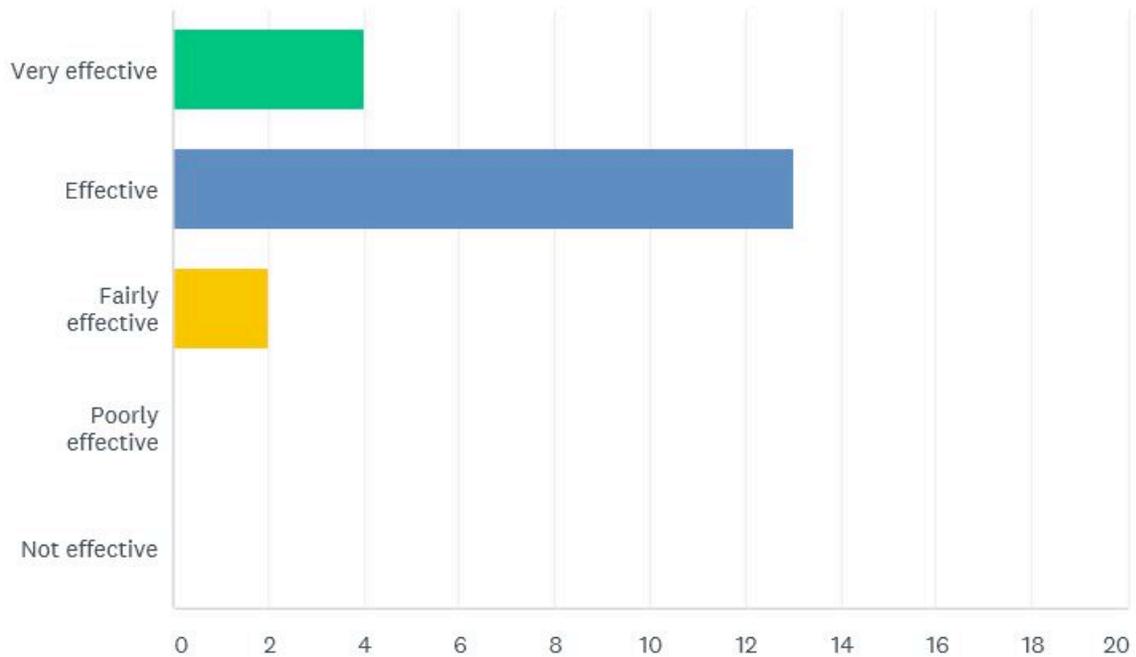
Q3: The project employed the four-staged people to people (P2P) approach to reconciliation and peacebuilding (Understand, Appreciate, Collaborate, and Prefer to Peacefully Resolve), and media initiatives, constructive dialogue and cooperative efforts to establish key relationship and change attitude of target beneficiaries.

| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----|
| Yes (1) | 100.00% | 19 |
| No (2) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total | 100 | 19 |

Statistics

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |

Q4: How would you rate the project implementation strategy and approach based on the outcomes of the project?



| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Very effective | 21.05% | 4 |
| Effective | 68.42% | 13 |
| Fairly effective | 10.53% | 2 |
| Poorly effective | 0.00% | 0 |
| Not Effective | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.89 | 0.55 |

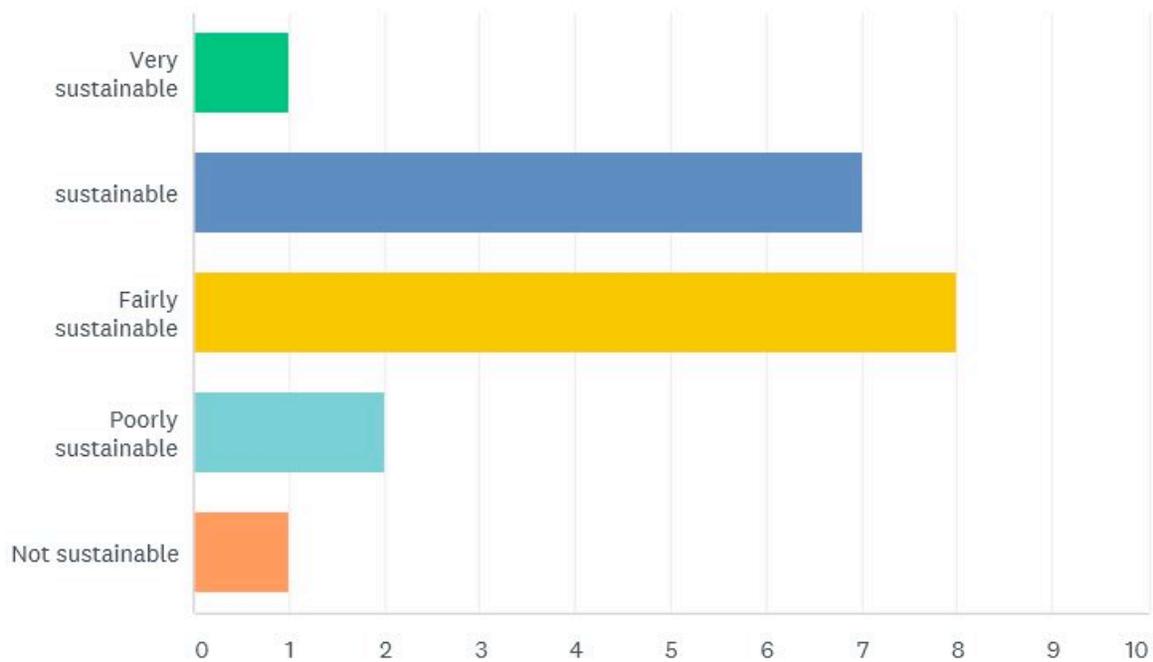
Q5: Is there a plan to continue the project beyond the current funding phase?

| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Yes (1) | 73.68% | 14 |
| No (2) | 26.32% | 6 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.26 | 0.44 |

Q6: What does the present status of the project suggest about the project sustainability?



| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Very sustainable | 5.26% | 1 |
| Sustainable | 36.84% | 7 |
| Fairly sustainable | 42.11% | 8 |
| Poorly Sustainable | 10.53% | 2 |
| Not sustainable | 5.26% | 1 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 2.74 | 0.91 |

Q7: Are there changes in the institutional and program capacity of the local partners as a result of the project?

| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| Yes (1) | 94.74% | 18 |
| No (2) | 5.26% | 1 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.06 | 0.22 |

Q8: How would you rate the institutional and program capacity of the local partners to play future proactive roles in improving intercultural understanding between farmers and herders on one hand, and building effective relationships between various stakeholders of pastoralist herders and sedentary farmers conflict on the other hand?

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------|
| Very satisfactory (1) | 26.32% | 5 |
| Satisfactory (2) | 57.89% | 11 |
| Fairly satisfactory (3) | 15.79% | 3 |
| Poorly satisfactory (4) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Not satisfactory (5) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |
| Weighted Average | | 1.89 |

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.89 | 0.64 |

Q9: Overall, are there changes in relationship and attitude between the herders and farmers in the project locations as result of the project?

| Answer Choices | Responses | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----|
| Yes (1) | 100.00% | 19 |
| No (2) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total | 100.00% | 19 |

Statistics

| Minimum | Maximum | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---------|---------|--------|------|--------------------|
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |

Q10: Please provide any other comment (s) or suggestion (s) for the project?

- ✓ The project had significant impact especially in Kaduna and Nasarawa, as invaders disrupted its completion in Plateau. Overall, it is worth continuation with available funding.
- ✓ I hereby recognized the effort of the NGO who has given themselves sacrificially to see that there is progress in building Bridges between farmers and herders most especially within some of the states in Nigeria: Plateau. Nasarawa and Kaduna. I also wish to see that the NGO should put more effort s to see that the task they started should be accomplished.
- ✓ The partnership model affected largely the implementation and several changes in the organization due to staff attrition which drew a set back on the Project. On a large scale the Project design was wonderful and highly innovative.
- ✓ I suggest that more effort and emphasis should be put in during workshops, cause some of the beneficiary are not actually in line with the aim of this project.
- ✓ The project has been an eye opener and for the first time show the possibility of transforming the Farmer/Herdsmen violence. A platform has been established to carry the project forward and the National Orientation Agency of government has bought into it.
- ✓ The project was highly effective most especially in the focus areas of implementing the project. I would recommend that more communities and Local Government Areas LGAs be incorporated should there be funding opportunities. Government should provide support to the existing structures "platform

members " which was formed as a result of the project. It is remarkable stakeholders taken upon themselves to initiate and implement action plans that has improved the security situation and economic growth of their communities. The common ground approach was very useful in stemming together the past or a list and sedentary farming communities, hence understanding their differences and having mutually beneficial solutions. Though some challenges were inadequate support by government in the implementation of stakeholder's action plans. Lack of political will by government to initiate policies and programs that would strength peaceful coexistence and provide livelihood opportunities for the stakeholders.

- ✓ The Project has impacted positively in the lives of headers and farmers in the project location, they serve as role models to other neighboring communities and have supported in mediation process when conflict arises, in other to achieve a violence free state, it will be good to implement the Building Bridges project part 2 in other locations also affected by conflict in the state
- ✓ The project was timely and the beneficiaries well targeted. There is the need to expand it to other communities and if possible subsequent replication of similar activities as the messages were well received.
- ✓ The project couldn't have come at a better time than it did. Nonetheless, it was poorly managed. This can be attributed to the following: 1. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was ambiguous sort of, the terms of engagement were not very clear in the first instance and it was given to partners very late (During project take-off meeting) just one day to signing of the MOU. As such, partners did not have sufficient time to thoroughly peruse the document and so roles were not clearly understood. This impacted the implementation of the project negatively. 2. Delayed release of funds to partners was one of the banes of the project. 3. Lack of a qualified Project Manager to handle the project at Search for Common Ground in the first instance. It took many months into the project before Search could recruit a PM to handle the project at their own end, even at that, the PM did not last up to a year. Staff on the CMM Project at Search were changed every now and then leading loss of institutional memory. This also affected the implementation of the project adversely. 4. Until towards the build up to the close of the CMM intervention, partners were reduced to the role of only mobilizing community members/beneficiaries of the project to activities. Only one activity -Cross-Cultural Peace Festival was implemented by my organization in Kaduna state. In essence, partners were not really carried along in the implementation of activities as it were. 5. There were no clearly define channels of communication for Search and partner organizations.
- ✓ The programmer should continue and should be extended to various communities as well as other Local Government Areas in Southern Kaduna in order to increase the numbers of participants. National/State house of Assembly should pass a bill that will guarantee the law of grazing reserves area so that fulani who are mostly the herders should stop moving here and there with their

cattle's where by their children can have enough time to attend their nomadic school and other institutions which will help to reduce conflict of farm encroachment.

- ✓ More engagement with policy makers is required.
- ✓ The project should continue because the herders and farmers conflict are far from over.
- ✓ The project should be replicated to other states such as Benue, Taraba and Adamawa

ANNEX H

RESULT OF COMMUNITY END-LINE SURVEY

A. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4: Summary of Demographic Information

| | State | LGA | Community | Ethnic Group | Occupation | Sex | Age Range | Marital Status | Religious Affiliation | Educational Level |
|---------|-------|-----|-----------|--------------|------------|-----|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Valid | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5: Distribution of respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 263 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 68.7 |
| Female | 120 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Age Range | | | | |
| 18 – 35 | 164 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.8 |
| 36 – 50 | 152 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 82.5 |
| 51 and above | 67 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Single | 83 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| Married | 294 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 98.4 |
| Divorced | 6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Religious Affiliation | | | | | |
| Christian | | 269 | 70.2 | 70.2 | 70.2 |
| Muslim | | 113 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 99.7 |
| Traditional Africa Religion | | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Educational Level | | | | | |
| No Education | | 106 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| Primary Education | | 78 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 48.0 |
| Secondary Education | | 131 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 82.2 |
| Technical Education | | 10 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 84.9 |
| Islamic Education | | 15 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 88.8 |
| Others | | 43 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| State | | | | |
| Plateau | 129 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 33.6 |
| Nassarawa | 127 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 66.8 |
| Kaduna | 127 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| LGA | | | | |
| Zango Kataf | 68 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Kachia | 59 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 33.2 |
| Keana | 127 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 66.3 |
| Riyon | 96 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 91.4 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Biladi | 33 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Community | | | | |
| Ayagan | 33 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Kurmin – B | 36 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 18.0 |
| Ankwa | 32 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 26.4 |
| Layi | 26 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 33.2 |
| Giza | 32 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 41.5 |
| Rugan Ardo | 13 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 44.9 |
| Kadarko | 32 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 53.3 |
| Sarkin Noma | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 53.5 |
| Keana | 37 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 63.2 |
| Bachit | 60 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 78.9 |
| Wereng | 48 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 91.4 |
| Mazat | 16 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 95.6 |
| Dorowan Babuje | 17 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Ethnic Group | | | | |
| Hausa / Fulani | 72 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| Natives / Other Nigeria Ethnic Groups | 311 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Occupation | | | | |
| Herder | 71 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| Farmer | 312 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

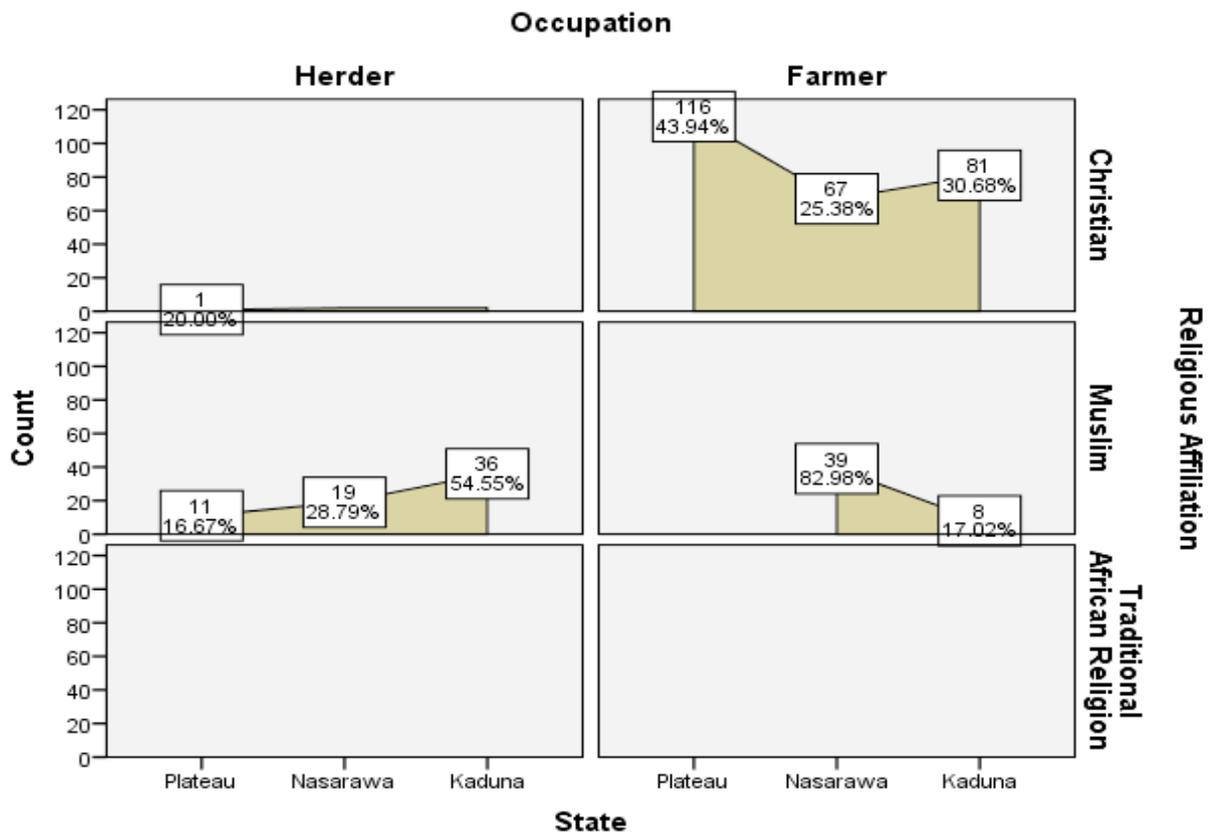


Figure 1: Triangulation of respondents across State, Occupation and Religious Affiliation

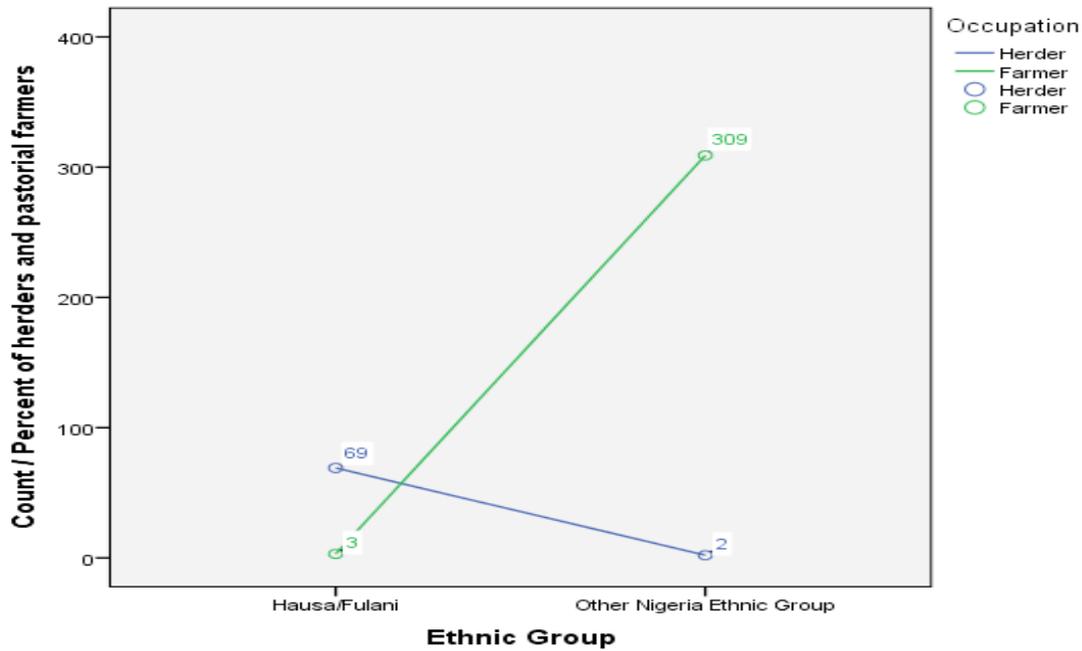


Figure 2: Distribution of herders and pastoral farmers by ethnic groups

B. INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NOMADIC PASTORALIST AND SEDENTARY FARMERS

Table 6: Distribution of respondents by attitude to the radio program

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Listening to radio at any time of the week | | | | |
| Yes | 340 | 88.8 | 88.8 | 88.8 |
| No | 43 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Listening to radio the most at what time | | | | |
| Morning | 205 | 53.5 | 60.3 | 60.3 |
| Afternoon | 15 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 64.7 |
| Evening | 68 | 17.8 | 20.0 | 84.7 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Night | 52 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 340 | 88.8 | 100.0 | |
| Missing System | 43 | 11.2 | | |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | | |
| Frequency at which respondents listen to the programme “Planet Naija” | | | | |
| Never | 195 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.9 |
| Sometimes | 173 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 96.1 |
| Regularly | 13 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 99.5 |
| Everyday | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Level of agreement to the contribution of “Planet Naija” to improved pastoralist and herder’s relationship | | | | |
| Strongly Agree | 28 | 7.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| Agree | 149 | 38.9 | 79.3 | 94.1 |
| Neither agree or disagree | 8 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 98.4 |
| Disagree | 3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 188 | 49.1 | 100.0 | |
| Missing System | 195 | 50.9 | | |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

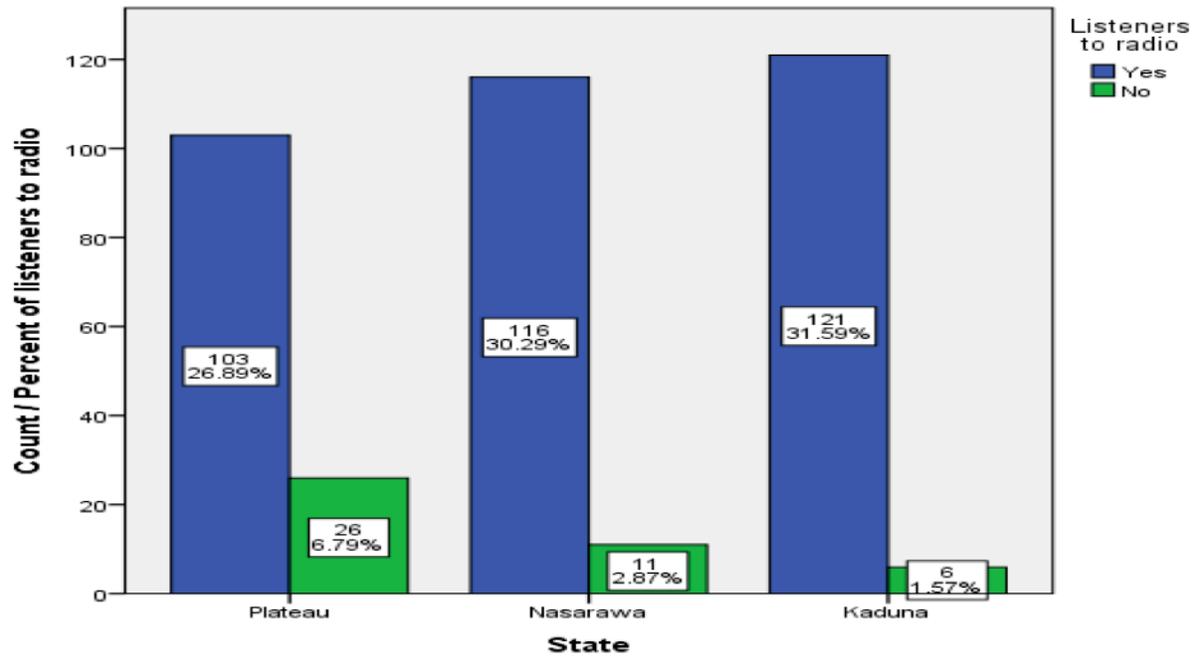


Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by state and listeners to radio programmes

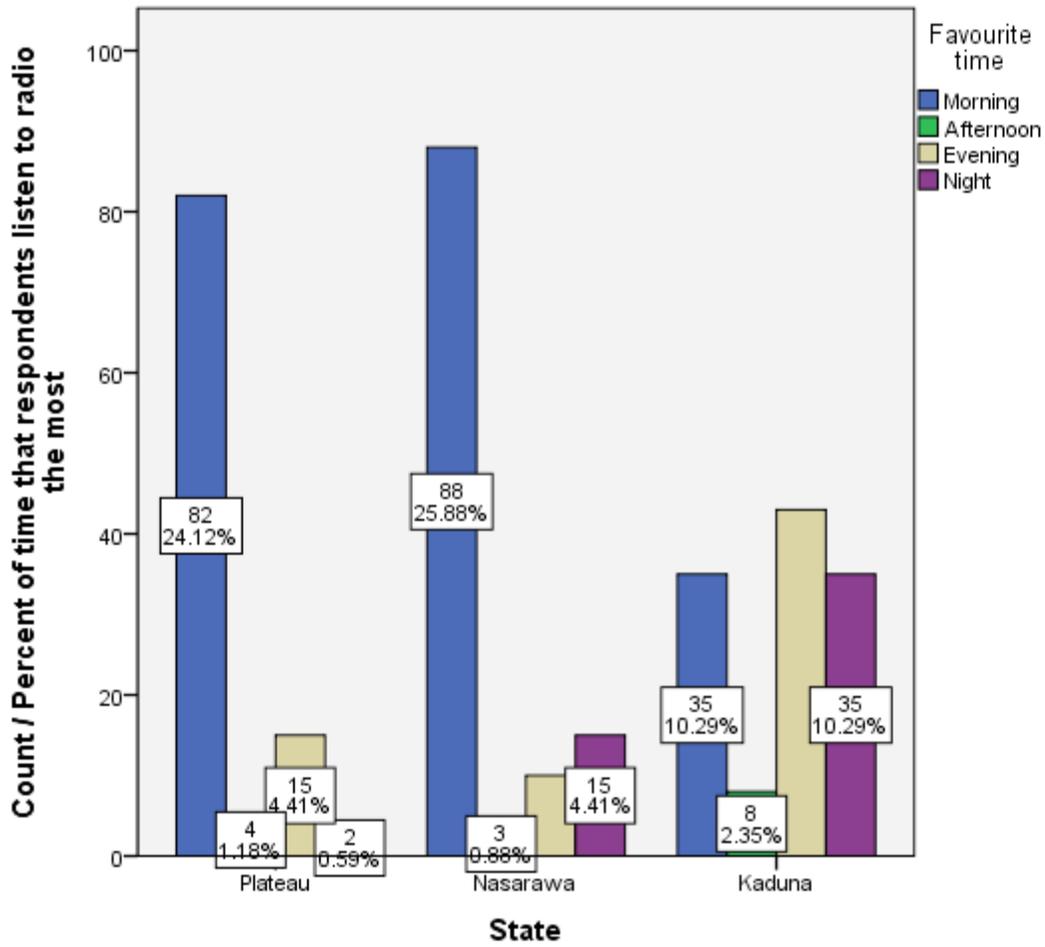


Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by state and favoured radio listening time

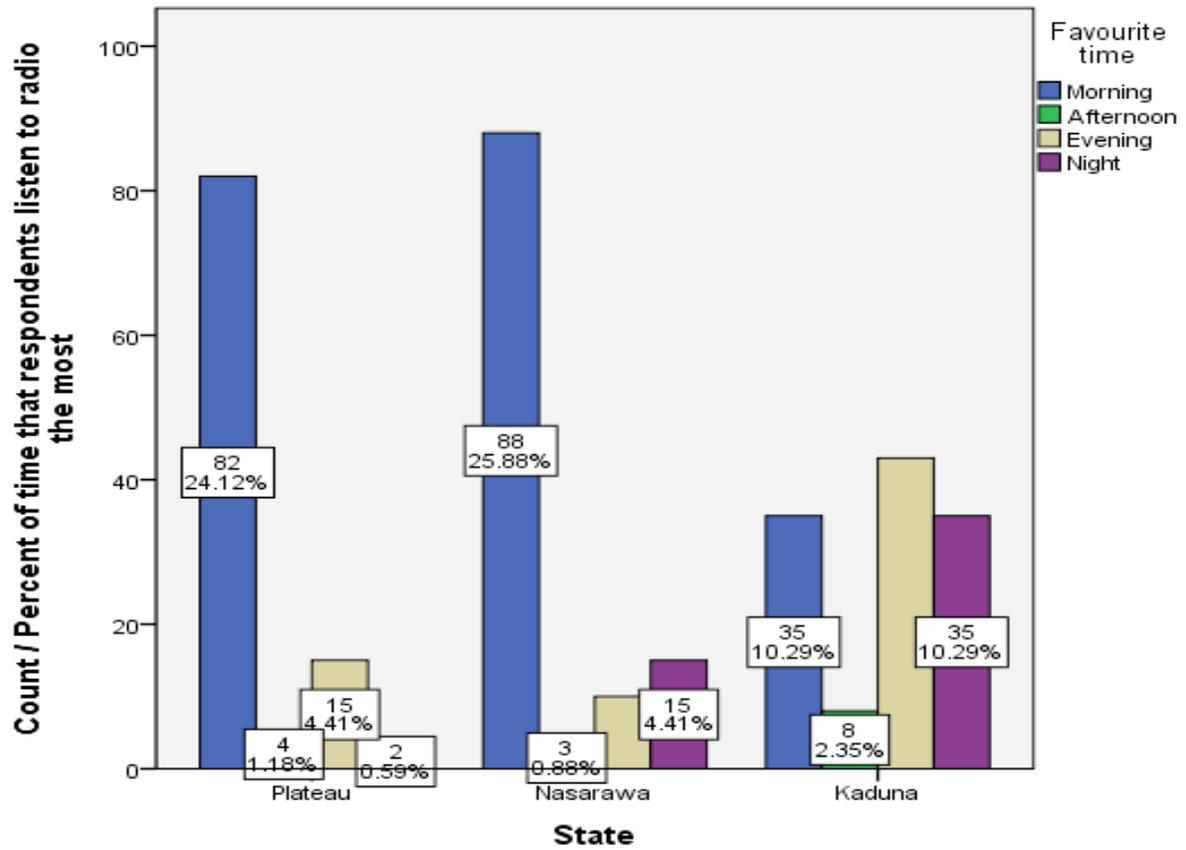


Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by state and favoured radio listening time

- Yes (Have knowledge of the dance programme)
- No (Don't have knowledge of the dance programme)

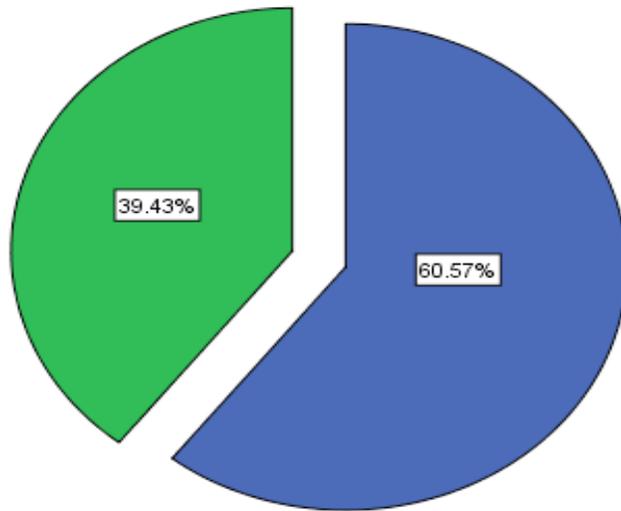


Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass"

Table 7: Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" and Enhancement of understanding of Fulani pastoralist or Sedentary farmers life style through listening to "I will follow the green grass Cross tabulation

Count

| | Enhancement of understanding of Fulani pastoralist or Sedentary farmers life style through listening to "I will follow the green grass | | | | Total |
|--|--|-------|----------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | |
| Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" Yes | 63 | 161 | 5 | 2 | 231 |
| No | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 65 | 162 | 5 | 2 | 234 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 8: Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" and Participation or Knowledge of cross - cultural festival " I will follow the green grass" Cross tabulation

Count

| | Participation or Knowledge of cross - cultural festival " I will follow the green grass" | | | Total |
|--|---|-----|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | 3.00 | |
| Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" Yes | 197 | 34 | 1 | 232 |
| No | 11 | 140 | 0 | 151 |
| Total | 208 | 174 | 1 | 383 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 9: Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" and Enhancement of understanding of farmers and header's behaviour through knowledge and participation in "I will follow the green grass" Cross tabulation

Count

| | Enhancement of understanding of farmers and header's behaviour through knowledge and participation in "I will follow the green grass" | | | | Total |
|--|---|-------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | |
| Knowledge of the dance drama "I will follow the green grass" Yes | 53 | 138 | 4 | 2 | 197 |
| No | 2 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | 55 | 146 | 6 | 2 | 209 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

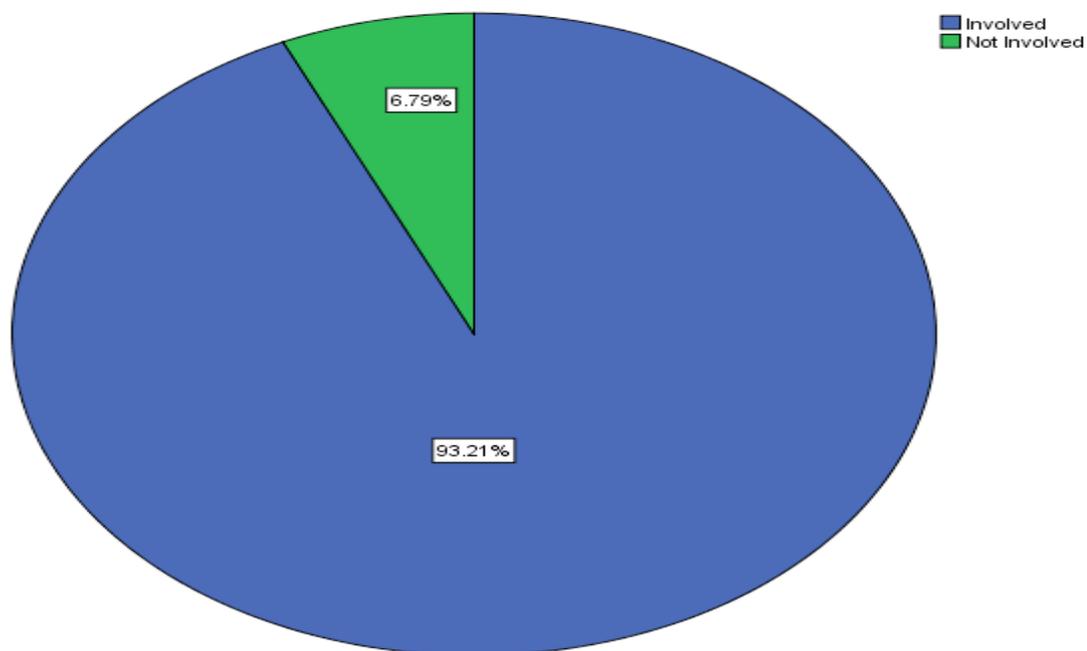


Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by Involvement in the community activities and meetings to resolve the problem of herders and farmer

Table 10: Involvement in the community activities and meetings to resolve the problem of herders and farmer and Participation in dialogue sessions and change of opinion about the causes of tensions and violence in community Cross tabulation

Count

| | Participation in dialogue sessions and change of opinion about the causes of tensions and violence in community | | | | | Total |
|--|---|-------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------|
| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | |
| Involvement in the Yes community activities and meetings to resolve the problem No of herders and farmer | 67 | 269 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 357 |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 67 | 270 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 358 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 11: Involvement in the community activities and meetings to resolve the problem of herders and farmer and Rating of success of dialogue sessions and facilitators Cross tabulation

Count

| | Rating of success of dialogue sessions and facilitators | | | | | Total |
|---|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Very Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Fairly Satisfactory | Poorly Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory | |
| Involvement in the community activities and meetings to resolve the problem of herders and farmer Yes | 66 | 261 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 357 |
| No | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 66 | 262 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 358 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

C: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY LEADERS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT CONFLICT BETWEEN HERDERS AND FARMERS

Table 12: Respondent distribution by Existence of collaboration between community and security agencies to address farmers and herders impasse and State Cross tabulation

Count

| | State | | | Total |
|---|---------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Plateau | Nassarawa | Kaduna | |
| Existence of collaboration between community and security agencies to address farmers and herders impasse Yes | 96 | 124 | 118 | 338 |
| No | 33 | 3 | 9 | 45 |
| Total | 129 | 127 | 127 | 383 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 13: Existence of collaboration between community and security agencies to address farmers and herders impasse and Level of satisfaction with the relationship that existed between community and security agents in addressing farmers and herders conflict Cross tabulation

Count

| | Level of satisfaction with the relationship that existed between community and security agents in addressing farmers and herders conflict | | | | | Total |
|---|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Very Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Fairly Satisfactory | Poorly Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory | |
| Existence of collaboration between community and security agencies to address farmers and herders impasse Yes | 32 | 238 | 49 | 9 | 9 | 337 |
| No | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 38 | 240 | 49 | 9 | 10 | 346 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 14: Awareness of un-going relationship between community and the state government to contain the herders and farmers problem and Level of satisfaction of the collaboration between the community and state government in addressing the conflict between Herders and Farmers Crosstabulation

Count

| | Level of satisfaction of the collaboration between the community and state government in addressing the conflict between Herders and Farmers | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Very Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Fairly Satisfactory | Poorly Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory | 6.00 | |
| Awareness of un-going relationship between community and the state government to contain the herders and farmers problem Yes | 27 | 187 | 45 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 272 |
| No | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 30 | 187 | 50 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 283 |

Table 15: Distribution of respondents by effectiveness of the discussion between your community and your local government to find solution to the farmers and herders problem and Level of satisfaction with the relationship that existed between community and security agents in addressing farmers and herders conflict Cross tabulation

Count

| | Level of satisfaction with the relationship that existed between community and security agents in addressing farmers and herders conflict | | | | | Total |
|--|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Very Satisfactory | Satisfactory | Fairly Satisfactory | Poorly Satisfactory | Not Satisfactory | |
| Level of satisfaction in the discussion between your community and your local government | 33 | 224 | 43 | 8 | 9 | 317 |
| Very Satisfactory | 5 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| Total | 38 | 240 | 49 | 9 | 10 | 346 |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

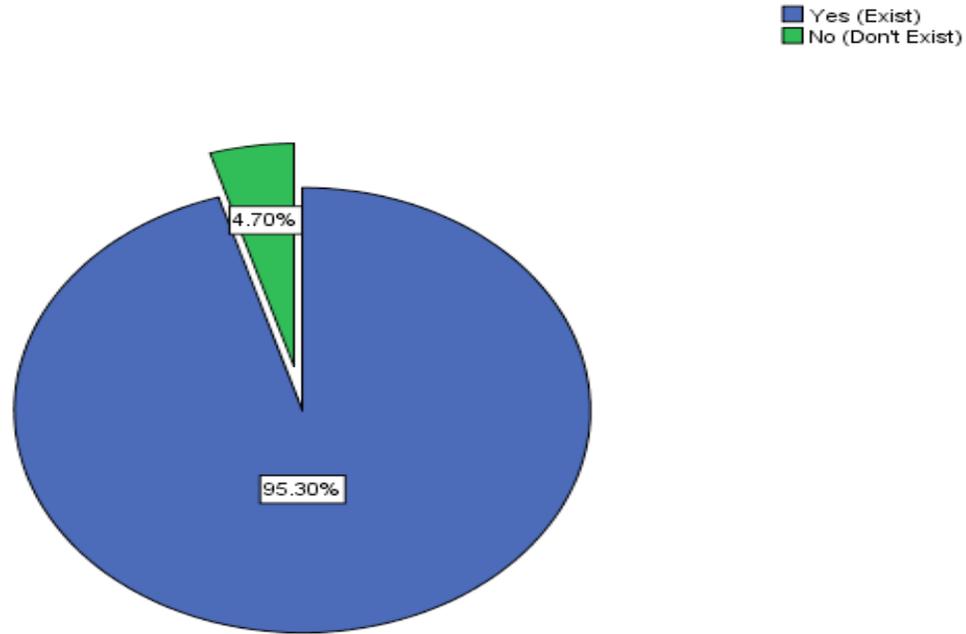


Figure 7: Existence of civil society organisations working to address the farmers and herders' problem

Table 16: Distribution of respondents by level of satisfaction with the role played by civil society organizations in ensuring peaceful resolution of farmers and herders conflict

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Very Satisfactory | 57 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Satisfactory | 294 | 76.8 | 78.8 | 94.1 |
| Fairly Satisfactory | 14 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 97.9 |
| Poorly Satisfactory | 5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 99.2 |
| Not Satisfactory | 3 | .8 | .8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 373 | 97.4 | 100.0 | |
| Missing System | 10 | 2.6 | | |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 17: Distribution of respondents by rating of the current relationship between herders and farmers

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Very cordial | 59 | 15.4 | 15.6 |
| | Cordial | 123 | 32.1 | 32.5 |
| | Neither | 2 | .5 | .5 |
| | Poorly satisfactory | 64 | 16.7 | 16.9 |
| | Not cordial | 130 | 33.9 | 34.4 |
| | Total | 378 | 98.7 | 100.0 |
| Missing | System | 5 | 1.3 | |
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by rating of current relationship between Christians and Muslims

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Very good | 128 | 33.4 | 34.0 |
| | Good | 197 | 51.4 | 52.3 |
| | Fairly good | 24 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| | Poor | 9 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| | Not good | 19 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Total | 377 | 98.4 | 100.0 |
| Missing | System | 6 | 1.6 | |
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 19: Distribution of respondents by rating of the current capacity of the communities to resolve conflict between Christians and Muslims

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| Valid | Very Satisfactory | 37 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| | Satisfactory | 238 | 62.1 | 62.8 | 72.6 |
| | Fairly Satisfactory | 65 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 89.7 |
| | Poorly Satisfactory | 19 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 94.7 |
| | Not Satisfactory | 20 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 379 | 99.0 | 100.0 | | |
| Missing System | 4 | 1.0 | | | |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 | | | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

Table 20: Distribution of respondents by personal opinion to attaining better co-existence between the herders and farmers

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Government intervention needed | 103 | 26.9 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Sustenance of existing peace | 45 | 11.7 | 17.8 | 58.5 |
| Cattle colony not needed | 12 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 63.2 |
| Improvement of the performance of all stakeholders | 38 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 78.3 |
| Herder should self - report themselves after encroachment | 3 | .8 | 1.2 | 79.4 |
| 6.00 | 4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 81.0 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| | maintain existing cattle route | 1 | .3 | .4 | 81.4 |
| | Prayers / divine intervention needed | 38 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 96.4 |
| | Grateful to the organizers of the programme | 9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 253 | 66.1 | 100.0 | |
| Missing | System | 130 | 33.9 | | |
| Total | | 383 | 100.0 | | |

Source: Field Survey 2018.

ANNEX (B)

Project Documents Reviewed

1. Terms of Reference (TOR) for Consultant: Final Evaluation “Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States” Search for Common Ground (2017).
2. Project proposal and budget “Building Bridges Between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States. Submitted on March 28, 2014 by Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Justice, Development and Peace/Caritas (JDPC), the Center for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA), and Mambissa and Amistados Ensemble to the USAID Mission in Nigeria in response to USAID/DCHA/CMM APS-OAA-14-00003.
3. Work Plan “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States” October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016. Search for Common Ground (2015)
4. Baseline Study Report “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” Research conducted from December 2015 to January 2016. Search for Common Ground (2016)
5. Preliminary Findings Baseline Study “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” Search for Common Ground (2016).
6. MEP “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” July 1 – September 30, 2015.
7. SFCG Jos Activity Reports “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.
8. Cross-Cultural Peace Festival Videos and Photos: Doma, Kachia, Keana, and Zangon Kataf. SFCG (2017).
9. Documentary “Follow the green grass.” Search for Common Ground (2016)
10. “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” Annual Report October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016.
11. “Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States.” Annual Report, October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017.

12. "Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States." Semi-Annual Report, October 1, 2017 – March 31, 2018.
13. "Building Bridges between Herders and Farmers in Plateau, Nasarawa, and Kaduna States." Quarterly Report, April 1, 2018 – June 30, 2018.