ENGAGING COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE IN NIGERIA

QUARTER 2 FY16

JANUARY 1 2016 – MARCH 31 2016

Submission Date: 30 April 2016

Agreement Number: AID-620-A-15-00002
Activity Start Date and End Date: June 08, 2015 – June 30, 2017

30 April 2016

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES FOR PEACE IN NIGERIA

FY 16 QUARTER 2 REPORT

APRIL 2016

Contract No.: AID-620-A-15-00002

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ACRONYMS

ECPN	Engaging Communities for Peace in Nigeria
IBN	Interest-Based Negotiation
LGA	Local Government Area
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
PARE	The Pastoral Resolve
EWER	Early Warning & Early Response
MARKETS	Maximizing Agriculture Revenue & Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

Program Name	Engaging Communities for Peace in Nigeria
Activity Start Date and End Date	June 8, 2015 – June 7, 2017
Name of Prime Implementing Partner	Mercy Corps
Contract Number	AID-620-A-15-00002
Name of Sub-awardees	The Pastoral Resolve
Major Counterpart Organizations	
Geographic Coverage	Benue, Nassarawa
Reporting Period	January - March 2016

1.1 Program Description/Introduction

Engaging Communities for Peace in Nigeria (ECPN) is a two-year USAID-funded program that aims to reduce violence in the Middle Belt states by peacefully preventing and resolving farmer-pastoralist conflicts. The goals/objectives of the program is to strengthen the capacity of farmer and pastoralist leaders to resolve disputes in an inclusive, sustainable manner; leverage social and economic opportunities to build trust across lines of division; and foster engagement among farmer-pastoralist communities, local authorities and neighboring communities to prevent conflict.

The program is built on three core theories of change that stress the importance of bringing people together to peacefully resolve shared challenges and build relationships and economic interdependence. These are: 1) If key farmer and pastoralist leaders are given the skills and support needed to peacefully and collaboratively manage disputes, then inter-communal violence will decrease; 2) If farmers and pastoralists collaborate on quick impact projects that demonstrate the benefits of cooperation and economic projects that address underlying tensions, then there will be an increase in positive interactions, thereby building trust and economic interdependence, while reducing violence; and 3) If farmers and pastoralists work together with surrounding communities and local government authorities to monitor and prevent conflict, then these communities will be better able to absorb and adapt to shocks and stressors in their environment.

ECPN leverages Mercy Corps, USAID and global best practices for people-to-people initiatives to shape the design of the interventions. These include promoting sustainability of negotiated agreements by practically addressing economic and environmental drivers of resource-based conflicts; connecting community-level engagement with higher level initiatives and including a broad range of stakeholders in the development of dispute resolution agreements.

ECPN program is focused on reducing violence in 20 farmer and pastoralist communities across the targeted states of Benue and Nassarawa through an integrated economic development and conflict management approach, combined with inter-faith peacebuilding activities. The program will be implemented in partnership with The Pastoral Resolve, who have over 10 years' experience operating in the Middle Belt at the intersection of livelihood enhancement, gender equity, governance, health, and development with diverse and often marginalized communities.

1.2 Summary of Results to Date

ECPN Project Indicators	Project Baseline		FY 2016 Q2 Reporting Period (Jan-March 2016)			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	% of Annual Target	Project Target	LoP Actual	% of LoP Target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target						
Goal: Reduced violence between farmers and pastoralists in Nigeria's Middle Belt states in target sites											
% change in number of conflicts reported from activity interventions supported by USG funds. (Cross-Cutting)	Dec-2015	TBD	0	0	0%	0	0	0	TBD	N/A	N/A
Outcome 1 Capacity of communities to resolve disputes increased.											
1.1. # of disputes resolved by trained participants	Dec-2015	0	0	0	0%	40	0	0	100	0	0%
1.2 # of stakeholders benefiting from conflict mitigation trainings with USG assistance	Dec-2015	0	200	154	77%	200	154	0	200	0	0%
1.3 Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance	Dec-2015	0	66	49	74%	66	49	0	66	0	0%
Outcome2 Trust between communities across lines of division increased.											
2.1 % of participants who report social cohesion across conflict group lines	Dec-2015	TBD	0	0	0%	0	0	0	TBD	N/A	N/A
2.2 Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding, dedicated to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict"	Dec-2015	0	10	0	0%	10	0	0	20	0	0%
Outcome 3 Joint community and government conflict management plans developed.											
3.1: % of beneficiaries in targeted sites who feel government is competently addressing concerns. (cross- cutting)	Dec-2015	TBD	0	0	0%	0	0	0	TBD	NA	N/A
3.2 Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation	Dec-2015	0	300	0	0%	300	0	0	1,000	0	0%

II. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress Narrative/Key Achievements

2.1.1 Conflict Actor Mapping

Together with local partner (PARE), Mercy Corps conducted a participatory mapping exercise to identify conflict(s) affecting the target sites where the ECPN program is implemented, explore the conflict patterns and conflict resolution dynamics throughout the communities, and prioritize the conflicts that the program aims to resolve. ECPN conducted the mapping exercise to also identify 40 participants per site delineated by farmers and pastoralists, whose participation is essential to resolving conflicts in ECPN project communities. This targeting builds off the violent incident data Mercy Corps collected through other ongoing programming in Benue and Nassarawa states, as well as leveraging the relationships and local inroads made during the baseline data collection.

As part of the mapping exercise, the program team identified 20 local leaders per site (whose participation is essential to resolve the identified conflicts) including farmer, pastoralist, religious and traditional leaders; influential business people; government officials at the ward, district and local government area levels; and women and youth leaders. In addition, the team identified the range of conflicts that the program sought to resolve, emphasizing disputes that impact agricultural and livestock value chains and undermine economic growth in these sectors. These identified actors have positive or negative influences on the conflict, and included 'spoilers,' whose participation is essential to making progress on peaceful resolution to disputes in ECPN sites.

ECPN conducted participatory focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) in each target site in order to gather information on: farmer-pastoralist conflicts which cross religious lines, frequency and intensity of reported farmer-pastoralist conflict, economic losses due to conflict, feasibility of addressing the conflict through economic or natural resource initiatives, opportunities for quick impact projects and existence of shared markets.

2.1.2 Interest-Based Negotiation Training

To build the skills necessary to resolve the conflicts identified in the conflict actor mapping exercise, ECPN trained selected local community leaders (male and female) from farmers' and pastoralists' communities in interest-based negotiation (IBN). The training used a context-specific training manual, which draws from negotiation training materials that Mercy Corps has used in over ten countries. The IBN handbook included the use of local examples sensitive to conflict dynamics in the Middle Belt. In addition, ECPN translated the manual into Hausa and had key elements translated into Fulfulde to maximize local comprehension. ECPN's familiarity with local conflict dynamics identified during the conflict actor mapping allowed for context specific discussions among the leaders on how to address these conflicts. Mercy Corps conducted these trainings with support from its partner, The Pastoral Resolve (PARE).

The trainings occurred between February 22 and March 1, 2016. ECPN held six sets of trainings in two locations: Nassarawa and Benue states. In consideration to the cultural context in Nassarawa state, ECPN separated male and female participants, while in Benue, the male and female participants were trained together. ECPN trained farmers and Fulani pastoralists from 10 sites in Nassarawa and Benue. Due to the conflict, Fulani pastoralists who normally reside in Torkula in Benue state are currently residing in Tunga.

Sites	Pastoralist Male	Pastoralist Female	Farmer Male	Farmer Female	Total
Anyiin	5	2	5	3	15
Mbaku	5	0	5	3	13
Zongo/Daudu	5	2	5	2	14
Torkula	6	2	7	0	15
Loko	5	3	5	3	16
Rukubi	5	3	4	3	15
Ashige	5	3	5	2	15
Gidan Buba	5	3	5	3	16
Assakio	4	3	9	3	19
Tudun Adabu/Daddere	5	3	5	3	16
Total	**50**	**24**	**55**	**25**	**154**

a. Facilitation:

ECPN used its pool of competent facilitators with expertise in Negotiation and Mediation to conduct all the trainings. The training was conducted in English with Hausa, Fulfulde and Tiv translations.

b. Nature of the Training:
The agenda includes a high volume of participatory exercises, and in general limited lecture-type instruction to one or two places. Participants engaged in simulations of negotiations, frequently breaking into small groups for discussions as well as participating in exercises that illustrated key points regarding certain elements of IBN.

c. Introduction of other Activities:
At the beginning of the trainings, ECPN shared experiences and challenges of previously trained negotiators and mediators from Mercy Corps-implemented conflict management programs. Additionally, at the beginning and end of each training, ECPN discussed other elements of the program and used slides of activities related to conflict prevention forums and joint economic activities.

d. Agenda:
The trainings focused on basic and key concepts of IBN, with particular emphasis on conflict analysis. The training used participatory approaches to facilitate learning. The approaches include brainstorming, role-plays, small group discussions and case studies to cover topics. Similarly, the topics covered four major modules of Interest-Based Negotiation that addressed the purpose of the training

Nature and types of conflict: The facilitator began with the universality of conflict as well as the dimensions of conflict. During the training, participants used a tree as a learning aid. Facilitators asked participants to try and uproot the tree, explaining how a problem not nipped at the bud can take deep roots. This also illustrated how the issues that need to be dealt with are never the issues that are on the surface. An animation/cartoon entitled *Dinner for Two* was used as a learning aid to further reinforce teaching on the nature and types of conflict

Seven elements of negotiation: This module facilitated participants' learning on the benefits of negotiation and win-win outcomes as opposed to a competitive approach that could lead to lose-lose outcomes, as portrayed in the conflict revealed by the animation. Facilitators used the Seven Elements of Negotiation to explain how each element can be used to reach a mutually satisfying agreement between parties in conflict.

Circle of value: The understanding of the Seven Elements of Negotiation was further reinforced using the Circle of Value. Facilitators used this technique to explain how during negotiation, the parties could be brought from conflicting positions to collaborative engagements to reach a peaceful and mutual

conclusion. The participants used the 'Communication Jeopardy' exercises in the training to facilitate understanding.

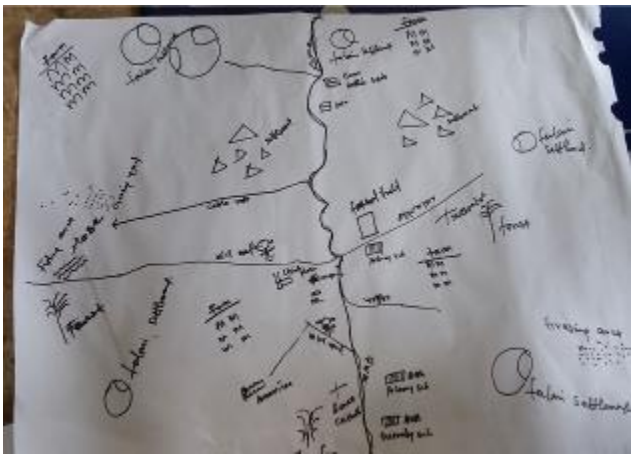
Negotiation exercise using the seven element prep sheet: The participants were divided into two groups of farmers and pastoralists and given a narrative of a dispute between two farmer/pastoralist communities. Each group was given one side of the dispute and was expected to prepare for negotiation from their own narrative. They then engaged in a mock negotiation based on their prepared sheet.

e. Baseline knowledge:
ECPN administered easy to understand series of survey questions with pre-determined answers to the participants to determine their levels of awareness, knowledge, attitude, and practices (AKAP) on interest-based negotiation and dispute resolution. The baseline survey questions in addition to other questions regarding the disputes that have been resolved since the training, will be administered to the trained negotiators at the end of 6 months to assess knowledge gain and use. This survey will be administered both orally and in writing and may include series of short questions via text.

f. Plans for Follow-Up:
One to Two months after the completion of the training, ECPN will follow up with participants to measure their confidence and expertise levels. In the meantime, ECPN will provide ongoing mentorship and continue to track disputes.

2.1.2 Community-led Resource Mapping and Conflict and Needs Assessment

The joint economic development initiative uses an integrated approach in which conflicting farmers and pastoralists' communities begin to interact in incremental steps and move up a continuum to more entrenched and intertwined levels of interaction while addressing drivers of conflict. Creating face-to-face interactions around joint economic development and quick impact projects builds trust, while addressing shared interests and providing mutual gains. Such positive interactions offer an entry point for divided communities to jointly implement projects that strengthen existing economic and social connectivity. Through integrated peacebuilding initiatives such as joint economic projects, communities will experience increased livelihood opportunities and increased perceptions of security and trust across social and ethnic identities.



As a precursor to the joint economic development and quick impact projects, ECPN carried out community-led resource mapping and conflict and needs assessment activities in the 10 ECPN sites (20 communities) from March 21 to April 1, 2016. The Pastoral Resolve (PARE) led these activities with support from Mercy Corps. 15 trusted community members each from farmers and pastoralists' communities led the resource mapping and needs assessments using Mercy Corps' participatory mapping tools.

ECPN held the resource mapping exercises in the targeted communities with local community members who are trusted by the communities (community traditional leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders and women representatives from farmer and pastoralist communities) to conduct the assessments. Through these resource mapping and needs assessments, ECPN-targeted communities identified the link between resources and conflicts, economic opportunities, and gaps in services, which they can collaboratively address with conflicting groups. The mapping exercises also identified and analysed: to what degree natural resources competition drive conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, the impact of conflict on community members, the economic impact of the conflict, and the feasibility of ECPN economic and natural resources initiatives to address conflict

The analysis of the information gathered during the resources mapping and needs assessment will enable Mercy Corps and the ECPN project implementing partner to facilitate discussions between conflicting communities to ascertain shared needs and opportunities for identifying economic or natural resource initiatives that could mitigate resource competition. This will lay the groundwork for joint economic and social impact projects that will be targeted at addressing the drivers of conflict. During the resources mapping exercise, the facilitators guided the community members to draw a community map, which was then used as a tool for discussions.

1. <u>Farmers/Pastoralists Communities in Nasarawa State</u>

The major sources of livelihoods of the farmer communities in Nasarawa are farming, hunting, trading, transportation, and fishing. Pastoralists, on the other hand, are primarily involved in cattle rearing and small farming.

The communities identified rivers, forests, roads, and farmlands as their major resources. Rivers are used for cultivation, fishing, and for watering animals while grazing. Both farmers and pastoralists share other resources such as markets, schools, hospitals/clinics, and football fields.

Due to fishing and grazing, community members

identified rivers and farmlands as the areas of tension. Conflict around farmland arises when pastoralists pass through farmland to access the water points while grazing.

During the resource mapping exercise, farmers described their relationship with pastoralists as mainly 'good' instead of 'very good', as the farmers claim they, "are just being patient with the pastoralists." When asked why they are being 'patient' with the pastoralists, the farmers responded that when the pastoralists destroyed farmlands or economic trees (such as locust beans, mangoes, cashew, and palm kennels), they don't normally show any signs of remorse/regret or apologize for these negative acts.

According to the farmers, the conflicts affected economic activities such as farming and trading, especially *garri* processing. Transportation of goods across the River Benue, fishing, and trading activities in the river were hindered by the conflicts. The conflicts also affected farming activities such as planting and harvesting of crops. Conflict brought mistrust, thereby preventing social activities from taking place as well. The farmers consequently suggested that facilitated joint dialogue between farmers and pastoralists to discuss their conflict issues would be the best solution.

According to the pastoralists, the cattle routes and grazing areas are blocked as a result of farming activities. In Rukubi community, due to large mechanized farms, pastoralists have lost grazing area. The pastoralists mentioned that they face threats, insecurity, and tensions with the Agatu and Tiv farmers in Rukubi. They therefore described their relationship with these farmers' communities as 'bad'.

Communities requested support in facilitating a dialogue between farmers and pastoralists to identify solutions to address the underlying conflict in the communities. In addition, the pastoralists also suggested working together with the farmers to seek for alternative water supply system that will mitigate the conflict between the two communities around rivers and other water points.

In some communities, however, the pastoralists described their relationship with the farmers as 'neutral' as the only interaction that exists between the two groups is petty trading, mostly the exchange of food crops for animals or manure. The pastoralist also mentioned that conflicts have negatively affected the relationship between farmers and pastoralists in their various communities. The conflicts also affect them directly by impacting negatively on their means of livelihood as well as lead to the loss of life and property. According to them, "in a situation where there is no food for our cattle, we experienced low productivity thereby leading to drop in market prices of our animals."

2. Farmers/Pastoralists Communities in Benue State

A total of 15 people, comprising of five women and ten men, participated in the resource mapping exercises. The communities were guided to draw a map of their communities, highlighting resources such as farmland, grazing areas, water points, settlements for both groups, schools, hospitals/healthcare centres, markets, places of worship, major and minor roads, forests, and conflict buffer zones available within each community.

In all farmers' communities visited, farming is the major source of livelihood. Other activities of less significance are petty trading and handcrafts. Farmers in Anyiin also engage in fishing, animal rearing, transport business, and teaching. Similarly, farmers in Mbaku and Zongo are engaged in fishing and breaking and selling of gravel stones used in building houses. On the other hand, the dominant source of livelihood for the pastoralists is cattle/animal rearing, although some are involved in small scale farming and trading.

Land is also a major source of tension and conflict in Benue State, especially during the rainy season. Moreover, dry season farming is no longer practiced extensively due to conflict with pastoralists, and water is a source of tension during the dry season. Zongo farmers and Anyiin pastoralists reported accessing firewood as an additional source of tension with the pastoralists.

In most of the communities visited in Benue state, the pastoralists mentioned that they were denied access to lands where crops have already been harvested unless they pay huge amount of money, sometimes up to N100, 000, before they will be allowed to graze. Even so, they will be allowed to graze only for a period of two weeks before they will be asked by the farmers to vacate the land on the premise that land is weak and has exhausted the nutrients

All of the farmer groups that participated complained of reduction in farming activities due to the crisis, deaths or migration of villagers, and destruction of crops by cattle, all of which have led to a decline in income. For pastoralists, the killing of their cattle and loss of life have had negative economic impacts on them. Economic cooperation is now only seen as necessity while the social cooperation no longer exists between the two groups.

Alternative or possible solutions to resource use and sharing as suggested by the farmer and pastoralist groups include:

- Pastoralist should only be coming to graze during the dry season, as was the practice before.
- Ranches or grazing reserves should be created.
- Pastoralists should be made to stop intentionally destroying crops or farmland and water.
- Face-to-face dialogue should be initiated and encouraged.

- Pastoralists should be made to pay for destroyed crops or farmland as well as when cattle are stolen, injured or killed
- Government and NGOs should intervene to resolve the incessant conflicts between herders and farmers.
- Government should intervene and create grazing and migration routes for pastoralists.
- Government authorities to appeal to farmers to limit farming activities close to the riverbanks.

2.2 Implementation Status

The activities implemented in the quarter under review were conflict actor mapping, interest-based negotiation training for community leaders, and community-led resources mapping.

S/N	Activities	Time Period	Responsible Person(s)	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Output
1.	*Conflict Actor Mapping*	13 - 23 January 2016	Led by Mercy Corps, supported by PARE & Inter-Gender	• Build off the violent incident data Mercy Corps collected through ongoing programming in Nigeria • Identify possible ways of addressing the conflict through economic or natural resource initiatives.	• Understanding the conflict dynamics and the conflict systems in the target communities	• Conflict Actor Mapping Tools developed • 200 local leaders identified • Activity Report • Photos • Videos
2.	*Training on Interest-Based Negotiation*	February 15 – March 12, 2016	ECPN Program Manager, M&E Assistant with support from PARE	• To train 200 community leaders in interest-based negotiation from target communities to use the skills and attitudes to resolve disputes in a participatory and sustainable manner.	• 200 trained leaders in target communities able to use the skills and attitudes to resolve disputes in a participatory and sustainable manner.	• Participants Attendance List containing names and address of local community leaders • IBN training report
3.	*Community-led Resource Mapping*	March 21 – April 1 2016	PARE with support from ECPN Program Manager, M&E Manager, M&E Assistant	• To identify economic opportunities and shared needs that will lay the groundwork for joint economic and social impact projects that communities can collaboratively address with conflicting groups.	• Trained trusted community members lead resource and conflict mapping and Needs Assessment.	• Participants' Attendance List • Resource Mapping Report

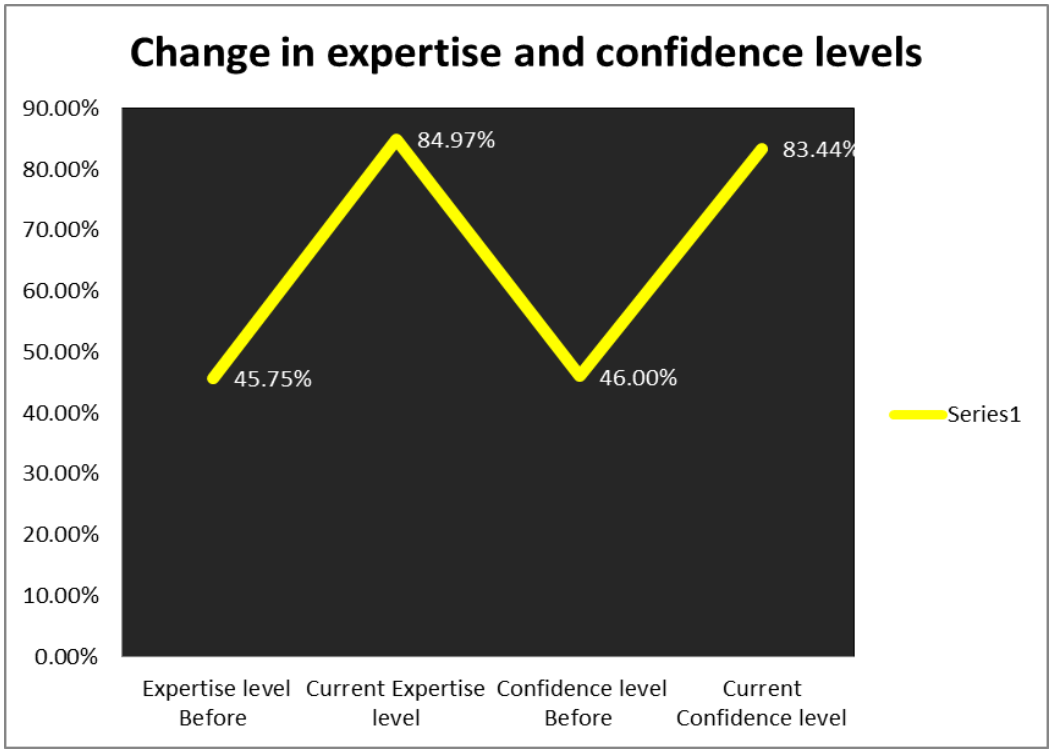
2.2 Implementation Challenges

ECPN faced difficulties in mobilizing participants for project activities due to the terrain. Some of the communities are located in remote and hard to reach areas. Therefore, ECPN organized some activities outside the communities and invited community members to nearby easily accessible locations.

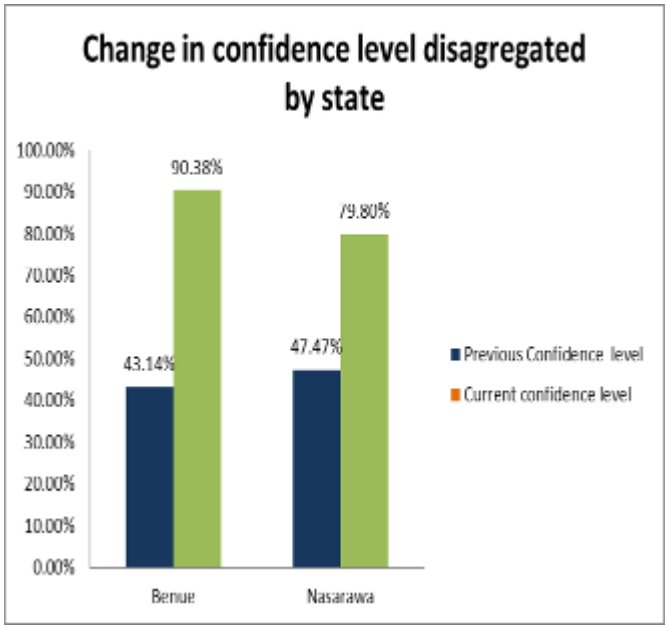
During project activities such as interest-based negotiation trainings for community leaders, one of the challenges faced was the level of comprehension of the participants due to language barriers. For instance, for the pastoralist women training, it was difficult for the participants to comprehend some Hausa words that were used in the training. The training therefore was forced to rely on several levels of translations– from Hausa to Fulfulde back to Hausa, in order for the participants to understand. Other times, the training had to rely on those participants who understood better, who were asked to explain to the rest of the participants who did not. This also happen with Tiv-speaking participants. This put constraints on the time available for the training.

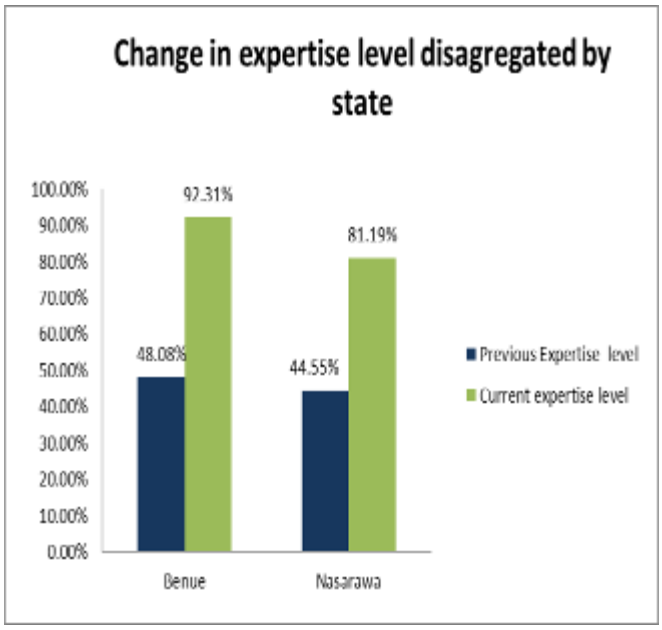
2.3 Indicators from M&E Plan & Targets

ECPN conducted the Interest-Based Training (IBN) using the IBN training manual developed by Mercy Corps, in order to strengthen the capacity of farmer and pastoralist leaders to resolve disputes in an inclusive, sustainable manner (ECPN's IR 1). Of the 154 community leaders trained, about 83% of the trained leaders reported high and very high confidence in resolving conflict as opposed to the 46% who reported that their confidence level was high prior to the IBN training. Similarly, 85% of the total trained reported that their expertise in conflict resolution was very high after the training, against the 46% who reported that their expertise level was high prior to the IBN training. This gave 81% and 86% increases in confidence and expertise levels respectively, as shown in the figure below.



This increase was also observed across the project states where 91% and 92% respectively reported high and very high increase in confidence and expertise levels in Benue State, as well as 80% and 81% in Nasarawa State as shown in the graphs below.





III. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

ECPN recognizes land and resource-based conflict affects men, women and youth differently. Violent incidents that destroy property and damage land and crops adversely affect women and their livelihood options, as women make up 60-79% of the rural workforce. Additionally, women are five times less likely than men to own land, therefore their economic options become even more limited if they lose husbands and sons in the violence. Cultural norms and household responsibilities further limit their mobility and participation in local decision-making structures. Even after a conflict incident subsides, women face unique challenges due to the breakdown of family and communal structures, thereby increasing the risk of gender-based violence.

To ensure that Mercy Corps maximize women's substantial potential to prevent conflict, ECPN will work diligently with PARE and communities to ensure that women's voices are incorporated in negotiation approaches and the design of economic activities. ECPN will carefully select leaders for negotiation training and implement forums that bring women together separately from men, giving them the opportunity to express themselves, develop confidence, and identify conflict management strategies. The EPCN program will promote women's participation by being sensitive to culture norms of the area. In communities where women's inclusion is limited, we will engage first with male gatekeepers to secure their trust before reaching out women. This approach will result in meaningful participation among women, contradicting local conventional wisdom that women would not be able to participate in ECPN activities due to religious and cultural restrictions. ECPN has been able to disaggregate all project data by sex and ensured data from women collected during mapping exercises evaluated the disparate impact of the program on both men and women and assessed the distinct role each plays in resolving and preventing community conflicts.

3.2 Sustainability Mechanisms

ECPN program's phased approach will reduce violence between farmers and pastoralists through integrated economic development and dispute resolution. The program will support key farmer and pastoralist leaders in building their capacity to resolve disputes peacefully and leverage once-respected traditional agreements as a means to begin non-violent responses to resolve the polarization between communities. By linking the negotiated agreements made by these leaders to economic development projects that address underlying tensions, ECPN will use a market-based approach that incentivizes interaction between adverse communities and business and commercial associations that benefit from cooperation between the two groups. Already in Nigeria, Mercy Corps has linked communities' joint projects to local markets, for example by facilitating an agreement between one site's new beekeeping association with a honey buyer. Mercy Corps is already supporting communities to form legally recognized cooperatives through which they will gain income together in a sustainable way. In line with USAID Nigeria Mission's policy of investing in projects that will be

heavily supported by Nigeria government, Mercy Corps will develop initiatives to constructively engage Nigerian governments both at the state and local level for buy-in to ECPN program.

Drawing on the successes of both the network of negotiators and community socio-economic projects, Mercy Corps and partners will help expand some of these solutions to conflict with surrounding communities and local government officials by facilitating forums to prevent trigger factors that are easily inflamed in the Middle Belt context. By engaging the surrounding "zone of influence" or communities not specifically chosen as target sites, farmer and pastoralists communities will strengthen their resilience in an unstable environment and deepen the peace they helped establish.

IV. LESSONS LEARNED

- Constant communication with the project communities increases trust and improves relationships between Mercy Corps and the communities. Project participants were more comfortable participating in ECPN activities due to the fact that Mercy Corps has visited the communities several times over a long period of time.

- Involving the communities in selecting participants for activities ensures that the appropriate persons are selected. This involvement played a major role in the quality of participation during the IBN training, as the training is built on the participant's experiences, interests, and understanding, which helped the participants learn better.

- Using colorful illustrations or asking participants to illustrate their understanding of certain concepts during the Interest-Based Negotiation helped in getting them more engaged and boosted understanding, especially the 7 Seven Elements of Negotiation.

- High-level advocacy meetings between Mercy Corps and Nassarawa state government officials provided opportunities for collaboration, support and cooperation. Mercy Corps was able to secure the commitment of the state government, particularly to participate in ECPN activities were required and provide support for state-level conflict prevention forums. Mercy Corps intend to replicate this approach with Benue state government.

V. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

S/No	Activities	Time Period	Responsible Person(s)	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Output/Deliverables
1.	*Needs Assessment*	9- 19 May 2016	Led by PARE, supported by Mercy Corps	• To facilitate discussions between conflicting communities to identify shared needs and opportunities and lay the groundwork for joint economic and social impact projects.	• Analysis of sensitive conflict and resource mapping information and • Needs assessments based on drivers of conflict and resources • To facilitate discussions between conflicting communities to identify shared needs based on drivers of conflict and lay groundwork for social impact projects	• Needs Assessment report. • Signed Participants Attendance List. • Activity Report. • Pictures/video
2.	*Mentoring and Workshops for Trained Negotiators.*	9 – 19 May, (and continue throughout the lifespan of the program)	Led by PARE, supported by Mercy Corps	• To revisit key principles of the skills from IBN training • To capture key information about local agreements • To facilitate a space for participants to share experiences and challenges	• Key principles of skills from IBNT training revisited • Relevant information about local agreements captured • Participants share challenges and experiences	• Modified training Handbook • Signed Participants Attendance sheets • Activity Report Sheet • Photos/videos
3.	*Quick Impact Projects*	23 – 31 May 2016 (and continue through the lifespan of ECPN program	Led by PARE, supported by Mercy Corps	• To address immediate concerns related to drivers of conflict or common service needs of farmer/ pastoralists communities such as improved school facilities, or construction of toilet facilities, or provision of water at low cost	• Small projects that address drivers of conflict facilitated by PARE and Mercy Corps in which farmer and pastoralist communities jointly implemented	• List of Quick Impact projects • Quick Impact project documents. • BoQs/RFPs. • Activity Report. • Pictures/video
4.	*Community Conflict Prevention Forums*	23 – 31 May 2016	Led by PARE, supported Corps	• To facilitate forums that brings together farmer and pastoralist community members, and government authorities to create strategic plans for addressing underlying tensions and prevent future conflict from arising.	• Strategic plans for addressing underlying tensions and prevent future conflict from arising developed by farmers and pastoralists community leaders and government official/security agencies • Farmers and pastoralists community leaders develop concrete plans for preventing and responding to conflicts after a series of forums.	• Conflict Prevention plans • Report of conflict prevention forums • Participants attendance list • Photos/videos

4	*Community-driven EWER Pilot*	6 – 13 June 2016	Led by PARE, supported by Mercy Corps	• To Pilot an EWER system in Nassarawa state by connecting local community leaders with government officials and security forces in order to speed up conflict incident reporting and ensure communities know whom to call in the case of emergency. EWER system	• Local community leaders in Nassarawa state linked with government officials and security agencies to sped up conflict incident reporting incidence	• EWER strategy plan • Report of coordination meeting • Attendance list • Photos/video