

PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Project Number: 00116647

2020 Quarter 1 Progress Report

(March 2020)



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



A Section of key stakeholders at the PVE Survey validation session, Bolton White Hotel, Abuja, 19th March 2020. Photo: UNDP

Project Summary

Country: NIGERIA

Project Duration: 2019 - 2021

Project Budget: US\$1,200,000

Annual Budget: US\$400,000

Donor	Annual budget
Netherland	US\$285,000

Cumulative expenditure: US\$27,024.67

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Acronyms

CBOs	COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
CSOs	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
CTC	COUNTER TERRORISM CENTRE
DDR	DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION
FBOs	FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
FCT	FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRIRORY
LEAs	LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS
MFBNP	MINISTRY OF FINANCE BUDGET AND NATIONAL PLANNING
NILEST	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY
NDE	NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT
NPF	NIGERIA POLICE FORCE
NSCDC	NIGERIA SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS
ONSA	OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER
PCVE	PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
PVE	PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
VE	VIOLENT EXTREMISM

1. Executive Summary (Max 1 ½ page)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Nigeria's Preventing Violent Extremism project seeks to support the vision of the ONSA as articulated in the National Strategy and Action Plan in curtailing the spread of violent extremism in 'emergent' states and FCT, as well as, Adamawa and Yobe states. Overall the project contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework for Nigeria 2018-2022 and UNDP Nigeria's Country Programme Document 2018-2022 Outcome 2: By 2022, citizens co-exist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.

The project activities implemented within the first quarter of 2020 were in continuation of 2019 interventions. The activities broadly supported the vision of ONSA as indicated in the National Strategy and Action Plan to curtail the spread of VE in five states and FCT, and as articulated in the new PVE project. The project implementation within the reporting period targeted technical review and validation of an empirical analysis of the roots causes of VE at the community level in five states and FCT; production of a second draft PVE sensitive human right manual, its technical review, and training of law enforcement agents (LEAs) using the manual; strengthen national PCVE coordination mechanism and capacity development for effective implementation of the National PVE Strategy; organization of workshops to build trust and confidence among community security providers, and between security providers and the community stakeholders; establish community-security platforms and train members to promote and enhance partnership amongst them; and conclude the last phase of placement of 64-at risk youth into training facilities and empower them to be economically viable and be self-reliant.

Achievements:

The achievements recorded within the first quarter included:

- **Robust, localized evidence-based guiding PVE interventions:** Successful validation of the survey report and production of a revised survey report ready for final review and publication;
- **Institutions of government and security agencies strengthened:** Second draft of the human right sensitive PVE manual produced and supports the of quality of community-policing approaches. Train-of-trainers' session and production of the final manual for publication to follow in the 2nd quarter;
- **At-risk youths and vulnerable people in hot-spot areas empowered:** Continuation of skill acquisition training for 56 at-risk youth placed at NDE Training Centre, Bwari, for 6 months in three trade areas – photography, GSM repair and catering services. Procurement process of the starter packs for the graduates has reached advanced stage. The trainees are expected to graduate in April 2020 but for the global outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and its negative impacts on social, economic and political environments in the country, as well as, the resultant shutdown of the Centre, indefinitely, in compliance with the federal government policy on social distancing and eventual forced lockdown; and
- **National capacities and coordination strengthened:** Partnership with ONSA strengthened and repositioned for improved engagement and effective leadership for the implementation of the project. Establishment of the National Secretariat for the coordination PCVE issues in Nigeria rekindled. Office space within ONSA secured and will be fully functional in 2nd quarter.

Challenge:

- One key challenge to achieving planned activities within the quarter was the delay in finalizing the recruitment of the National Expert, PVE. However, the process was concluded within the quarter and the National Expert resumed in the last month of the quarter. He has since been leading project implementation. His resumption will help to speed up project implementation in the remaining three quarters of the year.
- The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and the imposed containment measures in Nigeria occurred just as the project was rolling out its interventions in 2020. This, therefore delayed the implementation of planned project activities within the reporting period. To mitigate this impact, project team had continued to engage with stakeholders and prepare background works pending the lift on lockdown.
- Project staffing was a key challenge. It took sometimes to recruit the substantive project Expert. This largely caused delayed in implementation of project activities. However, this challenge has been addressed with the hiring of a dedicated National Expert on PVE.

Key Lessons Learned

- The need for regular engagement with project implementing partner (ONSA) during the PVE survey and production of human rights sensitive manual ensured purposeful steering and ownership to project implementation. Such engagements help to bring about coordination and participation of other project partners (security actors) at all levels of governments and greatly reduce trust protection, and bottlenecks that could impede project implementation.

Budget

Provisional cumulative expenditure up to March 2020 was US\$27,024.67 representing a delivery of 10.17% of the annual budget (US\$285,000)

2. Situation Background (Max 1 page)

Issues of Violent Extremism have not abated in the north eastern part of the country. Rather than decline, it has been noted that there were VE emergent states in Nigeria, notably around the middle belt regions. Yet, the Federal Government of Nigeria's responses to the menace of insurgency, and terrorism in the country until recently has been overly militarized. Arguably, the militaristic approach has been largely successful in degrading the insurgent's capacity to maintain control of any part of Nigeria's territory, but so far, it has not put a stop to attacks against soft, civilian targets, and neither has the approach adequately addressed the complex factors that gave rise to the insurgency in that part of country.

The growth of VE in Nigeria and its attendant consequences have been numerous documented to show a dramatic reversal of development gains already made in the north eastern part of the country. Its continued spread portends a clear and present danger beyond the north eastern part on the prospects of growth and development in the entire country.

Besides VE in the north eastern part ('epicenter') of Nigeria, there is the need for urgent and preventative measures to curb its spread in emergent states. The emergent states were beginning to manifest groups driven by young persons linked to local terrorist/insurgent related activities including but not limited to religious orientation, ideologies, socio-economic and historical considerations.

ONSA, which has the responsibility for coordination of Government, civil society and international development partners interventions on PCVE in Nigeria, requested UNDP Nigeria to scale-up and broaden its current assistance on preventing and responding to VE. That was followed by the reorganization of the PVE project to respond to government demands in 2019. Accordingly, the PVE project seeks to support the vision of ONSA at curtailing VE and its spread into the 'emergent states' and FCT.

Project implementation within the reporting period focused on strengthening the national PCVE coordination mechanism and capacity development for effective implementation of the national PCVE strategy; supporting the implementation of PCVE communication strategy and establishing a strategic communication function for PCVE secretariat; and promoting regular dialogue and engagement of stakeholders (ONSA, state governments and at-risk communities) on PCVE. In addition, it intended to hold consultative meetings between UNDP and ONSA on the implementation of the PCVE national strategy and plan of action. Furthermore, targeted project activities within the first quarter included technical review and validation of the empirical analysis of the roots causes of VE at the community level in five states and FCT; and technical review of the draft PVE sensitive human right manual for the training of law enforcement agents (LEAs). Equally, organization of workshops to build trust and confidence among community security providers, and between security providers and the community stakeholders; establish community-security platforms and train members to promote and enhance partnership amongst them; and conclude the last phase of placement of 64-at risk youth into training facilities and empower them to be economically viable and be self-reliant.

Progress achieved, within the quarter, included successful organization of validation session on the report of the empirical survey on VE in emergent states, with participation from practitioners,

national experts on VE, representatives of state security providers including ONSA and respondents to the field survey; and fruitful engagement with ONSA secretariat in Abuja as it allocated an office space for PCVE National PCVE secretariat at ONSA HQs, Abuja. However, the technical review and validation session on the draft PVE sensitive human rights manual scheduled within the quarter could not hold and was shifted to second quarter. The ongoing training of 56 at-risk women and youth at NDE Vocational Centre, Bwari which was expected to be concluded in April 2020, suffered a setback. The Centre was closed indefinitely due to the government pronouncements resulting from the global outbreak of coronavirus pandemic on social distancing and forced lockdown. Overall, the project has started gaining traction with the National Expert, PVE assumption of office and assurance of speedy project implementation.

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Contribution to longer term results (Max 1 page)

- a) Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 2: *By 2022, citizens co-exist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.*

CPD outcome target	Summary achievement to date	Status <i>Ongoing, Delayed, Completed</i>
Indicator: % increase in the number of citizens co-existing peacefully (Global Peace Index) Baseline: 2.910 Score (2015) Target: 1.500 Score (2021)	Black font, un-bolded	Blue font, un-bolded
Overall		Ongoing

- b) CPD Output 1.4: Strengthen national capacities for peace building including reduction of small arms violence at national and sub-national level.

Summary achievements based on 2018-2022 CPD Outcome <Outcome 2>

2018-2022 CPD output targets	Summary achievement	Status <i>Delayed, On track Completed</i>
Target 1: Number of functional peace infrastructures at national and sub-national levels.	Under this output, ONSA capacity was enhanced for coordination of security architecture in Nigeria. Draft report on causes of VE survey in five states and FCT produced in 2019. The Survey report technical review was undertaken in first quarter 2020 and final report produced. ONSA provided an office space for PCVE National Secretariat to support effective coordination of PCVE interventions in Nigeria including community-based dialogue and	On track

	engagement activities within the reporting period.	
Target 2: Number of national institutions including CSOs/Networks with improved capacity for conflicts prevention and peace building.	In addition to enhancing ONSA's capacities, the project strengthened the capacities of, at least, 150 members of Partners Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) in five states and FCT in 2018.	On track
Overall		On track

3.2 Progress towards project outputs (Max 1 ½ page per output)

Project Output 1: National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened to develop, coordinate and implement national PVE strategies.

Summary achievement against 2020 Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets

Indicator	Annual (2020)	Output	Target	Summary achievement	Status: "Fully, Partially, Not Achieved ¹ "
1.1: % of national and sub-national governmental personnel participating in UNDP PVE capacity development programming who demonstrate improved understanding of the VE context and dynamics (after consultations with community).	70			Human Rights sensitive training manual draft planned for technical review in the second quarter. Thereafter, training for LEAs and community engagement would commence.	Not achieved
1.2: % of community leaders reporting satisfaction with their level of participation in the implementation of national PVE strategy.	70			Community mapping completed. Community engagements and dialogues planned for this quarter could not hold.	Not achieved
1.3: National PVE strategy implementation ongoing.	Yes			Effective engagement and partnership with ONSA to lead project implementation and establish a functional national PCVE secretariat ongoing.	Partially achieved
1.4: National PVE Action Plan existing.	Yes			ONSA's led National PCVE Action Plan exists.	Fully achieved
Overall status					Partially achieved

Description of Result

¹ Partially achieved means the achievement of 66%-99% of the output target

Indicator 1.1: 70% of national and sub-national governmental personnel participating in UNDP PVE capacity development programming who demonstrate improved understanding of the VE context and dynamics (after consultations with community). (Baseline: N/A)

Human Rights sensitive training manual draft planned for technical review in the second quarter. Thereafter, training for LEAs and community engagement would commence.

Indicator 1.2: % of community leaders reporting satisfaction with their level of participation in the implementation of national PVE strategy. (Baseline: 0)

Community mapping completed. Community engagements and dialogues planned for this quarter could not hold.

Indicator 1.3: National PVE strategy implementation ongoing. (Baseline: N/A)

Effective engagement and partnership with ONSA to lead project implementation and establish a functional national PCVE secretariat ongoing.

Indicator 1.4: National PVE Action Plan existing. (Baseline: N/A)

ONSA's led National PCVE Action Plan exists.

Project Output 2: *National Institutions (governments, security agencies and CSOs) and communities able to prevent and address violent extremism.*

Summary achievement against 2020 Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets

Indicator	Annual Output Target	Summary achievement	Status: "Fully, Partially, Not Achieved ² "
2.1: National and sub-national security institutions are supported by the project to take measures to prevent and address VE.	Yes	Training of security providers (Police, NSCDC, NDLEA, Prisons, Vigilantes, etc.) on human rights and rule of law based on newly produced PVE sensitive human rights manual at community level, to improve community security through trust between security providers and community members is scheduled for second quarter.	Not achieved
2.2: % of target communities in which community leaders report increased trust and confidence in law enforcement.	70	This is dependent on the full implementation of 2.1	Not achieved

² Partially achieved means the achievement of 66%-99% of the output target

Overall status	Not achieved
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Description of Result

Indicator 2.1: National and sub-national security institutions are supported by the project to take measures to prevent and address VE (Baseline: N/A)

Training of security providers (Police, NSCDC, NDLEA, Prisons, Vigilantes, etc.) on human rights and rule of law based on newly produced PVE sensitive human rights manual at community level, to improve community security through trust between security providers and community members is scheduled for second quarter.

Indicator 2.2: % of target communities in which community leaders report increased trust and confidence in law enforcement (Baseline: 0)

This is dependent on the full implementation of 2.1

Project Output 3: Women, at-risk youths and vulnerable people in hot-spot areas empowered to play leading roles in prevention and response to VE and have improved socio-economic opportunities.

Summary achievement against 2020 Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status: "Fully, Partially, Not Achieved ³ "
3.1 Number of at-risk youths benefiting from livelihood initiatives supported by the project (% male and female).	98	34 at-risk youth (2.9% female) trained on leather production graduated at NILEST Abuja in 2019 and were supported to establish small scale businesses. 56 at-risk youth (21.4% female and 78.5% male) undergoing vocational training in three skill areas will graduate within the second quarter. They will be supported with equipment grants to establish small scale businesses.	Partially achieved
3.2 % of beneficiaries of livelihood interventions who demonstrate a positive change in their perception of economic opportunities in their community (%Male and Female)	70	Scheduled for the third quarter.	Not achieved

³ Partially achieved means the achievement of 66%-99% of the output target

3.3 % of project beneficiaries that are females	35	21.4% are females' beneficiaries from livelihood initiatives; and 15.3% were females' participants at the VE survey technical review.	Partially achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

Description of Results

Indicator 3.1: # of at-risk youth benefiting from livelihoods initiatives supported by the project (% male and female). (Baseline: 0)

34 at-risk youth (2.9% female) trained on leather production graduated at NILEST Abuja in 2019 and were supported to establish small scale businesses. 56 at-risk youth (21.4% female and 78.5% male) undergoing vocational training in three skill areas will graduate within the second quarter. They will be supported with equipment grants to establish small scale businesses.

Indicator 3.2: % of beneficiaries of livelihoods interventions who demonstrate a positive change in their perception of economic opportunities in their community (% man and female) (Baseline: 0)

Scheduled for the third quarter.

Indicator 3.3: % of project beneficiaries that are female. (Baseline: 0)

21.4% are females' beneficiaries from livelihood initiatives; and 15.3% were females' participants at the VE survey technical review.

3.3 Human Interest Story (max 1 page)

Rehabilitation, Reformation and Reintegration in the Society: The Success Story of UNDP Nigeria's Engagement of At-Risk Youth

The recurrence incidence of VE in Nigeria particularly in the north east underscores the need for concerted efforts by the stakeholders to curtail the menace. Nevertheless, the Federal Government of Nigeria's responses to the menace of insurgency, and terrorism in the country, until recently, has been overly securitized. There have been concerns over the spread and emergence of VE in some states like Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Plateau, Niger and FCT. To this end, UNDP supports a coordinated implementation of the National Policy Framework which includes a needs assessment of at-risk youth in the targeted states/communities.

Accordingly, 64 of the 98 at-risk youth (including women), identified from Plateau and Kogi states and reoriented in 2018, started skills acquisition training in three trade areas at the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) Vocational Centre, Bwari, Abuja in October 2019 for a period of six months. The trainees will be assisted with starter packs to establish small scale businesses upon graduation.

Remarkably, the 64 at-risk youths, despite having been reoriented and reported to have imbibed positive behavior during the two-week reorientation programme, showed slow progress in settling down at the training center. Some of them still exhibited delinquent behaviours, such as,



Ms. Tyemlong M. Wolmicit, UNDP trainee at NDE Vocational Training Center, Catering Department still operational despite COVID-19 Pandemic lock down. Photo - Wolmicit, April 2020.

restlessness and indiscipline. During a consultative meeting with the Training Manager, NDE training center, Mr. Salami Adedapo, he remarked, *"I have been training and counselling trainees for the past 24 years. I thought I had seen it all, but this set of trainees came with its own behavioral traits/pattern. In the first few weeks, I felt drained out. My experiences and typical enthusiasm became challenged. But I reckoned that I should not despair even when the challenges were glaring"*.

Despite the observable challenges in the trainees by NDE, many of them particularly women were taken advantage of the opportunity to create a new life for themselves. Ms. Tyemlong M. Wolmicit, a female trainee affirmed, *'... UNDP has tried a lot for me. Only God can reward you people. My life has really changed, and I am determined to build on it and make a remarkable change in my generation ...'*

She further remarked, *'I was once a destitute, vulnerable and exposed to drugs and other social vices. My circumstance was becoming very hopeless as the day passed by. I had no skill and survival was becoming more dependent on what I could offer my body in exchange until this opportunity came'. UNDP's intervention saved my life. I am now confident that with my newly acquired skills and the promised of assistance to establish my business from UNDP, I can purposefully start a food vending business to fend for myself and family. ... I am sure my family would be proud of me. I thank UNDP, and all those that have made this opportunity a reality. ...'* statement from Ms. Tyemlong M. Wolmicit a trainee during a consultative visit to NDE Training Centre, Bwari.

Ms. Tyemlong M. Wolmicit, a UNDP trainee at the Catering Department, NDE Vocational Training Centre, Bwari, was elated to share her experience with UNDP after two weeks in the forced lockdown occasioned by COVID-19 pandemic. The trainee was a destitute and a member of a VE group in Plateau State. She was identified and benefited from the two weeks orientation programme at the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre (CLTC), Shere Hills, Jos and was about to complete the six months training before the forced lockdown. She has been practicing the skill gained at NDE to cater for the needs of her community. With savings from her training allowance, she is doing catering business to make money to cater for herself and assist her parents.

Ms. Wolmicit shared this testimony, *'... when I informed my parents that I was going to attend UNDP training, I was never taking serious because of the way I had lived my life with purpose. After the two weeks training, I returned home: became calm and showed little but gradual change in my lifestyle. I started staying more at home, helping my mother with house chores and craving to start the skill acquisition training promised by UNDP. It never came as expected by I kept the hope alive believing that my life would be changed for better with it. I received a call to report at NDE Abuja for the training. My joy was limitless. Today, I am a changed person. Though, I am yet to graduate but already practicing my skills and expanding my market in our community. I am making good money to cater for myself and assist my parents. I know that my customers will miss my service when I return to complete my training but that will be for a while. Words are not enough to express my gratitude to UNDP and NDE. ...'*



Ms. Tyemlong M. Wolmicit displays her pastry skills at home during COVID-19 forced lockdown to make quick cash. Photo as sent by the trainee, April 2020.



Group photograph with a section of the at-risk youth trainees on vocational skills acquisition at NDE Vocational Training Centre, Bwari, Abuja, 4th March 2020. Photo UNDP

4. Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender results (max 1/2 page)

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: Out of 34 trainees at the Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology (NILEST) Abuja, Centre, 2.94% were females; out of 56 trainees undergoing skill acquisition training at NDE currently 21.4% are females; and 15.3% of participants at the VE survey technical review were females.	Evidence 1: Attendance and documentation lists
Gender Marker result 2:	

4.2 Partnerships (maximum 1/2 page)

There has been an improved and purposeful partnership with ONSA, Abuja throughout the period under review. ONSA has a commanding respect amongst security agencies in Nigeria and enjoys support and cooperation of the Presidency. Remarkable is the understandings and insights of the leadership of the Countering Terrorism Centre Unit of ONSA. See <https://ctc.gov.ng/onsa-undp-to-activate-community-based-platforms-for-preventing-and-counteracting-violent-extremism/>. ONSA equally values and respects UNDP as a trusted development partners that influences and contributes to its activities positively.

4.3 Environmental Considerations (max 1/2 page)

The planning and implementation of enumerated project activities, under review, considered environmental issues. Energy consumption in the project office; stoppage of use of one time-off plastics; and carbon emissions through project travels that could contribute to environmental hazards were highly prioritized during project implementation.

4.4 South to South and Triangular Cooperation (max 1/2 page)

Guidance: List the types of South to South and Triangular Cooperation that the project was involved in during the year. Which countries (1st column) and type of cooperation (2nd column)

Country	Type of cooperation
1.	

4.5 Strengthening national capacity (max 1/2 page)

Results achieved	Institution	National strengthened capacity
1) ONSA capacity to effectively coordinate PCVE programmes in Nigeria strengthened.	ONSA	ONSA, Abuja
2) Capacity of women and at-risk youth built	ONSA	ONSA, Abuja

to contribute to the peace and advance the progress of their respective states and communities.

3)	Capacities of Partners Against Violent Extremism (PAVE) Network to support the fight against VE at community level enhanced.	PAVE Network	PAVE Network members in five states and FCT.
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5. Monitoring and Evaluation (Max 1 page)

Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity (monitoring visit, evaluation, review exercise)	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: Regular monitoring of at-risk youth trainees at NDE.	Monitoring and evaluation missions to National Directorate of Employment showed that scheme of work, syllabi/modules, trainees' welfare and learning environment were inadequate.	Review scheme of work, training and learning methods. Provide more teaching aids, (computers, and laptops). Provide training excursions, training placements/attachments Review trainees' welfare.	Visit to NDE HQ office for a joint meeting on scheme of work, training and learning methods. NDE undertook provide more teaching aids, (computers, and laptops) NDE made to undertake provision training excursion, training placement/attachment. Trainees welfare reviewed in line with existing Letter of Agreement.

6. Risk management (max 1/2 page)

Risks	Mitigation Measures
1. Project seen as Government agenda, supported by external donors.	High-level ownership of the project by ONSA that is inclusive and participatory with involvement of civil society and CBOs in the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE has been pivotal to the project implementation.
2. Lack of cooperation between security actors and the local population in trust-building activities due to restricting measures from Government increase trust deficit.	The project has proactively informed and involved state and community actors on potential benefits of trust-building activities and its impact on improved community security.
3. Communications strategy undermines rather than reinforces project objectives.	The project has continuously committed to neutral and locally owned public dialogue and the development of specific counter-narratives has been assured.
4. Communities reject premise, objective or activities of the project and do not participate as envisaged	The project activities have been demand-driven and based on extensive research. Field presence and participatory approach at community levels and regular refinement of project activities have aligned to local sensitivities and priorities.

7. Challenges (max 1/2 page)

- Project staffing was a key challenge. It took sometimes to recruit the substantive project Expert. This resulted in multiple officers managing the project activities at various times with no sustainability of project vision and implementation, and at such times project activities were either dropped or not painstakingly followed through. This largely caused delayed in implementation of project activities. However, this challenge has been addressed with the hiring of a dedicated National Expert on PVE who assumed duty in March 2020. It is expected that project planning and implementation, coordination and relationship management with national stakeholders and regional service center will subsequently improve.
- The government policy on social distancing and the forced lockdown due to the global outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic had negative impact on project implementation: planned activities within the quarter could not be achieved. To mitigate this impact, project team had continued to engage with stakeholders and prepare background works, such as, development of concept notes, TORs, recruitment of consultants and services, to ensure accelerated project implementation once the pandemic eased.

8. Lessons Learned (max 1/2 page)

- Excellent partnership and understanding of national partners are critical to accelerate project implementation and achievement of intended results. The need for regular engagement with project implementing partner (ONSA) during the PVE survey and production of human rights sensitive manual ensured purposeful steering and ownership to project implementation. Such engagements help to bring about coordination and participation of other project partners (security actors) at all levels of governments and greatly reduce turf protection, and bottlenecks that could impede project implementation. ONSA, as a key partner, is much more dedicated, willing, and insightful into UNDP led PVE project programming due to good working relationship.
- Project staffing was a key challenge. It took sometimes to recruit the substantive project Expert. This largely caused delayed in implementation of project activities. However, this challenge has been addressed with the hiring of a dedicated National Expert on PVE.

9. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan – Dec 2020)	Expenditure (Quarter 1 Period)	Cumulative Expenditures (delete column for Q1)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	D	D/A*100
Output 1: National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened to develop, coordinate and implement national PVE strategies.					
Activity Result 1	Add result statement here	265,662	10,434.43		3.93%
Activity Result 2	Add result statement here				
Output 1 Sub-total			10,434.43		3.93%
Output 3: Women, at-risk youths and vulnerable people in hot-spot areas empowered to play leading roles in prevention and response to VE and have improved socio-economic opportunities.					
Activity Result 1	Add result statement here		9,990.08		3.76%
Activity Result 2	Add result statement here				
Output 3 Sub-total			9,990.08		3.76%
GMS			2,002.06		0.75%
Salary			4,598.10		1.73%
Grand total		265,662	27,024.67		10.17%