

Project Title: Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Nigeria

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Start Date: 01.06.2019 **End Date:** 31.12.2021 **PAC Meeting date:** 22 July 2019

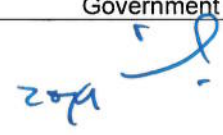
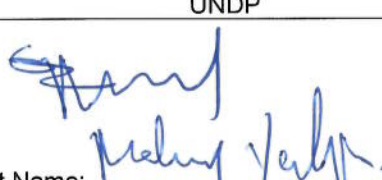
Contributing Outcome (UNSDPF/CPD):

UNSDPF Outcome 2: By 2022, Citizens coexist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.

SP Output 3.2.1: National Capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities.

Total resources required:	USD 1,200,000	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP RSC 2019	USD 400,000
	UNDP RSC 2020	USD 400,000
	UNDP RSC 2021	USD 400,000
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)¹:

Government (Output 2)	UNDP
 Print Name: UMA KHIHE ERNEST Date: 30-08-2019	 Print Name: Mahdy Yahya Date: 10-September 2019

¹ Note: Adjust signatures as needed

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Violent Extremism (VE) manifests when a group of persons express their ideology through violence or advocate for violence to achieve their objectives. The growth of violent extremism in Nigeria - and the devastating impact of groups espousing violent ideologies – is not only setting in motion a dramatic reversal of development gains already made but threatening to stunt prospects of development for decades to come.

Since 2009, the North-Eastern region of Nigeria has emerged as the epicentre of violent extremism through the rise of Boko Haram and associated armed groups. The Nigerian Government's response, combined with coordinated military action through the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), has been largely successful in degrading Boko Haram's control of territory.

Although Boko Haram's territorial control is now limited, a shift in tactics of launching attacks has helped the group to sustain a threat to millions. In 2019, Boko Haram has launched several attacks, including a devastating attack in Rann, a border town in Borno state, northeast Nigeria, reportedly killing 60 people and forcing thousands to flee Rann and seek refuge in Cameroon. In the aftermath of Boko Haram attacks, fear and anxiety have heightened not only among the target population but the broader population of people beyond the immediate impact area of Boko Haram.

However, the military approach to responding to the crisis in the North East has not effectively addressed the complex factors that gave rise to the insurgency, and more importantly, human rights violations committed by the MNJTF have aggravated grievances and degraded trust between communities and security agencies. Therefore, the risk of VE taking root in nearby regions, particularly, the North-Central and North-West, is a primary concern.

Thus, aside from the 'epicentre' states in the North-East, states in the North-Central and North-West regions, such as, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Niger, and FCT have been identified as 'emergent' states, which require urgent and robust preventative measures for VE. A community perceptions survey conducted by the UNDP Country Office in Nigeria in December 2018 revealed that 9.6% of the population across Kano, Kogi, Kaduna, Plateau, Niger and FCT knew someone who had joined a violent extremist group, and 4.9% of the population had been approached to join a violent extremist group.

All the 'emergent' states, aside from FCT, rank amongst the lowest in the country in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). Out of 36 states, Kano, Niger, Kaduna, Kogi and Plateau State fall in the bottom half of the ranking (Below 18).²⁽¹⁾ Unemployment rates in Kaduna (58%), Kano (51%), Kogi (43%), Niger (40%) and Plateau (48%) are above the national average of 40%. Mean schooling years in all these states are below the national average of 10 years, with Kano demonstrating the lowest number of mean schooling years at 5.7 years.³⁽²⁾ In addition to the relative poverty of the states compared to the national average, grievances about socio-economic conditions and institutions and security actors are prevalent. Only 20.6% of respondents surveyed across the five states and FCT expressed satisfaction with their level of education, and 22.9% expressed satisfaction with their employment status. In addition, only 22.9% of respondents expressed trust in the national government, whilst trust in the local government and police stood as low as 14.7% and 8.2%, respectively. These findings illustrate the prevalence of grievances regarding socio-economic conditions, and institutions and security agencies, which strongly suggests the presence of root causes for VE.

²⁽¹⁾ UNDP, *Human Development Report* (2016).

³⁽²⁾ Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2016)

Looking at the root causes or 'drivers' of VE, it is important to pay attention to what have been termed 'tipping point' factors espoused in the UNDP's 2017 study entitled *Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment*. The study involved 300 interviews with actual former recruits in the North East, and a striking 71% of interviewees pointed to "government action", including the killing or arrest of family members or friends, as the incident that prompted them to join an extremist group. In addition to already low levels of trust towards security agencies in the five 'emergent' states and FCT, this finding highlights the urgent need to restore and build trust between security agencies and communities as an effective approach to PVE. The finding that over half of the respondents in the surveyed communities felt that vigilante action was the most effective means of preventing and countering violent extremism, presents an opportunity to engage with vigilante groups as a means of building a bridge between communities and security agencies. However, a key challenge in engaging with vigilante groups remains preventing abuses of power, human rights violations and ensuring accountability.

In terms of incentives for recruitment, the community perception survey in the five 'emergent' states and FCT revealed that 18% of respondents that had been offered incentives to join a violent extremism group, were offered drugs, and 16% were offered alcohol. Evidence of the links between violent extremism and substance abuse, particularly drugs including codeine and tramadol, have been established in the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East. Many Boko Haram fighters and vigilante groups use drugs to embolden themselves in combat, whilst victims turn to drugs as a coping mechanism. Additionally, trading in drugs is a highly lucrative business which many violent extremist groups have historically engaged in to financially sustain themselves. Furthermore, the perception survey suggests a significant prevalence of drug use across the five 'emergent' states and FCT, as 'drugs' was listed as the second biggest threat to a community, after crime. Therefore, further research into drug abuse as both an effect of violent extremism and a potential cause, as well as, a sustaining factor, would greatly inform programmatic interventions for preventing violent extremism.

In 2016, the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) requested UNDP Nigeria to scale-up and broaden its current assistance on preventing and responding to violent extremism. In 2017, ONSA published a national Policy Framework – 'National Strategy and Action Plan for Countering and Preventing Extremism'. Its objectives are to: 1) Institutionalise, mainstream and coordinate PCVE programmes at national, state and local levels; 2) Strengthen accessible justice systems and respect for human rights and rule of law; 3) Enhance capacity of individuals/communities to prevent and counter violent extremism, and recover from violent occurrences; 4) Institutionalise, mainstream and integrate strategic communication in PCVE programmes at all levels.

This 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. This will be achieved through empowering community-based security actors and institutions to serve as bulwarks against VE. This will inform PVE-relevant development interventions, rooted in a solid community-centered evidence-based monitoring of the development of VE root causes; and restore and build trust between security agencies and communities. This will be realized through three outputs – i) National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened to coordinate and implement National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE; ii) National institutions (governments, security agencies and CSOs) and communities able to prevent and address violent extremism; and iii) Women and 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

II. STRATEGY

A Development Approach

The Programme is rooted in UNDP's overall commitment to attainment of the SDGs, many of which can help reduce the root causes and spread of violent extremism. In particular, SDG 16 (Strong Institutions, Peaceful and Inclusive Societies) and its focus on institution building provides a central foundation for the prevention of violent extremism. The core premise of this programme is that government security responses alone will be insufficient to address the phenomenon of violent extremism, and that the nature of the drivers and enablers of the phenomenon requires that a developmental approach be taken. To balance a security-driven approach with measures to prevent violent extremism, the assumption is that addressing the security challenge of terrorism is met in a more sustainable way.

For survival, violent extremist groups require the tacit support of a wider circle of sympathizers. If violent extremists can be deprived of this support base, their capacity to inflict harm and evade justice will be greatly reduced. Therefore, in line with the 'whole of society' approach outlined in the *UN Secretary General's Action Plan on Prevention of Violent Extremism* (2016), an inclusive and participatory methodology to develop and implement PVE-interventions is necessary.

Conceptually, in accordance with the theoretical framework developed for the *UNDP Regional Programme for Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa* (2016-2021), all interventions of a development approach should be directed to the nexus between individuals, institutions and ideology. In practical terms, this means that dialogue and capacity building at the national level should establish an enabling environment for intervention in communities deemed 'at risk' of radicalization into VE, to address individual grievances that might bring them on their 'Journey to Extremism'.

UNDP's Regional Programme, covering 18 countries of interventions, aims towards the establishment of a development approach to PVE, has categorized Nigeria as an *epicentre country*, wherein the growth of violent extremism is demonstrated by the well-entrenchment of active violent extremist groups in society. Their networks of funding, recruiters must be addressed by a balance of preventive and responsive measures. UNDP's *Journey to Extremism* report of 2017, which is based on interviews with former recruits of violent extremist groups, found that 71% cited 'government action', as the trigger point to join a VE-organization. For these responsive security measures to have a more sustainable and preventive effect, it is crucial that they are implemented with respect to human rights and with the awareness that they should not accelerate individual radicalization processes.

There is a need to direct the intervention of this project at the most local level possible for a target area approach. The project herein targets seven communities in northern Central States of Kogi, Plateau, Niger and FCT; North West states of Kaduna and Kano; and North Eastern states of Adamawa and Yobe. In the selected states and FCT, there is evidence of recruitment campaigns by extremist groups, such as, Boko Haram and locally affiliated groups. Furthermore, the inclusion of Central States (Middle Belt) in this project is motivated by the risk that escalation of violent conflicts between Fulani herders and settled farmers will give rise to (re)surjection of violent extremist groups. The inclusion of Adamawa and Yobe states will help to constructively evaluate the similarity in the root causes, drivers, dynamics and triggers of VE in these geopolitical zones. The implementation of the project in Adamawa and Yobe states will equally help to assess accountability of Vigilantes and Civilian Joint Task Force in the zone. The outcome of the evaluation will provide evidential basis for responding and preventing VE in the selected states and geopolitical zones.

Selection of local communities in the 5 emergent states and FCT, as well as, 2 communities in the VE impacted states will be guided by the following criteria, which are informed by the findings of the Population Council's perception study and provide for indicators to determine whether a community is 'at risk' of drivers and effects of violent extremism:

- High percentage of the community population indicates to have been approached by Boko Haram at least once;

- High indications of (periodic increase of) informal economic activities, mainly drug trade, pointing to effects of Boko Haram or violent group presence;
- Low percentage of the community population indicates to have trust in state security actors and perceive vigilantes or other informal security actors as a valid alternative; and
- High percentage of the community population perceives corruption as a problem, including a lack of capacity to hold state security actors accountable for their actions.

The project activities are clearly PVE-specific and will be target at individuals and communities accordingly. They will be embedded within and supported by a broadly-based area development (ABD) approach to livelihoods interventions in the Middle Belt, involving the UN Country Team as whole. It will have direct linkages with other UN/DP projects and initiatives in the project target states to have maximum impacts and reduction in the incidence of VE.

Four cross-cutting issues further inform the project strategy:

- i) The need for a robust evidence-based (including monitoring and evaluation) guiding PVE interventions;
 - ii) The primacy of Human Rights;
 - iii) A clear and consistent focus on youth; and
 - iv) The significance of gendered analysis and responses;
- i) *The need for a robust, localized evidence-based (including monitoring & evaluation) guiding PVE interventions***

While preventive action makes sense given the asymmetrical level of potential risks from not acting, there are obvious difficulties in establishing causality between PVE activities, the results they seek to achieve, and the overall outcome of VE prevented. The question of 'how to measure prevention' must be addressed in programme design.

The project, therefore, takes it as a prerogative to establish a profound understanding of drivers, triggers and effects of VE at the grass-roots level, as well as, methodological development to set baselines for rigorous monitoring and evaluation at the behavioural change (community) level, adjust programming according to changing contextual VE-dynamics and understanding the effects of other development programmes on the prevention of VE.

The implementation and impact of the project activities will be subject to a continuous regime of internal monitoring and evaluation by the UNDP CO Governance, Peace and Security Unit, project assurance by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and the evaluation to be conducted after the closure of the project.

ii) *The Primacy of Human Rights*

A rights-based approach is essential to preventing and responding to VE. Security responses that pay insufficient respect to human rights and alienates stressed communities, feed anti-government narratives and undermine the preventive approach. PVE requires the highest possible levels of accountability of security actors, to mitigate cynicism and to reassure all stakeholders as to the integrity and efficacy of every aspect of the national efforts.

The strengthening of human rights in the government response to the PVE will be achieved through a three-pronged approach:

- Building trust and confidence between law enforcement and local communities;
- Enhancing oversight and the rule of law; and
- Human rights due diligence in respect of all PVE activities to be implemented.

iii) Youth Engagement

In his remarks at the General Assembly Presentation of the Plan of Action to PVE on January 15, 2016, the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki Moon, stressed the provision of meaningful prospects for youth as a crucial step in the PVE.

The important and positive contributions that young people can make and are making for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in the world are recognized by the Security Council in Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, unanimously adopted in December 2015.

Young people are considered the most 'at risk' of radicalisation and recruitment and form most disengaging militants. In terms of targeting within communities, it is important to ensure a strong focus on youth, both as beneficiaries of the project and as agents of it, and to actively promote the voice of young people in the dialogue mechanisms of the project to ensure relevance of analysis and response measures. The usual conception of youth as covering the years 18-35 will be extended lower in response to UNDP research into the personal journeys of violent extremists, indicating the prevalence of radicalisation in childhood, between the ages of 14-17.⁴ PVE specific activities for individuals will be supported wherever possible by other PVE-relevant development efforts to benefit the youth demographic in target communities.

iv) The Gender Dimension

Women should be recognised as both victims and actors of VE.

As victims, women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict and often suffer from kidnapping and forced marriage, rape and sexual exploitation inflicted by violent extremist groups. As actors, women have the status of mothers, partners and friends of those radicalised, and are increasingly target, or are choosing themselves to serve as direct and indirect sources of support for violent groups. Women can be found with roles in logistics, recruitment, political safeguarding, operations, suicide bombings and combat. Women furthermore have an important role to play in peacebuilding, as recognised by the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) on Women, Peace & Security.

The project envisages specific community-level activities to address gender-based violence as a side effect from security responses to VE. Women will be identified and trained as counsellors and mentors to victims of VE. This will help to promote women as credible voice and force in promoting and advocating for PVE. This can further enhanced participation of women in local decision-making on security at all levels and strive toward equal participation of women in all project governance structures and consultative mechanisms. Notwithstanding, gender will be mainstreamed in all project activities.

Theory of Change

The project general objective is to empower communities to serve as bulwarks against VE, and in more particular to contribute to decrease the trust-deficit between the state and the citizens as a major root cause of VE in Nigeria.

National security must be understood as both guarantor and outcome of human security, and as an essential element of the social contract between the Government and the population. The project will build the understanding of decision-makers in this regard and will seek to strengthen the capacities of the Nigeria security agencies for community-based policing particularly the police and the Civil Defence Corps and frantic effort will be expensed to ensure incorporation of PVE into the training curriculum of the security providers. As a longer-term outcome, building relations between local security actors and the populations should serve to replace over-securitised responses to VE with an intelligence-led approach to prevention and interdiction. Building the capacity of the security agencies on PVE-sensitive human rights and support the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to conduct regular human rights monitoring in the targets communities with a view of making security officials accountable for their

⁴ Research based on survey of 400 known extremists, average age 21, UNDP Regional Programme for Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa, 2015.

human rights violations is central to this project. A human rights PVE- sensitive training manual will be developed to enhance the training.

Gender and cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed into the project implementation as women, at-risk youths and vulnerable population in the hot-spot areas will be target and empowered to play leading roles in the prevention and response to VE. The women, at-risk youths and vulnerable people life will be socio-economically improved through development of gender-sensitive safety plans and they will be engaged in the implementation of the plans.

Consequently, this project holds the Theory of Change that:

If the capacity of Nigeria's Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA), State Governments and local security actors to conduct outreach to target communities at-risk of recruitment is built/strengthened, then they have a more contextualized understanding of the VE-context and problematic and inform security and PVE policies with a profound perspective on local-level root causes of VE as perceived by the communities.

If the local security actors are provided with the tools to stimulate inter-agency learning between vigilantes and Nigeria security agencies on community trust-building and accountability and the quality of community-policing approaches is improved by the participation of the local population, a systemic monitoring of the activities of the security agencies and vigilantes are conducted and defaulting officials made accountable, then trust will be built/restored between local security actors and the populations.

If women, at-risk youths and vulnerable people in hot-spot areas are empowered to play leading roles in prevention and response to VE and their socio-economic lives enhanced, then many women and at-risk youths will be dissuaded to join VE groups.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall goal of the project is to empower community-based security actors and institutions to serve as bulwarks against VE, build and strengthen confidence and trust between security providers and the communities, promote women, at-risk youths and vulnerable participation in PVE strategies and interventions and inform PVE-relevant development interventions in six at-risk communities.

Output 1: National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened in the domain of strategic communication to coordinate and implement National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE.

This output will support the national coordination mechanism at ensuring effective implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (NSAP-PCVE) programmes in Nigeria. It will also support national efforts at ensuring sustainable communication strategy for effective advocacy, sensitization and dissemination of PVE counter-narrative messages across Nigeria and in the target communities. It will support establishment and operationalization of the National Secretariat for the PCVE in Nigeria, as well as, a functional Development Partners on PCVE Forum coordinated by ONSA and the Steering Committee of the Project.

The following activities will be implemented under this output:

1.1 Support establishment of a functional National Secretariat for PCVE: The establishment of a National Secretariat will help to accentuate national attention on PCVE and support effective coordination of PCVE programmes in Nigeria. A Development Partners on PCVE Forum that was established in 2018 and conducted few meetings but has since gone dormant, will be resuscitated and regular meetings of the forum supported technically and financially through the Secretariat. A functional Secretariat helps a coordinated and inclusive approach to implementation, monitoring and reporting of PCVE activities, as well as, consolidation of partners' programme on PCVE.

- 1.2 **Support implementation of the PCVE communication strategy and establishment of a strategic communication function for PCVE Secretariat:** The ONSA, in collaboration with and support of the Development Partners, formulated a communication strategy to support effective communication and dissemination of the NSAP-PCVE, as well as, engagement with the population. There is the need to support ONSA to rollout this communication strategy on a large scale particularly within the target communities for this project. To effectuate this, there will be need to engagement a communication expert to complement the capacity of ONSA.
- 1.3 **Conduct regular community dialogue and engagement of stakeholders for mutual understanding among ONSA, state governments and the at-risk communities on PVE and community policing from a PVE perspective:** To ensure that all stakeholders are adequately informed on PVE and forge a common force against VE in the states and communities, the project will support regular dialogue and engagement of the stakeholders in the selected communities sequentially and as each community is consulted and ready for the dialogue sessions. Within the lifecycle of this project, at least, three dialogue sessions will be organized for each of the three target community.
- 1.4 **Organize consultative Hackaton for youths from the target states to translate innovative livelihood interventions to national, tech-savy PVE solutions:** As part of constructive youth engagement to use their skills and knowledge to decrease vulnerability towards the call of violent extremism groups. Youths in the target states will be challenged to innovate ideas that can translate local livelihoods into national enterprise using tech-savy PVE-solutions. In a day workshop, the creators of the most innovative interventions will be brought together to upscale their innovations to national interventions. Media outlets will be engaged to market the event leveraging on previous experience on strategic messaging in at-risk communities. The winning livelihood interventions will be piloted in the target communities of this project.
- 1.5 **Validate, publish and disseminate the research report:** Evidence-based data backed by grounded research into the root causes, drivers, triggers and the causal effects VE at the community level is critical to a durable and potent PVE interventions. In 2018, an academic research that aimed to inquire into the root causes of VE and the needs of at-risk youth in the 5 emergent states and FCT through a credible study and analysis was commission. This project will support the finalization of the study, publish and disseminate the report. This will help to deepen the knowledge on VE, communities at-risk and the right responses to adopt.

Output 2: National institutions (governments, security agencies and CSOs) and communities able to build trust to prevent and address violent extremism.

This output will help to build trust and confidence among the community security providers on one hand and between the community security providers and the community on another hand. The established trust and confidence among and between these critical stakeholders will boost security at the community level. Activities capable of promoting bonding, trust and confidence building among these critical community stakeholders, such as, sport, games, arts and culture activities will be supported by the project. Human rights training will be organized for the security providers to promote understanding of and create awareness on human rights issues. In return, there will be regular monitoring of human rights situation in the communities by NHRC. Any officials found in violation of citizens' human rights will be made accountable.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve the intended objectives of this output:

- 2.1 **Develop and publish PVE sensitive human rights training manual for the community security providers:** PVE-sensitive human rights training that ensure that community security providers are aware of and sensitized on human rights issues is critical to the success of PVE intervention. A PVE-sensitive training manual will be developed and published with the support of the project.
- 2.2 **Train security providers (Police, NSCDC NDLEA, Prisons, Vigilantes, etc) on human rights and rule of law at community level:** The activity will help to sensitize security service providers on

PVE human rights requirements of them in the performance of their duties. This output will provide training to community security providers on PVE-sensitive human rights. The training will build their capacities, knowledge, skills and awareness on human rights issues and how to protect and observe them.

- 2.3 **Build trust and confidence among community security providers and between security providers and community stakeholders:** under the project, support will be to activities that promotes community-based bonding, trust and confidence building activities among the security providers and between the security providers and community stakeholders including CBOs, youths, vulnerable persons, women and girls to enhance community security and peaceful co-existence: Several bonding activities, such as, sports, arts and culture, games and recreation will be organized and supported by the projects to fortify and build trust and confidence between the security providers and the community stakeholders.
- 2.4 **Establish community-security platforms and train members to promote and enhance partnership among security providers and the community stakeholders:** One key element that results in weak community security is lack of sustainable platforms of engagement between community stakeholders and the security agencies. Under this output, funds will be made available to establish community-security platforms or invigorate and/or activate in communities where it exists previously but dysfunctional. The platform will promote understanding among the community-security stakeholders on community security needs, mobilize resource for effective community security and accentuate community security agenda. This will help to significantly improve community security in the target states.
- 2.5 **Establish 'Mentoring Platforms' to cross-fertilize community security approaches between Vigilantes and the Nigeria security agencies:** One of the striking conclusions of the community perception studies in Nigeria's emergent states is that Nigerian Police Force suffer from very low levels of trust in comparison with the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps and the vigilante groups that have been participating in intelligence, surveillance and protection missions at the community-level. The project will establish dialogue platforms among vigilante groups, the Nigeria security agencies, particularly, the Police force, the Civil Defence, the National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) and the community-based associations/structures that include women and youths prioritizing existing community dialogue mechanisms, to exchange approaches towards trust building with local communities and provide mutual mentoring for interaction with the communities. The mutual learning approach will also address challenges to hold local security actors, including vigilantes, accountable for abuse or misuse of authority.

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:

The aim of this output is to articulate the important roles that women, at-risk youths and vulnerable population in prevention and response to violent extremism in the hot-spot areas. This covers security, social and economic, as well as, communication and knowledge management roles. In specifics, this output will support the target communities to develop and implement activities that promote women roles and other cross-cutting issues, such as, youths and vulnerable people in community security architecture. Women, at-risk youth and vulnerable population will be economically empowered to stay on track and contribute immensely to improving community security in the hot-spot communities.

- 3.1 **Support community to develop and implement gender-sensitive community safety plans:** All the communities target for intervention will be supported to develop and execute gender-sensitive community safety plans which promote and articulate women and other cross-cutting issues in community security management including the roles of youths and vulnerable population. This effort will help to integrate gender, vulnerable and youth related issues into community security plans. If responses to curb violent extremism are to be effective, the important roles of women, youths and vulnerable people need to be countenanced and appreciated.

To maintain the trust and confidence of participating female community members, as well as, women's groups, the dialogue platforms will not include the security actors themselves. Participation in the community dialogues will be stimulated through offering livelihoods support activities, such as, skill training, equipment/finance grant (to women in business) and agro-inputs/agro-processing equipment. Individual and women groups will be trained on leadership and community social mobilization against VE. The dialogues will result in community safety plans that address gender-specific violence, to be presented to the Local Government Authority for funding and implementation in cooperation with the security providers

3.2 Train women to serve as mentors and counsellors to victims of VE and at-risk youths in the target communities: Most often, the psychological needs of the victims of VE and at-risk you are neglected. The youths perceived as VE actors are stigmatized and not accepted in the community. This project will make effort to meet the psychological needs of the VE victims, at-risk youths and the actors through identification, training and support to women. These women will serve as counsellors and mentors to the victims the target populations for the entire project period.

3.3 Place 64 at-risk youths reoriented in 2018 into training facilities and empower them to be economically viable and be self-reliant: As part of the outcomes and recommendations contained in the progress report of the research into the root causes of violent extremism in hot-spot communities in Kogi and Plateau states in December 2018, one hundred at-risk youths were identified for reorientation and livelihoods support. Ninety-eight of them successfully completed the 2-week reorientation programme. Due to unavailability of vocational training facilities in relevant skills, only 34 of them were placed into vocational skills in 2018 to acquire leather production skill. The 34 at-risk youths have since completed their training and were provided with equipment grant. The 64 remaining at-risk youths need to be placed into vocational training facilities to acquire skill of choice in 2019. They will be supported with equipment grant to establish their trades after completion of their training. The graduates of the vocational training will be regularly monitored to measure their behavioural change and contributions to preventing violent extremism in their respective communities throughout the duration of the project.

Resources Required to achieve the Expected Results

The project is designed as a capacity development intervention, and requires the following inputs for its implementation:

- Direct management costs are required maintain and sustain the project team, support oversight functions of the UNDP Country Office, and project assurance role of the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa.
- Costs for the project team will cover salaries, travel and per diem costs for a Project Manager and one Project Assistant (a National United Nations Volunteer). It will also cover office infrastructure (furniture, equipment, etc.), office running costs and office consumables.
- Budget provision will be made to absorb the cost of Equipment and furniture for the National PVE Secretariat in Abuja, as well as, office consumables;

Adequate budget will be set aside for all planned activities to cover all budget items and inputs that will ensure that the project deliverables are produced.

Project Partnerships

UNDP Nigeria's will build on the past efforts in the areas of PVE and partner with the ONSA to implement this project within the National Strategy and Action Plan Frameworks for PCVE in Nigeria. The partnership will involve leveraging on the UNDP's niche and comparative advantage in programming on PVE within the global development context. As a member of the Development Partners Coordination Forum on PCVE in Nigeria, the project will interlink with other similar projects being implemented by the member-organizations of the forum for maximum impacts and effective use of scarce resources. Under the coordination of UNRCO, UNDP will partner will other UN agencies and

where feasible, engage in joint implementation in line with the Delivery as One (DaO) principle of UN. This extends to the proposed DDDR project funded by the EU, led by IOM and planned for implementation in the North East. The project will target of the communities selected for intervention under the DDDR project and complement activities implemented by the DDDR project. The project will coordinate closely with international key players, such as, INGOs working in this area.

The project will work in partnership with national stakeholders, State Governments in the target states, NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organisations and institutions, (international) academia and mass media. Strategic partnerships with local and international research institutions will be explored by the project with a responsible party modality.

The direct Government counterpart for the project will be the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA), responsible for coordination and oversight of PCVE work in Nigeria. The project will furthermore work with relevant local security providers, mainly the Nigeria Police, the Civil Defence, NDLEA and the community-based vigilantes.

In addition, partnerships will be extended to the Local Government Authorities in the target beneficiary states and FCT to implement community security plans formulated under the project.

Risks and Assumptions

The Project assumes that the Government of Nigeria continues to support a developmental approach to the prevention of violent extremism and follows a 'whole of Government' approach to the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE. The project also assumes the continued interest and participation of a broad range of civil society and Local government stakeholders, both nationally and in the selected target areas.

A full Risk Log is attached to this project document as Annex 3, which details all risks— political, institutional, environmental, financial and operational – that the project must manage and mitigate over the course of its implementation. Key strategic risks relating to achievement of each substantive output, and the measures taken to mitigate them, are as follows:

RISK	MITIGATION
Project seen as Government agenda, supported by external donors	High-level ownership of the project by the Nigerian authorities with inclusive and participatory approach and involvement of civil society and CBOs in the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE will be guaranteed.
Disproportionate security response to future incidents of VE undermines activities that build trust and confidence between security providers and local communities	The project will work with the relevant authorities to improve civil-military liaison and cooperation. It will seek to sensitise security services to 'winning hearts and minds' through specific trainings and through regular meetings of State-level PCVE structures.
UNDP's engagement in capacity building of vigilante groups could be perceived as contributing to human rights violations.	The Nigeria's Human Rights Commission will complement independent monitoring of human rights violations of vigilantes, CJTF and police at the community-level, and this continuous assessment will inform decision making on continuation of capacity development. The project will proactively inform and involve state and local authorities, and the populations

Lack of cooperation between security actors and the local populations in trust-building activities due to restricting measures from Government increase trust deficit.	about potential benefits of trust-building activities and its impact on improved community security.
Communications strategy undermines rather than reinforces project objective	Project commitment to neutral and locally-owned public dialogue rather than development of specific counter-narratives will be assured.
Communities reject premise, objective, or activities of the project and do not participate as envisaged	The project activities are demand-driven and based on extensive research. Field presence and participatory approach at community levels and regular refinement of project activities will be attuned to local sensitivities and priorities.

Stakeholder Engagement

Violent extremism requires a response which inspires, rallies, and facilitates every citizen to contest it, through person-to-person contact, through peer group pressure, and through communal action.

To achieve such a level of national and community ownership, an inclusive approach must be taken, which actively seeks to engage all sections of the civil society – local communities, traditional leaders, NGOs and CBOs, the media, academic institutions, and the private sector. The project approach is specifically intended to be consultative and participatory, in design, in implementation, in monitoring and evaluation, and regarding resources mobilization and utilization.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

There is great potential for Nigeria to learn from the experience of other African countries regarding the development of policies and good practices for preventing and responding to VE. On the other hand, there is also a great potential for Nigeria to function as a leader in the region to demonstrate the functioning of the development approach to PVE.

UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa will, through the Regional PVE Programme *Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism: a Development Approach*, identify learning opportunities from the 18 countries that it supports for a development approach to VE, from which Nigeria's ONSA and other national stakeholders can profit. Furthermore, in cooperation with ECOWAS and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, RSCA will identify opportunities for Nigeria's ONSA and other stakeholders under this project to showcase best practices and highlight lessons learned, to feed into PVE-approaches for other countries in the region.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The Project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) to promote efficient implementation. National ownership and the development of national capacities will be enhanced through effective engagement of ONSA and other national institutions in the design and implementation of the project. Target communities for intervention will be selected within the six target states – Adamawa, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Plateau, Niger, Yobe and FCT in close partnership with the respective authorities. The governments of the target states will be made to invest and own the project in the respective states for sustainability.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project will be implemented in Nigeria as one of the "at risk" countries for intervention identified by the UNDP regional programme for preventing and responding to violent conflict in Africa. The project will benefit from research, technical expertise, opportunities for south-south cooperation, as well as, regional coordination by ECOWAS and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), separately supported by the regional Programme.

The project will leverage on the ongoing and future works of UNDP Nigeria to address weak-governance, under-development and marginalisation as relevant to the prevention of violent extremism. UNDP will direct the community-level initiatives of other PVE-relevant projects of its portfolio, such as, the DDDR project being funded by the EU and the Regional Stabilization Facility Programme particularly in Adamawa and Yobe states, to the target areas of this project. This will help to ensure that the PVE-specific interventions herein are supported by, and embedded within, a broadly-based development effort benefitting the whole community and supported integrated community development approach of UNDP Nigeria CO.

In conjunction with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the project will map PVE-relevant activities of the UN Country Team, facilitate discussion and coordination among Agencies, and liaise with the UN Office on Counter Terrorism (UNOCT), to fully leverage on UN system resources in support of the overall goal of the project. UNDP will organise regular coordination meetings with international donors and implementing agencies, while the Project will actively seek partnerships to further a common agenda regarding PVE research, monitoring and evaluation methodology, and knowledge management.

Project Management

The target areas of the project are the northern states of Adamawa, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Plateau Yobe and Niger, as well as, FCT where a combination of prevention and response-oriented approach will predominate. The precise location of communities and Local Government Areas to participate in the project will be proposed at the Inception Phase report.

The main Project office will be established in UNDP Office, Abuja with a possible relocation to the National PCVE Secretariat. The Project Secretariat will be managed by a Project Team comprising a National Project Manager (SB4), and a National UNV any other staff that will be seconded to the project by ONSA. Coordination of the Project activities and inputs with other responsible parties of the Project will be ensured through the National Project Manager.

The Project Steering Committee will provide overall guidance to the management of the project and will meet twice a year to review and approve project progress report, work plan and any such decisions regarding the project as laid before it. Coordination with other UNDP and UN projects will be achieved through the UNDP CO GPS Team and through the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

UNDP will manage the project at the initial stage in close coordination with ONSA and provide interim project management capacities while project staff are recruited. The project will be implemented within the framework of the UNDP Regional Programme for Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism, managed by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, based in Addis Ababa.

The Project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and policies of UNDP.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK⁵

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDPF Outcome 2: By 2022, Citizens coexist peacefully, enjoying increased resilience, higher state capacity for humanitarian response, and reduced incidence of armed and violent conflicts in the country/cross border.										
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: 3.2.1 National Capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities										
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism/00105924										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁶	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	FINAL	
Output 1 National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened to coordinate and implement National Strategy and Action Plan for PCVE.	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 communities)	ONSA, UNDP	N/A	2018	0	70	70		70	Project progress and annual reports; monitoring reports
	1.2 % of community leaders reporting satisfaction with their level of participation in the implementation of national PVE Strategy	ONSA, UNDP	0	2018	0	70	70		70	Project progress and annual reports; monitoring reports
	1.3 National PVE strategy implementation ongoing (yes/no).	ONSA, UNDP	N/A	2018	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Project progress and annual reports; monitoring reports
	1.4 National PVE Action Plan existing (yes/no)	ONSA, UNDP	N/A	2018	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Project reports; monitoring reports

⁵ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁶ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other target groups where relevant.

Output 2 National institutions (governments, security agencies and CSOs) and communities able to prevent and address violent extremism.	2.1 National and sub-national security institutions are supported by the project to take measures to prevent and address VE	ONSA, UNDP	N/A	2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	PVE sensitive human rights training manual
	2.2 % of target communities in which community leaders report increased trust and confidence in law enforcement	ONSA, UNDP	0	2018	70	70	70	70			70	Project progress and annual reports
	3.1 # of at-risk youth benefiting from livelihoods initiatives supported by the project (% male and female).	ONSA, UNDP	0	2018	34	98	98	98			98	Project progress and annual reports
	% of beneficiaries of livelihoods interventions who demonstrate a positive change in their perception of economic opportunities in their community (% man and female)	ONSA, UNDP	0	2018	70	70	70	70			70	Project progress and annual reports
	3.3 % of project beneficiaries that are female.	ONSA, UNDP	0	2018	35	35	35	35			35	Project progress and annual reports
Output 3: Women and 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.												

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost USD (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	MBNP, UNDP, ONSA	1,000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Bi-Annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, Implementing Partners	3,000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	MBNP, UNDP, ONSA	500
Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	MBNP, UNDP, ONSA	0
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP	0
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures.	Bi-Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP	500

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁸⁹

All anticipated programme and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (US\$'000)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		2018	2019	2020	2021		Funding Source	Amount (USD)
Output 1: National PVE Coordination and capacity strengthened to develop, coordinate and implement national PVE strategies.	1.1 Support establishment of a functional National Secretariat for PCVE in Nigeria.		20,000	10,000	10,000	ONSA, UNDP	UNDP	40,000
	1.2 Support implementation of the PCVE communication strategy and establishment of a strategic communication function for PCVE Secretariat.		20,000	20,000	20,000	ONSA, UNDP	UNDP	60,000
	1.3 Promote 2 annual dialogues and engagement of stakeholders for mutual understanding among ONSA, State Governments and 6 at-risk communities on PVE and community policing from a PVE-perspective.		30,000	30,000	30,000	ONSA, UNDP	UNDP	90,000
	1.4 Consultative Hackaton: youth from the target states are challenged to translate innovative livelihood interventions to national, tech-savvy PVE-solutions.			40,000	50,000	ONSA, UNDP	UNDP	90,000
	1.5 Validate, publish and disseminate report of research into the roots causes of VE at the community level.		15,000			ONSA, UNDP	UNDP	15,000
	1.6 Communication and monitoring		2,500	5,000	5,000	UNDP, MBNP, ONSA	UNDP	12,500
Sub-Total for Output 1								307,500

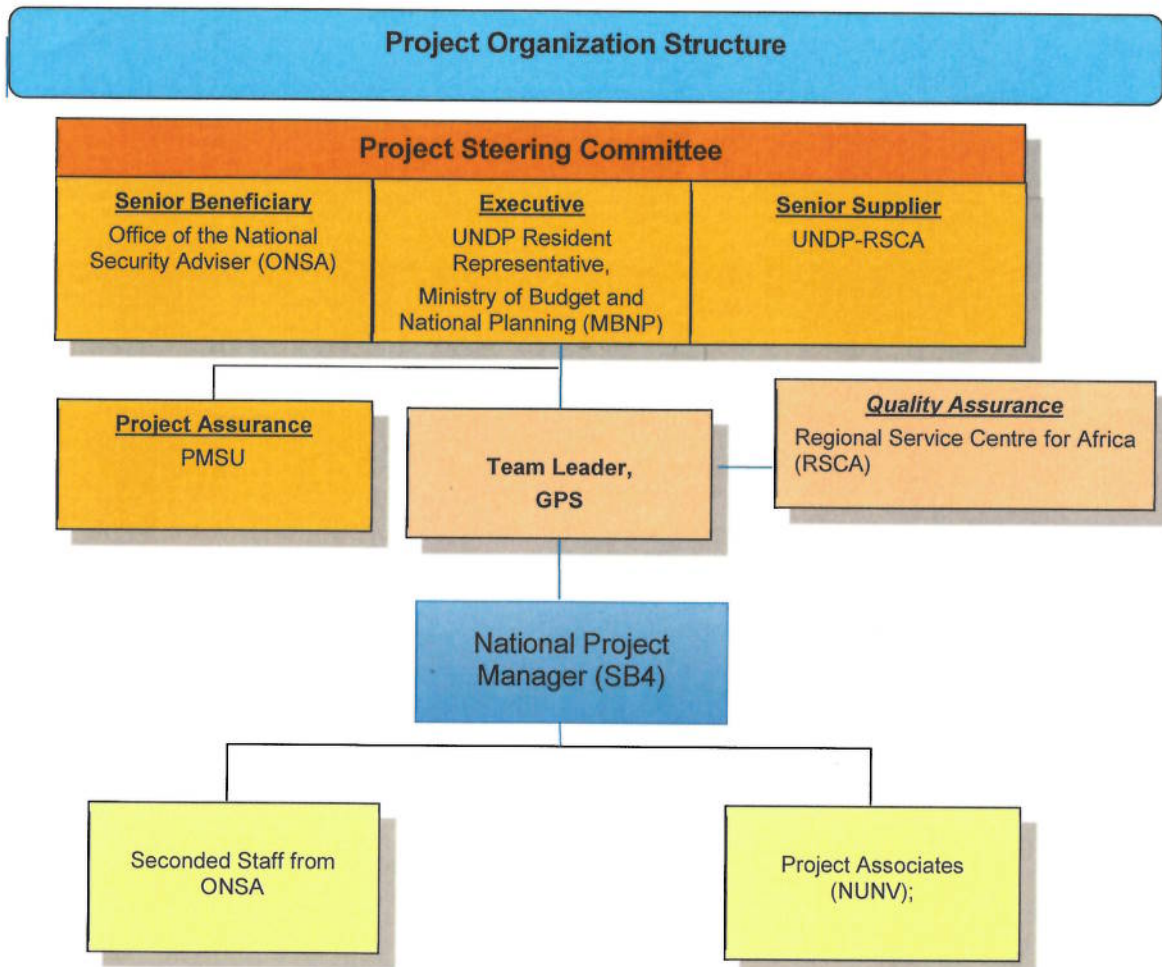
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⁸ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁹ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

Sub-Total for Output 3		TOTAL BUDGET FOR OUTPUTS										258,490
TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COSTING (DPC)												932,490
Evaluation (as relevant)	EVALUATION											
Staffing Cost: Project Manager (SB4)												
Project Associates (NUNV)												
Direct Project Costing: Team Lead – 10%												
TOTAL PROJ, EVAL + PERSONNEL												150,310
General Management Support (8%)												89,000
PROJECT BUDGET GRANT TOTAL												1,200,000

NB: All national positions are SB appointment



The Project will be directed by a **Project Steering Committee**, which will be co-chaired by the UNDP Nigeria and the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The other member of the Steering Committee shall be the Office of the National Security Adviser. The Steering Committee will meet twice a year to review the strategic direction of the Project, ensuring accountability and proper oversight. The Steering Committee meetings will also provide a forum for rigorous quality control and review of progress. This will entail setting and revising deliverables and achievement of benchmarks, alongside opportunities for fine-tuning and adjustments, including any prioritization of activities if the project is not fully funded. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee decisions will be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective accountability.

A Project Steering Committee will be established and comprised the representatives of:

- UNDP
- Office of the National Security Adviser
- Federal Ministry of Planning and Budget,
- Contributing donors
- UN agencies (as deemed appropriate)

The Project Steering Committee membership and roles will comprise the following:

The Executive: the role of the Executive will be held by the UNDP Nigeria and the Ministry of Budget and National Planning. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, assisted by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive should ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

The Senior Beneficiary: ONSA and the representatives of the six State Governments will hold the role of Senior Beneficiary. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solutions will meet those needs within the lifecycle of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

Senior Supplier: The development partner that provides the funding resource and technical expertise (in this case UNDP RSCA) will hold the role of Senior Supplier. The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources as required.

Quality Assurance: The Quality Assurance role supports the Executive Board and is assumed by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and by the Head of the UNDP Nigeria Governance, Peace and Security Unit. Together, they carry out an objective and independent oversight and monitoring functions on behalf of the Steering Committee. This role ensures that appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

The Project Steering Committee will specifically be responsible for the following:

- Meeting regularly to deliberate on the Project's progress and revising the Quarterly Progress Reports. The Project Steering Committee has a decision-making role within the Project and thus will deliver direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily in line with the Project Document. This also means that the Project Steering Committee can make changes to the project based on the progress reports and recommendations from project team and partners alike;
- Revising and assessing the detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, risk log and the monitoring and communication plan;
- Providing overall guidance and direction to the project;
- Addressing any project-related issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Providing guidance and agreeing on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agreeing on the Project Manager's milestones in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Reviewing Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner(s);
- Reviewing each of the Annual Work Plan upon completion, and approving continuation to the next AWP;
- Appraising the Project Annual Progress Report, and making recommendations for the next AWP;
- Providing ad-hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when tolerances of parties are exceeded;
- Providing strategic orientation and recommendations to the Project Manager and Implementers;
- Ensuring full implementation of the project and assuring that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily by the end of the project;
- Reviewing and approving the final project report, including lessons learnt;
- Commissioning a project evaluation (based on a consensus of the Project Board).

Joint monitoring: UNDP will organize joint monitoring visits, twice yearly, with interested members of the Steering Committee to increase understanding on project implementation and its associated risk elements.

IX LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and UNDP, signed on 12 April,

1988. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]¹⁰ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]¹¹ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

¹⁰ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

¹¹ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to

have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

ANNEXES ARE MISSING