

Country: NIGERIA

Project Document

De-Radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration in Northern Nigeria (DCM)

UNDAF Outcome(s):

CPD Strategic Result 1: By 2020 Nigeria enjoys a just, democratic, stable society, with accountable governance and increased transparency, through trusted, regulated, participatory electoral processes and high institutional performance, governed by the Rule of Law, consisting of Legislative processes compliant with international standards, an responsive Executive, and an independent and accessible justice system, which are effectively coordinated, with Human Rights & Gender Equality institutions effectively monitoring, reporting and redressing violations especially among the most marginalized, and people claiming their rights;

CPD Strategic Result 4: By 2020 Nigeria is on a peaceful, secure and sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels of the federation with high levels of political will; relevant government institutions respond timely, effectively, efficiently and are well coordinated (vertically and horizontally) in effective partnership with empowered civil society and utilize evidence-based early warning systems; and where the population is rights-assertive and increasingly resilient through awareness and ability to participate in preparedness and mitigation and response to threats, crises and change.

Expected Outcomes and Output:

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of security agencies in investigation and prosecution of acts of terrorism, as well as in preventing and tackling irregular migration.

Output 1: Knowledge of officials of the Security Agencies improved in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases and on the prevention of irregular migration.

Output 2: Knowledge of judicial officers improved in adjudication of terrorism-related cases.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of local religious communities in proffering counter-narratives to extremist views and perspectives towards the prevention and countering of radical views capable of breeding terrorism.

Output 1: Capacity for counter-radical narratives developed among local clerics.

Outcome 3: Enhanced Community Engagement in De-Radicalization.

Output 1: Capacity for prevention and detection of extremists strengthened at the local level.

Executing Entity: UNDP & Ministry of Budget and National Planning.

Implementing Agencies:

Outcome 1: National Defence College (NDC) & Nigerian Judicial Institute (NJI)

Outcome 2: Centre of Democracy and Development (CDD)

Outcome 3: Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD).

Brief Description

The project “De-Radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration Project in Northern Nigeria” in the North East” (NERSS) aims to support the security agencies and civil society organizations in developing and disseminating counter-radical narratives to radical ideologies of fundamentalist groups in Nigeria. It intends to address increasing distrust between the security agencies and the communities which has further accentuated the emergence of extremists and rendered ineffective government’s counter-terrorism measures, including the prevention of irregular migration. This Project will therefore focus on capacity-building and networking first for critical security institutions involve in stabilising the geographical areas recovered by the Nigerian Armed Forces. The concerned Agencies are: The Nigeria Police Force (NPF); Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Force (NSCDF); National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); and the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). These Agencies’ capacities will be enhanced in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism as well as in the prevention and tackling of irregular migration. They would also be brought up-to-scale on community partnership in the fight against terrorism. The second strand of the Project is support to communities in strengthening their capacity in the area of developing counter-radical narratives to extremist religious views as well as support for intra and inter-community coordination in preventing and responding to emergent cases of radicalism. Against this background, the Project will support the building of the capacity of the security agencies in order to enable them enhance cooperative and integrated approaches to securing terrorist-ravaged communities as well as building the capacity of individuals, communities and institutions across sectors to engage in prevention of terrorism and irregular migration within the 19 Northern States in Nigeria.

Programme Period:	12 months	Total resources required	USD 1,500,000
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Output 6.1,	Total allocated resources:	_____
Atlas Award ID:	_____	• Regular	_____
Start date:	1 March 2016	• Other:	_____
End Date:	28 February 2017	○ Japan	USD 1,500,000
PAC Meeting Date	_____	○ Donor	_____
Management Arrangements	NIM	○ Donor	_____
		○ Government	_____
		Unfunded budget:	_____
		In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

Agreed by (UNDP):

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

General overview of the situation

The weakness of the state and society to address and resolve issues relating to citizens human security is at the root of Nigeria's multifarious conflicts. This situation aggravates differences and tensions along ethnic, religious, identity and economic lines, and results in violence and destruction. The country has for the last two decades, witnessed diverse types of conflicts namely: resource-based, vigilante/militia, ethnic, religious, economic and/or power-based. These conflicts have more often than not, resulted in the killing of hundreds of thousands of people, destruction of property and means of livelihood, communities, social bonds and values and have worsened the quality of lives of the people. While several reasons could be cited for these conflicts, what is not in doubt is that they have been worsened by a number of factors, critical among which are radicalization and irregular migration. These factors are also major drivers of the Boko Haram insurgency that became worsened since 2009 and has led to the loss of about 15,000 lives, the displacement of about 1.5 million people and the distorting the normal lives of several millions of people.

The fight against terrorism has further alienated the people in most parts of Northern Nigeria against the state. The high-handed and retributive strategies employed to quell these conflicts by law enforcement agencies often lead to gross atrocities, human rights violations and in some instances, failure to protect innocent and weak civilians. The shortcomings of successive governments to prevent conflict before its occurrence as well as the nascent oversight measures by the National Human Rights Commission and the Public Complaints Commission have further prevented the protection of civilians against violence perpetrated by law enforcement agents. Adding to these challenges is the poor self-regulation by religious and social institutions as well as ineffective intelligence-gathering by these institutions as they relate to the religious and social groups. Substance abuse by the youthful population is another dynamic contributory factor to extremism. Poor preventive and redress mechanisms, abuses by security agents, weak intelligence-gathering, drug-abuse, and extreme messaging by religious organizations have provided incentives for extreme social and religious views. Currently, radicalization is a major contributory factor to the sustenance of the anti-liberalism ideology by Boko Haram members in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. The Boko Haram was founded and derives sympathy based on radical Islamic ideology. Its avowed rejection of western civilization and concepts, as well as its opposition to secular law and governance principles are critical indicators of fundamentalism. Other indicators of the extremism of Boko Haram are:

- Anti-constitutional, anti-democratic and anti-pluralism ideas;
- Fanatical, non-tolerant and non-compromising thoughts;
- Rejection of the rule of law and resort to the rule of force;
- Strategic and tactical moves to realise their objectives through the force of violence.

The combination of a hostile military operation and budding Salafist ideologies become additional motivation for young people to either emigrate from the country to link up with, and receive training from foreign terrorist networks and/or immigration by foreigners to give technical and operational support to terrorist cells within Nigeria. Indeed, the gamut of social and security challenges outlined above has increased the incidents of irregular migration in the country. Millions of the energetic and productive population in the country experiencing tortuous security, economic and social climates, have been involved in schemes to emigrate through porous borders numbering 1,487 irregular routes in Nigeria. Priorities in checking irregular migration should necessarily

include: capacity support and sensitization targeted at the most-affected communities and population groups, support to the Nigerian Immigration Service in partnering with the border communities in border surveillance, patrols and checks, as well as supporting the preventive and prosecutorial agencies in their work on checking human trafficking. In sum, the concepts of radicalization, irregular migration and resettlement are intertwined.

With the successful holding of the 2015 General Elections and the acceptance of the results of the polls, Nigeria has given itself another chance at strengthening conciliatory, non-adversarial and preventive approaches to crisis and for the effective management of diversity. In the same vein, the commitment of the new Government to human rights and the rule of law, demonstrated by the move to strengthen monitoring and response mechanisms on reported human rights violations, the adoption of legal reforms to strengthen the administration of justice, anti-corruption, presents new opportunities for moving forward.

UNDP's current support and contribution includes support to the National Human Rights Commission on monitoring and response to human rights violations in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States; assistance to 700 victims of insurgency on livelihood support, functioning early warning system and support to 500 victims of violence in the area of irrigation farming; are major on-going activities in the North-East. In addition, UNDP is in the process of expanding its interventions through a UN early recovery programme targeting livelihoods, rule of law and local governance. The UNDP coordinates other UN Agencies Development Assistance on governance, peace-building and most importantly, in the conflict-ravaged North-Eastern. Finally, the UNDP currently implements an EU-Funded Small Arms Project of which the Nigerian component is focused on support to the peace process in the North East. Given the above context, the UNDP is positioned to expand its activities in Northern Nigeria with focus on the emergent threats of de-radicalization as a counter-terrorism measures as well as irregular migration.

De-Radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration Project

The current project will contribute to capacity building for security agencies and the civil society in developing and disseminating counter-radical narratives to radical ideologies of fundamentalist groups in Nigeria. It will achieve this through: (a) Enhanced capacity of security agencies in investigation and prosecution of terrorism, as well as in preventing and tackling irregular migration. (b) Strengthened capacity of local religious communities in proffering counter-narratives to extremist views and perspectives towards the prevention and countering of radical views capable of breeding terrorism. (c) Enhanced community engagement in de-radicalization. The targeted beneficiaries include youths-members of Islamic religious movements in 19 Northern States of Nigeria, with particular emphasis on the North-Eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The expected result is reduction in new incidents of extreme radicalization, increase collaboration between the security agencies and communities in reducing new cases of irregular migration.

II. STRATEGY

Justification and theory of change

The Government as the ‘burden-bearer’ with the responsibility to safeguard the lives and property of the people, has a considerable role to play in engendering peace, security and development. In Northern Nigeria, comprising 19 States, the unbridled activities of extremist groups for several years led to the transformation of some of the groups to terrorist organizations, with links and cooperation with similar groups in the Sahel, Maghreb, etc. Whilst the Government has taken several measures to promote peace and security in Nigeria, the trans-national nature of terrorism as well as the weakened understanding of the link between radicalization, migration and terrorism. UNDP Nigeria has been involved in previous initiatives which enhanced the capacity of the armed forces to respect human rights in the fight against insurgency. The absence of similar initiatives with Law Enforcement Organizations like the NPF, NSCDC, NAPTIP, and Judiciary has weakened the institutional measures aimed at preventing and tackling the problems of migration, terrorism and radicalization. Given UNDP’s mandate, political neutrality and previous engagement in capacity enhancement, it is well positioned to identify critical areas of interventions.

The theory of change for the project is presented in Box 2, and can be also be visualized in Figure 1.

Box 2 – Theory of change for the project - Narrative

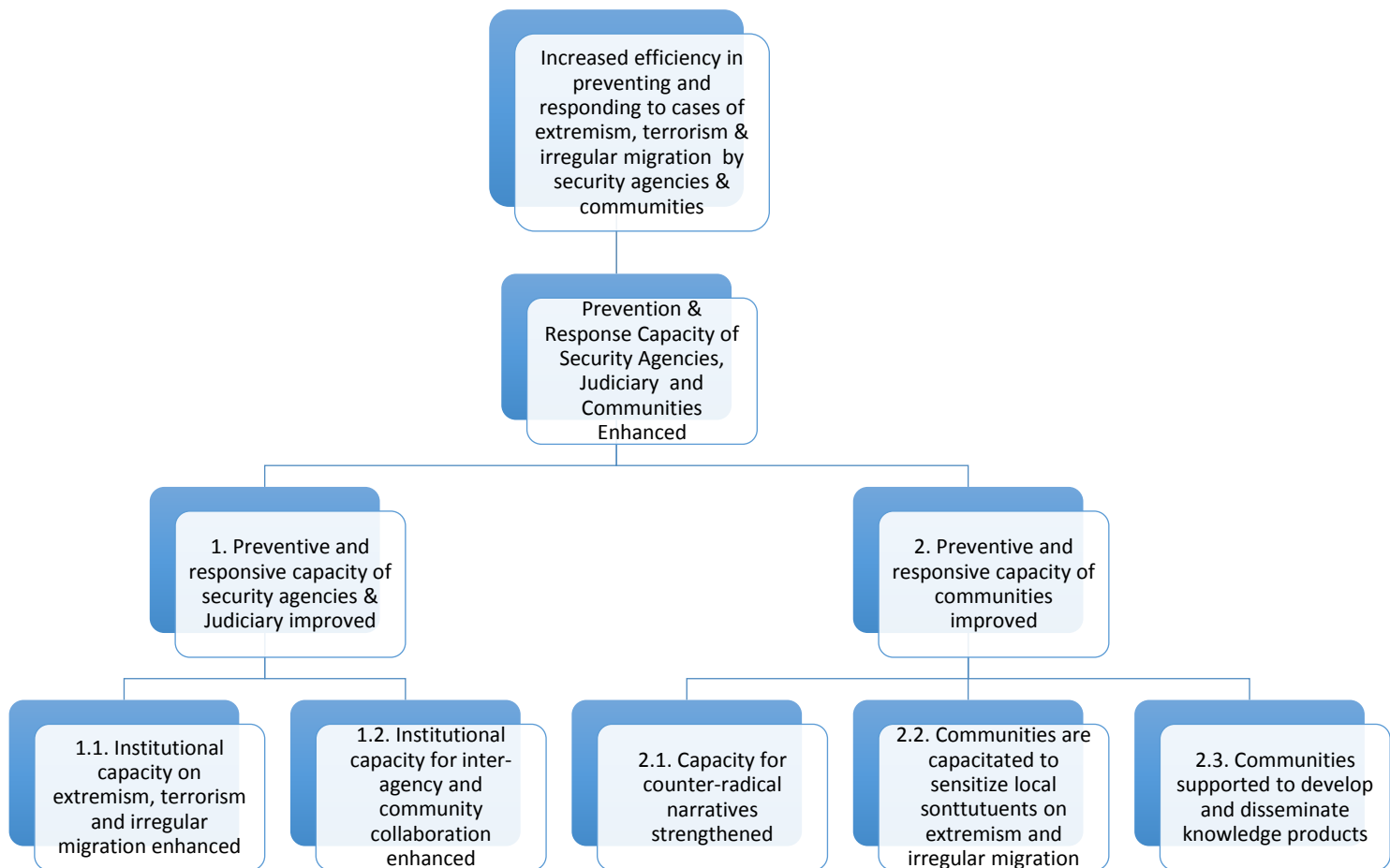
If the security agencies, judicial workers and communities in the North benefit from (i) training on the prevention and response to extremism,

Resulting in improved understanding on the need to respect human rights and the rule of law, enhance more understanding of the issues and foster better government-communities interrelationships,

Then prevention and response capacity of security agencies, the judiciary and communities will be enhanced;

This will in turn contribute to increased efficiency of the state and society in the prevention of, and response to extremism, terrorism and the menace of irregular migration.

Figure 1 – Theory of change for the project - Chart



Project strategy and partnerships

The De-radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration Project will complement ongoing justice projects/ initiatives being implemented by the other UN Agencies and Development Partners in Nigeria. The capacity-building and resilience approaches used under the project will complement, but is distinct from justice and humanitarian support by focusing, amongst others, on: i) creating a basis to enhance an integrated approach to institutional preventive and response mechanisms; ii) cooperation with and programme delivery through local partners (i.e. local capacity development, joint identification of project priorities and beneficiaries etc.); iii) community empowerment to develop its preventive capacity and transfer knowledge after the exit of the UNDP; and iv) a multi-sectoral approach, addressing conflict mitigation, social cohesion and security. This integrated programme approach will thereby strengthen the linkages and bridge the gap between structural and proximate conflict prevention. Through its different activities, the project will indirectly strengthen the extension of State authority through supporting service delivery and strengthening local capacities.

UNDP will for instance build on the ongoing support provided by UNODC under the “Strengthening the Nigerian Justice Sector” project as well as UNWOMEN Development of Local Peace Architectures in Adamawa and Borno States.

The project will use a National Implementation Modalities (NIM) whereby UNDP will support implementation and capacity development with a Programme Board for transparency and accountability. UNDP will ensure a clear visibility of the support provided by the Government of Japan throughout the project consultations and implementation. This will be done through

prominent and regular update on the UNDP Website, adequate media coverage of all events, ensuring appropriate representation by the Japanese Government, ensure the use of standard-quality branding of all the Project activities and products with the Logo of the Japanese Government alongside those of the UNDP and Implementing Agencies and a narrative showcasing the Japanese Government as the donor, as well and the implementation of high visibility activities.

Activities will be implemented in close **collaboration with national training institutions and local counterparts** where possible, such as not-for-profit NGOs where possible, as a critical basis for ownership and to contribute to longer term resilience of communities and local institutions. UNDP thereby strongly complements the primarily live saving and shorter term activities carried out by other partners through this multi-sectoral, integrated project strategy that has sustainability at its core.

Target groups and geographical areas

For the institutions, the project will target operational-level functionaries of security and judicial institutions. These include officers and men of the Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Force, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, and the Nigeria Immigration Service. The Federal Judicial Service and Staff of selected state judicial services will also be trained. The security agencies and judicial functionaries deployed in the three states most affected by insurgency would be prioritised. The security personnel who will be trained under the condition that they would be deployed to crisis environments in Northern Nigeria, particularly the North-East.

For the communities, training of religious leaders within the communities in the 19 Northern States will be conducted. The targets for the training are Imams and Uztas nominated by the Ja'amat Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and the Nigerian Inter-Religious Council (NIREC). The 10-community focused engagement on de-radicalization will primarily target the 3 states most affected by the insurgency in Nigeria (i.e. Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States). Targeted communities will benefit from the project indirectly through support to joint interfaces between the security agencies and the communities as a means of engendering a synergized approach to building social cohesion and resilience to violent extremism.

Strategic principles for implementing the project

The implementation of the project will be based on the following **overall principles**:

- Project interventions will be based on a conflict analysis and advice from the PDA, to ensure a strong **conflict sensitive and “do no harm” approach** to the support provided and to contribute to social cohesion wherever possible. This is critical noting the complexity of the conflict dynamics in the North East, including increasing anecdotal evidence of risk for community level violence related to perceived affiliation of Muslim community members with the insurgency groups;

- The project will be implementing using an **area based approach**, ensuring strong linkages between the various project components. Livelihoods interventions will for instance be implementing through state and local government structures where possible, providing support to transparent and participatory planning and beneficiary selection. Livelihoods support will be used as an entry point to encourage dialogue and peacebuilding activities, supporting social cohesion;
- UNDP will support **capacity building of Government partners**. Building the capacity of the state-level government authorities will be key to all the interventions;
- UNDP will work closely with all relevant stakeholders and **build on partnerships with the Government agencies, Civil Society actors and other UN agencies**. UNDP has worked with different civil society organizations and will continue to build on these relationships. UNDP will also coordinate the response with relevant agencies such as UNODC, ILO, IOM, among other agencies delivering basic services and livelihoods recovery support.
- UNDP's programming will follow a **human rights based approach**. It actively works to strengthen formal and traditional rule of law institutions' knowledge of human rights principles and the responsibilities of these duty-bearers to uphold the respect for human rights and protect communities. The programme is being implemented in line with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.
- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** The advancement of gender equality, including women's participation in decisions that affect their safety and security is a crucial element of recovery efforts in North East Nigeria. This is consistent with the international community's commitment to these issues as expressed in UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010). The programme places a strong emphasis on empowering women to advance gender equality.
- **Youth:** This will be the primary beneficiary group of the programmes and interventions.

III. PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

The project will be implemented through three complementary components related to (i) capacity building for security agencies and judiciary; (b) capacity building of clerics and communities; (c) community engagement in de-radicalization.

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of security agencies in investigation and prosecution of terrorism, as well as in preventing and tackling irregular migration.

The detailed formulation of outputs and envisioned activities is stated as below:

Output 1: Knowledge of officials of the Nigerian Police and NSCDC (Cohort 1) and Immigration and NAPTIP (Cohort II) improved in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related charges and on prevention of irregular migration.

Detailed description of activities:

- 1.1 Design and develop training modules on Counter-Terrorism and on Prevention of Irregular Migration for Security Agencies
- 1.2 Recruit trainers for Delivery of Modules
- 1.3 Train 100 NPF/ NSCDC and 100 Immigration/ NAPTIP
- 1.4 Conduct Monitoring of the Activity
- 1.5 Conduct Training Evaluation/ Assessment

Output 2: Knowledge of judicial officers improved in adjudication of terrorism-related cases

Detailed description of activities:

- 2.1 Design and Develop Training Modules on Counter-Terrorism
- 2.2 Recruit trainers for Delivery of Modules
- 2.3 Train 200 Judicial Officers
- 2.4 Conduct Monitoring of the Activity
- 2.5 Conduct Training Evaluation/ Assessment.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of local religious communities in proffering counter-narratives to extremist views and perspectives towards the prevention and countering of radical views capable of breeding terrorism.

The detailed formulation of outputs and envisioned activities is stated as below:

Output 1: Capacity for counter-radical narratives developed among local clerics.

Detailed description of activities:

- 1.1 Recruit national technical experts;
- 1.2 Select 2 states for the project;
- 1.3 Conduct Stakeholders Dialogue on Counter-narratives to Radicalization
- 1.4 Recruit Consultants to Develop Counter-Radical Training Materials
- 1.5 Train 2000 clerics on the use of materials
- 1.6 Conduct regular monitoring of the activity
- 1.7 Publish and disseminate literature, music and videos on counter-radical narratives.

Outcome 3: Enhanced Community Engagement in De-Radicalization.

The detailed formulation of outputs and envisioned activities is stated as below:

Output 1: Output 1: Capacity for prevention and detection of radical extremism strengthened at the local level.

Detailed description of activities:

- 1.1 Identify youths and women-focused groups in 10 communities for piloting this activity

- 1.2 Conduct sensitization for Religious/Traditional leaders from the communities
- 1.3 Train 50 local leaders on de-radicalization
- 1.4 Support holding of regular meetings for community/security agencies (5 x 10 structures)
- 1.5 Hiring of Consultant to develop knowledge product
- 1.6 Publication and dissemination of materials on good practices

IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: CPD Strategic Result 1: Support to Good Governance: By 2020 Nigeria enjoys a just, democratic, stable society, with accountable governance and increased transparency, through trusted, regulated, participatory electoral processes and high institutional performance, governed by the Rule of Law, consisting of Legislative processes compliant with international standards, an responsive Executive, and an independent and accessible justice system, which are effectively coordinated, with Human Rights & Gender Equality institutions effectively monitoring, reporting and redressing violations especially among the most marginalized, and people claiming their rights;

UNDAF Outcome 1.1: Strengthened accountability and respect for the rule of law, compliant with international standards and human rights, provide inclusive age and gender responsive, equitable access to justice with strengthened and coordinated institutions ensuring enhanced integrity and reduced corruption through transparency, strengthened preventative and regulatory policies and frameworks and engaged civil society and media by 2017

CPD Strategic Result 4: peace, security and return to sustainable development pathways - By 2020 Nigeria is on a peaceful, secure and sustainable development path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels of the federation with high levels of political will; relevant government institutions respond timely, effectively, efficiently and are well coordinated (vertically and horizontally) in effective partnership with empowered civil society and utilize evidence-based early warning systems; and where the population is rights-assertive and increasingly resilient through awareness and ability to participate in preparedness and mitigation and response to threats, crises and change.

UNDAF Outcome 4.2: By 2017, the occurrence and effects of conflicts and violence are reduced through institutionalised and coordinated prevention and management by the establishment of a peace architecture supporting negotiated solutions at federal, state and community level in partnership with civil society, informed by gender sensitive conflict analysis and other evidence-based EWEA methodologies, and tolerant, peace-loving, and resilient communities.

UNDAF Outcome 4.4: By 2017, migration is harnessed for development through effective management; and threats of irregular migration, illicit drugs, crime and unregulated internal migration on human security are reduced through strengthened law enforcement, border management and reformed regulatory framework for prevention and response that are coordinated by capacitated institutions in partnership with media, civil society organizations, informed by evidence based, age and gender sensitive approaches.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

CPD Outcome Indicators (to be completed): Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI); Ibrahim Index on African Governance (IIAG).

UNDAF Outcome Indicators Outcome 1.1: % of population satisfied with the justice system, Aggregate # of days for cases to be heard & disposed, % of children in contact with the law who are treated in line with international standards on access to justice for children

UNDAF Outcome Indicators Outcome 4.2: % of conflicts where escalation is prevented with the use of early warning system

UNDAF Outcome Indicators Outcome 4.4: proportion of regular migrants flows vs irregular flows.

Applicable Key Result Area UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2018

Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Partnership Strategy:

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 12 MONTHS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of security agencies in investigation and prosecution of terrorism, as well as in preventing and tackling irregular migration.				
Output 1: Knowledge of officials of the Nigeria Police and Civil Defence (Cohort 1) and Immigration and NAPTIP (Cohort II) improved in the investigation and prosecution of terrorism –related charges and on the prevention of irregular migration. <u>Baseline:</u> Inadequate knowledge of terrorism-related investigation techniques has rendered ineffective, the approaches adopted by security agencies. <u>Indicators:</u> - No. of officers trained - No of trained personnel who have disseminated the training to their officers and men.	<u>Targets after 12 months:</u> - 90% of the targeted officers have been trained - 50% of the trained personnel have transferred knowledge to operational and tactical-level officers - 30% of the trainees are women	1.1.1 Design and develop training Modules on Counter-Terrorism and Migration for Security Agencies; 1.1.2 Recruit trainers for delivery of Modules; 1.1.3 Training of Trainers for 100 Police/NSCDC and 100 Immigration/NAPTIP Officials ; 1.1.4 Conduct Monitoring of the Activity; 1.1.5 Conduct Training Evaluation/ Assessment.	1. UNDP Nigeria will be the coordinating agency 2. Government of Japan will provide the funding 3. National Defence College will be the Implementing Partner.	- 5 (Nos) Consultants for Design of Modules: 25,000 - 6 (Nos) Consultants for Delivery/Training: 30,000 - DSA and Transport for 200 participants: 200,000 - Monitoring: 5,000 Total: 260,000
Output 2: Knowledge of judicial officers (Bailiffs, Prosecutors, Administrative Staff, and Judges) improved in adjudication of terrorism-related cases. <u>Baseline:</u>	<u>Targets after 12 months:</u> - 90% of targeted officials have been trained. - 50% of the trained personnel have transferred knowledge to operational and tactical-level officers - 30% of the trainees are women	1.2.1 Design and Develop Training Modules on Counter-Terrorism; 1.2.2 Recruit trainers for the delivery of modules; 1.2.3 Train 200 judicial officers; 1.2.4 Conduct monitoring of the Activity; 1.2.5 Conduct training evaluation/ assessment.	1. UNDP Nigeria will be the coordinating agency 2. Government of Japan will provide the funding 3. National Judicial Institute will be	- 5 (Nos) Consultants for Design of Modules: 25,000 - 6 (Nos) Consultants for Delivery/Training: 30,000 - DSA and Transport for 200 participants: 200,000 - Monitoring: 5,000 Total: 260,000

Inadequate knowledge of prosecutorial and adjudication techniques related to terrorism by state judicial service commissions. <u>Indicators:</u> - No. of judiciary staff benefitting from capacity building. - No. of courts re-opened as a result of transferred skills. - No. of females trained.			the Implementing Partner.	
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of local religious communities in proffering counter-narratives to extremist views and perspectives towards the prevention and countering of radical views capable of breeding terrorism.				
Output 1: Capacity for counter-radical narratives developed among local clerics. <u>Baseline:</u> Increased presence of extremist messages in local communities. Increased cases of young persons' joining terrorist groups. Exacerbated communal/community conflicts <u>Indicators:</u> - No. of young men and women, community elders and religious leaders who have benefitted from de-radicalization programmes	<u>Targets after 12 months:</u> - 200 clerics, young persons, women and community leaders trained on counter-narratives. - 80% of trained persons transfers the skills to their communities. - No of cases of radicalization that has been prevented through the use of training manuals.	1.1.1 Select beneficiaries of support (faith-based and community-based groups); 1.1.2 Recruited Consultants develop Counter-Radical Narratives Training Manual; 1.1.3 Training 200 clerics on the use of materials; 1.1.4 Conduct regular monitoring of the activity; 1.1.5 Publish and disseminate 15 published works, 5 music/ videos and 5 Documentaries on counter-radical narratives.	1. UNDP Nigeria will be the coordinating agency 2. Government of Japan will provide the funding 3. Centre for Democracy and Development (working closely with other NGOs, CBOs, women, youths, groups and traditional leaders).	- 2 (Nos) Consultants for Manual Development: 10,000 - 4 (Nos) Consultants for Training: 20,000 - DSA and Transport for 200 Participants: 200,000 - Monitoring: 10,000 - Publication and Dissemination of 15 Audio-Visual Materials: 100, 658 Total: 340,658

- Number of trainers that have disseminated the skills and capacities to the grassroots.				
Outcome 3: Enhanced Community Engagement in De-Radicalization				
Output 1: Capacity for the prevention and detection of radical extremism and in checking extremism and irregular migration strengthened at the local level. <u>Baseline:</u> - Low capacity to engage in 'whole of community' preventive initiatives - Lack of synergy between communities and security agencies in preventing extremism and irregular migration; <u>Indicators:</u> - No. of security incidents reported to the law enforcement agencies in the targeted communities - No. of communities/villages benefitting from local dialogues on radicalization and irregular migration - At least 50% of targeted communities are in the border region.	<u>Targets after 12 months:</u> - 50% of beneficiaries are in the border region. - 10 Communities are supported (primarily in Borno and Adamawa States). - 50% of beneficiary communities establish platforms for regular interface with security agencies on migration issues and de-radicalization. - Decreasing trend in the number of tensions between security agents and communities in benefiting communities - Dissemination of knowledge product in 19 Northern states by March 2017.	1.1.1 Identify youths and women-focused groups in 10 communities for piloting community support; 1.1.2 Conduct sensitization for religious/ traditional leaders from the communities; 1.1.3 Support holding of regular meetings for community/ security agencies (5 x 10 structures); 1.1.4 Hiring of Consultants to develop knowledge product, based on good practices 1.1.5 Publication and dissemination of materials on good practices 1.1.6 Prepare Activity Report.	1. UNDP Nigeria will be the coordinating agency 2. Government of Japan will provide the funding 3. Centre for Democracy and Development (working closely with other NGOs, CBOs, women, youths, groups and traditional leaders, NPF/ NSCDC/ NAPTIP/NIS).	- Transport and DSA for screening & assessment of communities in 3 States: 18,000 - DSA and Transport for meetings with 10 Communities: 50,000 - Consultancy for 5 Consultants to support 10 Platforms: 25,000 - Consultancy Fees for 5 Consultants to Develop Knowledge Products: 25,000 - Publication & Dissemination of 1,000 copies of Knowledge Product in Nigeria: 80,000 - Monitoring: 10,000 Total: 208,000

			Programme Sub-Total	1,068,658
		Programme Officer (P3) X 6 Months		106,059
		Programme Analyst (NO-B) x 12 months		128,283
		Programme Finance Associate (GS-6) X 12 Months		75,889
		Annual Audit Fee		10,000
			Total Direct Costs	1,388,889
			UNDP GMS (8%)	111,111
			Gross Total	1,500,000

RISK MANAGEMENT AND RISK LOG

Risks have intensified and multiplied with the escalation of conflict and economic systems, cutting across security, political, fiduciary, operational and reputational. Regular assessment and monitoring of risks will be necessary to manage the various risks in the fluid and highly conflictual environment. The programme will be directly executed and implemented by UNDP and/or local partners. Security risks will be managed through appropriate mitigation measures including negotiations with formal and informal authorities and community leaders to secure a safe environment for implementing partners and community members themselves.

Operational risks include availability of procurement channels, transparency in procurement and recruitments, payment mechanisms, transport, power/ electricity, telecommunications that have to be assessed in each locality to identify alternative methods. Reputational risk include association (real or perceived) with parties to the conflict, political actors, rights violations and need to be managed through wide stakeholder engagement, communication, coordination with human rights and political arms of the UN system. Donors and programme stakeholders (including communities) need to be informed of risks and to be part of consultations and decision making on risk acceptability levels for risk-sharing.

See risk log below.

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Date Identified	Status
1.	Lack of trust in state-level authorities capacities	Political/ capacity	The lack of trust in state-level institutions could severely limit national ownership of the overall programme and delay overall implementation. Social contract or confidence building between citizen and the state could be challenging. Impact: 4 Probability: 3	- Programme implementation through non state actors where required, e.g CDD - Flexibility to select communities that have trusted/ known local authorities to engage with and/or use existing local implementation structures - Programme to build on/ scale up existing structures which have proven to function - Additional capacity development of local NGOs which could support resource mobilization for development plans - Close monitoring the situation - Identification of actions based on scenarios as mitigating measures.	RC/ CD/TL	January 2016	
2.	On-going Insurgency in the North-East	Security	Localized conflict in communities across North-eastern Nigeria, which typically occur due to the Boko Haram insurgency.	- Programme implementation through non state actors where required, e.g CDD - Flexibility to select communities that have trusted/ known local authorities to engage with and/or use existing local implementation structures - Local monitoring and community mediation.	RC/CD/TL	January 2016	

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Date Identified	Status
3.	Risk of politicization and corruption.	Social/Economic	- Misuse of cash payments - Issuing fraudulent wage/grant payments	- Financial literacy training for recipients - Close monitoring by UNDP.			
4.	Continued deterioration of security situation resulting in significant implementation constraints, including limited or no access to target areas, in particular those areas currently under Boko Haram	Security	A deteriorating security and humanitarian situation, amongst others as a result of the ongoing insurgency attacks, would impact on the agencies' capacity and ability to implement the programme (access) Increased threat levels on international staff and increased costs and other challenges for presence of staff in North Eastern region, in particular Yobe and Borno state Impact 5 Probability 5	- Use of implementation modalities that are less sensitive to be impacted by security incidents e.g. partnerships with local entities; - Programme implementation through a phased approach i.e. starting in Northern Adamawa State with gradual scale up to Borno and Yobe, starting with assessments if and when the situation allows; - Continuous monitoring of political and security situation by programme staff and senior management. - Regular community security assessments and inclusive dialogue processes to reduce risks, and take early programme mitigation measures if required -	Programme Manager (PM)/ TL	January 2016	
5.	Limited capacity of	Capacity	Capacity of local implementing partners in the	- Monitoring mechanisms to identify weaknesses and provide timely support.	PM	December 2015	

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Date Identified	Status
	implementing partners		North East is limited, both with respect to technical expertise as well as capacity to support large groups of programme participants Impact 4 Probability 4	- Project investment in training of local partners, through current programme as well as other UNCT projects. - Project to work with local partners that have already been trained under other projects where possible. - Support training initiatives (ToT) for local partners to train each other.			
6.	Perception that international/ UN interventions are not impartial	Political/ Organizational	Security challenges are targeted at Government associates and its (international) partners. Currently there is no evidence in Nigeria that international support is transferring this risk to communities and <u>programme</u> participants, but this is possible if not carefully managed. Impact 4 Probability 2	- Programme implementation of some outcomes through non state actors where required, e.g CDD - Continuous engagement and monitoring of perceptions at the community level. - Working through local, neutral and socially accepted partners. - Continuous involvement of the local staff in the design and planning of activities - Ensure ownership of programme and programme activities by the LGA counterparts - Flexibility of selection of LGAs to mitigate risks if necessary - Programme to invest in careful selection of beneficiaries, with strong involvement of local partners and community members with different affiliations. Implementing partners will need to be allowed time to allow for this process to take part, to be acknowledged as a result on itself	PM	December 2015	

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Management response	Owner	Date Identified	Status
7.	Serious allegations of human rights abuses by national police	Political, organisational	Disenfranchised with justice and security providers; UNDP associated with violations of human rights and programme dis-credited Impact: 5 Probability: 4	Enhance human rights monitoring; regular meetings with UN agencies to share information and follow-up on reports of abuse.	PM	December 2015	
8.	Perception of inequity of benefits among regions, communities or project participants. This includes real or perceived affiliation with Boko Haram insurgents amongst returnees	Conflict	There is a risk of inequity among individuals, groups or communities if targeting is not carefully managed, based on clear criteria that we well communicated and understood at local level. This risk is higher with current political vacuum and tensions due to insurgency activities Impact 4 Probability 3	Geographical areas are selected on the basis of clear criteria, including levels impact such as return of IDPs, Local committees will be representative of different groups within the community Participants are selected on the basis of clearly set criteria Awareness raising and communication campaigns will be a core area under the project to mitigate risks	PM	December 2015	

V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year:

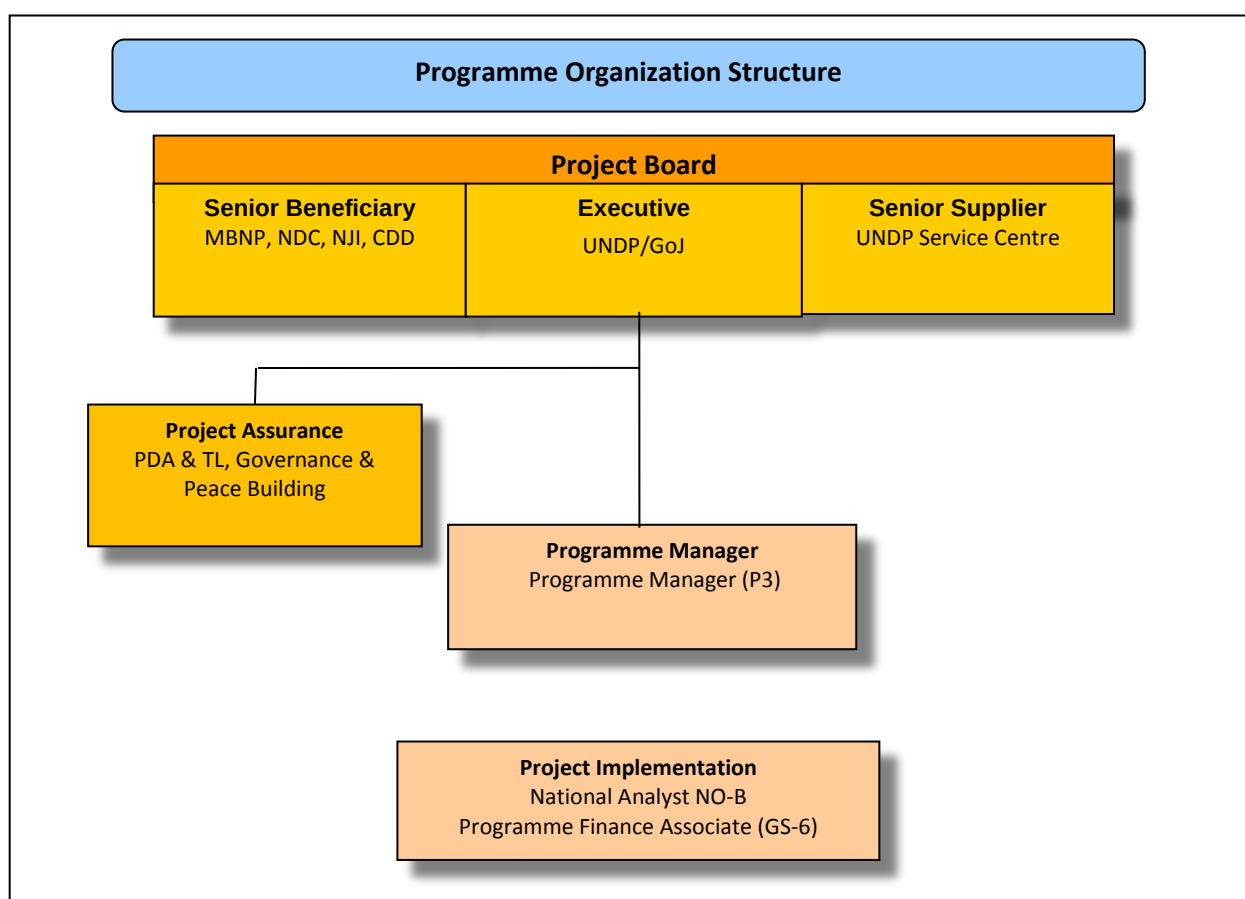
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Indicators:</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Related CP outcome:</i>	1. Activity Result -Activity action -Activity action								
	2. Activity Result -Activity action -Activity action								
	3. Activity Result - Activity action - Activity action								
	4. Activity Result -Activity action -Activity action								
Output 2 <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Indicators:</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Related CP outcome:</i>	1. Activity Result -Activity action -Activity action								
	2. Activity Result -Activity action -Activity action								
Output 3 <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Indicators:</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Related CP outcome:</i>									
TOTAL									

VI. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. Implementation Modality

The De-radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration project will be implemented through a National Implementation Modality (NIM), and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of UNDP. The UNDP Country Office will be held accountable for the financial management and overall reporting aspects of the Project on behalf of the Japanese Embassy and other contributing partners (if any) while the implementing partners have responsibilities for the timely and effective implementation of the project activities, reporting and achievements of the project deliverables.

For the purpose of implementation of the project, the implementing partners will secure the services of the consultants (local and international) in accordance with international best practices. A Project Steering Committee will be established with membership drawn from key partners including UNDP, Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP), National Defence College (NDC), National Judicial Institute (NJI), the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), and the Japanese Embassy. The Project Steering Committee will provide policy direction for the overall management of the project and review progress of the implementation of the project.



Financial Arrangements:

The project will be executed using National Implementation (NIM) modality. A management fee of 8% will be charged by UNDP to the value of the contribution, pursuant to the UNDP Board-endorsed policy on the recovery of General Management Support (GMS) costs for managing this project on behalf of the Japanese Government.

Interest income and unspent balance as applicable to this project will be handled according to the terms, policies, and procedures of the Japan-UNDP partnership fund.

UNDP will submit an interim (mid-term) report as well as a final report upon project closure, including a financial report.

If there is a necessity to change the period, the content or the project budget, MNPB and UNDP will consult with the Embassy of Japan in Nigeria in advance. UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case (i) the extension of the project is required, and/or (ii) the re-deployment of funds between approved project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected.

Equipment:

The general policies and procedures governing procurement, recruitment and contracting of inputs as set out by the UNDP shall be used for project implementation. Where the procurement, recruitment and utilization of inputs involve complex and/or technically sophisticated issues of a specialized nature, the executing agent may request the assistance of an implementing agent such as a United Nations agency. Such agent(s) may apply the procedures, rules and conditions of their respective organizations in rendering the assistance.

The equipment procured with the project funds shall be disposed of at the end of the project in accordance with the UNDP rules and regulations governing disposal of equipment.

Audit

In compliance with the UNDP Country Office's support to NEX auditing rules, the UNDP will contract an auditor to undertake annual review of the project and its finances. This will include a review of the effectiveness of the activities undertaken in relation to the funds expended and commitment to the principle of transparency and accountability to the stakeholders in general and the donors in particular.

Monitoring and Evaluations

The project will be subject to standard UNDP procedures and policies for monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation process will use the quantitative and qualitative performance indicators detailed against each of the project objective(s). The monitoring of the project implementation to provide early indications of progress, or lack thereof, will be done regularly by all the parties involved in the project implementation through field visits, systematic reporting, quarterly meetings of the Steering Committee, on time annual review meeting and report of study on knowledge and experience gained. Reports of field visits, quarterly progress reports, an annual project performance report and a terminal report will be produced and will be disseminated to all the stakeholders.

The UNDP Nigeria Country Office through the Governance and Peace Building Programme Unit will provide Project Assurance based on the project execution modality agreed upon, and specifically on the following:

- Adherence to the business case (on behalf of the Executive);
- Monitoring of the compliance with user needs and expectations (on behalf of Senior User);
- Supplier Assurance carried out by spot-checks of deliverables and outputs; and,
- Review of Deliverables via Quality Reviews.

The Project Steering Committee will meet quarterly to review project implementation and advice accordingly.

UNDP will be responsible for submitting an annual financial and progress report to the Government of Japan on the implementation of the project. Besides the narrative report, UNDP will share and update progress of the project implementation with the Government of Japan at regular basis through the Embassy of Japan in Nigeria. Results and lessons learned from the project will be widely disseminated among the relevant governmental organisations, training institutions, UN agencies, as well as, civil society organisations and donors.

The National Defence College, the National Judicial Institute and the Centre for Democracy and Development will appoint a focal point each who would serve as Project Managers and be responsible for the day-to-day project implementation and monitoring and devising corrective actions if required. In order to facilitate implementation, they will set up a Project Implementation Team comprising both technical and administrative staff of the three institutions. One joint quarterly monitoring progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Managers to the UNDP country office, and annual and mid-term evaluation exercises will be undertaken by the Project Implementation Team and partners of the project. The reports of the monitoring and evaluation will be shared with partners and fed into the implementation of the next term of the year.

Within the project cycle, the following monitoring tools shall be used:

- Quarterly monitoring progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Managers to the Project Steering Committee;
- An Issue Log shall be updated regularly to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for changes;
- The Risk Log shall be regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation;
- A Lessons Learned Log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the programme; and,
- A Quality Log shall record progress towards the completion of activities.

The data above will be entered into the relevant ATLAS M&E modules. To complement this, an annual project review will be conducted by the Project Steering Committee during the fourth quarter of the year as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. This review will involve all key project stakeholders and will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. The review will be structured by a set of common standards, and will be subject to spot external quality assurance assessments. This review should update output targets and results achieved in ATLAS.

Communication, Publication and Publicity

The project will take all appropriate measures to publicise the initiatives by the Japan/UNDP partnership in supporting these trainings and other activities of the NDC, NJI and CDD. All communications relating to the project in UNDP's website, information given to the press and project beneficiaries, all related publicity materials, official notices reports and publications, shall acknowledge that the project was carried out with funding from the Government of Japan, and shall display the logos of Japan and UNDP.

The project will also organise a launch event upon commencement of implementation of the project in order to publicise the role of Japan and the UNDP in supporting de-radicalization, irregular migration and counter-terrorism.

Legal Context

This Programme Support Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 12 April 1988. The host country, Nigeria, executing and implementing agencies shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the Government cooperating Agency described in that Agreement.

In the event that significant changes are encountered in the timing, scope of the work and budget utilization, UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case (1) the extension of the project is required, and/or (2) the re-deployment of funds between approved project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected. However, the following types of revisions may be made to the project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative provided that he/she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- i) Revisions in, or additions to, any of the annexes of the project document;
 - ii) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
 - iii) Mandatory annual revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.
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