



Annual Report

2020



UNDP Nigeria
Regional Stabilization Facility

PROJECT SUMMARY

Country: Nigeria
Project Duration: September 2019 – August 2021
Project ID: 00123140
Project Budget: US\$ 36,288,000

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Community Safety and Security Improved.
2. Essential infrastructure and basic services functioning.
3. Livelihood opportunities available for all households.

CONTACT PERSONS:

Mr. Mohamed Yahya
Resident Representative
UNDP Nigeria
Email: mohamed.yahya@undp.org

Ms. Mizuho Yokoi
Team Leader a.i., Stabilization Facility
Head of Sub Office, North East Nigeria, UNDP
Tel. +234-9070251691
Email: mizuho.yokoi@undp.org

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IN COOPERATION WITH

THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN, THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION.



UNDP Nigeria
The Regional Stabilization Facility

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Acronyms

AIGs	Armed Insurgent Groups
ASEMA	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAY	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe
BOSEMA	Borno State Emergency Management Agency
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSSPS	Community Safety and Security Perception Study
HR	Human Rights
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IP	Implementing Partner
ISWAP	Islamic State in West Africa Province
JAPs	Joint Action Plans
JAS	Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’Awati Wal-Jihad
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LCA	Local Conflict Analysis
LGA	Local Government Area
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force
MRRR	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
NE	North East
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps
PVE	Prevention of Violent Extremism
RSF	Regional Stabilization Facility
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
YOSEMA	Yobe State Emergency Management Agency



August 25, 2020. Rehabilitation of a market. Buniyadi, Gujba LGA, Yobe (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Executive Summary

The Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) in Nigeria aims to achieve immediate stabilisation in the Boko Haram-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe in the country's north east region through a time bound, localized (area-based), integrated civilian programme of activities delivered as a rapid response package. As one of the four national windows of the regional Lake Chad Basin Stabilization Facility, the project was initiated in September 2019 with formulation of Joint Action Plans (JAPS) for each of the seven target communities serving as a proof of concept. The Facility contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF 2018-2022) Outcome 1: "By 2022, governments at all levels apply principles of good governance and rule of law in public service delivery" and UNDP Country Programme 2018-2022 Output 1.4 "Strengthen national capacities for peace building including reduction of small arms violence at national and sub-national level". This report covers the project progress and results achieved during annual year 2020.

During 2020, RSF Nigeria remained agile to new risks, adapting interventions, launched community and security institution engagement as well as monitoring activities, made progress and delivered on JAPs meeting short term stabilization objectives set in the JAPs. This resulted in 2% increase in feeling of safety and security in target communities between the period of Q2 (51%) to Q4 (53%) which were attributed to restoration of selected government and basic service functions, maintenance and improvement in minimum level security and continued to extend the trust between the state and citizens in its target communities through various achievements during the period, as summarized below:

Community Safety and Security Strengthened: Addressing community security issues arising from insurgency, returning IDP population and communal disputes, RSF enhanced the coordination between community and formal/informal security actors through establishment of three stabilization committees in Banki, Monguno and Damboa; deployment and performance of security and law enforcement actors, particularly police and cross-border functions through construction and rehabilitation of their damaged offices and barracks in Buni Yadi, Gulak, Damboa and Banki. Along with security trenching in Banki, Monguno, Ngarranam and Gulak and rehabilitation of Area Courts in Monguno and Damboa, these essential security and rule of law services are now being gradually revived. In case of Banki, an early warning mechanism set up – preventing and reducing insurgents' infiltration and giving a sense of expedited adjudication reducing the risks of community to access justice in Maiduguri through unsafe roads.

Through the baseline community assessments on local conflict dynamics, their perception on security and human rights (HR) were gauged for all six target communities which informed the design of full-fledged training package on HR and identification of quick impact projects for community engagement, HR monitoring and civil military coordination which are the key pillars to improve level of security and restoring confidence in the state authority's capacity to ensure protection.

Essential Infrastructure and Basic Services Functioning: RSF aims the restoration of functioning basic and essential public services, previously damaged by insurgency, will establish and enable minimum living conditions for the community. By building essential utilities and services for both security actors and local population (e.g., water points, schools, WASH, housing units and medical facilities), RSF facilitates the presence, deployment and performance of security and public service providers. Combined with public buildings, economic hubs such as markets, lock up shops and permanent housing, RSF integrated approach benefits the resident population and any voluntary returnees as they serve as a holistic set of minimum living conditions for the vulnerables, strengthening their sense of safety, security and stability. As such, nine strategic public service infrastructures were completed and handed over to authorities in Damboa, Monguno, Buniyadi and Gulak. The construction of culvert/access bridge in Damboa linking Wuyaram and Kirikasamma communities has improved access for residents to farmlands and neighboring community markets within a safe perimeter and facilitated farming and immediate livelihood opportunities. This has gradually contributed to the expansion of the area under the control of the state and boosted the local community's confidence in the government. Rehabilitated primary and secondary schools in Monguno, Buni Yadi and Gulak has improved access to education and hence an increased enrolment, taking children of IDP and host populations away from the street as beggars and hawkers, and preventing young boys and girls from inclining towards radicalization.

Increased Livelihood Opportunities: To ensure that community members of target areas are able to benefit from at least one of a mix of possible livelihood opportunities that will increase their short term purchasing power, and more specifically serve as an alternative to recruitment incentives of Boko Haram insurgency; during 2020, RSF provided 8,624 (2,627 women) in Buniyadi, Gulak, Banki, Monguno and Damboa with agriculture inputs, cash for work and casual skilled and unskilled works. The earnings made from these set of work have enabled the direct beneficiaries to purchase emergency food and non-food items (medical) during peak flooding season providing immediate relief as well as prevented women from resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

In addition, RSF Nigeria made substantial progress in demonstrating the proof of concept approach in the pilot site of Banki and across border with the target communities of Amchide and Limani in Cameroon that resulted in a dedicated security plan drafted under the umbrella of Borno State Government Security Planning and Coordination Group (SPCG), and a reinforced early warning mechanism due to Borno government and respective security forces additional investment in building security infrastructures. The evidence of success of this approach in Banki was demonstrated as Banki reported an increase of over 56% respondents feeling safer during Community Pulse Check (Q4) in comparison to baseline where less than 20% had felt safe (Q2).

Volatile and unpredictable security situation remained the main challenge during 2020, rendering some target areas inaccessible by direct routes causing delay in supplies for construction works and field assessments.

As such, lessons were learnt out of which the key reflections revealed that maintenance of regular coordination between security and civilian government partners on RSF upcoming activities is critical for expedited delivery during COVID-19 period. Communities strongly appreciate security facilities while constructive community dialogues can

change people's perception and increase trust in a short time. Security concerns and stabilization needs widely vary in each community.

Coordination and alignment with other stabilization and conflict management programmes, and with the protection sector, at local and Maiduguri level is needed to increase the chance of impact. Conceptual clarity around stabilization by stakeholders at grass roots level can be strengthened by a clear influencing and advocacy strategy to support the activities for accelerating political process of the RSF.



December 13, 2020. Renovation of Nigerian Police Divisional Headquarters, Monguno, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 1: Situation Background

PROJECT STRATEGY

The Nigeria National Window of the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) through its rapid response package aims to address the needs of **immediate stabilization** in the target areas of the country's North-East region. UNDP defines immediate stabilization as a time bound, localized, integrated civilian programme of activities with the primary purpose of **extending state presence and establishing minimum security conditions, essential services and livelihood opportunities** necessary to sustain the peace and allow longer-term social cohesion and development processes to achieve momentum and impact.¹

While the overall outcome of RSF in Nigeria is to achieve 'immediate' stabilization of the Boko Haram-affected States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, building on UNDP experience in other insurgency affected countries, the following three outputs are set as key pillars for successful stabilization:

1. **Security and the Rule of Law strengthened:** Establishing public confidence in the state safety and security infrastructure is a prerequisite for the stabilization of the North-East. A more systematized and better resourced approach to community security coordination and capacities, as well as civil-military cooperation, is intended to achieve a model methodology for sequenced transition from military to civilian responsibility for security in selected target areas (Output 1).
2. **Essential Infrastructure and Basic Services functioning:** Reinstating adequately functioning services is perhaps the single most likely factor that can render communities livable and renew the social contract between communities and the State. State and LGA-level authorities and UNDP Facility staff will work together with community representatives of the target areas to design and implement response packages (Output 2).
3. **Livelihood Options available:** To consolidate the peace, target areas must be made 'livable' through improved ability for people to generate income and sustain themselves. The Facility aims to provide every household in the target area access to livelihood opportunities and minimum income, to address acute levels of poverty, to combat radicalization and recruitment processes, and to kick-start recovery of the local economy (Output 3).

Seven communities across the three north east states (Map 1) have been identified as target areas based on government priority, their geopolitical importance for stability, capacities in maintaining minimum security, military and police presence for protection, level of damage incurred and vulnerability by insurgency. RSF intervention in Kanama is paused for the time being

¹ UNDP Stabilization Approach – Summary Document and RSF for Lake Chad (Nigeria Window) Project Document

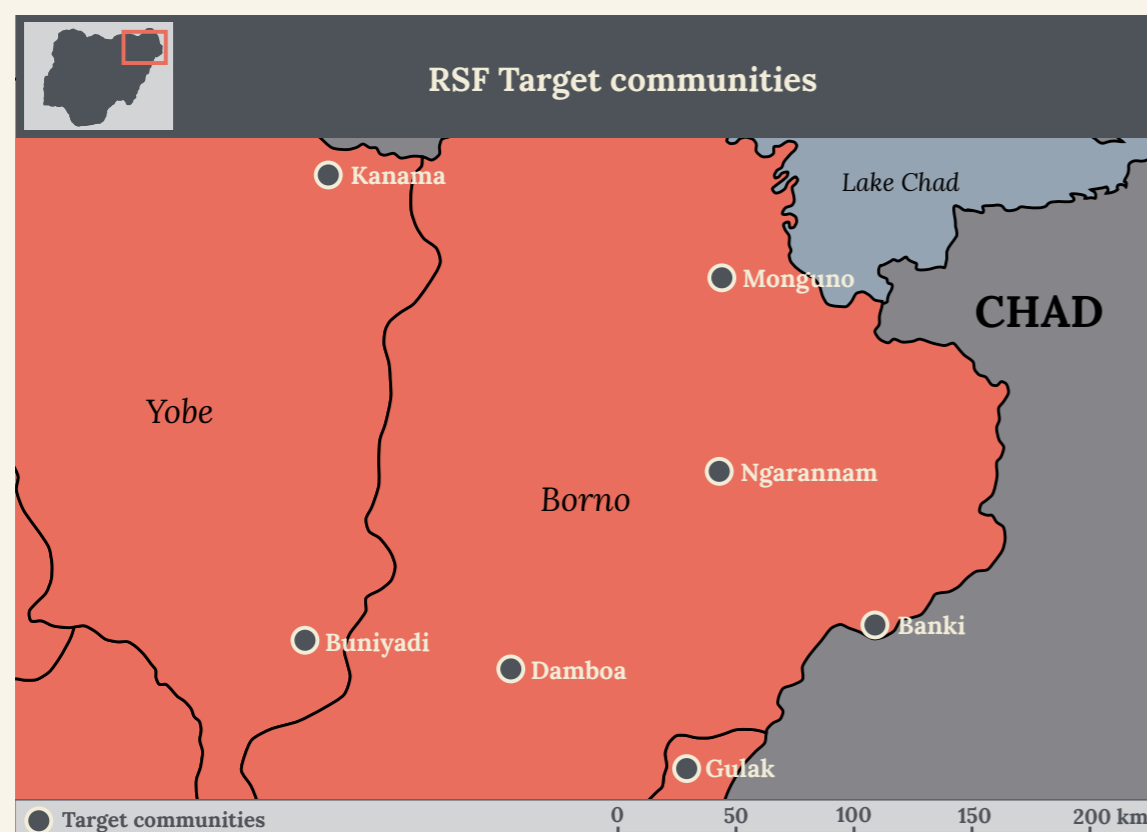
owing to extremely volatile security situation creating access constraints.

Joint Action Plans (JAPs)

To deliver on the rapid response package model for immediate stabilization, a proof-of-concept approach was adopted by the project which included a through situation mapping and analysis followed by identification of interventions under the three outputs for each target community based on a comprehensive multi-level consultation and validation by local actors, communities and authorities. This resulted in a costed and timebound infrastructure and services interventions and actions tailored for each community detailing construction works to be undertaken and services to be provided under the three outputs, as Joint Action Plans (JAPs), describing and establishing linkages to the four stabilization objectives (listed below) as per RSF strategy.

- Political Security Objectives
1. Vulnerability Objectives
 2. Social-Cohesion / PVE Objectives
 3. Regional Mobility/Stability Objective

Map: Regional Stabilization Facility Target Communities in Nigeria



SITUATION ANALYSIS: CHANGE IN NORTH EAST CONTEXT DURING 2020

Political Security

After an erstwhile calm during the first 2019 Q4 and first two months of 2020, the conflict and security situation in north-eastern Nigeria continued to deteriorate through the end of 2020. The region remained persistently volatile and unpredictable with events that had significant impact in the current conflict dynamics, with incidence of attacks on both military and civilian targets becoming increasingly frequent and callously deadly with humanitarian aid workers and farmers being consistently targeted (Fig 3). The number of incidents of both insurgency attacks and fatalities increased across the BAY locations with the incidents hitting its peak in the last quarter of 2020 (Fig 1). Amongst the three BAY states, Borno remained highly volatile (Fig 2). Apart from small-scale attacks on multiple military camps, patrols, the targeting of IDP settlements and increased highway robbery, illegal vehicular check points appeared primarily motivated by efforts to secure food and commodities for survival during the rainy season as well as when supplies depleted for Armed Insurgency Groups.

Fig 1: Insurgency attacks: Monthly Trends in North East (2020)

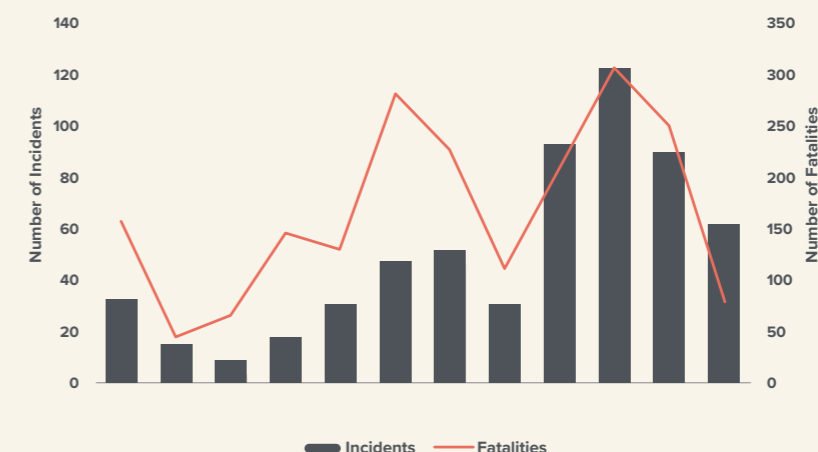
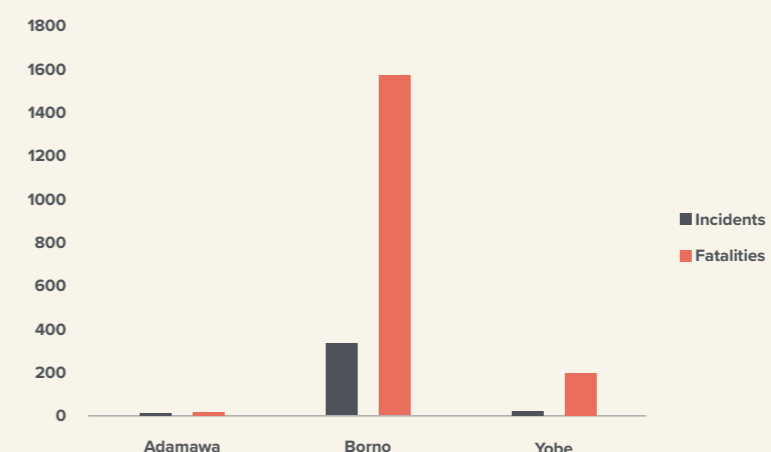


Fig 2: North East states² – Insurgency attacks in 2020



As the above-mentioned security incidents ranged from attacks on the Governor’s convoy to continued targeting of humanitarian aid workers, and farmers show, ISWAP and

² BAY states are Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Data source: The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project. Accessed January 2021. Methodology: Only Boko Haram and Islamic State attacks were used in the calculation.

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT SECURITY INCIDENTS DURING 2020

The attacks in late March in Yobe in Nigeria and Boma in Chad, which claimed the lives of many Nigerian and Chadian soldiers, resulted in an aggressive counter-offensive by the Chadians. By July, the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) consisting of soldiers from Niger, Chad and Cameroon, had decided to focus on securing their own territories, limiting operations in Nigeria, the fourth member.

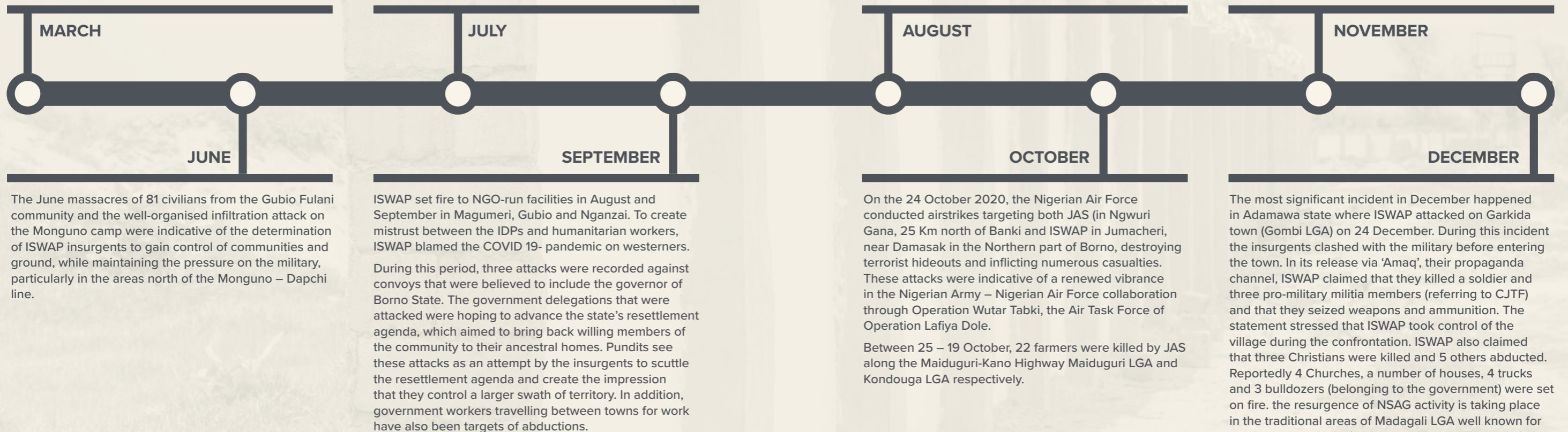
The early July small arms attack on the UNHAS helicopter landing in Damasak further confirmed that UN and humanitarian workers were a target of the insurgents. Five civilians, including three aid workers, were executed on video in July.

By August, insurgent groups which had moved from Chad to Nigeria and into the Sambisa and Alagarno forest areas accounted for an increased spate of attacks. The attack on the newly deployed military contingent in Kukawa in August, shortly after the relocation of IDPs, was evidence of ISWAPs intentions to increase their control in territory where they have a presence and to defy efforts by security agencies and the state to clear these locations of insurgents in order to resettle willing members of the community.

The attempt to enter the Humanitarian Hub during the Monguno attack is significant. If the undetonated rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) fired at the Humanitarian Hub gate had exploded, the fate of the aid workers there could have been different. Leaflets dropped by ISWAP in Monguno on the day clearly stated that "all outsiders shall be targeted." This confirmed that humanitarian workers remained a target of the insurgents, in accordance with their messaging and propaganda videos released earlier.

JAS fighters attacked Banki while trying to gain entrance into the Banki IDP camp, but SF troops and CJTF elements moved swiftly and engaged them with SAF and the Cameroonian BIR blocked the route for their retreat as well. Two JAS fighters were killed during the exchange of fire while two were captured. Likewise, JAS fighters attacked SF troops' position at Banki earlier. After an exchange of SAF between SF troops and the BH fighters, the latter retreated.

JAS attacked 76 farmers who were working in a rice farmland in the communities near Zabarmari, 30km NE from Maiduguri on 28 November 2020. The fighters killed, beheaded over dozens of civilians (farmers and some IDPs that were working on the field), injured many while several civilians were abducted while destroying farmlands in the area, by setting them on fire. According to the reports, 16 victims were IDPs and 10 were women working in the farm, reportedly still missing.



The June massacres of 81 civilians from the Gubio Fulani community and the well-organised infiltration attack on the Monguno camp were indicative of the determination of ISWAP insurgents to gain control of communities and ground, while maintaining the pressure on the military, particularly in the areas north of the Monguno – Dapchi line.

ISWAP set fire to NGO-run facilities in August and September in Magumeri, Gubio and Nganzai. To create mistrust between the IDPs and humanitarian workers, ISWAP blamed the COVID 19- pandemic on westerners.

During this period, three attacks were recorded against convoys that were believed to include the governor of Borno State. The government delegations that were attacked were hoping to advance the state's resettlement agenda, which aimed to bring back willing members of the community to their ancestral homes. Pundits see these attacks as an attempt by the insurgents to scuttle the resettlement agenda and create the impression that they control a larger swath of territory. In addition, government workers travelling between towns for work have also been targets of abductions.

On the 24 October 2020, the Nigerian Air Force conducted airstrikes targeting both JAS (in Ngwuri Gana, 25 Km north of Banki and ISWAP in Jumacheri, near Damasak in the Northern part of Borno, destroying terrorist hideouts and inflicting numerous casualties. These attacks were indicative of a renewed vibrance in the Nigerian Army – Nigerian Air Force collaboration through Operation Wutar Tabki, the Air Task Force of Operation Lafiya Dole.

Between 25 – 19 October, 22 farmers were killed by JAS along the Maiduguri-Kano Highway Maiduguri LGA and Kondouga LGA respectively.

The most significant incident in December happened in Adamawa state where ISWAP attacked on Garkida town (Gombi LGA) on 24 December. During this incident the insurgents clashed with the military before entering the town. In its release via 'Amaq', their propaganda channel, ISWAP claimed that they killed a soldier and three pro-military militia members (referring to CJTF) and that they seized weapons and ammunition. The statement stressed that ISWAP took control of the village during the confrontation. ISWAP also claimed that three Christians were killed and 5 others abducted. Reportedly 4 Churches, a number of houses, 4 trucks and 3 bulldozers (belonging to the government) were set on fire. the resurgence of NSAG activity is taking place in the traditional areas of Madagali LGA well known for predatory attacks by insurgents. Madagali's proximity to the JAS strongholds of Sambisa and Mandara mountains is a key reason here. The attack on Garkida (subsequently claimed by ISWAP) indicates the active presence of ISWAP elements in the vicinity and their capacity to attack towns that are believed to be safe from insurgent attacks.

In Borno, on 26 December JAS fighters with six-gun trucks attacked Shaffa, Azare and Tashan Alade villages in Hawul LGA. They burnt down seven churches, a police station and many houses. 16 civilians were killed, six with gunshot injuries, two police officers were killed, a member of the civil defence and a vigilante were also killed. Additionally, vigilantes killed three JAS fighters and seized their weapons. The insurgents looted foodstuff and other valuables from several shops before leaving the area.

Fig 3: 2020 timeline of significant security incidents

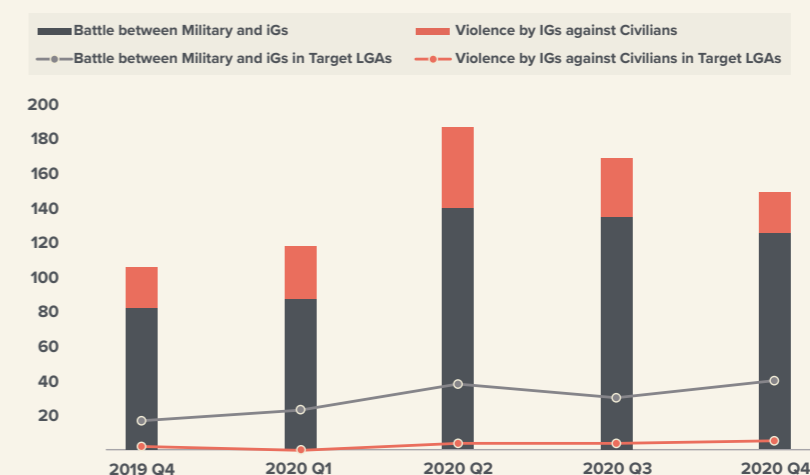
JAS factions attempted to re-establish their determination to disrupt, disturb and regain control of strategic territories. Although the ISWAP and JAS factions recorded successes, the Nigerian Army had successes of their own and were able to repel a number of attacks with minimal casualties while inflicting damage through a number of air offensives.

The withdrawal of the Forward Operational Bases (FOBs) of the military from the main roads as part of a ‘Super Camp’ strategy contributed to highway insecurity on all Main Supply Routes (MSRs), creating significant challenges in access which affected humanitarian operations. Persistent and pervasive vehicle checkpoints (VCPs) where seizing cargo, destruction of vehicles and abduction of drivers along with vehicles are commonplace, caused fear and constant delays to the supply of cargo and personnel. Among Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states, the most affected roads have been Maiduguri – Monguno, Maiduguri – Damasak and Maiduguri – Damaturu. Continued military operations, the sealing off of areas and the lack of military escorts will further hinder road movements and assistance for humanitarian and stabilization programs, a significant decline of access issue.

Lawlessness among the lower-level ranks of insurgents and the emergence of a young leadership cadre have resulted in independent skirmishes, often in multiple locations and with no clear pattern. Attacks on the military and civilian targets are no longer limited to nighttime but occur during the day as well. Areas traditionally dominated by ISWAP and JAS in Borno appear to be merging, with ISWAP and JAS movements overlapping with no clear geographical demarcation. Most of the JAS attacks were concentrated in Gwoza, Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Damboa, Dikwa and Konduga LGAs of Borno State in addition to Madagali LGA in Adamawa State. In Adamawa, abductions along the highways have increased alarmingly. Yobe continues to record incidents of criminality and a heightened presence of insurgents in LGAs such as Tarmua.

Within the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) of RSF target communities, in comparison the incidents of battles between military and IGs are lower than other areas of BAY states. However, during the 2nd half of 2020, even these LGAs experienced higher number of incidents between military and IGs taking advantage of the dry season and more scope of movement, whilst violence against civilians were very low (Fig 4). Comparing Q4 of 2019 and 2020, the IGs seem to be more active in 2020. It is to note that this situation was only in the surrounding areas of the LGAs which affected and delayed some of the supply chain of construction materials meant for the RSF target communities and access to the communities itself for monitoring. However, within the RSF target communities, no fatal incidents of battles were reported during the past year apart from local community specific disputes, criminalities, social vices and negative coping mechanisms as observed in RSF implementing partner’s reports and Community Pulse Checks (Q3-Q4) 2020.

Fig 4: Conflict incidents in BAY states and RSF target LGAs since RSF Nigeria inception (Q3 2019 – Q4 2020, Source: ACLED)



HUMAN RIGHTS

The ongoing insurgency conflict continues to threaten the safety, security and human rights of the people of the Northeast Nigeria. In 2020, incidences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) continued to be a source of concern with 345 incidences recorded. Statistics from the monitoring indicated a steady increase in recorded incidences despite prevention and response efforts from both government and non-governmental organizations active in the BAY States region. Available evidence suggests that SGBV is perpetuated by both state actors and non-state actors in the locations of the RSF. However, the Human Rights Commission estimates that only a third of violations are reported, noting that reporting is impeded by a combination of factors including limited information and awareness available to survivors, limited trust in the system for adequate response, stigmatization of survivors etc. A persistent concern in this regard is report of high incidence of transactional sex between security actors and the military in particular and young women in the target locations. In Monguno, for instance, the Commission received several complaints from the community people on the military engaging in transactional sex, however evidence to the effect has been difficult to access because the women survivors do not consider themselves victims and are unwilling to come forward.

A critical development in 2020 is the launch and implementation of the plan by the Borno State Government to return internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their communities of origin. The implementation of the return plan has been met with increased concerns from the human rights, humanitarian and diplomatic community in Nigeria. These concerns have mainly included questions of whether the process amounts to the forced return of the IDP population and ensuring compliance with the Kampala Convention and other international standard and whether the safety and security of population targeted for return was in any way compromised by the return process. Since the launch of the return process, an estimated total of 3,761 households and consisting of 10,819 individuals have been returned to various communities in Borno State.³ Most of these communities have very limited infrastructure which are stretched by the increased demands of the additional population.

³ The figures indicated were collated from information received for partner organizations in different locations of the Borno State and as well as from monthly human rights reports from the National Human Rights Commission.

COVID-19 RELATED RISKS AND VULNERABILITY

Over 7.5 million people need humanitarian assistance across the BAY states, due to the ongoing insurgency that has made the security situation volatile and unpredictable, making it one of the most severe humanitarian crises. The number of people in need of urgent assistance in North-East (NE) Nigeria rose from 7.9 million at the beginning of 2020 to 10.6 million since the onset of COVID-19 (OCHA, Nigeria Situation Report, 26 Nov 2020). This vulnerable situation was significantly worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic in the three states, as well as by the preventive and response measures put in place by the government to curb and manage the outbreak, including movement restrictions, closure of borders and state-wide lockdowns.

Supply chain during rainy season was severely hampered by flooding along major routes, including materials meant for civil works of Stabilization Facility. These delays were exacerbated by disruptions in the supply chain due to the COVID-19 pandemic leading to weeks of food shortages. Risks of spreading Covid-19 infection in BAY states also delayed household profiling and selection of beneficiaries for livelihoods assistance and mobilization of community stabilization committees – which are key activities of RSF JAPs. The threat, COVID-19 pandemic has posed to the lives of 1.9 million IDPs⁴ in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states cannot be overemphasized in the context of an already extremely congested living environment characterized by high prevalence of comorbidities, including chronic malnutrition, poor WASH conditions and endemic malaria.

However, the positive COVID-19 caseload in the BAY states is lower in comparison to rest of Nigeria. As of December 2020, a total of 1,431 confirmed COVID-19 cases (Adamawa (424), Borno (806), Yobe (201)) have been recorded, including 69 deaths, 242 active cases and 1,120 (78%) recoveries in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.

Factors that have and will contribute to the spread of COVID-19 in NE Nigeria include - high population, high rate of poverty, lack of good quality basic (health, WASH, shelter) service infrastructure, continued displacement due to the insurgency causing congestion in existing IDP camps, and no means of livelihood. Therefore, even though the COVID-19 caseload for NE Nigeria is lower than the rest of the country, the added vulnerabilities still remain which will continue to impact the ongoing and planned stabilization processes and risks undermining the short and long-term progress made in early recovery and development.

OVERALL STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT ACTION PLANS (JAPS)

Despite movement restrictions and logistical difficulties imposed due to COVID-19 lockdown in the first half of 2020, RSF Nigeria managed to minimize the negative COVID-19 impacts on activity implementation and picked up speed from June onwards making good progress in the implementation of JAP activities in five target communities of Banki, Buni Yadi, Damboa, Gulak and Monguno. Activities in Ngarannam were started in 4Q. Occasionally, onsite monitoring activities of the construction works were affected by unavailability of UNHAS flights and military-escorted convoys on access routes, which delayed certification and handover activities. However, those challenges were addressed by remote monitoring, joint mission modalities and continuous coordination with implementing partners that helped to achieve planned progress in JAPs implementation.

⁴ Nigeria: BAY States Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 January 2021)

Civil-military coordination and community engagement activities under Output 1 (Community Safety and Security) took off at speed during latter half of 2020, consolidating partnerships and engagement with the political-security and rule of law actors at community and state levels. The partnerships mainly involved Borno State Governor's Office, the Nigerian Armed Forces, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), National Human Rights Commission, Bar Association, Local Government Secretaries, MRRR, BOSEMA, ADSEMA and YOSEMA, and enjoyed a high degree of collaboration.

RSF started conducting bimonthly coordination meetings with the Borno Governor's MandE Office and MRRR on monitoring the progress of RSF activities, reviewing implementation strategies and resolving issues on the ground. The RSF has tremendously benefitted from the leadership and ownership of RSF activities by Borno government, allowing the implementation of JAP activities in an extremely challenging environment of the NE Nigeria.

Extreme restrictions on road access from Maiduguri to Damaturu in Yobe as well as Damaturu to Kanamma due to highly volatile security situation along the route, overwhelmingly constrained the commencement of JAP implementation in Kanamma (Yobe State). Hence in 2020, the project focused on JAPs only six communities out of seven for JAP implementation in 2020.

UNDP and National Commission for Human Rights signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) for the establishment of community-based human rights monitoring mechanisms in six target communities. Baseline community assessments were completed in Q2, and reports finalised on Local Conflict Analysis (LCA), Community Security and Safety Perception Study (CSSPS) and the Human Rights Situation for the six target communities. These assessments informed the baseline measurement of the project outcome indicator and the design of quick impact interventions under stabilization committee, civil-security coordination and justice and peaceful dialogue mechanisms in the community.

RSF Nigeria completed the full activity mapping of JAPs for five communities except Ngarannam including a cross border activity planning map with RSF Cameroon illustrating the proof-of-concept model of the Stabilization Facility.

Combining the progresses made per community under the three outputs, the project overall is at about 40% rate of completion with Banki and Buni Yadi with almost 55% completion of activities. It is to be noted that the infrastructure construction and civil works have moved very well (Table 2) whilst the soft components have picked up speed in the latter half of 2020. In particular, the trenching work was fundamental to ensure security and safety of the sites before initiation of civil works which faced slight delays due to access constraints to target sites, availability of excavation machinery and clearance of mines.

Table 1: JAP progress of CIVIL WORKS per COMMUNITY (2020)

PROGRESS (%) in Basic and Essential Service Infrastructure Construction (DECEMBER 2020)						
Civil/Construction Work	Banki	Damboa	Monguno	Ngarranam	Gulak	Buniyadi
TRENCHING	95%	10%	50%	100%	100%	
PROTECTION WALL	100%					
POLICE FACILITY	10%	100%	95%	5%	95%	100%
JUDICIAL FACILITY		80%	100%			
CUSTOMS/IMMIGRATION OFFICE	100%/10%					
SOLAR LIGHTING			100%			100%
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FACILITY				5%		0%
ACCESS		100%				
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FACILITY					20%	100%
HOUSING FACILITY	5%	30%	10%	10%		
MARKET STALLS/LOCKUP FACILITY	60%	60%		0%		90%
EDUCATION	60%		80%	5%	95%	100%
HEALTH	5%	99%		0%	0%	0%

With marked progress in strategic and security facility construction and immediate livelihoods support in 2020, RSF conducted flash Community Pulse Check exercises as a part of its MandE activities from September to December capturing the local changes/effects and gauge community perceptions following the completion of RSF interventions. Five Pulse Checks were completed in five communities except Ngarranam, which reflected an overall positive response and perception from community and local government regarding the improvement in their security and safety. End-of-the-year household surveys in all target communities are planned in 2021 Q1 to gauge community perception.

By the end of 2020, RSF Nigeria managed to establish a good network of partners on the ground in all of its six target communities and its base in Maiduguri (Fig 5) supporting its work across its three main outputs.

Fig 5: RSF Partners in North East Nigeria (Dec 2020)





June 30, 2020. Cash for work activities in progress in Banki for waste removal. Banki IDP Camp, Banki, Borno State (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 2: Theory of Change

OVERALL PROGRESS ON THEORY OF CHANGE

The three-pronged theory of change (ToC) is set up to achieve the overarching RSF goal of establishment of immediate stability in the target communities and the North East region as a whole, which are:

1. A sequenced transition from military to civilian responsibility for security will have been achieved through promotion of civil-military coordination and enhancement of presence, function and capacity of the security actors;
2. Perceptions of State legitimacy will be strengthened, and the social contract renewed through provision of basic services; and
3. The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance will decrease and early recovering will gain traction through provision of timely livelihood opportunities.

RSF Nigeria Window has regularly conducted conflict analysis and data collection on community perceptions, including Community Pulse Check on RSF interventions, and assessed the impacts made in the RSF target communities on these three ToC result framework.

BOX 1: Trenching and police station reconstruction in Gulak, Adamawa State

For instance, the security maintained by military command in Gulak community, Adamawa State has been boosted by RSF through the digging of a 20-kilometre trench on the western flank of Gulak heading north towards Madagali town. Serving as the first line of defence, this trench has aided and will aid the military in curbing attempted incursions by the insurgents. Gulak Community Pulse Check (Nov 2020) revealed that 85% respondents felt security trench has improved security (tremendously) in Gulak community, reducing frequent attacks, and preventing Armed Insurgent Groups (AIGs) from moving their combat vehicles and heavy weapons into Gulak. Further, 82% respondents felt the rehabilitation and construction of police station and residence with fencing have and will improve security performance in Gulak. They noticed increase in presence of police personnel, police patrol and reduction in community tension. Safety consciousness has strengthened because police officers deployed to Gulak can now reside in the community, and no longer in Mubi.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY

This relates directly to JAPs activities under Output 1, which as per RSF Nigeria's ToC outline contributes to the improvement in community security, reducing the burden on the Nigerian military resulting in a sequenced transition from military to civilian responsibility for security through (i) collective and coordinated security against insurgency threats; (ii) individual/human security against physical threats, such as criminal attacks, robbery, murder, or environmental damage; and (iii) legal security - the rule of law, which comprises - the existence of law itself, its enforcement, and especially the enforcement of human and civil rights.

Comparing the findings of RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Check Q4 2020 to baseline, **there was an overall increase by 2% in the perception on security and safety where about 53% respondents felt safe and secure (Fig 9), to the baseline of 51% (Fig 8).** Particularly, Banki reported an increase of over 56% respondents feeling safer in comparison to baseline where less than 20% had felt safe. Some respondents of the pulse check attributed the improvement in feeling of security to RSF completed interventions of trenching, protection wall construction, better police performance and patrolling due to the reconstruction of police stations/barracks, construction of solar streetlights in IDP camps as well as improved cross border military operations between Nigeria and Cameroon. This status is expected to increase after the deployments of rule of law personnel and their capacity building on human rights and prevention of SGBV based legal security in 2021.

The RSF-Nigeria Window supports communities to take an active role in defining local security concerns and needs, improving safety and security and promoting peace through the community-level stabilization committees. It is proven that these community participate serve as the main vehicle in terms of strengthen people perceptions towards stabilization. For example, through establishment of the stabilization committee in Banki, which has been operational as a pilot in 2020, the dialogues in the committee lead to formulation of a stabilization specific community mobilization manual, which can be replicated in rest of the target communities. With the support of local on-site partners, the Banki Stabilization Committee (SC) has been functional and contributing to local level security coordination through fortnightly meetings.

The presence and improvement of security actors (military and law enforcement) in target communities is not confined to a 'one size fits all' approach but, rather, bespoke efforts to enhance security based on the specific needs of the location and the community. Of the six target locations that are being addressed, Banki and Ngarannam are the current priorities as proof of concept.

In Banki, although the presence of an extra 200 military personnel has been spoken of by the military, this has not come to fruition due to the constant shift of the security dynamic in the area, as well as redeployments and rotations of key personnel throughout the Command structure. The RSF will continue to liaise in this area.

The increasing presence of law enforcement agencies in Banki is a major positive step. NPF will deploy an additional 180 officers to Banki once the related infrastructure project – in the shape of a new NPF compound – is complete. Nigeria Customs Service and Nigeria Immigration Service have increased their presence in Banki from 6 to 15 officers. Formal establishment of NSCDC's 'IDP Protection Units' (each with 20 personnel) for

Banki is also under consideration.

In Monguno and Damboa, it is expected that the numbers of military and law enforcement personnel will remain at the current level. Thus, an emphasis will be given to improve the infrastructure and working/living conditions of law enforcement personnel and, in addition, provide the aforementioned training to improve adherence to Code of Conduct related issues and relations with the local communities. Infrastructure projects are almost complete and all 'nominal rolls' of personnel that are/due to be deployed in those locations have been attained and are being used to create relevant, prioritized, training rosters.

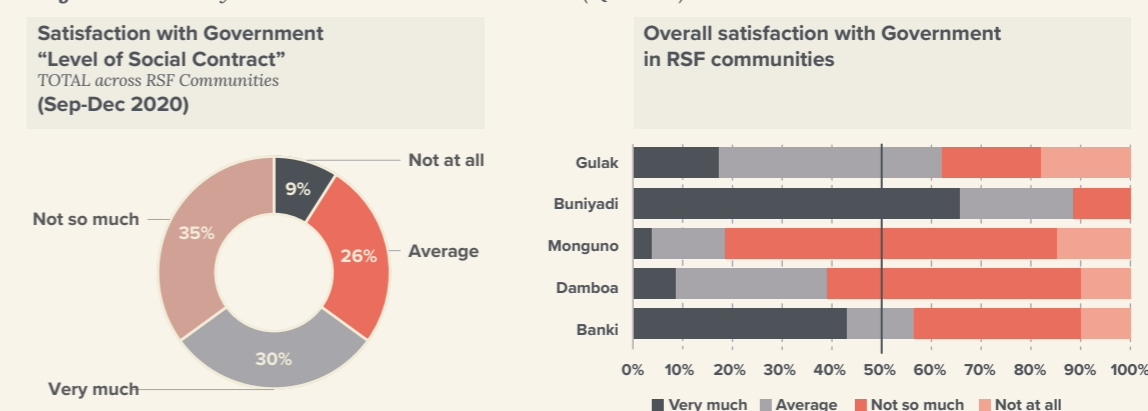
In Yobe State (Buniyadi) and Adamawa State (Gulak), RSF focuses on improving facilities for the police station and accommodation to strengthen its presence so hence the focus will most likely be in strengthening coordination through CSCs under the proof-of-concept security requirement.

RENEWING SOCIAL CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

RSF Nigeria Window leverages the provision of access to resources (land, water, etc.), infrastructure (utilities, transportation), social services (education, health) to strengthen people's trust to state legitimacy and review social contract with government authorities. People will perceive security and basic services as "peace dividends" and regard their trust to the government and security actors will curve their incentive to join armed insurgent groups for meeting their basic need or financial gains.

The Community Pulse Check on the satisfaction rate with government in their role in maintaining stability in the community shows that an aggregate of **56.7% respondents felt satisfied with government (Fig 6) in their role in ensuring stability in the respective communities** through provision of security, basic services and means of livelihoods across the five communities of Banki, Damboa, Monguno, Buniyadi and Gulak.

Fig 6: Community Pulse Check on Social Contract (Q4 2020)



The people's satisfaction rate varies from community to community and intervention to intervention. The satisfaction level with government in Borno state communities, was found to be lower than other two states as only about 37.2% respondents felt satisfied with government and about 62.8% dissatisfied. Out of the three communities in Borno, Monguno reported the lowest 19.0% level of satisfaction with the government. Satisfaction levels in both Adamawa and Yobe states were higher - Gulak (67.0%), Buni Yadi

(89.0%) as the enhanced security in the two towns and restoration of basic services by both government and RSF Nigeria have experienced high number of returns and less number of attacks in the latter half of 2020. In particular, resumption of learning and higher enrolment of students in primary and secondary schools rehabilitated by RSF in Buni Yadi and Gulak are yet another positive step towards the renewal of the social contract where the communities themselves have testified to the positive impression of the government's role.

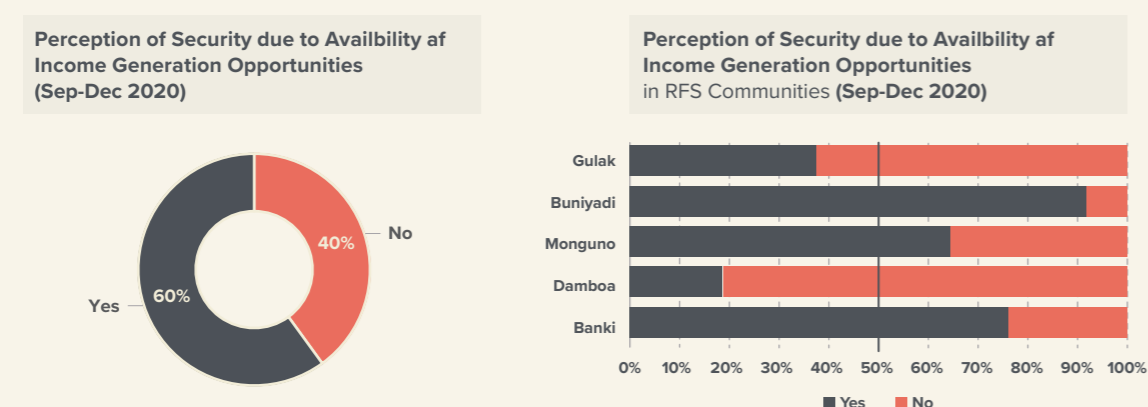
However, some different perspectives were also observed during the Damboa Pulse Check with regards to the **water networking and rehabilitation work**. An overwhelming **82.6% respondents were not aware about the rehabilitation** of Gumsuri-Damboa water line because they still could not access safe and portable water from water points in either the host community or in IDP camps making them walk 1 km daily to fetch water, depicting that the role of local government authorities and continuous monitoring on the basic service availability is significantly important to the maintenance of renewed social contract in target communities.

CONSOLIDATING STABILITY THROUGH PROVISION OF TIMELY LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

RSF ensures that daily labour opportunities are generated through its reconstruction or rehabilitation works of basic infrastructures across target communities in addition to provision of agriculture inputs and Cash for Work opportunities, benefitting over 8,000 people in Buni Yadi, Gulak, Banki, Damboa, and Monguno.

The community pulse checks reveal about **60% respondents feel secure because their community has adequate income generation opportunities through casual labour, skilled and unskilled work, and small businesses (Fig 8)**. Out of which more than 60% respondents of Banki, Buni Yadi and Monguno residents felt the community will be secure if they had availability of income generation options. Conversely over 60% of respondents in Gulak and Damboa felt that they did not have a secure community because they do not have adequate income generation opportunities (Fig 8).

Fig 7: Community Pulse Check Perception (Q4 2020)



Incomes earned through CfW or daily labour used not only to alleviate the vulnerability that the beneficiaries face in the middle of volatile security situations but also to strengthen their economic self-reliance. For example, all beneficiaries of CfW in Banki reported that they spent their earnings on purchasing food and non-good items and

about 60% of the beneficiaries also invested their earnings in maintaining their small scale trading, carpentry work, food making business and farming.

Furthermore, access to the farmland or market is critical for promoting livelihoods and people highly value such infrastructure support, as illustrated in Damboa.

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP

Government leadership and ownership has been demonstrated as paramount principle on achieving ToC and implementing all aspects of RSF Nigeria window-planning, implementation, monitoring, including risk management. The Ministers/Governor-level representatives from the Federal and State governments, including security institutions, are RSF board members and have been actively involved in decision-making on key strategic issues under the Partners Platform. The technical committee was also formed with the designated focal person from the Ministry of Budget and National Planning, State Governments, the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Police Force and the donor partners, providing technical assurance of achievements of ToC results through implementation of RSF activities.

The State Government of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe play a lead role in implementation of JAP in the target communities. The partnerships with the Government and Security actor at the state level are central to the project operation and success of RSF Nigeria. Deployment of government technical staff (e.g., teachers and medical workers) and utilization and maintenance of the infrastructure facilities is integral part of achievement of the overall goal of ToC. RSF has been engaging with the respective state government authorities to assist them in planning staff deployment and maintenance of the facilities supported by RSF for full utilization immediately after completion of construction.

Building on the long-standing partnership between UNDP and Nigeria state governments, the level of Government engagement with RSF has increased across all domains of RSF work, ranging from proving in-kind contribution, linking with the government's projects, to providing technical support and conducting monitoring for JAP activities, which include:

1. Even during formulation of the programme strategy of RSF-Nigeria Window, RSF has established regular coordination and meetings with technical members of State Governments in all three states whose portfolios cover engineering, emergency and humanitarian response, M&E, analysis of perception, that have resulted in stronger trust, coordinated expedited activities on the ground and timely trouble shooting of issues.
2. RSF Team in UNDP has been regularly interacting with respective State governments to assist them in implementing and monitoring RSF activities in target communities in line with government's strategies and priorities. RSF Nigeria has developed strong relationships with the security actors on ground and is continuously dialoguing with them on security and safety strategies in the target community and involving in implementation of JAPs activities.
3. The implementation by government of selected quick impact interventions within JAPs through the use of Letter of Agreements (LoAs) have promoted the government ownership of the Facility. This implementation arrangement is pivotal to the implementation of critical stabilization activities, coordination and interactions in

the target communities of respective states.

4. Partnerships with National Human Rights Commission, Nigeria Bar Association (North East Chapters) and state judicial bodies in Maiduguri are finalized to consolidate the stabilization facility's objectives on access to justice and human rights capacity building.

LINKAGE WITH REGIONAL CONTEXT OF THE LAKE CHAD BASIN (LCB)

The ToC of the Stabilization Facility-Nigeria Window is aligned with the results framework for the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected Area of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS). Through the Lake Chad Regional Window of RSF, implementation of the Nigeria Window is synergized with interventions at the regional level across the countries affected by Boko Haram conflicts in strong partnership with the Regional Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), including MNJTF (Multinational Joint Task Force). In addition, an initiative to provide Civil Military Coordination with security personnel from Nigeria and Cameroon is currently being scoped for enhancing cross-border stability, as well as efforts by LCB/MNJTF to form a LCB region-wide Civil-Military coordination cell.

Collaboration with the RSF national window of Cameroon has been chosen as a model case in realizing the "Proof-of-Concept" for the cross-border stabilization in the sites of Banki (Nigeria) and Amchide and Limani (Cameroon). This has resulted in proactive collaborative defense tactics including early warning in safeguarding the target community towards any insurgency activities in its vicinity.

In Banki, the security coordination efforts under the auspice of the state level SPCG combined with ongoing infrastructure construction works has led to major positive steps in planned deployments of additional police force, Customs and Immigration officers as well as the NSCDC as IDP Protection Units after completion of infrastructure building, which has prompted voluntary returns and freedom of movement to access market across Cameroon. In addition, the cross-border coordination with Cameroon under the MNJTF in Banki is envisaged to reinforce the presence and performance of the security subsequently contributing to the improvement in trust with the communities they serve.

A joint mission with RSF Team of Nigeria and Cameroon Window was conducted, visiting the activities site in Banki and Amicide and exchanging views to strengthen synergies between two RSF Windows. A cross border planning map has been prepared to demonstrate the RSF proof of concept covering the three JAP locations.



500 individuals were engaged in a cash for work scheme of waste and debris clearance in Banki. Banki, Bama LGA Borno State.



August 25, 2020. Rehabilitated Shuwari Primary School Buniyadi, Gujba LGA, Yobe.
(Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 3: Progress towards Stabilization Results

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOME

RSF Nigeria outcome: Immediate stabilization established in the target communities of Boko Haram-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

RSF NIGERIA OUTCOME	SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT	STATUS
Percentage increase in community perception of safety and security in target areas (disaggregated by age and sex)	53% ⁶ (December 2020)	Household level Community Perception Survey planned in 2021 as JAPs implementation nears completion.
Baseline (project) – 51% ⁵ (June 2020)	RSF Community Pulse Checks in five target communities revealed a cumulative 53% respondents felt safe and secure in their communities some of the reasons directly attributed to RSF interventions of perimeter wall construction (Banki) and trenching (Gulak).	
Target (project) - 65%		
OVERALL STATUS		ONGOING

RSF's theory of change aims stabilization in the North East Nigeria to be achieved when there is improvement in local community's perception on their safety and security. RSF Nigeria established baselines on community perception in each of its six target communities, through community assessments conducted during March and June 2020 that integrated Local Conflict Analysis (LCA), and Community Security and Safety Perception Study (CSSPS) that depicted 51% of sampled community members felt safe and secure (Fig 8). Most communities who felt insecure and unsafe expressed constant fear of insurgent attacks to their lives, especially those living in the peripheral areas as well as while accessing farmlands and on supply routes outside their community where attacks were high.

Comparing the findings of RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Check Q4 2020 to baseline, there was an overall increase by 2% in the perception on security and safety where about 53% respondents felt safe and secure (Fig 9), to the baseline of 51%. Particularly, Banki reported an increase of over 56% respondents feeling safer in comparison to baseline where less than 20% had felt safe. Some respondents of the pulse check attrib-

⁵ RSF Baseline Community Assessments in six target communities (conducted in March and June 2020).

⁶ RSF Community Pulse Checks (Conducted between September to December 2020).

uted the improvement in feeling of security to RSF completed interventions of trenching, protection wall construction, better police performance and patrolling due to the reconstruction of police stations/barracks, construction of solar streetlights in IDP camps as well as improved cross border military operations between Nigeria and Cameroon. This status is expected to increase after the deployment of security personnel and their capacities built on human rights and prevention of SGBV planned in 2021. More analysis can be found on Chapter 3.

Fig 8: Baseline Community Perception (Q2 2020)

Proportion of Community that feels Safe and Secure
RSF Outcome Indicator
TOTAL across RSF Communities
(Mar-Jun 2020)

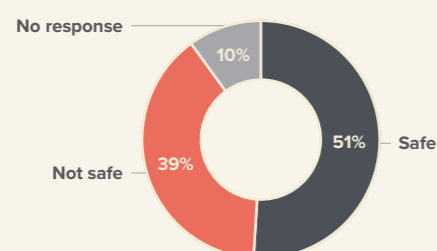
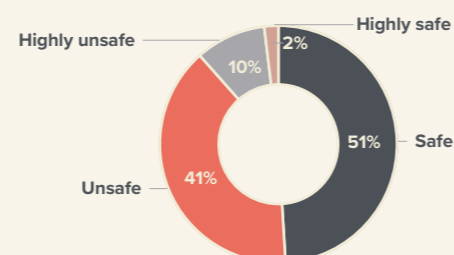


Fig 9: Community Pulse Check Perception (Q4 2020)

Proportion of Community that feels Safe and Secure
RSF Outcome Indicator
TOTAL across RSF Communities
(Sep-Dec 2020)



PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT 1

Output 1 captures RSF Nigeria's work towards establishing and rebuilding the lost and/or low public trust in the state security, law enforcement and justice institutions as a prerequisite for stabilization. RSF Nigeria aims to establish a well-resourced security and law enforcement presence and capacities, better civil-military cooperation and coordination that will improve civilian protection, community safety and security, whilst maintaining a conducive environment to allow investments in infrastructure, services and livelihoods. The Facility's 2020 progress in the achievement of this output through key activities are presented below:

Output 1: Community Safety And Security Strengthened

INDICATOR (PRO DOC AND AWP)	TARGET (2021)	SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENT (GENDER DISAGGREGATION)	STATUS
Number of local infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support, upon government request. Baseline: 0	3 (Revised target ⁷)	Three (3) Stabilization Committee have been established in target communities of Banki, Damboa and Monguno, Borno state.	Ongoing

Continued on the next page

⁷ Indicator targets have been revised as the assumptions under which the previous targets were set in March 2020, have drastically changed at the end of 2020.

Percentage increase in presence of security providers in target communities. Baseline: 0%	65% (Revised target)	30% - Planned increase of 21 Immigration (5%) and 15 Customs (5%) personnel were deployed after RSF rehabilitation of the office and barracks in Banki. Further reinforced by the proof of concept in Banki, government deployed one more official from Dept. of State Security with 5 more planned for deployment. In Buniyadi and Gulak, police personnel deployment was increased following police station and barracks reconstruction.	Ongoing
Number of security providers in target areas trained on, human rights and prevention of GBV. Baseline: 0	300 (Revised target)	Zero (0) - Pandemic imposed restrictions and "ENDSARS" protests grossly delayed activities related to this result pushing the training to be scheduled for 2021 Q1 as well as reduction in target number of personnel to be trained.	Ongoing
Number of security plans in target communities Baseline: 0	3 (Revised target)	One (1) - Security Plan for Banki has been drafted and has been tabled for review in the next SPCG meeting. It is expected to take full effect once the NPF, Nigeria Customs Service and Nigeria Immigration Service are fully deployed there.	Ongoing
Number of target areas with effective early warning systems Baseline: 0	3 (Revised target)	One (1) - Early Warning System in Banki under the Proof of Concept has been boosted. See description of results.	Ongoing
OVERALL STATUS			ONGOING

Description Of Results

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 1.1:	Three (3) national infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support, upon request [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	Three (3) established in Banki, Damboa and Monguno, Borno state (On track)

Currently, the NE region suffers from gaps in coordination and absence of equal footed capacities between various formal and informal security actors required to maintain security within the community and outside. Damage to security infrastructure of civilian security and law enforcement providers during insurgency has prevented security forces like Nigerian police, NSCDC and formal justice bodies to establish a physical presence and provide adequate services to the most vulnerable communities. RSF's security, civil military and law enforcement coordination, combined with enhanced community engagement activities directly contribute to the establishment of local infrastructures to maintain effective community security and peace.

To address such a need, the Facility’s strategy is set at two levels. The **first higher level** – secures cooperation and establishes coordination mechanisms and builds capacities between formal security and rule of law institutions at state level – Nigerian Military Force, Nigerian Police Force, NCDC, Justice Institutions, and any other formal security agencies preparing them to operate effectively with respect to human rights knowledge within communities targeted. The **second community level** is the establishment of local community engagement infrastructures in the form of stabilization committees that bring together security actors deployed in the community, local government (LGA or State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)), local leaders/influencers, community members (women and youth) and informal security groups (CJTF, Kesh Kesh, vigilantes) in a single platform to cooperate, coordinate and monitor peace and conflict, improve community security, implement and align with the security coordination and cooperation strategy developed at the state level, thereby safeguarding the integrity of immediate stabilization.

During 2020, RSF undertook the following key activities towards realizing the strategy described below:

Formed a consensus on security coordination arrangements with the Government and security authorities:

BOX 2: Community Stabilization Committee Highlights

1. 25% women members in its executive committees of Banki, Monguno and Damboa.
2. Since its establishment, the Stabilization Committee in Banki has recorded two successes in bolstering protection for the vulnerable and strengthening the safety and security situation. During meetings of the SC in November, two concerns from the community were discussed. Firstly, the use of minors as errand boys which not only exposed them to multiple risk factors but also impacted their attendance at school. A second concern involved military personnel entering the IDP camp and not taking required precautions with their arms. To address these concerns, the SC met with the Brigade Commander in Banki and communicated the concerns by the community including the likely harm of their actions. Discussions were held and agreement reached on the courses of actions in addressing the concerns including communicating the decisions of the meeting to the Brigade, reminding military personnel of the comportment expected of them and the SC playing a watchdog role in monitoring compliance by the military and provide feedback to the Brigade Commander. In December, the SC noted despite two incidences which were immediately corrected, there was immediate compliance with the directive. While a bit of time is required in determining whether the directives are being complied with, the engagement between SC and military is a positive indication of the kind of engagement that should be taking place in reinforcement of safety and security situation in target locations.

Security Planning and Coordination Group (SPCG) in Borno State was formally established at the meeting held on 25 October 2020, chaired by Borno Governor and attended by various security institutions and security actors in Borno State after months

of engagements and planning through consultations with individual security institutions. The SPCG of Borno State consists of the Governor, his Principal Staff Officers, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), UNDP and security actors, including the Nigerian Army (NAF), Nigerian Police Force (NPF), National Security and Civil Defence Force (NSCDC), Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) represented by the Attorney General’s office, Comptroller Customs, Comptroller Immigration, Department of State Security (DSS), who shall facilitate state-level security coordination and planning. TORs for the State Level SPCG are currently being drafted, for presentation and approval at the next SPCG meeting. The group also formed a consensus on the civil-military coordination arrangements for the RSF with formation of Community Stabilization Committees (CSC) in the target community where their respective commanders deployed in the community will ensure active participation. Banki, as proof of concept, a cooperation on defense constructions including the trench line, extension of perimeter wall, and assembling of 10 security observation posts along the extended perimeter wall were secured.

Community engagements through **Community Stabilization Committees (SC)** were established in Banki, Monguno and Damboa for a total of three (3) SCs in Borno State. Banki SC as a pilot has been conducting regular engagement activities with committee members whilst the rest two have started meeting recently to discuss and address emerging issues. The committees in Monguno and Damboa are newly formed based on a design established and tested in Banki which led to the production of a **Stabilization Facility specific Community Engagement Handbook** with the aim to use it for replication of SCs in rest of the target communities. RSF formulated partnerships with the Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) to facilitate the establishment and effective functioning of the Stabilization Committees (SC) in all six RSF target locations through necessary capacity building and technical support. With support from GISCOR, the three SCs in Borno state have been conducting regular meetings on a bimonthly basis with active participation of women executive members as well as military presence identifying mechanisms and activities to maintain and monitor local safety and security situation, promote dialogue, peaceful engagements on sensitive and contestable issues and support in bridging trust between the authorities and community.

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 1.2:	Sixty Five percent (65%) increase in presence of security providers in target communities. [Baseline: 0%]
ACHIEVEMENT:	Thirty percent (30%) increase in presence of security providers in Banki, Buniyadi and Gulak (On track)

Target communities that have faced colossal infrastructure damage due to insurgency violence have not only rendered the community unliveable but have paralysed the provision of essential security and rule of law services by police, justice institutions and other paramilitary wings like NSCDC. In addition, the constant attacks by IGs for looting and intimidation within the community deteriorates the morale of community members and security personnel rendering the existing security mechanisms to be ineffective. Hence RSF’s role and support to

1. Strategic bottom-up coordination between the civilians and military forces
2. Construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of strategic security infrastructures

such as protection wall, trenching, police posts and barracks, area courts, solar lighting and

3. Identification and engagement on technical and functional capacity and presence required of law enforcement actors.

These interventions create a conducive space, enabling capabilities - improving morale of security and law enforcement agencies thereby increasing their presence, deployment and play the needed role in preventing violence, addressing local tensions, resolving disputes hence maintaining security and calm in the area. The objectives and natures of the interventions, RSF closely worked with the government and security authorities to implement activities.

1. During 2020, with the establishment of Borno state SPCG, progress in this area took speed with civil military coordination of Nigerian Military, Borno State Police, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps – NSCDC, Customs and Immigration and state authorities. Both formal and informal coordination meetings improved speed of trenching activities in Banki, Monguno and Ngarranam sites completing the trenching on record time which serves as the first line of defence towards insurgency and allows safe construction of other basic and essential services.
2. Civil construction works for essential security infrastructures continued to progress at scale and speed in 2020 as depicted in Table 2 earlier in five target communities except Ngarranam. The construction of trenches and protection wall was managed by the respective state government. The **completion of construction works in 2020** as listed below were key to the increase in deployment of security personnel and improvement of security performance⁸ :
3. **Security Trenching completed** in three communities - **Banki (8 km), Gulak (21 km), Ngala (5.3 km)** and in progress for Monguno (6 km) and Damboa (6 km).
4. Construction of **Protection Wall in Banki (3.1 km)** along the trench in south east side of the camp, which was further extended by Borno government, encouraged by the impact of RSF built protection wall, towards the south and south west direction along the trench line to meet with the Cameroon trench.
5. Rehabilitation of **three Police station/barracks** in Buni Yadi, Gulak, Damboa completed has augmented the presence, confidence and functionality of the police in the towns as a deterrent and response to crimes in the local communities. Construction of the same is in progress for Monguno and Banki.
6. Rehabilitation of **Customs Office** in Banki
7. Rehabilitation of **two Area Courts** in Damboa and Monguno by RSF in close collaboration with the state and local governments has been a crucial step in revitalizing the statutory justice system contributing to crime prevention and response. The completed rehabilitation of the Area Court in Monguno has boosted the confidence of community in accessing justice in Monguno as no judicial facility existed in the community after the eruption of the insurgency and cases were referred to

⁸ RSF Community Pulse Check Sep – Dec 2020

Maiduguri for adjudication, which was a costly and risky process for the locals. Community Pulse Check⁹ findings revealed that the community felt a functioning Area Court would enhance quick dispensation of justice and reduce the risk of going to Maiduguri for adjudication through an unsafe road.

8. Installation of **solar-powered streetlights** is completed in Monguno and Buniyadi to prevent crimes and SGB assaults around public facilities (water points, toilets). In addition, construction works have provided casual work to local IDPs and residents, who were hired as skilled and unskilled workers for carpentry, iron bending, masonry, brick layering, foremen, labor support, water supplier, and security thus providing temporary income for the usually humanitarian dependent locals and IDPs, allowing them to buy good and non-food items, thereby reducing their frustration towards government due to unavailability of earning opportunities.
9. Through multi-actor consultative sessions and meetings, RSF identified gaps and limitations in the technical and functional capacity of the Nigeria Police Force in each of the RSF target locations. At the technical level, emphases were placed on understanding the number and coverage of personnel deployments as well as the knowledge and awareness of the police officers on issues of human rights, gender and their capacity to effectively deliver law enforcement services. The outcomes of the assessment revealed the need for new or additional deployments to RSF target locations.

Above combination of RSF actions and support led to the increased deployment planning of security forces in four out of six communities (Banki, Ngarranam, Gulak and Buni Yadi). Whilst in Monguno and Damboa, owing to adequate personnel presence, there are no plans for personnel increase, but focus is on improvement in performance of existing forces through the availability of the newly facilities, coordination and training. In Banki, as planned - 21 Immigration (5%) and 15 Customs (5%) personnel have been already deployed after RSF rehabilitation of the office and barracks in Banki. Further reinforced by the proof of concept in Banki, government deployed one more official from Dept. of State Security with 5 more planned for deployment. Total of 200 additional military has been earmarked for deployment and 180 police officers to be deployed to Banki once the related infrastructure project – in the shape of a new NPF compound – is complete. Also, confirmations are waited for the formal establishment of NSCDC’s ‘IDP Protection Units’ (each with 20 personnel). In Buniyadi and Gulak, police personnel deployment and patrolling activities were increased following police station and barracks reconstruction. With the formal deployments in Banki, Buni Yadi and Gulak as described above, a cumulative 30% increase in presence of security providers with regards to the planned deployment have been observed across RSF target communities for 2020 (Annex 2).

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 1.3:	Three hundred (300) security providers in target areas trained on, human rights and prevention of gender-based violence [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	Zero (Delayed in 2020, On track for 2021)

This indicator represents RSF’s results on promoting human rights and civilian protection specially to deter violations by all forms of security providers which can jeopardize the

⁹ RSF Community Pulse Check Oct 2020

overarching efforts and gains made on rebuilding social contract in the community. By ensuring well-functioning human rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms, RSF aims to build awareness, capacities and encourage the security and rule of law forces to operate in the highest possible standard of behavior thereby maintaining peace, providing meaningful community justice and security.

Towards this goal, RSF carried out **human rights assessments, in its six (6) target communities**, as part of its baseline exercise to facilitate the identification and understanding of critical human rights concerns and issues prevalent in the locations¹⁰. The baseline assessments also identified the main human rights defenders in the community and various community support structures reinforcing the realization and protection of human rights, which provided insights in RSF's support for human rights and access to justice.

Based on the findings from the assessments, RSF formalized partnership with National

BOX 3: Human Rights Monitoring in RSF communities

RSF Human Rights monitoring partner - National Human Rights Commission recorded 846 cases in the second half of the 2020 alone with 33% of the human rights incidence related to sexual and gender-based violence. Conflict related incidences representing 27% of human rights violations recorded during this year include abductions, extortions and seizure of property and extrajudicial killings etc. Other human concerns include violations of social and economic rights at 19%, violations against children (14%), and remaining 7% related to other violations. In 2020, data from human rights monitoring indicate that 32% of incidences recorded are attributed to armed actors including the two factions of Boko Haram (JAS and ISWAP); and the pro-government security actors including the Military, CJTF, Hunters and vigilantes.

Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in establishing community-based HR monitoring mechanisms in the six target communities through which monthly human rights reports have been produced since September 2020. These monthly reports have fed into RSF's quarterly Human Rights, Safety and Security Reports that are shared with the project's Partners Platform. Based on this monthly monitoring the Commission continues to note with concern the high incidences of compromise for the human rights violations and therefore the next steps of engagement are aimed at reinforcing prosecution as a deterrent to sexual and gender based violence and the wider human rights violation in the RSF target locations.

In 2020, RSF carried out **UN Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) assessment for the Nigeria Police Force**. The Minister of Internal Affairs was duly informed about the assessment as the federal institution responsible for the Nigeria Police Force. Plans are at an advanced stage of preparation for the HR and SGBV prevention training of an estimated 300 police officers in each of the target communities. While contractual arrangement is being finalized, the training content and locations are at present has been finalized. Implementation of the training is expected to happen in Q1-2021.

¹⁰ RSF Nigeria Human Rights Assessment Report, June 2020

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 1.4:	Three (3) security plans in target communities [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	One security plan for Banki developed and tabled for approval. (On track)

The indicator on security plan captures the Facility's first priority work on support to relevant government and security authorities to establish a clear methodology in each state for the overall stabilization process and establish the civil military cooperation mechanism in forming functional coordination arrangements on security from state level to community level that will be needed to deliver stabilization¹¹. Under the umbrella of SPCG Borno, RSF has been working on developing security plans cascading down to the target communities. Through multiple rounds of consultations with the security actors in Banki and at Borno state level, RSF developed the security plan for Banki which is tabled for approval in the next SPCG meeting in early 2021.

The Banki Security Plan contains details of how an integrated, community-based security system will liaise at the tactical, operational and strategic levels – from the Community Stabilization Committee to SPCG-Banki up to the Borno State SPCG. It outlines the physical security improvements, roles of the security actors, and the deployment levels required to bring stabilization to the community.

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 1.5:	Three (3) target areas with effective early warning systems [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	One target community - Banki has early warning system established and running effectively. (On track)

This output indicator represents the result of integrated work between the security planning and coordination group, community stabilization committee, and the establishment of basic and essential security infrastructures supported by the Facility. Through the sharing of information under each mechanism and coordination within the two bodies at community level is expected to contribute to an effective early warning structures and response system. An early warning system from maintenance of security and deterrence of insurgency attacks perspective have already been set up and functioning in Banki under the RSF's proof of concept approach as described below:

1. UNDP's security coordination work with Nigerian Customs and Immigration officers at the border gates have encouraged their Cameroonian counterparts, Gendarmerie, and police to come to a common table. The Cameroonians are now sharing security information mitigating attacks.
2. Linking up of the military and local population by Community Stabilization Committee has closed a longstanding gap. Now community members share risk related information they receive from friends and relatives in nearby townships.
3. The physical barriers of trenches and fencing prevent insurgents attempting to arrive in vehicles, and in the process are detected early by the military and CJTF.
4. With Banki being protected by the above mentioned two layers of physical security, the military and the CJTF can now deploy beyond the perimeter enabling early

¹¹ RSF Nigeria Pro Doc Section 3.2 (Activity 1.1)

detection of approaching insurgents.

- RSF made efforts to coordinate between civil and military in specific security infrastructures like trenching and protection wall which resulted in **ten (10) observation posts** earmarked along the protection wall built by RSF to enhance security presence. This has yielded improvement in security perception already amongst the community members. Out of the 10 observation posts, 5 are erected while others are being located tactically. These shall assist in sighting any approaching insurgents from very far with the added advantages of the flat layout of land.

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT 2

INDICATOR (AS PER PRO DOC AND AWP)	TARGET (2021)	SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT (GENDER DISAGGREGATED)	STATUS
Percentage of cleared contaminated areas. Baseline: 0%	10%	7.7% - 4 sites were identified to be potentially high risk out of 39. During 2020, RSF confirmed 3 sites were low risk and initiated construction work.	Ongoing
Number of new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities. Baseline: 0	35	Eighteen (18) basic service and essential security facilities have been completed, quality certified by UNDP Engineers and handed over to authorities with proofs of their usage and impact to enhancement of community lives recorded through RSF Community Pulse Checks. Over 10 basic and essential service and infrastructure projects are in advanced stages of progress towards completion.	Ongoing
Population percentage with access to basic services (health, education, and WASH) Baseline: 0%	45%	5.4% - Figure estimated for populace accessing education services rehabilitated by RSF in Gulak. Estimates for other basic services completed by RSF will be calculated in Q2 2021.	Ongoing
OVERALL STATUS		ONGOING	

RSF Output 2 aims to reinstate basic and essential functioning public services, enabling the areas to be livable thereby serving as a stabilization dividend while consolidating government legitimacy and social contract in delivering those services. **Infrastructure provision is two faceted** under the Facility - the **first facet** includes building community security and facilitate the presence of security providers (e.g., police stations and accommodation), plus essential utilities and services to support both security providers and the local population (e.g., access to water, and mobile medical facilities); the **second facet** involves public buildings, economic services, utilities, permanent housing and other services for the benefit of the resident population and any voluntary returnees¹².

¹² RSF Nigeria Pro Doc, Section 3.2, Output 2.

To facilitate this infrastructure provision integrated with other outputs on community security and livelihoods under the rapid response package model, RSF project formulated a comprehensive Joint Action Plan (JAP) per target community. The community specific JAPs established clear needs and a corresponding action plan on provision of community safety and security, basic and essential infrastructure and services, livelihoods options to the success of the four stabilization objectives.

The needs and intervention identification were done following a detailed, socio-political, contextual, conflict and situation analysis based on (i) rapid community assessments, (ii) consultations and (iii) validations with wide set of actors at each community and state level. IDPs, host community members and community representatives were involved in assessing the perception of community, identifying community needs and prioritizing activities. JAPs were finalized and presented to the national Partners Platform members securing their approval in December 2019.

As such, the Facility's progress in the achievement of this output and key activities stipulated within JAPs are presented as follows:

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 2.1:	10% percent of contaminated areas are cleared [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	7.7% of sites were declared low risk and cleared for construction works. (Ongoing)

This result describes one of the foremost preparatory steps, the Facility had to implement for the initiation of the two-pronged construction work in the planned sites of the target communities. Due to damaged infrastructure and contaminated sites by the insurgency, it was critical to clear the selected sites and begin construction to avoid and mitigate risks arising from mined sites. With partner MAG, RSF conducted non-technical surveys on mine risks in all planned construction sites which resulted in identification of four (4) sites to be high risk with potential contamination. RSF in collaboration with government implementing partner and military conducted second assessment of the three high risk sites which were identified to be low risk owing to clearance by the military and hence constructions were initiated for those sites resulting in 7.7% of the initial assumed contaminated areas. Further a total of 1,512 community members (346 female) from the six target communities received mine risk education including core safety messages, recognition of Explosive Ordinances (EO) and safe behaviors.

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 2.2:	Thirty-five (35) new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	Nineteen (19) (On track)
OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 2.3:	45% of total population in all six target communities have access to basic services (health, education, and WASH) [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	5.4% of population have access to education services in Gulak (On track)

The two faceted infrastructure construction work stipulated under each JAPs are at the

heart of the Facility's stabilization dividend which is aimed to establish minimum physical and functional conditions in the community to be livable.

Seven (7) basic service facilities have been completed, quality certified by UNDP Engineers and handed over to authorities including access bridge (Damboa), water supply network (Damboa), 3 schools (Gulak, Buni Yadi), one community Health Clinic (Damboa) and 1 local government staff quarter (Buni Yadi). Also, to enhance safety and prevent crimes and SGB assaults around the key public facilities (e.g., water points, toilets), installation of solar-powered streetlights is completed in Monguno and Buniyadi.

In **Damboa, rehabilitation of 6 km long Gumsuri-Damboa water pipeline and installation of solar-powered boreholes in Gumsuri**, as well as solar-powered water board systems and construction of animal water troughs have not only ensured secure water supply for the communities but also reduced communal tensions between nomadic herdsman and local communities over access to water. Access to land for agriculture is still restricted in the outskirts of Damboa town. The construction of **culvert/access bridge linking Wuyaram and Kirikasamma** has improved access for residents to farmlands and markets within a safe perimeter and facilitated farming and immediate livelihood opportunities. The culvert is already in active use by the local communities, bringing about large-scale change to the Damboa community and enabling the movement of people and goods between neighboring communities. It is also expected to increase school attendance. This has gradually contributed to the expansion of the area under the control of the state and boosted the local community's confidence in the government.

In **Monguno**, RSF Community Pulse Check has revealed that the recently **rehabilitated Kuya primary school** and the planned construction of learning spaces and school fencing will improve access to education. Respondents (70% of community members) noted that the school will take children of IDP and host populations away from the street as beggars and hawkers, and consequently lead to an increase in school enrolment. The perimeter fencing of Kuya school served as a safeguard against distractions to learning. Some respondents felt it will reduce the use of school premises by miscreants for illicit acts including drug abuse and sexual harassment and exploitation.

Further, the people's request for installation of solar lights in the IDP camp identified by the government authorities were met and handed over in Monguno. Areas in Monguno town that do not have adequate lighting have faced increased vulnerabilities to insurgency activities and GBVs especially at water fetching point, toilets and collecting firewood. Therefore, a total of 100 solar streetlights have been strategically placed and installed, especially around WASH facilities and selected market area for illumination to reduce the violent occurrences. The installation of the solar lights has allowed community members especially women and children to access toilets in the night without fear and have brought a marked change from before when women and children feared coming to the market at night.

In **Buni Yadi**, with gradual improvement in security over the years, displaced people return rates are high. However, government's restoration efforts of basic and essential service facilities are not enough to meet the high demand, resulting in inadequate and overstretched available services. With escalation of demand for health and water services, the community has grown increasingly disgruntled at the public service delivery

capacities of the government¹³. For some services such as health and education, government officials come from Damaturu to deliver the services and leave before 6 PM, leaving residents with limited access to essential services. The Stabilization Facility's **rebuilding of both primary schools** (100% and 80% completion) and **living quarters for government public service officials** (health, teaching and local government), which has been completed, will improve the availability of officials, enhancing the necessary basic service provision functions.

Buni Yadi is also used to host the largest market in Yobe state and serve as the economic center for the state. RSF has been rehabilitating over 600 market shops and stalls in Buni Yadi, which will also contribute enhancement of livelihood in the community and surrounding areas.

In **Gulak**, basic educational facilities like the primary and secondary school are operating at very limited capacity due to lack of space and inadequate numbers of teachers, as they were partially destroyed during the insurgency, depriving a larger chunk of school-age children of basic and secondary education. RSF's **rehabilitation and furnishing of the primary school and secondary school teachers' quarters is over 80% complete**. The schools are currently accommodating more students, with more teachers expected once their residence is completed with full furnishing and water. Once completed with full furnishing, the schools will accommodate more students and bring in more teachers. Improvement in health services is further expected after the completion of community health clinic.

1,327 pupils (748 boys and 579 girls) are currently accessing education from the rehabilitated 4 blocks of 11 classrooms with 2 VIP toilets in Central Primary School in Gulak. While another 1,350 students (662 boys and 688 girls) are also accessing education from rehabilitated 8 blocks of 20 classrooms with administrative block, introduction to technology workshop, computer center, 2 VIP toilets and perimeter fence and guard house in Government Day Secondary School in Gulak. With a total of 2,677 pupils/students, rehabilitated educational infrastructure in Gulak is providing about 5.4% population with access to basic service.

The achievement of this indicator output in 2020 was hampered by the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic which ultimately delayed completion and handing over of civil works to government and community stakeholders. Whilst some rehabilitated and reconstructed civil works were completed towards end of reporting period, engineering certification and handing over to government could not be achieved. Also, fluid security and safety situations further limited tracking of population accessing completed basic services (health, education and WASH) in project sites in 2020.

¹³ Buni Yadi Baseline Community Assessments – Local Conflict Analysis and Community Perception of Security and Safety, UNDP-International Alert Study, July 2020

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT 3

Output 3: Livelihood Options Available

INDICATOR (AS PER PRO DOC AND AWP)	TARGET (2021)	SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT (GENDER DISAGGREGATED)	STATUS
Number of people (disaggregated by sex & age) who are benefitting from livelihood options in target areas. Baseline: 0	19,300 (4,600 Women)	8,624 (2,627 Women) – Beneficiaries from Agriculture inputs for rainy season farming (Buni Yadi & Gulak); Cash for Work on waste/debris clearance (Banki); and Skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work in all five target communities.	Ongoing
Number of men & women (sex & age disaggregated) who are benefitting from vocational or other training in target communities. Baseline: 0	5,000	Zero (0) – NSTR. None of the vocational training activities were implemented during 2020 as JAPs livelihoods related activities were paused until the completion of market facility and vocational training centre constructions.	Planned
OVERALL STATUS			ONGOING

Output 3 on livelihoods from the stabilization lens aims that community members of target areas is able to benefit from at least **one of a mix of possible livelihood opportunities** to increase their short-term purchasing power with a hope in future economic prospects, as an alternative to the recruitment incentives of Boko Haram; preventing a cycle of desperation and debt.

Therefore, RSF has replicated livelihood interventions that are already run successfully by UNDP or other actors elsewhere but will offer this mix of options **in the same place, at the same time, as part of the broader package of assistance that includes activities in support of security and the rule of law, and activities to construct essential infrastructure and establish basic services.** Furthermore, RSF has been rehabilitating the market shops/stalls in Banki, Damboa, and Buni Yadi under Output 2 to revise local economic activities, which will increase livelihood opportunities.

The mix of livelihoods options in each target communities identified through JAPs include:

1. Cash for Work schemes
2. Agriculture input distribution during rainy and dry seasons
3. Temporary paid employment by contractors responsible for civil and construction works.
4. Provision of emergency asset or equipment along with small grants for traders.
5. Business startup grant support specifically targeted to women headed households.
6. Vocational training and business start-up grants.

OUTPUT INDICATOR TARGET 3.1:	19,300 people (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from livelihood options in target areas. [Baseline: 0]
ACHIEVEMENT:	8,624 (2,627 Women) (On track)

About **8,624 individuals** benefitted from RSF Nigeria livelihoods provision activities (Table 3) as identified in the JAPs.

Cash-for-Work (CfW) for 500 individuals involved in waste and debris clearance in Banki were completed. The intervention activity benefitted 174 men and 326 women, with all receiving trainings on financial literacy, cash management and business growth. About 108 of the beneficiaries were trained on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and 10 female 30 male benefitted from Mine Risk Education (MRE). A total of 1,200 beneficiaries (inclusive of 500 CfW beneficiaries) received 5 pack of bathing and laundry soaps to upkeep their hygiene and prevent Covid-19.

2,000 farming households in Buni Yadi (1200 male-headed and 800 female-headed) benefitted from rainy season farming support. Another 2,000 farming households in Gulak (1159 male-headed and 841 female-headed) benefitted from rainy season agricultural inputs. Farming inputs distributed in the two project sites included 4 types of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and tools.

At the same time, in 2020, RSF Nigeria supported a total of 4,124 beneficiaries - 3,406 men and 718 women under casual skilled and unskilled labor through its construction/civil works of security and basic service infrastructures implemented by private contractors across five communities.

Table 2: No. of people benefitting from livelihood options in RSF communities in 2020

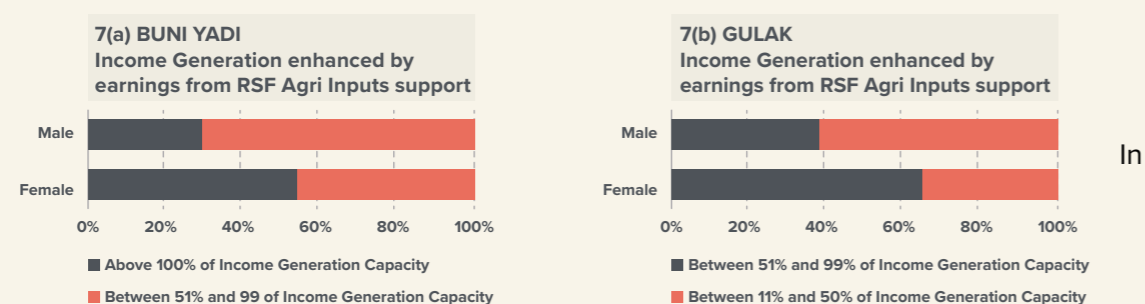
DESCRIPTION	COMMUNITY	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	ACHIEVED	
Agriculture inputs for rainy season farming	Buni Yadi	1,200	800	2,000	4,000	
	Gulak	1,200	800	2,000		
Cash for Work on waste/debris clearance	Banki	191	309	500	4,624	
	Skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work	Banki	542	24		566
		Damboa	969	172		1,141
		Monguno	270	77		347
	Buni Yadi	646	227	873		
Gulak	979	218	1,197			

RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Checks in Buni Yadi and Gulak which received rainy season agriculture input showcased positive effects. In Buni Yadi, 100% respondents who benefitted from agriculture input distribution made appreciable earnings from harvested crops, with about

85.7% respondents benefitting for the first time. About 42.9% respondents reported above 100% earning from harvested crops, in relation to their income generation capacity (IGC). While about 52.4% respondents earned between 51-99% of their IGC. The agriculture input distribution received local media coverage – with the aim to consolidate the improvement of local population’s trust in the state government’s commitment and capacity to create and maintain stability in the area.

In Gulak, all beneficiaries of agriculture input distribution made some earnings from harvested crops, with about 95% respondents benefitting for the first time. About 53% respondents reported between 51-99% earning from harvested crops. While about 47% respondents earned between 11-50% of their IGC. They used the earnings to purchase food, pay school fees, pay hospital fees as well as pay wedding dowry.

Fig 10: Income generation due to harvest of rainy season agriculture support provided (Community Pulse Check, Dec 2020)



Banki, the successful implementation of the Cash for Work (CfW) scheme for 500 vulnerable households (60% women) in clearing up drainage/debris channels, a critical preparation for rainy season flood prevention, and backfilling of water-logged ponds to remove breeding sites for mosquitoes and other disease vectors, has brought instant respite in the form of cash earnings to the town, which had suffered from lack of food and low cash, and reduced people’s vulnerability to rainy season hazards. This intervention boosted the beneficiaries’ short-term purchasing power, allowing them to buy food and non-food items, with some even managing to save in order to further their small-scale trading and farming activities, infusing confidence in the government’s capacity to maintain stability amid continued insecurity in the region and access roads. About 60% respondents of CfW beneficiaries in Banki invested their earnings in livelihoods means such as maintaining their small-scale trading, carpentry work, bean cake making and farming.



July 1, 2020. Rehabilitation of the Banki immigration border post which was destroyed by insurgents. Banki, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)



July 1, 2020. IDP residents receive training as part of livelihood projects, to help foster stability in the NE. Banki IDP Camp, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 4: RSF Gender Approach

Issues of gender are at the heart of the crisis around Lake Chad Basin and is central to its sustainable resolution. The Stabilization Facility has embedded a gender-sensitive approach mainstreamed into its all responses. The gender strategy of Nigeria SF comprises a specific set of actions and targets specifically aimed at the protection and empowerment of women and girls in each output result as shown below. All approved Joint Action Plans have been audited by the UNDP country office gender focal point prior to presentation to Partner Platforms for review and approval.

RSF’s monitoring activities such as rapid Community Pulse Checks in target communities, and household survey ensure minimum 40% women participation as respondents which has resulted in revelation of security issues specific to women and their perceptions on local dynamics and government informing the project mgmt. and response adaptation.

Specific results achieved on gender per Output by RSF Nigeria are tabulated below:

RESULT 1: COMMUNITY SECURITY AND SAFETY STRENGTHENED	EVIDENCE
<p>Membership of Community Stabilization Committee comprises at least 30% women involving them as a key decision-making participant. The committee also encourages active and quality participation of women executive members which was evident from last meetings where women members confidently vocalized their issues in the presence of military and local government members.</p>	<p>Minutes of the Stabilization Committee in Banki, Oct, Nov 2020</p>
<p>Participation of women in local conflict, community perception and human rights assessments is 50%. The assessments capture gender disaggregated data in the household questionnaires and perceptions of security studies. Focused Group Discussions with only women are part of the data collection methodology including 40% respondents out of the total Key Informants. This is used to support prioritisation of quick impact projects targeting women community members in response, e.g. extending security patrols to offer some protection from insurgents and harassment while working in the fields or collecting firewood/water etc.</p>	<p>Methodological Design and Reports on Local Conflict Analysis and Community Perception Study on safety and Security</p>

Continued on the next page

<p>A dedicated module on dealing and preventing GBV cases under the Human Rights training package will be provided to the security providers (military, police, community vigilante groups – for avoidance of civilian harm) as well as awareness programmes to the community stabilization committee. Monitoring and reporting on SGBV will be part of the remit of work to be undertaken by civilian military “human rights defenders”.</p>	<p>Training design on HR and prevention of GBV. Human Rights quarterly reports for target communities of Stabilization Facility.</p>
<p>RESULT 2: ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES FUNCTIONING</p>	
<p>346 women participated in risk assessment discussions and mine risk education and safe behavior trainings provided in all six target communities.</p>	<p>Mine Risk assessment reports by - Mine Advisory Group (MAG) May 2020.</p>
<p>The provision of essential infrastructure and basic services constructed or under construction in Damboa and Monguno excessively benefit women and girls, given the particular burden they bear as family providers and carers. Provision of water point, solar lighting on streets, has benefitted women headed HHs and members living within the vicinity of the facilities as captured in the result indicator 2.3.</p>	<p>Mission Reports to Monguno and Damboa, June 2020</p>
<p>RESULT 3: LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE</p>	
<p>With insufficient social protection for women and girls in RSF target communities, many have become significantly vulnerable to various forms of GBV, predominantly rape, intimidation and harassment. In response, RSF is in the final stages of preparation to support 2,000 women with the lowest household incomes or high household debts in Gulak and BuniYadi through social welfare grant to reduce their level of vulnerability and eliminate chances of negative coping mechanisms among the vulnerable.</p>	<p>RSF Monthly Activity Report</p>
<p>718 women casual skilled and unskilled workers benefitted from Cash for Work livelihood options through RSF’s construction and civil works across its five target communities improving their immediate purchasing power and momentarily preventing them from adopting negative income generation tendencies like prostitution.</p>	<p>Contractor reports and RSF Verification reports.</p>



Reconstruction of market stalls in Buni Yadi, Yobe State.



July 1st, 2020. Part of one of the livelihood projects. Banki IDP Camp, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

At early stages of the project implementation, RSF Nigeria prepared a comprehensive M&E plan document outlining the M&E framework with fully populated baselines, targets and milestones, dedicated indicator cards with underlying indicators, proposed methods of measurements, activities, tools and assumptions, guiding principles, clear roles and responsibilities of RSF team members and a workplan to monitor project results and assess its progress regularly. During the project implementation in 2020, progress data against indicators in the project's RRF were reported regularly using credible data sources and collected according to the frequency stated in the Plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant. As a part of the plan and as a response to the project monitoring need in understanding the changing local situation and beneficiary perception on ground to validate the project TOC, dedicated assessments and studies were conducted and planned under the project's results monitoring chain (Fig 11).



Fig 11: RSF Nigeria Project Monitoring Activity

Lessons learnt were regularly gathered from individual output teams, partners and used to take corrective actions when necessary. The project also monitored risks every quarter including consultations with key stakeholders at least once during the past year to identify continuing and emerging risks to project implementation and assess if the main assumptions remain valid. The review of risks and assumptions then propelled RSF Nigeria to revise the targets of the results framework for the next year.

The table on the next few pages enlists the main monitoring and reporting activities undertaken during 2020 by RSF Nigeria describing the key outcomes associated with the activity and lessons learnt during and after the activity implementation.

Table 3: RSF Monitoring and Reporting activities and associated outcomes and lessons learnt during 2020

KEY M&E ACTIVITY	KEY OUTCOMES/OBSERVATIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
RSF M&E framework and plan of action established.	Measurement methods of all indicators in the RSF results framework were formulated. Baselines were finalized and targets revised for all indicators. Key reporting and monitoring tools / mechanisms required for the project were identified, and their designs finalized.	Thorough M&E action planning early on promotes coordination, regular information flow and accountability from all internal/external stakeholders. Consultative monitoring and measurement methods development of outcome and output results builds ownership and accountability of delivering the results by concerned output teams. Embedding verification exercises on quality of results within programme activities ensures efficiency and cost effectiveness.
Monthly monitoring mechanism streamlined within the RSF team.	Area (target community) based monitoring tool designed around the JAPs list and project activities was deployed for monthly reporting amongst RSF Nigeria team with regular updates provided on time from various team members. This monthly monitoring served as the source for regular project progress reporting across outputs for each target community. This tool also formed the basis of JAPs progress tracker dashboard for civil works status as well as other JAPs activities.	Dashboard on JAPs progress provides instant snapshot of the status of civil works allowing for better planning and prioritization for project management. The dashboard also served as a good communication tool to present and explain the project progress to donors and partners. Simple and user-friendly monitoring and progress tracking tool generates better response and timely provision of information from wide variety of team members.
Baseline Community Studies in six target communities (Mar – Aug 2020)	Community perception study on safety and security was conducted for each target community by International Alert and analyzed together with UNDP establishing the baseline for RSF outcome indicator. Local Conflict Analysis were conducted together with the perception study to inform the formulation of community engagement and access to justice activities under Output 1.	Baseline community study experience set the design, methodology and tools for future perception surveys to measure the results progress at different intervals.

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KEY M&E ACTIVITY	KEY OUTCOMES/OBSERVATIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
Reporting Templates Review	Quarterly reporting templates as well as IP reporting templates were designed and reviewed and/or adapted for internal and external reporting.	Visually appealing and RSF branded templates for presentation and reports need to be developed
Monitoring Missions (May – Dec) 2020.	An average of 3-4 monitoring missions per month were conducted by RSF engineering teams to target communities to monitor civil works progress. M&E team conducted joint missions with the engineering team to verify the reported progress on ground and gauge changes in community perception due to RSF interventions that allowed better reporting on progress towards attainment of stabilization objectives set within JAPs. Adherence to Covid - 19 precautionary measures were particularly emphasized and challenges and risks due to restrictions were solved by RSF jointly with state government counterparts.	Joint monitoring missions with state government and security counterparts yields faster decision making, better coordination and risk management, early troubleshooting and trust building. Joint missions played an instrumental role towards building political ownership of the programme by state government stakeholders.
Community Pulse Check (Sep – Dec 2020)	Rapid community pulse checks were conducted by RSF M&E team in five target communities where RSF civil works and proof of concept had progressed well. The pulse check tool design was informed by the baseline community assessment tool primarily focusing to assess and evaluate, local conflict dynamics, immediate effects and changes in community perception as a result of RSF interventions. Additional component on gauging social contract beyond RSF outcome result was also introduced in the tool which provided a good measure for evaluating the RSF's Theory of Change.	Community pulse check served as a robust tool to validate the rapid response package model of RSF, proof of concept approach and its Theory of Change. It was a significant complement to track the trend of changes in community perception, identify any emerging community security issues and risks that required RSF's attention and adaptation during project implementation period. Community members mainly youth had different perceptions on security and social issues from older members as well as other respondents – government and local partners.

Continued from the previous page

KEY M&E ACTIVITY	KEY OUTCOMES/OBSERVATIONS	LESSONS LEARNT
Mapping of JAPs civil works planning	Detailed maps of each six JAPs location showing civil works sites and progress status were prepared. Cross Border planning and proof of concept map between Nigeria and Cameroon for Banki-Amchide-Limani communities were jointly prepared and regularly updated by the two national window teams.	Detailed planning maps significantly facilitated security planning, civil works planning, monitoring and strengthening the design of proof of concept. Maps helped clarify and illustrate the proof of concept approach of RSF Nigeria to donors, government and other national windows of the Lake Chad Basin RSF.
Reporting	Regular and timely reporting during 2020 was ensured by RSF as below: Quarterly and biannual reports to Nigeria CO, RSCA and donors – UK and EU were submitted. Comprehensive JAPs quarterly progress reports for Q2 and Q3 were prepared and circulated to Project Board. Ad hoc reporting requests as needed by donors and UNDP management.	Timely, quality and analytical reporting based on verified evidence and up to date situation analysis, built trust and acclaim of partners and strengthened UNDP credibility on programmes like RSF. Reporting also helped the project on the analysis of cross cutting issues across its project implementation and application of scale up measures and adaptation where needed informed by situation and risk analysis.
Online Dashboard Conceptualization	A situation and progress monitoring online dashboard for RSF Nigeria was conceptualized and prototype development initiated jointly with Nigeria CO Knowledge Hub. The purpose of which was creation of an agile analytical and monitoring tool pooling diverse information relevant for RSF to easily update and showcase RSF progress against the changing situation on the ground so decision makers can have quick and up to date grasp of RSF Nigeria and its work.	NA
Household Survey for community assessments in 2021	As a part of the RSF monitoring chain and follow - up to the Baseline Assessments and Community Pulse Check, preparations for household survey in five target communities through a suitable implementing partner were initiated.	NA

COMMUNICATIONS AND HUMAN-INTEREST STORIES 2020

The RSF is mindful of its visibility strategy to ensure government ownership by putting only the government's logo on any communication materials intended for community implementation.

Table 4: List and Weblinks of Human-Interest stories published on RSF activities and progress during 2020

RSF OUTPUT	DATE OF PUBLICATION	TITLE OF ARTICLE	COMMUNITY/ STATE	WEBLINK
3	18 th June 2020	Restoring Livelihoods: Yobe State farmers receive farming supplies ahead of the anticipated rain season	BuniYadi, Yobe, State	Article Q2 2020 - 1
2	1 st July 2020	Upgrade to water supply set to improve lives in Damboa, Borno	Damboa, Borno State	Article Q3 2020 - 1
2	23 rd August 2020	Enhancing communities' productivity through the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in Borno State	Damboa, Borno State	Article Q3 2020 - 2
2	5 th November 2020	Children return to school amid improved learning facilities	BuniYadi, Yobe State	Article Q4 2020 - 1
3	10 th November 2020	Empowering communities by strengthening livelihoods – UNDP constructs new market stalls and shops	BuniYadi, Yobe State	Article Q4 2020 - 2



July 1, 2020. IDP camp residents are trained in areas such as social inclusion, safety and security, waste management, personal hygiene, flood control and protection from sexual exploitation. Banki IDP Camp, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 6: Risk Management

For the success and achievements of RSF-Nigeria Window, the risks that needed to be mitigated and continuously managed throughout project operation are summarized below:

SECURITY RISKS

Security concerns and fear of Boko Haram attack remain potent in all beneficiary communities with NE region witnessing increased attacks on main supply routes, violence against civilians by looting and killing as well as kidnapping of aid workers. This has impacted operational and project management work with delays including monitoring missions, delivery of construction materials curtailing access and timely certification and payments to vendors and responsible parties creating bitterness due to non-payment.

As a mitigation measure, RSF Nigeria increased coordination and surveillance with UNDSS, military and state government focal points in all its target communities as well as at NE level to be prepared and prevent any collaterals due to military operations. In particular, RSF stepped up coordination with the military for clearance to move engineering equipments. Continuous surveillance mechanisms to monitor security situations and detect early warning signs for escalation of risks are critical risk management measures for the RSF Nigeria ToC. Another critical aspect of this risk management and success of operations is the establishment of local partners in target communities, to ensure timely implementation and detect early signals of risks within communities to be able to address negative changes at early stage.

POLITICAL RISKS

In the earlier stages of the project operation, political risks in the form of insufficient buy-in of or blockage by key national, state and local stakeholders and lack of interest of the local stakeholders/communities existed due to unfamiliarity about the stabilization concept and the project combined with lack of coordination and common understanding between the stakeholders on planned actions and workplan which could seriously thwart the investments made in the Facility. This risk, however, is successfully be lowered by the three mitigation measures have been particularly instrumental to minimize the effects of this risk in Nigeria and RSF-Nigeria Window has been enjoying strong government's leadership and ownership as described in the previous sections:

1. Aggressive advocacy, sensitization and partnership efforts have been made by UNDP at state, national and Lake Chad Basin (LCB) LC regional levels right from the planning and co-creation stage of the Facility. Increased dedicated coordination at senior management and technical levels of individual Borno, Adamawa and Yobe state government offices and their respective stabilization focal points. Conducted joint monitoring missions, fortnightly discussions on trouble shooting

bottlenecks faced, planning activities, security coordination and shared strategic studies to jointly analyze and obtain lessons to inform immediate responses. This is in addition to the RSF-Nigeria Window Partner's Platform technical committee meetings and board meetings that take place on a quarterly basis. In addition, monthly coordination meetings with donors have helped in securing new funding, maintain trust and ensure further political risks are jointly addressed at federal as well as NE level.

1. Community engagement through stabilization committee and visibility of quick impact RSF interventions credited to government have worked fairly well in generating interest of local stakeholders and communities who continuously have to bear the brunt of insurgency on a daily basis.

Another political risk with high stakes is the human rights violations by national and local security forces which has high potential to reduce trust in the Government. As such the JAPs activities under Human Rights as well as the continuous monitoring of violations and quick implementation of justice within communities by local partners have allowed RSF Nigeria to be one step ahead of addressing the risk and adapt interventions that minimize the risk.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Two key factors that posed as operational risks are UNDP internal bottlenecks on procurement, payments and logistics and misappropriation or misuse of resources. The first risk was managed by applying below measures -

1. Temporary specialized experts and staffing from other UNDP Country Offices have been mobilized to cover the gap until full staffing was achieved as Service Centre.
1. Established fully functional Service Centre in Maiduguri sub office with additional UNDP staff capacities. Smooth business flow with Abuja Office has been strengthening.
1. Procurement processes of large-scale construction works for priority sites have been expedited but delay in payments for completed deliveries sometimes occurs because UNDP team could not visit the sites immediately after completion due to the security reasons.

For the second risk, UNDP's financial monitoring measures such as regular Spot checks, third party audits and risk assessments in 2020 have ensured that RSF local and international partners are complying to UNDP standards of financial management. RSF Nigeria continues to take cautious approach in partner selection who have adequate financial reporting systems and capacities.

REPUTATIONAL RISKS

New reputational risk emerged in 2020 on two issues – First the resettlement and returnee agenda was pushed aggressively by the State Government with no clarity on willingness to return of the population jeopardizing the community trust on the state. RSF Nigeria managed this through the Humanitarian community dialogue with the government to jointly determine the locations with safe environment which they can support for return with an area-based approach. Additionally, an SOP is under development for RSF housing projects in Borno in line with Kampala Convention and other international

guidelines in coordination with the Humanitarian Cluster, particularly CCCM to prevent any forced returns and further prevent contestation issues between IDP and returnees.

Second, the “End SARS” demonstrations against the Nigerian Police Force could have spined off to RSF's engagement with the police and support to the NPF as law enforcement personnel, particularly the police force's Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) had long history of abuse and gross HR violations in their operations, although the anti-SARS movements were rarely observed in the BAY States. Although the squad was dissolved by Nigeria government, RSF Nigeria acted swiftly by conducting a comprehensive Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDDP) of the NPF whose results informed the immediate adjustments of interventions targeted for and engaging the NPF reducing the risk level to moderately likely.

These two measures were successfully adopted and have been effective for the management of reputational risks by RSF Nigeria that allowed quick change and additions of additional steps in the implementation of JAPs activities.



August 25, 2020. As part of its effort to support resilience in NE Nigeria, the UNDP, in collaboration with the Government, is supporting local farmers in affected communities. Buniyadi, Gujba LGA, Yobe. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 7: Challenges, Lessons and Way Forward

CHALLENGES

Volatile and unpredictable security situation remains the main challenge. Given the conflict trend, opportunistic violence and surge in attacks by insurgent groups in the target and surrounding areas pose a threat in speed of planned actions implementation which has resulted in heightened security in the target areas, and rendering some of them inaccessible by direct routes, requiring extra permits for UNDP and its implementing partners in hot spot areas, causing delays in construction works, verification activities as well as field assessments in upcoming period.

Access to the target communities by limited availability of UNHAS helicopter flights and the military escort was the major operational issue for implementation.

Lengthy contracting processes and inflexibility of office bearers without bearing in mind case and context specific scenarios towards partner selection is delaying delivery and halting the signature rapid response mechanism approach of the Stabilization Facility.

Delay in assigning an RSF coordinator based in target locations of implementation means that the activities of the SF are not being consistently presented as an integrated package, and government (if present) is not being encouraged consistently to build on these in the target communities.

LESSONS LEARNT

1. Impacts of COVID-19 are manageable so far.
2. Communities strongly appreciate security facilities. Constructive community dialogues can change people's perception and increase trust in a short time.
3. Security concerns and stabilization needs widely vary in each community.
4. Emergency livelihood support made relief effects on worsening vulnerability and susceptibility to the extremism.
5. Coordination between state government partners, military counterparts is critical in ensuring understanding, awareness and information about stabilization concept and associated activities and implementing partners before deployment with continuous stock take with military commanders of activities under progress and to be initiated in priority sites facilitating quick permits and access of partners.
6. Maintenance of regular coordination between security and civilian partners on UNDP upcoming activities is critical for expedited delivery during COVID-19 period.
7. Context and Conflict Analysis capacities within the RSF team need to be introduced or beefed up to track and report on the evolving context and identify immediate

effects on the community due to RSF interventions and vice versa to facilitate project monitoring and ensure the RSF's theory of change is holding true

8. UNDP senior management, donor and government stock take and virtual missions should be encouraged more in 2021 to see the progress on ground and interact with RSF team members and beneficiaries to ensure UNDP adheres to its promise of rapid response package delivery and attain stabilization goals on time.
9. Absence of a 'local coordinator' on ground to coordinate meetings and logistics creates delays in strategic bit of work as team members have to spend time on operational matters. Requirement of an interpreter on ground for community forums.
10. Duplicating other structures will not bring impact. Coordination and alignment with other stabilisation and conflict management programmes, and with the protection sector, at local and Maiduguri level is needed to increase the chance of impact. This includes an example of another UNDP committee in the same location (e.g. social cohesion platform in Banki).
11. Conceptual clarity around stabilization might be developed through examining the specific challenges in a given location (rather than discussion in abstract).
12. A clear influencing and advocacy strategy to support the activities of SF will enhance impact and accelerate political process if the RSF.
13. Forth, the proof of stabilization concept is taking shape with positive impact from various JAP activities in the target community, demonstrating that integrated stabilization interventions can create and maintain stability and lay a foundation for recovery with enhanced physical protection from violence and threats. This also exhibits a practical model to realise durable and sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returns of Nigerian refugees in the BAY states. Such successes, however, are still at relatively small scale in comparison to vast needs for stabilization in the North-East Nigeria. Therefore, there is an immediate need for additional investment to scale-up the achievements of the RSF.

WAY FORWARD

Overall, despite COVID-19 pandemic started in early 2020 and deteriorating security situations in 2020, RSF Nigeria Window has made substantive progress on JAP implementation towards overarching goal of immediate stabilization.

Achievements of RSF in Nigeria Window to date verify that an area-based, multi-sectoral approach is critical to promote stability in the target communities, consolidating positive impacts of JAP activities for strengthening of security architecture with community mobilization and enhancement of basic services and livelihoods. RSF will further strengthen partnerships with government and security actors, donor partners, and other UN and humanitarian actors at community, state, federal and LC regional levels. RSF also explore a possibility to apply a "proof of concept" model in Banki for safe returns of Nigerian refugees and IDPs and durable solution in other locations in the North East Nigeria.

In 2021, RSF will continue to build a proof of concept in the target communities, building on the achievements and lessons learnt from the activities in 2020, particularly focusing on completing JAP activities with enhanced security and basic service provision and expanded livelihood opportunities.



December 12, 2020. Construction work at Kuya Primary School, Munguno, Borno State. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

Chapter 8: Financial Summary

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (IN US\$) 2020												
OUTPUTS	GERMANY			UK			EU			NETHERLANDS		
	BUDGET-USD	EXPENDITURE-USD	DELIVERY RATE	BUDGET-USD	EXPENDITURE-USD	DELIVERY RATE	BUDGET-USD	EXPENDITURE-USD	DELIVERY RATE	BUDGET-USD	EXPENDITURE-USD	DELIVERY RATE
OUTPUT 1 SECURITY	\$ 357,242	\$ 245,514	69%	\$ 2,042,952	\$ 1,930,525	94%	\$ 668,240	\$ 673,408	99%	Not Applicable		
OUTPUT 2 BASIC SERVICES	\$ 3,638,393	\$ 1,566,249	43%	\$ 2,860,238	\$ 1,899,131	66%	Not Applicable			167,148	174,541	104%
OUTPUT 3 LIVELIHOOD	\$ 790,854	\$ 921,554	117%	\$ 27,898	\$ 29,526	106%	Not Applicable			56,160	55,975	100%
PROJECT MGMT.	\$ 1,345,495	\$ 1,897,227	141%	\$ 1,242,990	\$ 1,931,507	155%	\$ 134,116	\$ 105,500	79%	39,105	26,034	67%
TOTAL	\$ 6,131,984	\$ 4,630,544	76%	\$ 6,174,078	\$ 5,790,689	94%	\$ 802,356	\$ 778,908	97%	262,413	256,550	98%

Annex 1: RSF Results Framework

RSF NIGERIA RESULTS FRAMEWORK (DECEMBER 2020)						
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE (2019)	STATUS OF INDICATOR (DEC 2020) - ACHIEVED	TARGET (2021)	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION ESTABLISHED IN TARGET COMMUNITIES OF BORNO, ADAMAWA AND YOBE STATES.	Percentage of community members sampled who feel safe and secure in their community (disaggregated by gender and age)	51% (March and June 2020)	53%	65%	RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Check (Sept - Dec 2020)	Comparing the findings of Community Pulse Check Q4 2020 to baseline, an overall increase of 2% in the perception on security and safety was found where 53% respondents felt safe and secure, to the baseline of 51%. Particularly, Banki reported an increase of over 56% respondents feeling safer in comparison to baseline where less than 20% had felt safe.
EXEPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (2019)	STATUS OF INDICATOR (DEC 2020) - ACHIEVED	TARGET (2021)	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
OUTPUT 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SECURITY STRENGTHENED	1.1 Number of local infrastructures for peace established or strengthened with UNDP support upon government request	0	3	3	Mission Reports	Three (3) stabilization committees have been established in the communities of Banki, Damboa and Monguno.
	1.2 Percentage increase in presence of security providers in target areas	0%	30%	75% (revised target)	Mission Reports	Planned increase of 21 Immigration (5%) and 15 Customs (5%) personnel were deployed after RSF rehabilitation of the office and barracks in Banki. Encouraged by the proof of concept in Banki, government deployed one official from Dept. of State Security with 5 more planned for deployment. After completion of police station and barracks in Gulak and Buni Yadi (10% for each community), police deployments were increased in both communities.
	1.3 Number of security providers trained on human rights and prevention of gender-based violence	0	0	300 (revised target)	-	Pandemic imposed restrictions and "ENDSARS" protests grossly delayed the activities related to this result pushing the training to be scheduled for 2021 as well as reduction in target number of personnel to be trained.
	1.4 Number of security plans in target communities	0	1	3	Progress and Mission Reports	Security Plan for Banki has been drafted and tabled for review in the next SPCG meeting. It is expected to take full effect once the NPF, Nigeria Customs Service and Nigeria Immigration Service are fully deployed there.
	1.5 Number of target areas with effective early warning systems	0	1	3	Progress Reports	Early Warning System in Banki under RSF's Proof of Concept approach has been boosted (See Section 2)

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EXEPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (2019)	STATUS OF INDICATOR (DEC 2020) - ACHIEVED	TARGET (2021)	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS
OUTPUT 2: ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES FUNCTIONING	2.1 Percentage of cleared contamination areas	0%	7.7%	10% (revised target)	Mission Reports	4 sites were identified to be potentially high risk out of 39. During 2020, RSF confirmed 3 sites were low risk and initiated construction work.
	2.2 Number of new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities	0	19	35	Progress and Mission Reports	A total of 34 km of security trenching was completed for Gulak (21 km), Ngarranam (5.3 km) and Banki (8 km). (3) Six (6) basic service facilities were completed, quality certified by UNDP Engineers and handed over to authorities - access bridge (Damboa), water network (Damboa), 3 schools (Gulak, Buni Yadi), and 1 local government staff quarter (Buni Yadi). One (1) protection wall and one (1) Customs office were completed in Banki. (2) Rehabilitation of 3 police stations and barracks (Gulak, Buniyadi and Damboa) and 2 judicial courts (Monguno and Damboa) were completed and handed over to authorities. (5) Installation of solar-powered streetlights in Buniyadi and Monguno and Community Health Clinic in Damboa were completed. (3)
	2.3 Population percentage with access to basic services (health, education, and wash services)	0%	5.4%	45% of Target population	Beneficiary Interviews	Estimated for populace accessing education services rehabilitated by RSF in Banki and Gulak. Estimates for other basic services completed by RSF will be calculated in Q2 2021.
OUTPUT 3: LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE	3.1 Number of people (disaggregated by sex) who are benefitting from livelihood options in target areas	0	8,624 (2,627 women)	19,300 (4,600 Women)	IP Reports, and CfW Payment Records	Beneficiaries from Agriculture inputs for rainy season farming; Cash for Work on waste/debris clearance; and Skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work
	3.2 Number of men and women (sex and age disaggregated) who are benefitting from vocational or other training in target communities.	0	0	5,000	IP Reports and Mission Reports	NSTR. None of the vocational training activities were implemented during 2020 as JAPS livelihoods related activities were paused until the completion of market facility and vocational training Centre constructions by RSF or government

Annex 2: RSF Output Indicator 1.2

RSF OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2 - SECURITY PROVIDERS STATUS (SOURCE: MISSION REPORTS)										
TARGET COMMUNITIES	POLICE	MILITARY	NSCDC	IMMIGRATION	CUSTOMS	OTHERS	NO. OF TRAINED SECURITY PERSONNEL	PROPORTION PER COMMUNITY (TARGET)	ACHIEVED (JAN 2021)	DESCRIPTION
ASSIGNED WEIGHTS BASED ON SUPPORT BY RSF	10%	2%	2%	5%	5%	1%	5%			CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SECURITY AGENCY IN THE CALCULATION OF THE OUTPUT INDICATOR
BANKI (PRIORITY)	180 (Planned)	+200 (Planned)	Planned	21	15	DSS (Dept. of State Security) - 1 Deployed + 5 (Planned)	0	30%	10%	Planned increase for Immigration (5%) and Customs (5%) personnel were deployed after RSF support.
DAMBOA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5%	0%	No plans for personnel increase but improvement in performance of existing forces through training. Number of trained personnel will be used for indicator.
MONGUNO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5%	0%	No plans for personnel increase but improvement in performance of existing forces through training. Number of trained personnel will be used for the indicator.
NGARRANAM (PRIORITY)	12 (Planned)	Deployment from Mafa	NA	6 (Planned)	6 (Planned)	NA	0	27%	0%	For Ngarranam, NSCDC is not included and mobile deployment of police and military from Mafa to Ngarranam is considered.
GULAK	Waiting for data	NA	TBD	NA	NA	NA	0	15%	10%	Only police deployment and trained personnel are considered in Gulak
BUNIYADI	Waiting for data	NA	TBD	NA	NA	NA	0	15%	10%	Only police deployment and trained personnel are considered in Buniyadi
TOTAL								97%	30%	



December 13 2020. Nigerian Police Divisional Head Quarters, Monguno, Borno State. Construction of the Police Barracks as part of the Stabilization efforts led by the State Government and UNDP.



December 13, 2020. Munguno Area Court , Munguno, Borno State. Constructed in August 2020 as part of the Stabilization efforts by UNDP and the State Government. (Photo: Malin Fezehai, UNDP)

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ADDRESS

UNDP North-east Sub Office
6 Magaram Road, Old GRA
Maiduguri, Nigeria

DESIGN

Karin Enskog | karin@karin-enskog.com | karin.enskog.com

