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United Nations Development Programme
Regional Stabilization Facility
Nigeria Window

2021 Annual Report



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Project Summary

Implementing agency



Country:
Nigeria

Project ID:
00123140

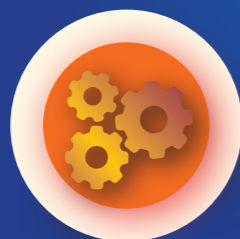
Project Duration:
September 2019
– August 2021

Project Budget:
US\$44,741,432

Expected outputs



Community safety and security improved



Essential infrastructure and basic services functioning



Livelihood opportunities available for households



Donors Annual Budget (US\$)



Germany
US\$27,653,790



UK
US\$8,020,412



EU
US\$2,205,799



Netherlands
US\$4,819,674



SIDA
US\$641,757

Contact persons

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

Mr Simon Ridley
Team Leader a.i., Stabilization Facility
Email: simon.ridley@undp.org

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Acronyms

AOG	Armed Opposition Group
BAY	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe
CfW	Cash for Work
CPC	Community Pulse Check
CSC	Community Stabilization Committee
EWS	Early Warning System
HR	Human Rights
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ISWAP	Islamic State in West Africa Province
JAPs	Joint Action Plans
JAS	Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCS	Nigeria Custom Services
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
RSF	Regional Stabilization Facility
SPCG	Security Planning and Coordination Group
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

The Nigeria Window of the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) supports the immediate stabilization in the Boko Haram-affected Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in north-east Nigeria through an area-based, integrated civilian programme of activities delivered as a rapid response package. The project was initiated in September 2019 as one of the four national windows of the regional Lake Chad Basin (LCB) Stabilization Facility, along with Chad, Cameroon and Niger. The RSF began by formulating Joint Action Plans (JAPs) with key stakeholders to support security, basic service provision, and livelihoods in target communities that had been devastated by the conflict. Six JAPs have been implemented in 2020 and 2021 for Banki, Damboa, Monguno, and Ngarannam in Borno, Gulak in Adamawa, and Bun Yadi in Yobe. This annual report covers project progress and results from the calendar year 2021 as the RSF implementation demonstrated significant achievements. The results reported for 2021 serve as a proof of concept for the RSF.

The **RSF** supports security and provides basic services and livelihoods





Community safety and security strengthened



Rehabilitation of 1 community health facility and provision of medical equipment and ambulance



Supported 6 Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs), 6 Security Planning and Coordination Groups (SPCGs), and the preparation of 4 Security Coordination Concepts (SCCs)



Rehabilitation and reticulation of a 10km water distribution pipeline network



Constructed or rehabilitated 39 safety, security and justice facilities



Supported an 89.1 percent increase in the number of security personnel to understaffed JAP locations



Dug more than 46 kilometres of security trenches and built 3 kilometres of security fencing



305 law enforcement personnel (17 women) trained on human rights (HR) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



24 HR Monitors and 120 HR Defenders from community groups, trained and deployed



Trained 6 lawyers and 120 community-based paralegals in 2021



Legal orientation provided to 300 community leaders



6 Community Human Rights Forums established



Essential infrastructure and basic services functioning



Reconstruction and rehabilitation of 39 basic service facilities



Installed 1,342 poles of solar lighting



Construction and furnishing of 56 classrooms in 6 schools for 1,680 pupils



Construction and furnishing of 15 blocks of 60 bedroom teachers quarters



Rehabilitation of 1 community health facility and provision of medical equipment and ambulance



Construction of 1,800 permanent shelter housing units of 2-bedroom flats for 1,800 households



Rehabilitation and reticulation of a 10km water distribution pipeline network



Drilling and reticulation of 9 solar-powered boreholes



Construction and furnishing of a residence for local government workers



Renovation and furnishing of a Local Government Secretariat



Increased livelihood opportunities



Provided 6,500 farming households (3,100 women-headed households) with agricultural support



Provided 2,200 traders (1,100 women) with cash grants to revive their businesses



Rehabilitated 3 large livelihood facilities consisting of 296 market stalls and 428 lock-up shops



Provided 12,950 people (6,343 women) with livelihoods support in 2021

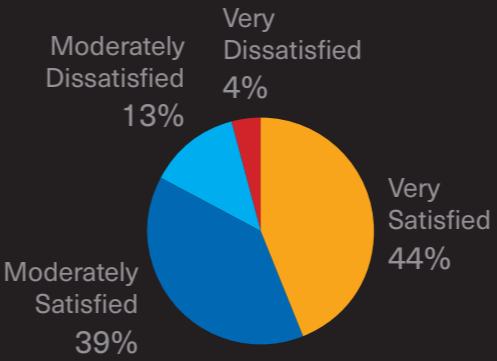
Support for community safety and security, basic service delivery, and livelihoods contributed to making the RSF locations more stable in 2021. Stabilization has been recognized and lauded by the RSF community residents and Nigerian government partners. The RSF used Community Pulse Checks for a household survey to collect data on community perceptions through local data collectors working with the RSF Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Team in fall 2021. These data provide strong support for the RSF concept, theory of change, and implementation.

The RSF developed a Phase II plan in 2021 to consolidate stabilization in the six Phase I communities, extend stabilization to up to nine new communities in the BAY states, and incorporate community-based reconciliation and reintegration activities into all the RSF communities as appropriate over 2022–2025.

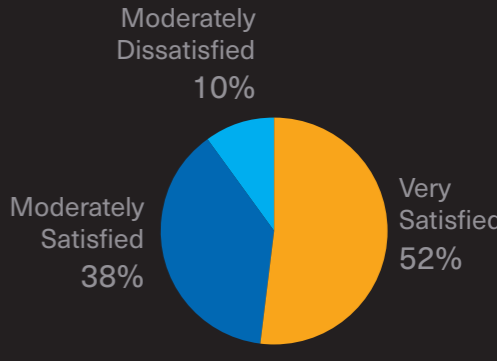
Community perceptions of government performance



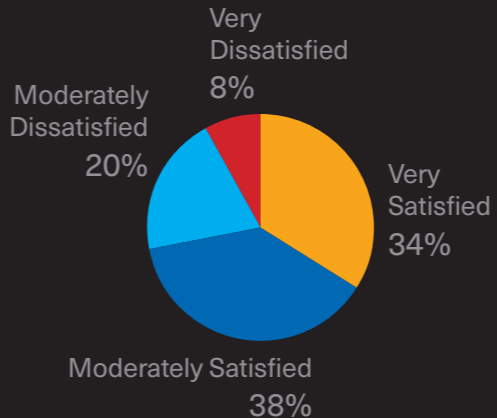
83% aggregate community households satisfied with government performance in providing **security** from violence.



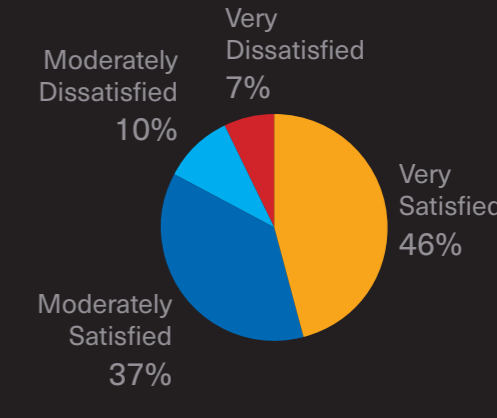
89.8% aggregate community households satisfied with government performance in providing **basic and social services**.



72% aggregate community households satisfied with government performance in providing access to **livelihood opportunities**.



82.8% aggregate community households satisfied with government's overall performance in **maintaining community stability**.





Chapter 1

Background

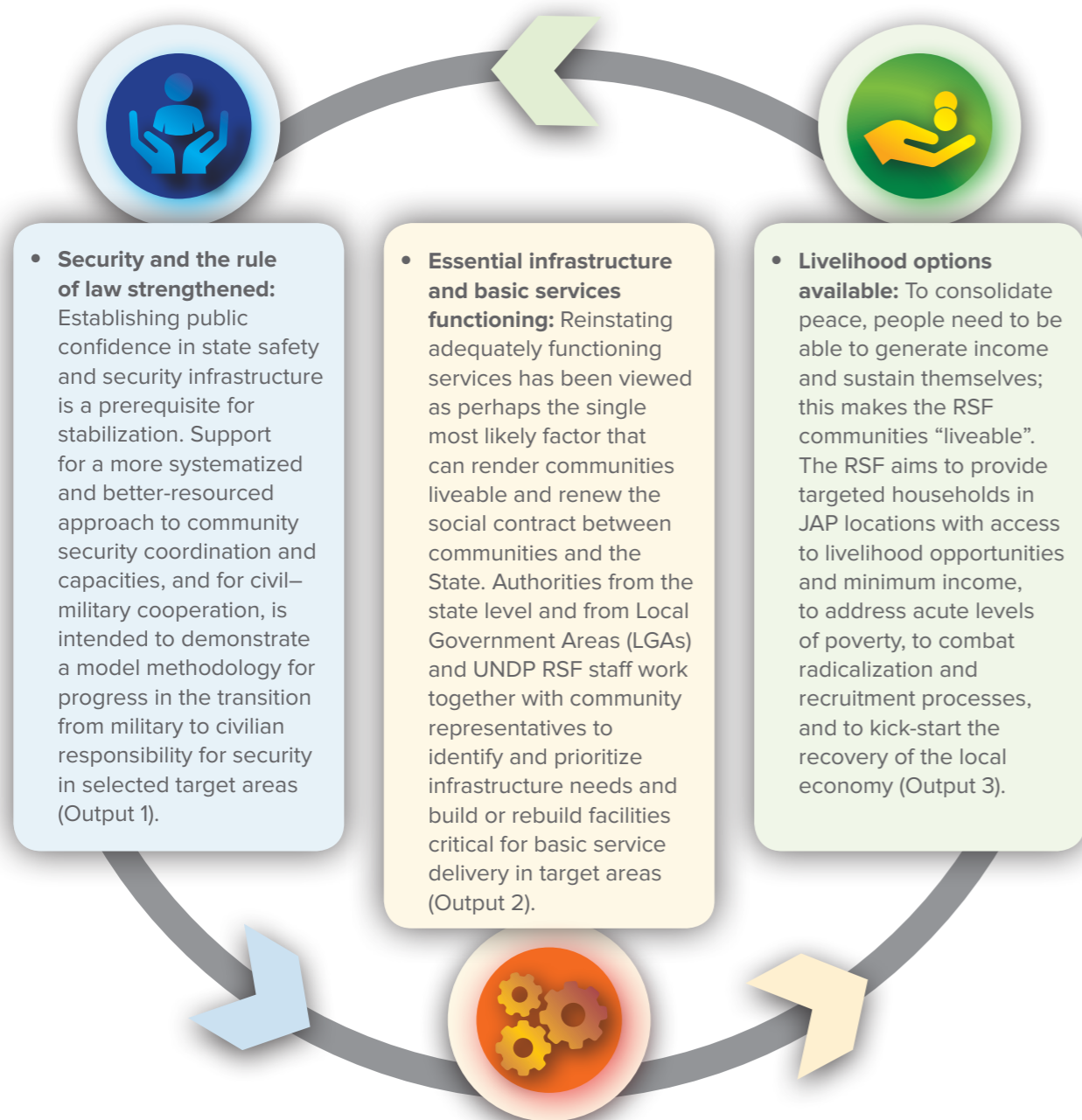
The overall outcome the **RSF** seeks to achieve in Nigeria is immediate stabilization of the Boko Haram-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.



1.1 Project strategy

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

The overall outcome the RSF seeks to achieve in Nigeria is immediate stabilization of the Boko Haram-affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. The RSF works towards three outputs that are key pillars for successful stabilization:



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

The RSF worked in six communities across the three north-east states throughout 2021. These six communities were identified through a collaborative process with the Government of Nigeria in 2019 based on government priorities, the importance of these communities for stability in the north-east and Lake Chad Basin region, the existence of minimum security, military and police presence to start the RSF’s work, and the level of damage incurred and vulnerability to the insurgency. The RSF plans for a seventh community, Kanama, have not been implemented due to the lack of security there. The RSF implementation in 2021 continued, completed activities from the plans developed in 2019 and begun in 2020.

Joint Action Plans

To deliver on the rapid response package for immediate stabilization, a proof-of-concept approach was adopted by the project which included a thorough situation mapping and analysis followed by identification of interventions under the three outputs for each target community, based on a comprehensive multilevel process of consultations with and validation by local actors, communities and state authorities. These consultations and analysis created Joint Action Plans (JAPs) for each community: a set infrastructure and service provision interventions and actions tailored to communities.

1.2 Situation analysis: change in the context of the north-east in 2021



Conflict and security

North-east Nigeria remained volatile in 2021, as insurgent groups continued to attack Government of Nigeria security forces and terrorize civilians through attacks on villages, towns and roads. The population of conflict-affected areas in the BAY states have continued to bear the brunt of the costs of the conflict through the attacks of Boko Haram factions Jama’tu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati wal-Jihad (JAS) and the Islamic State West African Province (ISWAP). Borno state remained the epicentre of conflict for both groups, as well as the locus of conflict between insurgent groups ISWAP and JAS.

Conflict between the two insurgent groups expanded in 2021. ISWAP picked up the pace of its attacks on rival group JAS and became the dominant insurgent group in the region. The reduced tempo and intensity of Boko Haram attacks on civilians in mid-2021 was likely due to factional fighting. In May 2021, ISWAP killed the particularly brutal JAS leader Abubakar Shekau. Later, JAS attacks continued as the group endeavoured to demonstrate its relevance and that it had not been subsumed by ISWAP.

ISWAP reportedly benefits from recruiting forces outside of Nigeria and its control over ungoverned territory in the Lake Chad basin. ISWAP also has different tactics than Boko Haram, and to some degree strives to gain the support of local Muslim populations rather than just terrorize them. ISWAP disciplines its own forces if it judges them to have unacceptably abused civilians. ISWAP reportedly provides some services to inhabitants of territory under its control and appears somewhat accepted as communities for creating an environment where they can do business. It is therefore a challenge for the government to win the hearts and minds of these communities and dislodge the terrorist group.

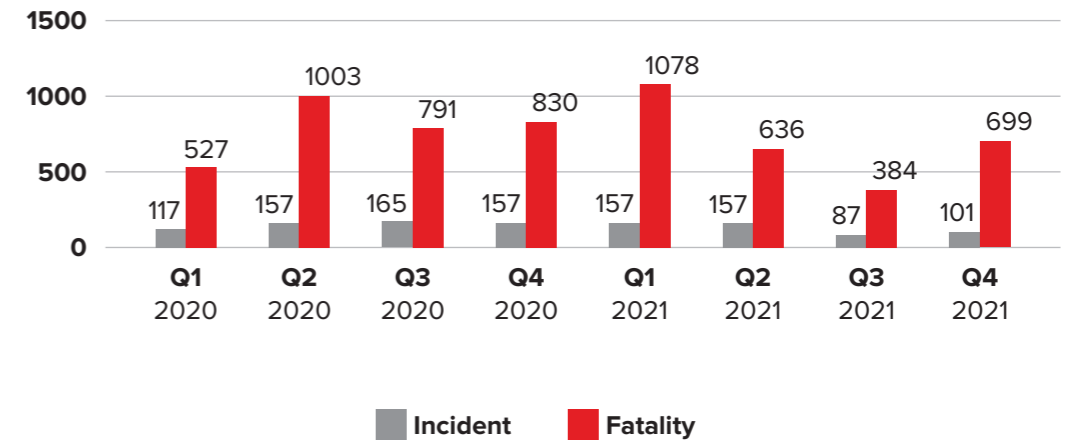
In addition to attacks on military camps and patrols, insurgents continued to raid IDP settlements. Highway robbery and illegal checkpoints by insurgents on supply routes have remained intermittent threats, forcing the RSF to use military escorts for supply convoys to the RSF communities and UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights. Insurgents appear able to sustain and supply their operations through goods and funds from illegal checkpoints, raids and kidnappings. ISWAP and JAS retained the ability to disrupt and terrorize the population and control ungoverned spaces. This, however, is tremendous progress from when Boko Haram controlled cities and conducted large-scale attacks on Maiduguri. Nigerian Army formations were able to repel attacks on cities and towns throughout 2021 with limited casualties and damage. Strikes by the Nigerian air force brought the conflict to insurgent groups' strongholds and prevented the massing of insurgents. The number of conflict incidents and fatalities declined in 2021.

Nigerian Army

formations were able to repel attacks on cities and towns throughout 2021 with limited casualties and damage.



Figure 1: Quarterly trends in conflict incidents and fatalities in BAY States



The last six months of 2021 were characterized by “mass surrenders” to the Nigerian Armed Forces of Nigerians associated with Boko Haram, including fighters and their families. Military operations in the north-east, factional clashes between JAS and ISWAP, the deaths of key insurgent leaders, demands from terrorist groups for absolute allegiance in a context of worsening economic and livelihood conditions in insurgent-controlled areas, and confidence that the government of Nigeria had a workable programme to receive people exiting the insurgency led to surrenders of tens of thousands of men, women and children from insurgent-controlled territory. Exits appear to be mostly but not exclusively from JAS-controlled areas. Exits are an important opportunity to degrade the insurgency by encouraging more people to stop supporting JAS or ISWAP.

After rehabilitation through the military, reconciliation and reintegration need to be managed carefully to avoid community conflict on people’s return. The RSF Nigeria Window has responded to this opportunity to reduce the number of people in areas controlled by insurgents and diminish support for the insurgency by learning from the experience of the UNDP Support for Reconciliation and Reintegration of Former Armed Non-State Combatants and Boko Haram Associates (S2R) project and extending the RSF Phase II to assist reconciliation and reintegration at the community level in 2022.



Agriculture
accounts for
more than
70
percent
of employment
in Nigeria.

Socio-economic issues

Insecurity and conflict have plagued north-east Nigeria for over 13 years, causing millions of people to feel the pain of hunger. The north-east region experiences a lean season in the period between harvests from May to August. Food security assessments in March 2021 found food insecurity threatened an estimated 4.4 million people, 775,000 of whom were at extreme risk.²

While agriculture accounts for more than 70 percent of employment in Nigeria, the economy remains heavily reliant on oil and gas. Global oil prices increased from Q2 2021, but Nigeria's capacity to supply oil was challenged and constrained by the COVID-19 pandemic and the government's policies restricting movement. The weakening Nigerian economy reduced the resources available to BAY states in 2021 to confront the challenges of poverty, radicalization and the destruction of security, basic infrastructure and livelihoods.

Throughout 2021, socio-economic progress in the north-east region was further degraded by the declining value of the Naira. The fall in the exchange rate affected the cost of imported items and materials, as well as community access to food supplies. The purchasing power of families in the region was reduced and the decline in the exchange rate further constrained the ability of humanitarian and development actors to meet the socio-economic needs of beneficiaries in 2021.

² UN OCHA, "The Cost of Hunger in North-East Nigeria", 02 July 2021. <https://www.unocha.org/story/cost-hunger-north-east-nigeria>.

Support to sustainable livelihoods through the distribution of agricultural inputs in 2021 was limited by attacks by armed opposition groups (AOGs), drought, pests and conflicts between farmers and herders in many communities in the BAY states. Limited access to farmland by host populations and internally displaced persons (IDPs) was a recurrent issue in 2021. Security restrictions on travel to farmland intended to reduce the risk of abduction and killing of farmers by AOGs limited agriculture. Restriction on types of crops allowed to be grown to limit insurgent concealment was another hindrance to agriculture in conflict-affected communities in the BAY states.

Moreover, insecurity limited cross-border trading and the regional economy of north-east Nigeria. People of the region remained conflict-affected, vulnerable and dependent on humanitarian assistance as rebuilding their lost livelihoods remained difficult. Vulnerability was also heightened by the high rate of unemployment and underemployment that leave youth vulnerable to radicalization and joining insurgent groups, and women continuing to explore the negative coping mechanism of sexual exploitation to survive.

Human rights

Attacks and kidnappings by Boko Haram as well as conflict between the Nigerian armed forces and insurgents continued to threaten the safety, security and human rights of millions of people in north-east Nigeria in 2021. Sexual and gender-based violence continued to be a source of concern. The RSF supported monitoring and reporting of data on incidents and the incidence of SGBV. Perpetrators are both state actors and non-state actors in the RSF communities. SGBV is widely believed to be underreported, impeded by a combination of factors including limited information and awareness available to survivors, limited trust in the system for responding to incidents, and society's stigmatization of survivors. There are continuing reports that desperate people continue to resort to transactional sex, particularly between security actors and young women in vulnerable, volatile communities. Many women survivors do not consider themselves victims and are unwilling to come forward, which serves as another reason that reporting likely understates the problem of SGBV in the BAY states.

The Borno State Government continued to plan to return IDPs to their communities of origin in 2021. Human rights organizations, humanitarian actors and the diplomatic community in Nigeria remain concerned over whether this is warranted, given the continued high levels of insecurity and violence across the state. Concerns about whether the process of returns is equivalent to forced return, in contravention of the Kampala Convention and other international standards, have not been completely answered. It is crucial that returns do not compromise the safety and security of people in communities which have limited, overstretched infrastructure that would be challenged to meet the increased demands of additional returns. Many IDPs from the Bakassi camp in Maiduguri, closed 30 November 2021, moved to IDP camps around Monguno as they continued to believe it unsafe to return to their LGAs.

Risks and vulnerability related to COVID-19

The ongoing insurgency has compounded needs in a region which has a history of climate shocks, marginalization, chronic underdevelopment and poverty. OCHA's Nigeria Situation Report noted that 11 years into the crisis in the region, the number of vulnerable people with the need for urgent assistance across the BAY states was an estimated 8.7 million people in 2021 (OCHA, Nigeria Situation Report, 21 January 2021) – an increase of 2.2 million people from expectations for 2020. Vulnerability in 2021, as in 2020, was significantly worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and preventive and response measures restricting movement.

The poor rainy season of 2020 raised the number of people in need for the 2021 lean season.

Humanitarian and development organizations continued to face supply chain issues due to COVID-19, which were worsened by annual rainy season flooding along main supply routes. These challenges also affected the RSF by hampering the provision of construction materials. Organizations continued to emphasize the importance of avoiding a COVID-19 outbreak among IDPs where the possibility of its spread was increased by an extremely congested living environment; a population with a high prevalence of comorbidities, including chronic malnutrition and endemic malaria; and poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions.

A second wave of COVID-19 infections hit Nigeria in 2021. While the number of people that tested positive in the BAY states remained low, the actual number of COVID-19 cases is substantially higher but hidden by low testing rates. Rates of COVID-19 are believed to be lower in the north-east than the rest of Nigeria and both are low compared to many other countries. Vulnerabilities to COVID-19 remain which continue to negatively impact stabilization.

1.3 Overall status of the implementation of the joint action plans

Table 1: JAP overall progress per community (December 2021)

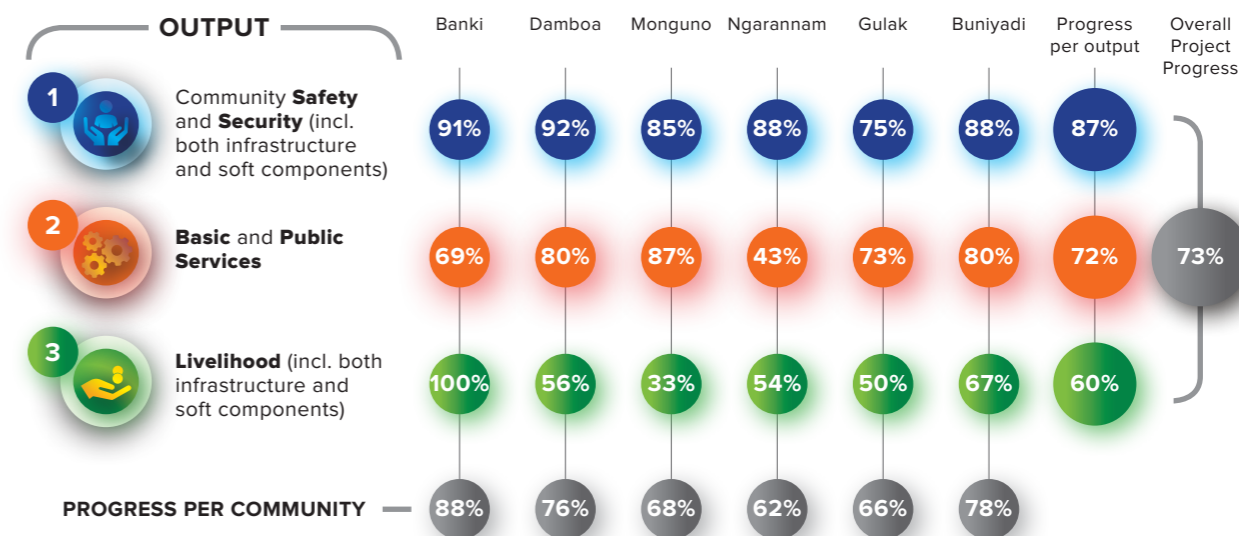
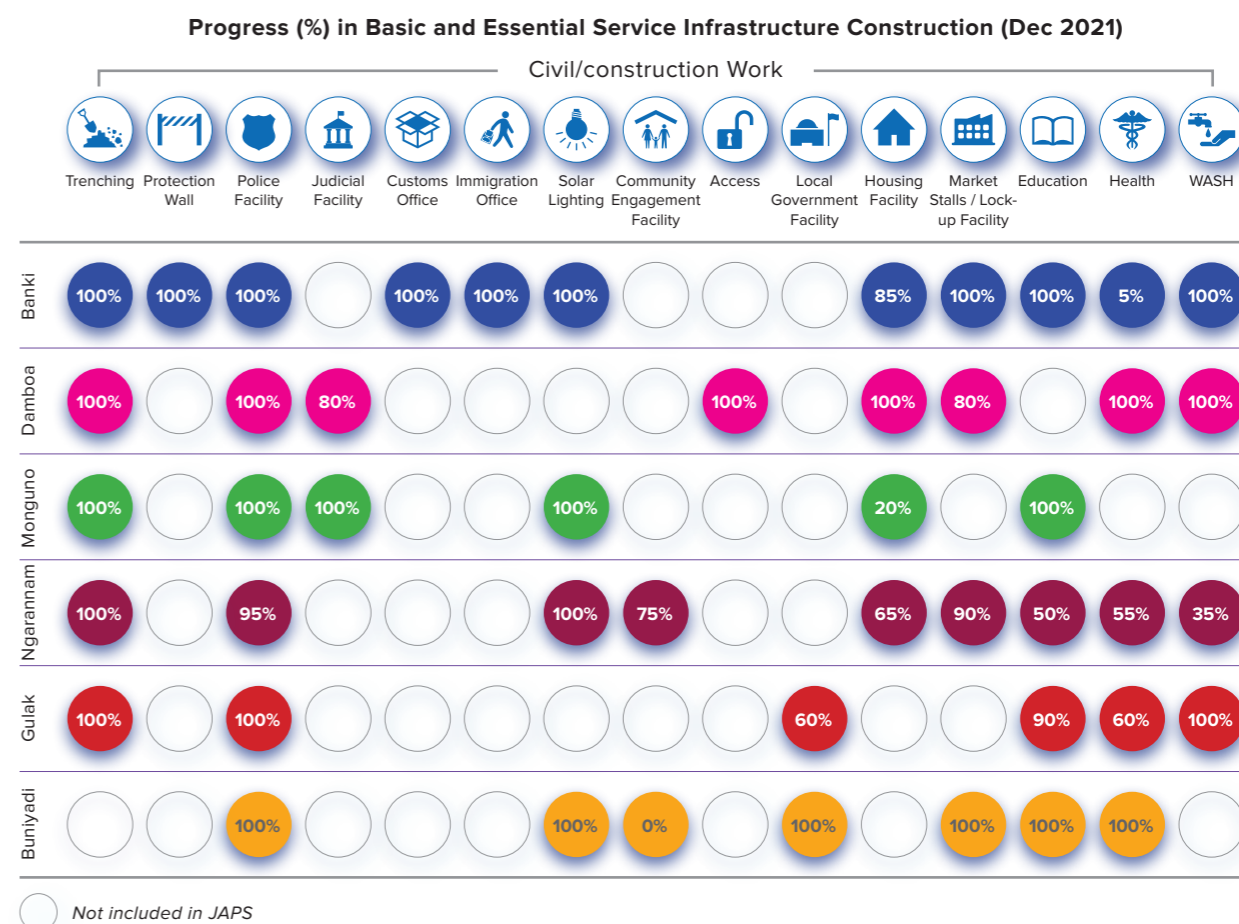


Table 2: JAP progress on civil works per community (2021)



The RSF partners in north-east Nigeria 2019–2021

The RSF's network of partners for the six Phase I communities and Maiduguri support implementation.



- MONGUNO**
- Government: Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), State Ministry of Agriculture
 - Non-government: GIS Core, MAG (Mines Advisory Group), International Alert
 - Security: Nigeria Military, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Immigration Service

- NGARANNAM**
- Government: Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
 - Non-government: GIS Core, MAG (Mines Advisory Group), International Alert
 - Security: Nigeria Military, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Immigration Service

- MAIDUGURI**
- Government: Borno State Governor's Office, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), Nigeria Bar Association, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
 - Security: Nigeria Military, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Immigration Service

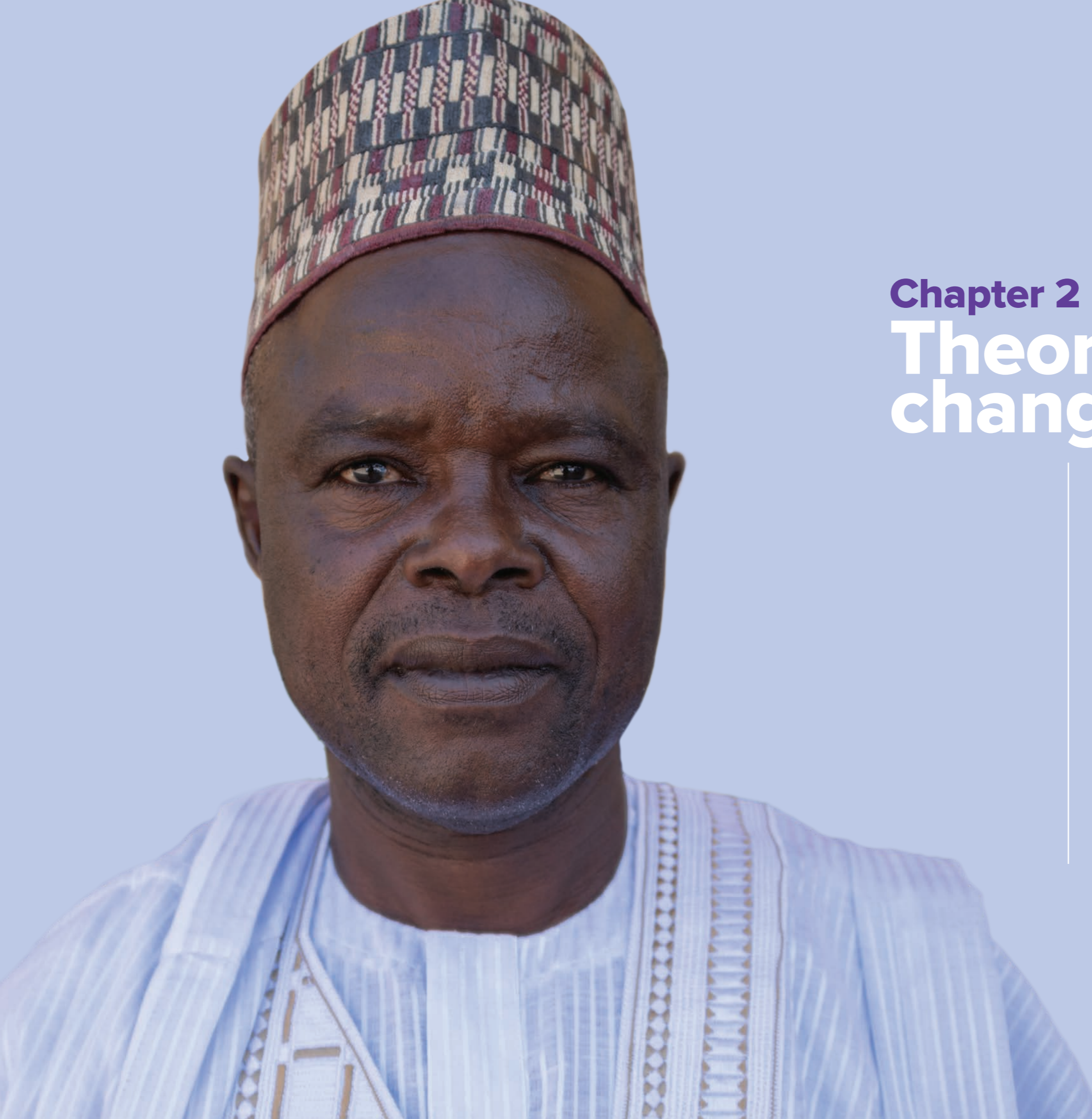
- BANKI**
- Government: Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
 - Non-government: GIS Core, Inter SOS, MAG (Mines Advisory Group), International Alert
 - Security: Nigeria Military, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Customs Service, Nigeria Immigration Service

- GULAK**
- Government: Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA), Adamawa State Governor's Office, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
 - Non-government: GIS Core, MAG (Mines Advisory Group), International Alert
 - Security: Nigeria Military, Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)

Government

Non-government

Security



Chapter 2

Theory of change

The **RSF** collected data on community perceptions towards understanding progress as well as conducted conflict analyses to validate the relevance and appropriateness of the ToC over 2021.



2.1 Overall progress supports the theory of change

The RSF's theory of change (ToC) has three prongs, each considered necessary to achieve the overarching the RSF goal of the establishment of immediate stability in the target communities and the north-east. The three prongs are:

- A sequenced transition from military to civilian responsibility for security through promotion of civil–military coordination and the enhancement of and increased presence, function and capacity of security actors.
- Provision of basic services strengthens perceptions of state legitimacy and renews the social contract.
- Provision of timely livelihood opportunities will help gain traction in early recovery.

The RSF collected data on community perceptions towards understanding progress as well as conducted conflict analyses to validate the relevance and appropriateness of the ToC over 2021. Key findings on community perceptions are presented below.

1. Military and civilian responsibility for security

Community safety and security improved in 2021 across all JAP locations as increased deployment of law enforcement agencies reduced the burden on the Nigerian military. The consolidation of civil policing and the establishment of Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) and Security Planning and Coordination Groups (SPCGs) as community platforms for civil–military relations, identifying early warning signals, and coordinating of security responses contributed to the gradual transition from military to civilian responsibility for security.

Data on community perception of safety and security were generated from the CPC in fall 2021 and triangulated with results from the third-party monitoring (TPM) exercise in February 2022 by Tetra Tech in Banki, Damboa and Monguno. Household surveys were the primary data collection methodology of both; data analysis triangulated these data with key informant interviews (KIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs).

Household perceptions of security and safety in the RSF communities increased by 33.9 percentage points overall from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. Average community-level perceptions of security and safety rose from 53 percent in 2020 to 86.9 percent in 2021 (see Figures 13 and 14 on page 22).³ This is an increase of 35.9 percentage points compared to the baseline of 51 percent from June 2020. CPC respondents attributed the improvement to the RSF interventions: trenching and protection wall construction; better police performance and patrolling due to the reconstruction of police stations and barracks; installation of solar streetlights; the establishment of the CSC; capacity-building on HR and SGBV for community stakeholders and security personnel; and improved cross-border military operations between Nigeria and Cameroon.

The 89.1 percent increase in personnel deployments of law enforcement agencies from 137 in 2020 to 259 in 2021 contributed to improved perception of safety in JAP locations. Additional deployment of 60 police, 13 immigration and 10 customs personnel to Banki; 12 NSCDC to Gulak; 7 NSCDC to Buni Yadi; 20 police and 40 CJTF to Ngarannam reinforced household perception of safety and security. Findings from the Q4 2021 CPC confirmed the proof of concept and showed a lower burden on the Nigerian military for providing security. The police have become the second most trusted security agency, trusted by 37.5 percent of the RSF households. The military are trusted by 52.7 percent of the RSF households. The police are the second-most trusted security agency after the military in five the RSF locations (except Ngarannam, excluded as not comparable as the population is still in displacement). Community leaders remain the most trusted – by 71.4 percent of households.

The RSF support for the development and functioning of CSCs is central to rebuilding community security. CSCs bring diverse, trained community leaders together to build community security and engage with security providers in a collaborative manner. Monthly CSC meetings encourage communities to take an

³ RSF surveys poll households. All CPC survey data reported are in percent of households that were surveyed. The RSF M&E team conducted CPCs in all six RSF communities in 2021. However, throughout the Annual Report where overall CPC data are reported, RSF combines CPC data from Banki, Damboa, Monguno, Gulak, and Buni Yadi but excludes CPC data from Ngarannam as the population there remains in displacement and is thus not comparable to households in the other five RSF communities.

active role in defining local security concerns and needs and improving safety and security. Banki piloted the CSC concept in 2020; CSCs were extended to Damboa and Monguno in 2020 and to the remaining three the RSF Phase I communities of Ngarannam, Gulak and Buni Yadi in 2021.

2. Renewing the social contract with government authorities

The RSF consolidated its efforts in enhancing government capacity to implement activities that improved community safety and security, access to basic and essential social services, and livelihood options in the six JAP locations in 2021.

Box 1: Perceptions of the RSF security and safety activities in the RSF communities (Q4 2021)

CPC data found digging 46.3 kilometres of security trenches and constructing 3 kilometres of security walls across 5 the RSF locations was perceived to have improved community security by 100 percent of households in Banki, 97.5 percent in Gulak, 92.7 percent in Monguno, and 30.7 percent in Damboa. The installation of 1,342 poles of solar-powered streetlighting in 4 the RSF locations was perceived by respondents to have improved community security by 100 percent of households in Banki, 95.1 percent in Monguno, and 75 percent in Buni Yadi. The construction or rehabilitation of police facilities was perceived by respondents to have improved community security by 99.2 percent of households in Gulak, 98.7 percent in Banki, 97 percent in Damboa, 94.2 percent in Buni Yadi, and 79.5 percent in Monguno.

Respondents in all the RSF locations also perceived the establishment of CSCs to have improved security, by 88.2 percent of households in Banki, 83.8 percent in Monguno, 76.9 percent in Buni Yadi, 50.1 percent in Gulak and 34.4 percent in Damboa. Capacity-building initiatives for representatives of community groups and their leaders on human rights, SGBV, paralegal skills and ADR were perceived by respondents to have reinforced the relevance of CSCs and improved community security by 86.5 percent of households in Banki, 86 percent in Monguno, 79.4 percent in Buni Yadi, 42.1 percent in Gulak and 33.4 percent in Damboa.

There was an overall increase of 27 percentage points in 2021 in household satisfaction with government performance in providing security from violence in JAP locations in the RSF Nigeria Window in 2021 (see Figures 12 and 13); satisfaction rates increased from 56 percent of households in 2020 to 83 percent this year. TPM data on community perceptions of the government in meeting security needs confirmed these findings, with satisfaction rates high in Banki (95 percent), Damboa (92 percent), and Monguno (78 percent).

The completion and handing over of construction of 56 classrooms in 6 schools for 1,680 pupils in Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi; the construction of 1,800 permanent housing units of 2-bedroom flats for 1,800 households in Banki, Damboa, Monguno and Ngarannam; the drilling and reticulation of 9 solar-powered boreholes in Banki, Gulak and Ngarannam, and the rehabilitation and reticulation of a 10-kilometre water distribution pipeline network in Damboa contributed to perceptions that the government was supporting essential services and delivering on the social contract in the RSF communities.

Other factors that supported perceptions that the government was delivering as the RSF – completed activities in 2021 included the rehabilitation of 1 health facility in Damboa and provision of medical equipment and ambulances in Gulak and Buni Yadi; the construction of 15 blocks of 60-bedroom teachers' quarters in Banki, Monguno and Ngarannam; the construction of residences for local government workers in Buni Yadi; the installation of solar-powered energy on 10 security and social service facilities in Banki, Damboa and Gulak; and the construction of the Madagali Local Government Council Office Block in Gulak.

Households perceived that the government was delivering on the social contract between the government and the RSF communities on access to basic and essential social services at high rates. The CPC found 89.8

percent of households were satisfied with government delivery of social services in Q4 2021 across the five JAP locations; only 10.2 percent of households felt government was not living up to their expectations in providing access to education, health care, permanent shelter or housing, and water and sanitation (WASH) services (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Social contract on basic services in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings

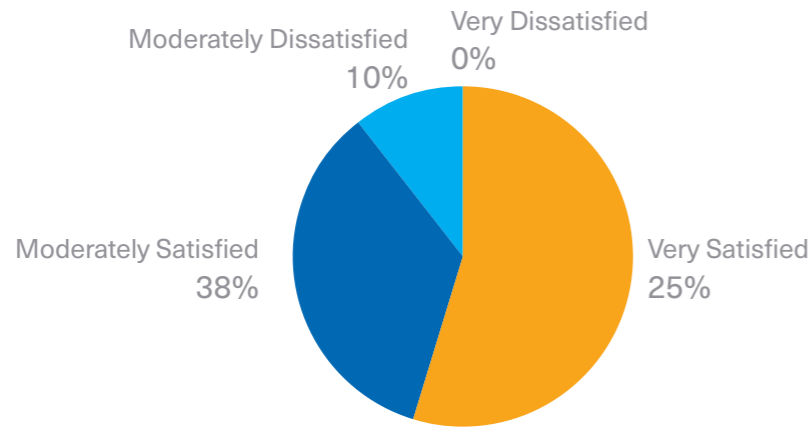
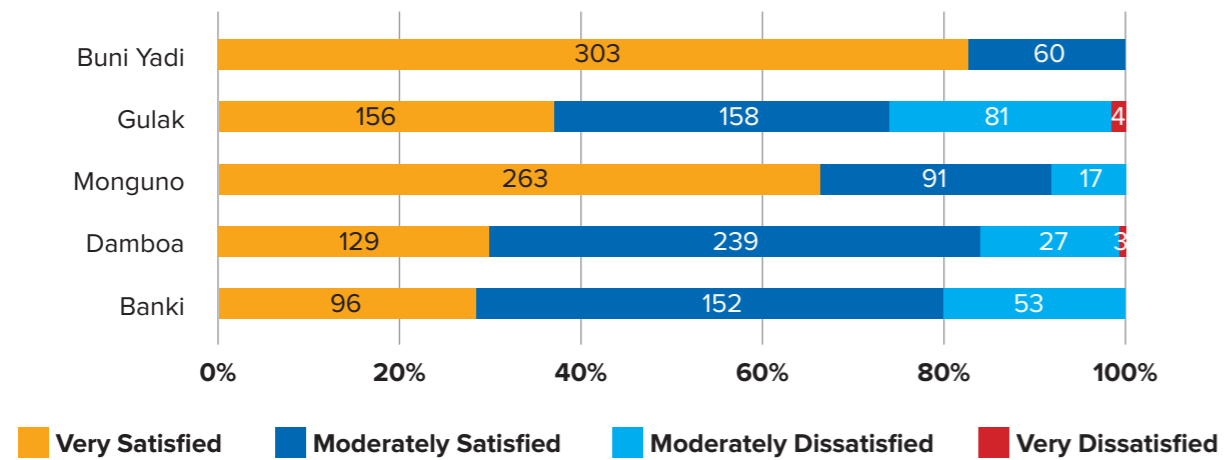


Figure 10: Households' perceptions of social contract on community access to basic services 2021



Across JAP locations, Buni Yadi had the highest proportion of households that felt the state government was delivering on the social contract by supporting access to basic and essential services and Banki the least.

3. Consolidating stability through the provision of timely livelihood opportunities

The RSF provided livelihood opportunities in 2021 to reduce the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance and to support early recovery in JAP locations. The total number of people that benefited from the RSF livelihood activities increased by 12,950 people (150.1 percent) in 2021, rising from 8,624 people in 2020 to 21,574 people across all the six RSF locations. The total number of women beneficiaries also increased, growing by 6,343 (241.5 percent) from 2,627 in 2020 to 8,970 in 2021. The RSF supported the provision and distribution of seedlings, pesticides, fertilizers and tools to an additional 2,500 farmers in 2021, which brought the total number of farmers reached during 2020–2021 to 6,500 (3,100 women) in Gulak, Buni Yadi, Damboa and Monguno. Livelihood support boosts dry and wet season harvests that increase the food supply, reduce dependence on humanitarian cash transfers and food, and enhance income generation.

In 2021, the RSF supported 2,200 small-scale businesses and petty traders (1,100 women) in Banki with cash grants to reinforce their businesses, while 2,640 women in Gulak and Buni Yadi were supported with business start-up cash grants to resuscitate businesses or start new businesses, with additional support provided to 181 women in Buni Yadi from the Yobe State Government. In 2020, the RSF supported the participation of 500 people in waste management and debris clearance in Banki.

Over 2021, 9,010 construction workers earned cash from daily wages in civil works on security, basic services and livelihood infrastructure in JAP locations. No less than 724 traders were allocated the 724 market stalls and lock-up shops completed in Buni Yadi and Banki, which restores markets and galvanizes community economic recovery.

In Q4 2021, 72 percent of households were satisfied with the government provision of livelihood opportunities across the five JAP locations, while 28 percent of households felt that the government was not doing enough to get their members out of poverty and provide them with sustainable livelihoods (see Figure 11).

Community perceptions on satisfaction with government provision of livelihood opportunities varied with Buni Yadi expressing the most satisfaction and Monguno the least satisfaction (see Figure 12).

Figure 11: Perception of Government on livelihoods in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings

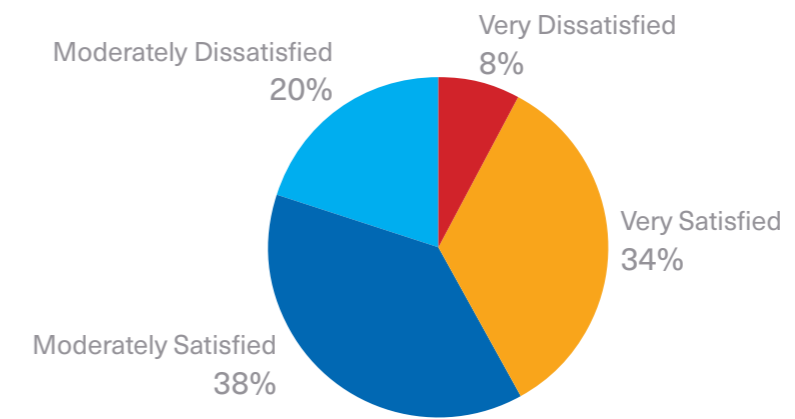
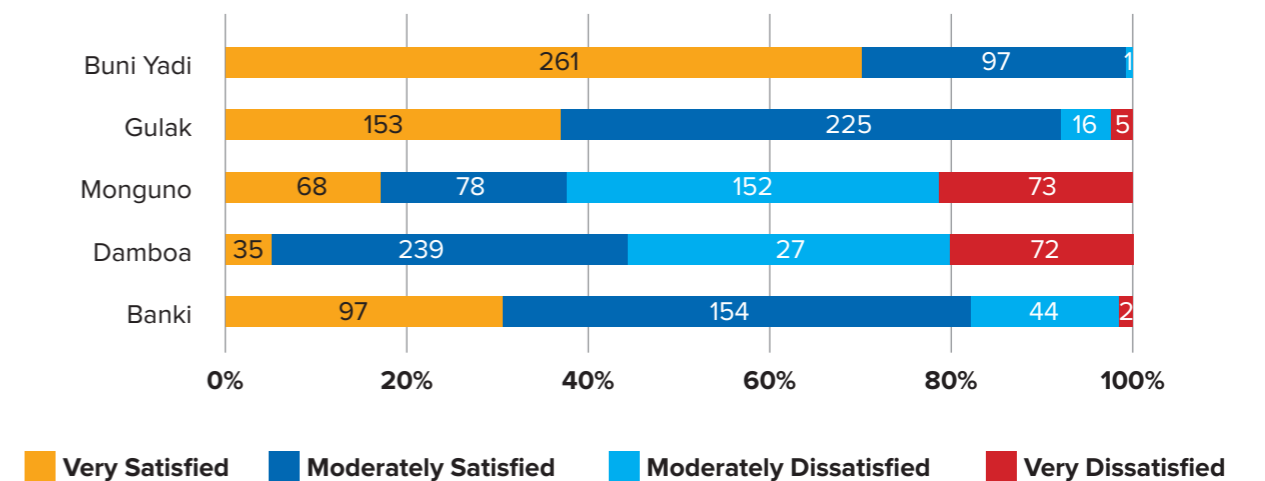


Figure 12: Households' perception of Government on livelihoods in 2021



Box 2: Public launch of 600 constructed or rehabilitated market stalls and lock-up shops in Buni Yadi

Buni Yadi was under the control of Boko Haram between 2014 and 2015 and destroyed, leaving the population without shelter or social services. Governor Mai Mala Buni, in his address during the commissioning ceremony, noted that rebuilding markets fulfills campaign pledges of resettling displaced communities and that Buni Yadi, as a commercial centre of Yobe State, will “rejuvenate the economic status of the people of the area as well as create a conducive environment for the business community”. For more information:

<https://independent.ng/buni-commissions-600-shops-market-stalls-in-buni-yadi-2/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mdNRdsWhZRQ>

2.2 Government leadership and ownership

Government leadership and ownership in planning, implementation and monitoring is central to the achievement of the RSF’s theory of change and the implementation of the RSF. The RSF Board includes Ministers, Governors of BAY states and representatives of security institutions (the military and police). The Board met twice in 2021 to make decisions on strategic, tactical and operational issues. The RSF also has a technical committee with a designated focal person from the Ministry of Budget and National Planning, each BAY State Government, the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Police Force and donor partners to support implementation.

The Governors of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States lead JAP implementation and spearhead partnerships of government-security actors with the RSF. State governments preside over the deployment of government technical staff (e.g. teachers, medical and local government workers) and are tasked with the utilization and maintenance of rehabilitated and constructed infrastructure facilities, in line with the RSF theory of change. The populations in the RSF communities largely attribute the RSF interventions to the state governments of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. To support ownership, all visible the RSF materials have the logos and insignias of BAY state governments and do not credit UNDP or the RSF donors.

Findings from TPM show that the population attributed security activities to state governments at high rates:

- In Banki, 64 percent of households thought activities were done by the Borno State Government, with 22 percent attributing activities to the military and 7 percent to UNDP.
- In Damboa, 58 percent of households credited the state government, 20 percent the military, and 20 percent UNDP.
- In Monguno, 86 percent of household attributed the RSF activities to the military, with 11 percent crediting the state government.

Households were also asked about particular facilities: 75 percent of households in Banki, 62 percent in Damboa and 69 percent in Monguno attributed the rehabilitation of police stations to state governments rather than the RSF. Similar trends were found in the attribution of basic service activities, with 83 percent of households in Monguno and 67 percent of households in Banki attributing social service delivery to the Borno State Government rather than the RSF.

The RSF has built on long-standing partnerships between UNDP and Nigeria state governments. The level of government engagement with the RSF increased in 2021, ranging from state governments providing in-kind contributions and linking with government projects to providing technical support and monitoring for JAP activities.



- The RSF has established coordination and meetings with technical members of state governments in all three states in engineering, emergency and humanitarian response, and M&E. Engagement has resulted in stronger trust, more coordinated and expedited activities, and timely troubleshooting of issues.



- The RSF has worked with state governments to assist their staff in implementing and monitoring the RSF activities. The RSF M&E Team developed ways of working with state emergency agency contacts in the RSF communities for CPC data collection at the end of 2021.



- The RSF has developed strong relationships with security actors on the ground and continuously dialogues with them on security and the implementation of JAP activities.



- Government implementation of selected JAP activities through Letters of Agreement has raised the profile of the government in the RSF implementation, further increasing perceptions of government ownership.



- Partnerships with the National Human Rights Commission and Nigeria Bar Association have supported human rights capacity-building and monitoring.

2.3 Linkage with the regional context of the Lake Chad Basin

The Regional Stabilization Facility Nigeria Window is aligned with the Project Document and Results Framework for the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram–Affected Area of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS). The RSF Nigeria Window has also worked through the RSF for Lake Chad to collaborate with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), including the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), and with parallel the RSF national windows in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

Banki, as a border community, has benefited from connections to Cameroon. Security coordination under the state-level SPCG combined with ongoing infrastructure construction by the RSF Nigeria Window led to stronger security in the community over 2021.

The RSF for Lake Chad also planned and managed the independent evaluation of the RSF, including its engagement with the RSF Nigeria Window in Q3.

The RSF for Lake Chad increased its efforts to coordinate M&E of national windows in Q3 2021 through a workshop linking regional the RSF monitoring and evaluation staff with those of the four RSF country windows as well as with staff of the Liptako–Gourma stabilization programme in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

The Phase II project document for the RSF for Lake Chad was used as a foundation for the development of Phase II of the RSF Nigeria Window. The RSF Nigeria Window staff worked closely with RSF for Lake Chad staff in the development of the new Project Document and Results framework for the second phase of the RSF for Lake Chad, which was then used to develop the RSF Nigeria Window’s own Phase II Project Document and Results Framework for 2022 approval.



Chapter 3

Progress towards stabilization results

There were noticeable improvements in satisfaction with government performance in providing security from violence in 2021.



3.1 Progress towards outcomes

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

The RSF outcome	Summary of achievement	Status
<p>Percentage increase in community perception of safety and security in target areas (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline (project) – 51% (June 2020)⁴</p> <p>Target (project) – 65%</p>	<p>86.9% (October/November 2021)⁵</p> <p>Baseline findings from the INGO International Alert were updated with data from the 2021 ACTED/IMPACT surveys and the RSF Community Pulse Checks for 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>Household surveys found project support to be a key reason that people felt safe and secure in their communities.</p>	Exceeded
Overall status		Exceeded, ongoing

There was an overall increase of 33.9 percentage points in the perception of community safety and security from 53 percent in Q4 2020 to 86.9 percent in Q4 2021 in all JAP locations excluding Ngarannam. When compared to the baseline figure of 51 percent, the RSF has increased perceptions of safety and security by 35.9 percentage points in 2021 (see Figures 13 and 14). These data were triangulated with third-party monitoring results that found satisfaction with security in 73 percent of households in Banki, 89 percent of households in Monguno, and 47 percent of households in Damboa, even though Damboa was under attacks by AOGs from late November 2021.

The percentage of households across the 5 JAP locations that felt “very safe/secure” rose by 29 percentage points from 2 percent in 2020 to 31 percent in 2021. Those that felt “safe/secure” also increased to 58 percent in 2021 from 51 percent in 2020. A perception of insecurity dropped from 47 percent in 2020 to 13 percent in 2021. Only 2 percent of households had a higher degree of insecurity and lack of safety and felt “very unsafe/insecure” in 2021, unlike 6 percent in 2020 (see Figures 13 and 14).

Figure 13: Perception of Safety and Security in 2020, share of households in six communities, ratings of feelings of security

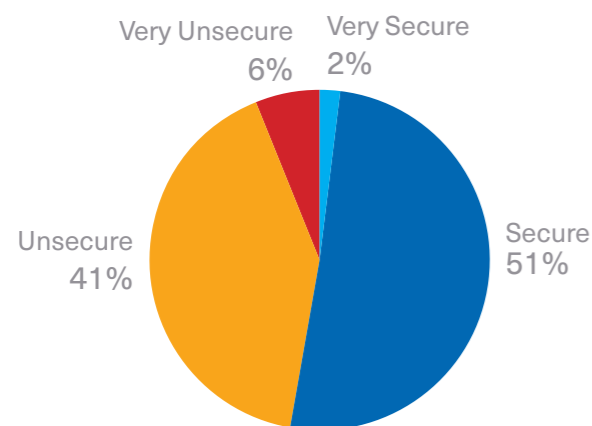
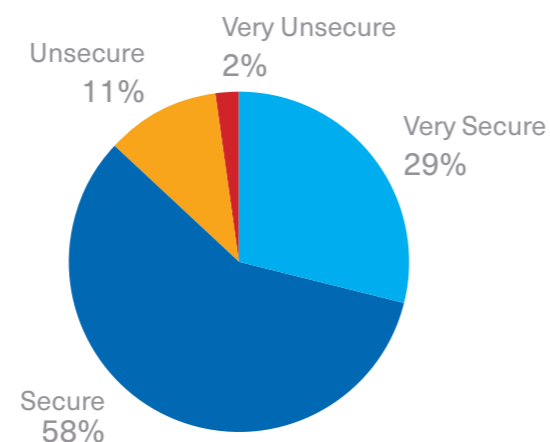


Figure 14: Perception of Safety and Security in 2021, share of households in six communities, ratings of feelings of security



An average of 90.8 percent of women and 84.5 percent of men household respondents felt safe and secure in 2021 across JAP locations, excluding Ngarannam. Perceptions of insecurity across the 5 locations was higher among men at 15.5 percent, while 91.8 percent of youth, 84.4 percent of middle-aged people and 89.1 percent of elderly respondents felt members of their households are safe and secure from violence in the 5 RSF locations. The perception of insecurity was highest among middle-aged household respondents, 15.6 percent of whom felt insecure.

Perception of safety and security vary in communities. Households in Banki and Buni Yadi all had positive perceptions of safety and security in 2021, a significant change from 2020. In Damboa, community perceptions of safety and security rose slightly from 47.8 percent in 2020 to 54 percent in 2021 (see Figures 15 and 16).

Figure 15: Households’ perception of safety and security in 2020

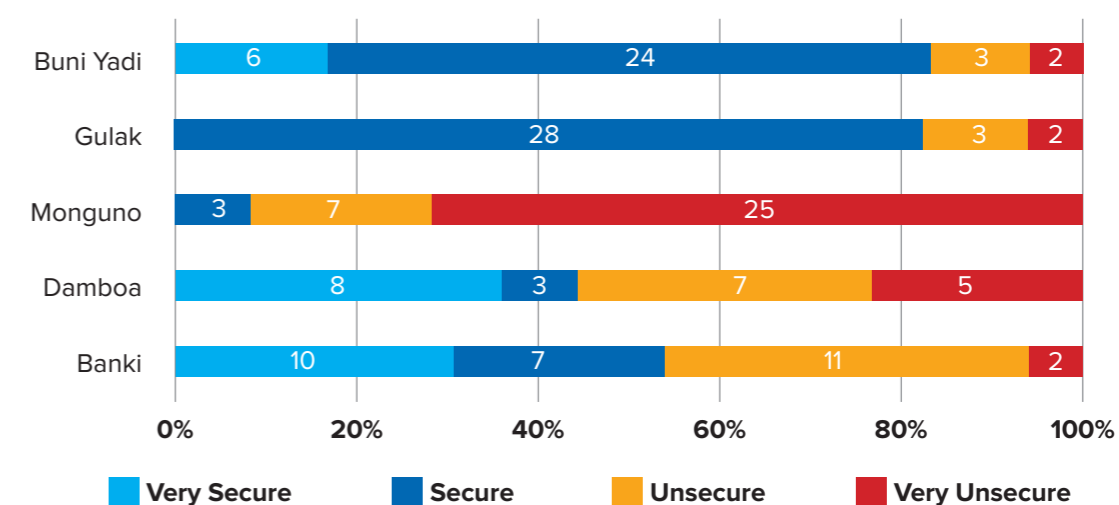
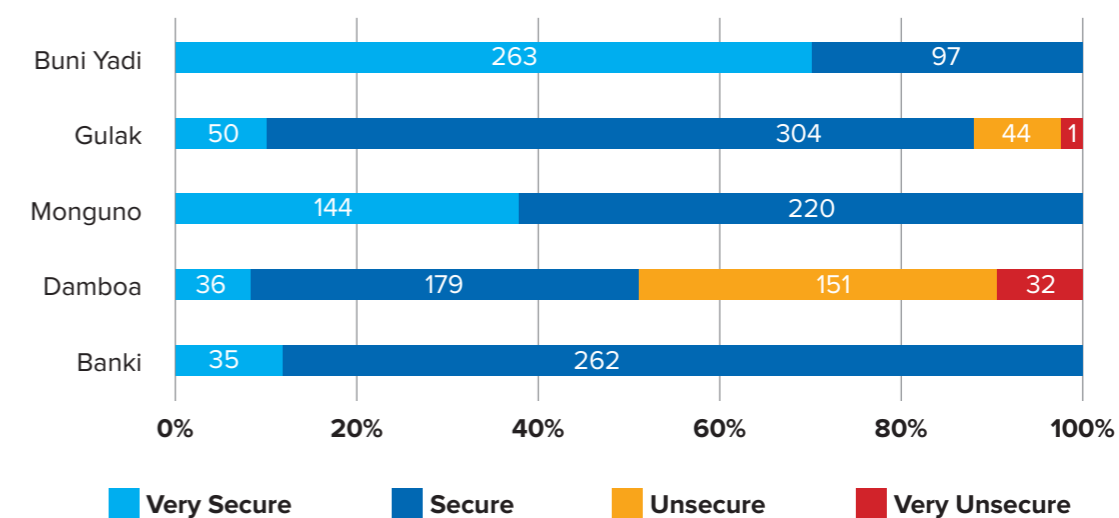


Figure 16: Households’ perception of safety and security in 2021



⁴ RSF Baseline Community Assessments in six target communities (conducted in March and June 2020) by International Alert.

⁵ RSF Community Pulse Check (conducted in October and November 2021).

There were noticeable improvements in satisfaction with government performance in providing security from violence in 2021. Overall satisfaction of households with government performance in providing security from violence increased by 27 percentage points in 2021, from 56 percent in 2020 to 83 percent in 2021. The data were triangulated by TPM which found 95 percent of households in Banki, 99 percent in Monguno and 92 percent in Damboa agreed the government helped meet security needs.

Figure 17: Government provision of security in 2020, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings

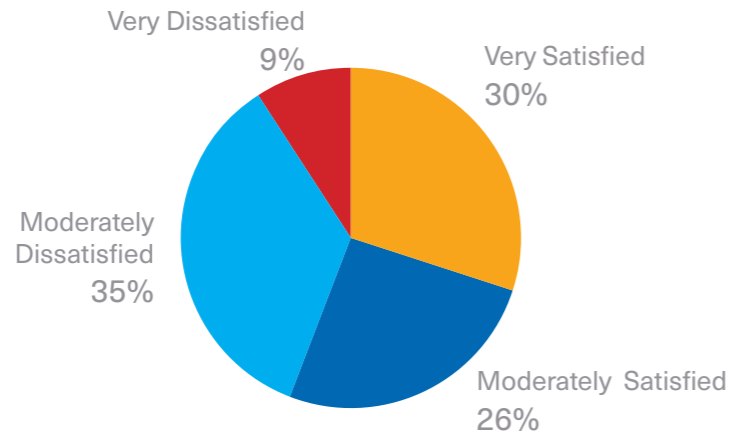
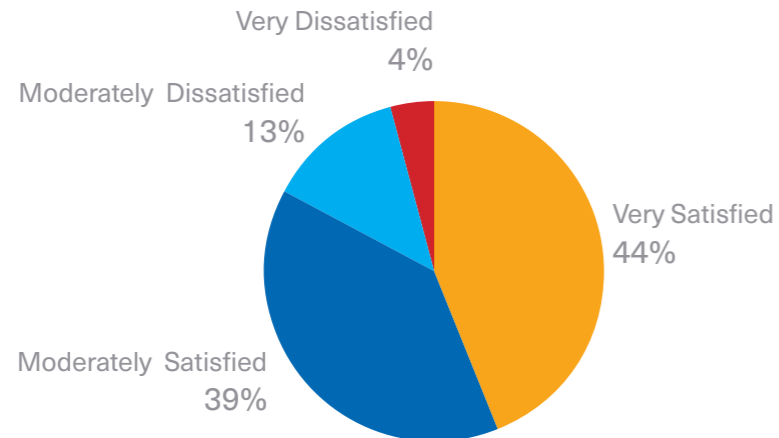


Figure 18: Government provision of security in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings



The proportion of the population that were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with government provision of security increased in all five communities. The highest rise in confidence was in Monguno, where the share of households satisfied with government provision of security rose 61 percentage points, from 17.1 percent in Q4 2020 to 78.1 percent in Q4 2021 (see Figures 19 and 20).

Figure 19: Households' perceptions of government provision of security in 2020

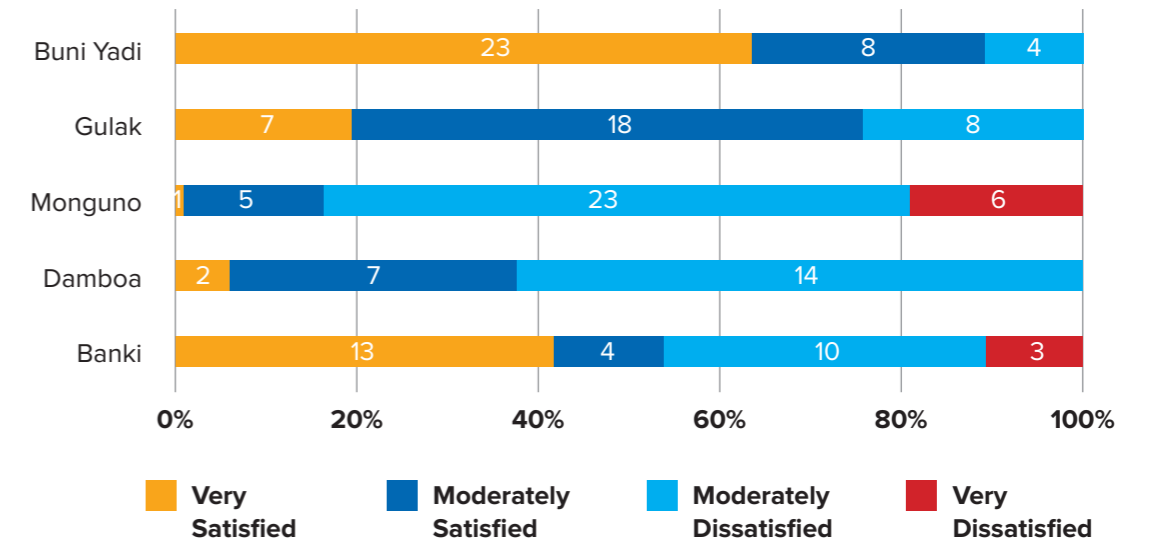
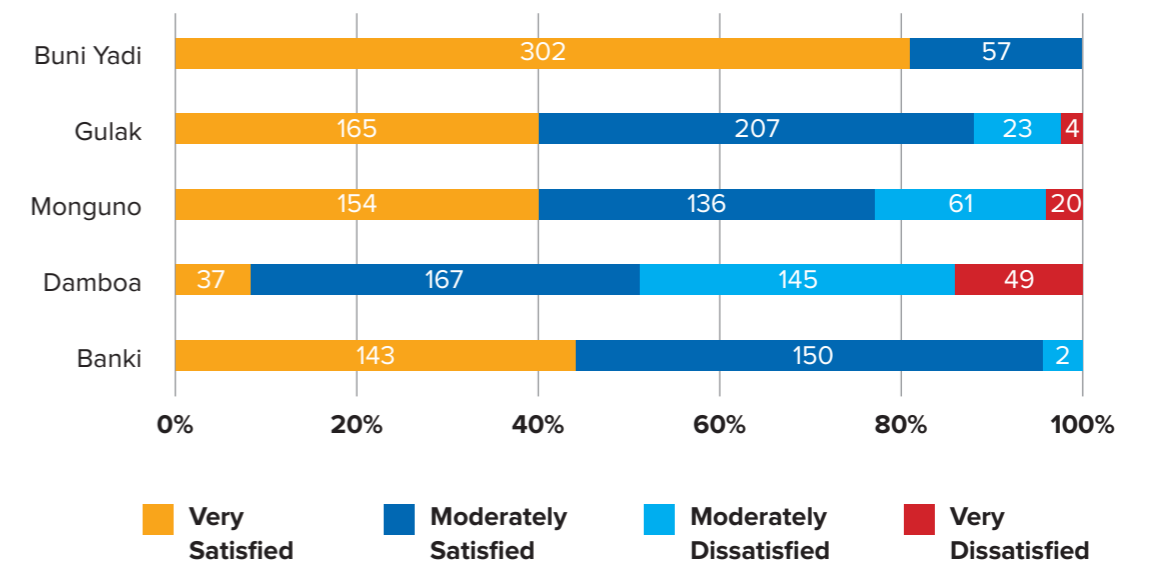


Figure 20: Households' perceptions of government provision of security in 2021



3.2 Progress towards Output 1

Output 1: Community safety and security strengthened			
Indicator (Pro Doc and Annual Work Plan)	Target (2021)	Summary achievement (gender disaggregation)	Status
1.1 Number of local infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support, upon government request Baseline: 0	3 <i>(Revised target⁶)</i>	6 Community Stabilization Committees established in the 6 RSF Phase I communities in the BAY states.	Exceeded
1.2 Percentage increase in presence of security providers in target communities Baseline: 0 percent	65% <i>(Revised target)</i>	89.1% (from 137 to 259) Total (formal) law enforcement officers deployed increased by 122 from 137 to 259 (89.1%): NSCDC deployed 12 to Gulak and 7 to Buni Yadi. Police deployed 60, Immigration deployed 13 and Customs deployed 10 to Banki. Police deployed 20 to Ngarannam. When deployment of informal, state-recognized law enforcement personnel is included, with CJTF deployment of 40 personnel to Ngarannam, it will be: 118.2% (from 137 to 299)	
1.3 Number of security providers in target areas trained on human rights and prevention of SGBV Baseline: 0	300 <i>(Revised target)</i>	305 (17 women) 209 trained Q1 2021 for Banki and Ngarannam, 96 trained Q3 2021 in Yobe and Adamawa – Police, Customs, Immigration and NSCDC. A total of 305 law enforcement officers trained (17 women).	Exceeded
1.4 Number of security plans in target communities Baseline: 0	3 <i>(Revised target)</i>	4 Security plans for Banki and Ngarannam established, completed and approved by the Borno State Security Planning and Coordination Group (SPCG) in 2021. Security plans for Damboa and Monguno are established, completed and awaiting approval of the Borno SPCG.	Exceeded
1.5 Number of target areas with effective early warning systems Baseline: 0	3 <i>(Revised target)</i>	4 Community-level SPCGs established in Banki, Damboa, Monguno and Ngarannam as Early Warning Systems.	Exceeded
Overall status			Exceeded

⁶ As reported for the 2020 Annual Report, indicator targets were revised as the assumptions under which the previous targets were set in March 2020 had drastically changed by the end of 2020.

Output 1 reflects the RSF's work supporting the restoration of safety and security in these vulnerable, volatile communities. A modicum of security is a prerequisite for the RSF to function and begin to support stabilization. Output 1 recognizes that state security, law enforcement and justice institutions have been destroyed or were absent during the worst of the conflict in many communities. These institutions need to be re-established in these communities to build or rebuild the trust of community members in state delivery of security and justice. The RSF supports the re-establishment of appropriate facilities for a well-resourced security and law enforcement presence as well as the development of better civil–military cooperation and coordination at the community and state levels to improve civilian protection and community safety and security, while maintaining a conducive environment to allow investments in infrastructure, services and livelihoods.

The completion of construction works in 2020 and 2021 also supported security in the RSF communities by enabling the deployment of security personnel and providing for their security, which enables them to provide community security and support the functioning of justice institutions.

The RSF's 2021 progress has exceeded the targets for Output 1.

Description of results

Output indicator target 1.1

Achievements

3 national infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support upon request
[Baseline: 0]

- 6 Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) established in RSF Phase I communities (exceeded)
- Training and deployment of community human rights monitors and defenders
- Legal orientation training of formal and informal justice actors
- Legal awareness session for 300 community leaders on accessing and utilizing justice institutions and legal aid
- Human rights forum for dialogue and engagement established and functional

Historically, the north-east region suffered not only from insecurity due to insurgents but also from gaps in coordination and communications between formal and informal state security actors that maintain security within the community and state. Extensive destruction to the infrastructure for civilian security has prevented the Nigerian police, NSCDC and justice system from returning to communities, re-establishing a physical presence and providing security and justice services. The RSF's security, civil military and law enforcement coordination, combined with enhanced community engagement, directly contributed to the establishment of local infrastructures to maintain community security and peace.

Establishment and operationalization of Community Stabilization Committees

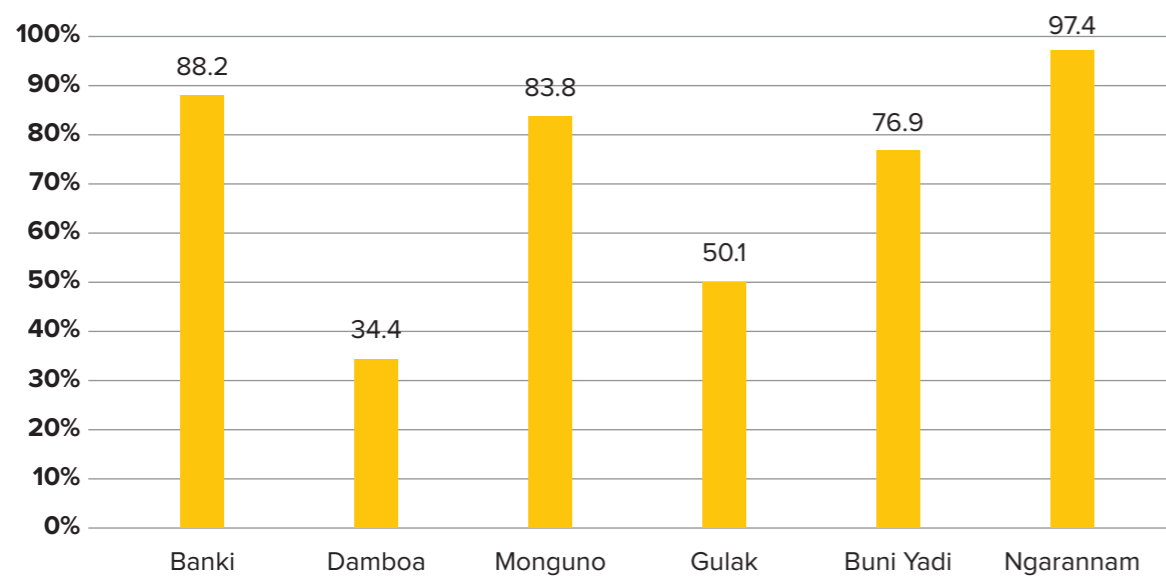
The RSF supported the establishment and functioning of Community Stabilization Committees (CSCs) to bring together community leaders with state security providers deployed in the community, LGA leaders, State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) staff and informal security groups (CJTF and vigilantes) in a single platform to cooperate, coordinate and monitor peace and conflict, and improve community security. CSCs align with the security coordination and cooperation strategy developed at the state level.

During 2021, the RSF established and operationalized CSCs in all the 6 RSF locations. CSCs functioned at the heart of the RSF's community engagement strategy and provided the basis for strengthening the social contract. Membership of the committee in every community was 26, with women a minimum of 25 percent. Broad membership enables adequate representation, effective security planning and the development of measures to address community concerns and needs.

In establishing CSCs, the RSF built the capacity of committee members in communication, negotiation and participatory and inclusive processes. Capacity-building measures ensured that CSCs can engage effectively. CSCs held monthly meetings in 2021 to discuss and collectively agree on solutions for community safety and security. CSCs provided a platform for all stakeholders in the community to identify early warning signals of conflict and address community concerns on access to security, basic services and livelihood infrastructure and opportunities.

CPC and TPM data found positive perceptions of CSCs in communities. Positive perceptions of CSCs were held by 67.5 percent of households across the 6 RSF sites in the CPC. In Ngarannam, 97.4 percent of households had a positive perception of their CSC, as did 88.2 percent in Banki, 83.8 percent in Monguno, 76.9 percent in Buni Yadi, 50.1 percent in Gulak and 34.4 percent in Damboa. TPM data on perceptions of CSCs in increasing community safety found 67 percent of households felt positively about CSCs in Banki, as did 77 percent in Monguno and 51 percent in Damboa (see Figure 21).

Figure 21: Positive community perceptions of the CSC



Training and deployment of community human rights monitors and defenders

The RSF collaborated with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to complement CSC initiatives by training community representatives in the 6 RSF sites as human rights (HR) monitors and defenders in 2021. A total of 24 HR Monitors and 120 HR Defenders from community groups were trained and deployed in Banki, Damboa, Monguno, Ngarannam, Gulak and Buni Yadi. Training strengthened the capacity of community beneficiaries to monitor, document, investigate and report human rights incidents. Women are 25 percent of HR monitors and defenders (6 HR monitors and 30 HR Defenders).

The three-day training provided a basic orientation on human rights; data collection, management, and reporting; and prevention and response mechanisms. The training increased participants' knowledge of human rights monitoring and provided them with practical case management experience on how to identify and address challenges in HR.

Legal orientation training of formal and informal justice actors

In 2021, the RSF supported the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) to enhance CSC capacity by organizing legal orientation training for 30 formal and informal justice actors in Banki, Ngarannam, Damboa, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi. Legal orientation focused on enhancing the capacity of community representatives on human rights and preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence. Beneficiaries were selected from community groups and included traditional and religious leaders, women and youth leaders, and representatives of trading/economic groups. The training was a first step in supporting justice actors by utilizing human rights to prevent and respond to violations and abuse. It enhanced the knowledge of justice, tenets of a fair trial, and the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including awareness of differences between civil and criminal cases which provided skills on reporting criminal offences to law enforcement.

The NBA recruited and trained 6 lawyers and 120 community-based paralegals in 2021. One lawyer and 20 paralegals were selected from representatives of community groups and trained in each of the RSF community to reinforce access to justice and to track the operations of justice and rule of law institutions. Trained paralegals were able to compile crime statistics in the six communities to demonstrate how crime impacts safety and security and track how law enforcement responds to crime. Crime statistics for the first half of 2021 have been compiled and are available for dissemination. Post-training assessment indicated the beneficiaries had a high appreciation of the relevance of training to community safety, security and stability, with 86 percent of participants passing the post-training assessment, an increase of 30 percentage points from the pre-training assessment.

Legal awareness session for 300 community leaders on accessing and utilizing justice institutions and legal aid

The RSF partnered with the NBA for legal orientation sessions for 300 community leaders in 5 of the 6 RSF communities in 2021; 60 leaders were selected from community groups in Banki, Damboa, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi to complement and reinforce efforts of the trained formal and informal justice actors. Orientation sessions were organized on access to justice and utilizing justice institutions and legal aid in reinforcing human rights and dignity. Legal orientation sessions were conducted in two phases between May and July 2021 facilitated by lawyers and members of the NBA. Post-orientation assessment indicated 75 percent of beneficiaries demonstrated appreciable knowledge of access to justice.

Human rights forums established and functional as avenues for human rights dialogue and engagement

The RSF partnered with the NHRC in 2021 to establish Community Human Rights Forums (CHRFs) in Banki, Monguno, Damboa, Ngarannam, Gulak and Buni Yadi. CHRFs mobilized and sensitized members of community groups and organized HR dialogues. CHRFs will provide a platform to complement and render technical assistance to CSCs on human rights and recommend preventive and response measures. CHRFs were launched in each of the RSF community with terms of reference that articulate the functions, responsibilities and associated benefits to the community. CHRFs held bimonthly meetings in 2021.

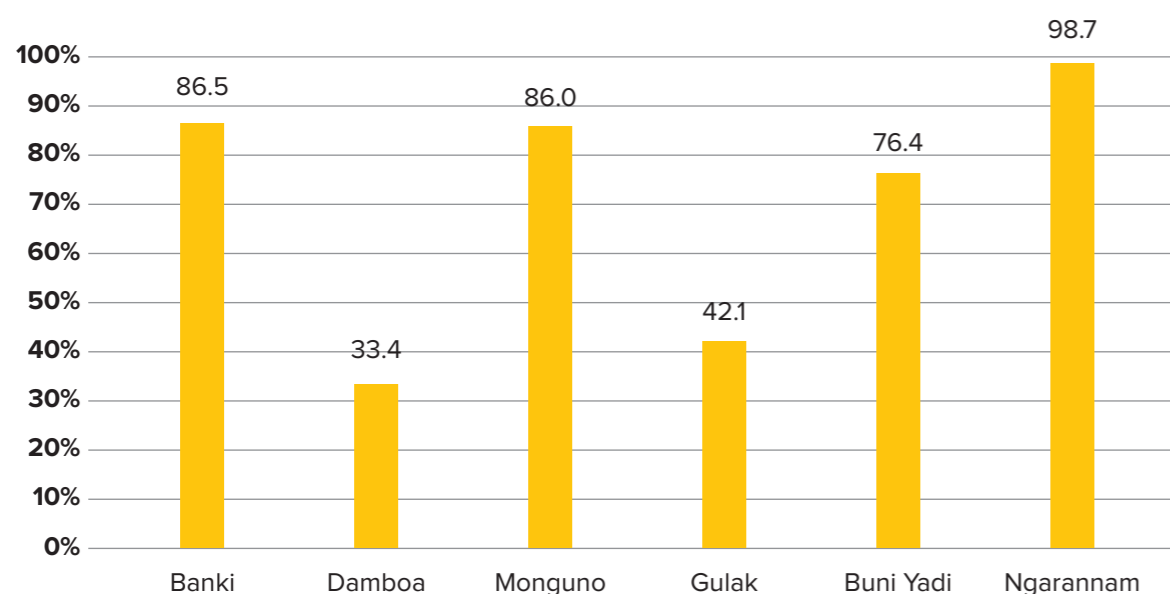
Community Pulse Checks on community capacity-building

The CPC in Q4 2021 assessed households on the relevance of training and capacity-building on human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, and access to justice. Q4 2021 data show an average of 66.4 percent of households across the 6 RSF communities believed that capacity development of community representatives had improved the engagements of community platforms on HR, SGBV and access to justice and contributed to an increased feeling of community safety and security.

Box 3: Perception of capacity development for community representatives

A high share of households in all the RSF locations felt that capacity-building for community stakeholders to improve civil–military relations increased their household’s feelings of safety. Overall, an average of 66.4 percent of households across the six communities felt safe: 98.7 percent of Ngarannam households in displacement felt safe, 86.5 percent of Banki households, 86 percent of Monguno households and 79.4 percent of Buni Yadi households. Capacity-building to improve community engagement and increased feelings of safety and security were recognized as relevant by 42.1 percent of Gulak households and 33.4 percent of Damboa households (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Positive community perceptions of training representatives of CSCs



Output indicator target 1.2



65% increase in presence of security providers in target communities [Baseline: 0%]

Achievements

- 89.1% increase in security deployment to RSF communities, from 137 in 2020 to 259 in 2021.

Deployment and functionality of law enforcement institutions in the RSF target communities

The security infrastructure in the RSF communities was degraded or destroyed by conflict. Without facilities, state security providers could not be deployed to provide security to the population, which left community security to the Nigerian Armed Forces or to state-sanctioned informal security providers (the CJTF or vigilantes). In 2021, the RSF engaged law enforcement institutions to facilitate law enforcement deployment to the RSF target communities. With law enforcement institutions, the RSF developed nominal rolls and deployment plans that specified the number and timing of deployments to target communities for effective utilization of the security and law enforcement facilities constructed by the RSF.

The RSF did not envisage increasing security deployments in Monguno and Damboa. Security deployments to Gulak and Buni Yadi by the police increased in 2020 following the completion of security infrastructure by the RSF in both communities. The RSF’s engagement with security institutions on nominal rolls and deployment plans was for Banki and Ngarannam, and is planned for two of the new JAP locations (Ngala and Gwoza) in Phase 2. The total number of formal security personnel in the RSF communities increased by 122 to 259 in 2021 from 137 in 2020, an 89.1 percent increase. The number deployed reached 162, an 118.2 percent increase, when additional deployments of state-recognized informal security agency CJTF is added.

In 2021, the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) deployed 12 personnel to Gulak and 7 to Buni Yadi following the completion of training of security personnel on HR and SGBV. In Banki, police staffing increased by 60, immigration services by 13, and customs by 10. Security deployments to Ngarannam also increased with the deployment of 20 police officers and 40 CJTF approved by the Borno State SPCG. The NSCDC pledged in 2021 to deploy 25 officers to Banki as soon as the RSF provides infrastructure support. Up to 30 police personnel and 25 NSCDC officers will be deployed to Ngarannam upon completion of security infrastructure.

The completion of the police and law enforcement construction works with complementary facilities, including boreholes, solar lighting and furnishing, led to a high-level visit by representatives of the Inspector General of Police in 2021. The incidence of domestic violence decreased with police presence and fear of arrest and prosecution by men that saw police investigating SGBV complaints from women. Police personnel who were trained responded to HR and SGBV complaints and took decisions within human rights frameworks.

Perception survey on the functionality of and accessibility to justice institutions

In 2021, the RSF partnered with the NBA for a perception survey on the accessibility of justice and law enforcement institutions in Banki, Damboa, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi. The perception survey assessed community views of the existence, functionality and effectiveness of justice and law enforcement institutions.

Respondents were selected by random sampling, with 100 from each community comprised of 20 community and traditional leaders; 20 women heads and members of women’s organizations and groups; 20 members of the business community including local traders’ associations; 20 youth representatives; and 20 vulnerable individuals. Women and girls accounted for 45 percent of the people who participated in the perception survey. The survey recorded a 97 percent response rate.

Findings included:

- 90 percent perceived that justice institutions and mechanisms are available
- 74 percent perceived that the institutions are inclusive of Area/Sharia/Magistrate courts, police stations and posts, religious and traditional institutions
- 32 percent stated that only police stations and posts as well as religious and traditional institutions are available in their communities
- 6 percent rated the performance of justice institutions as “excellent”; 20 percent “very good”; 66 percent “good and fair”; and 8 percent “only fair”
- 61 percent felt there are areas that require improvement, while 17 percent indicated a contrary view, and 17 percent did not have an answer
- 68 percent of respondents preferred sharia courts and traditional justice mechanisms; 12 percent preferred traditional justice mechanisms; 6 percent police stations and posts; and 4 percent area and magistrate courts.

Community Pulse Checks on perceptions of security agencies

The CPC gathered data on perceptions of households in the RSF communities on the most trusted security agencies and which security agencies and other institutions are most trusted for reporting security incidents or to resolve disputes.

Figure 23: Most trusted security agencies 2020, chosen by share of households in six communities

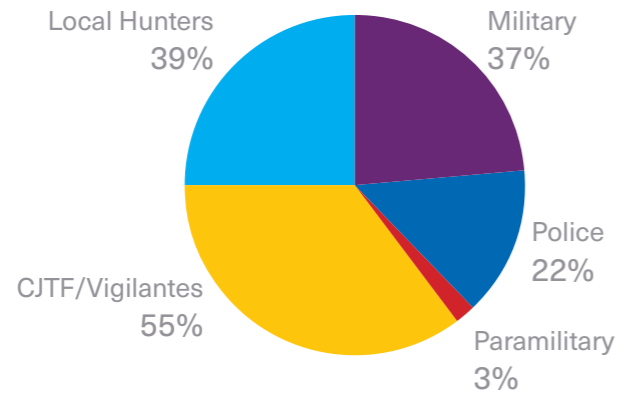
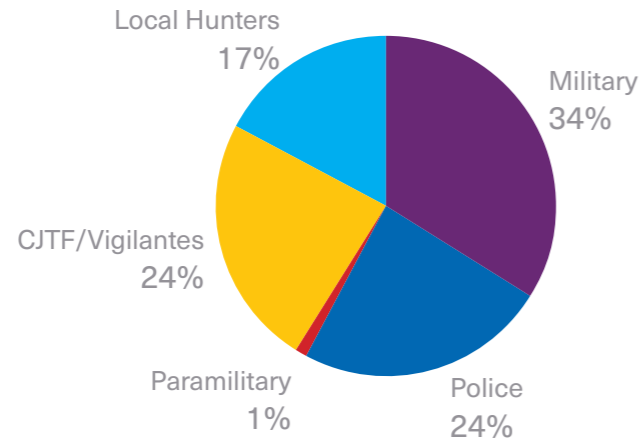
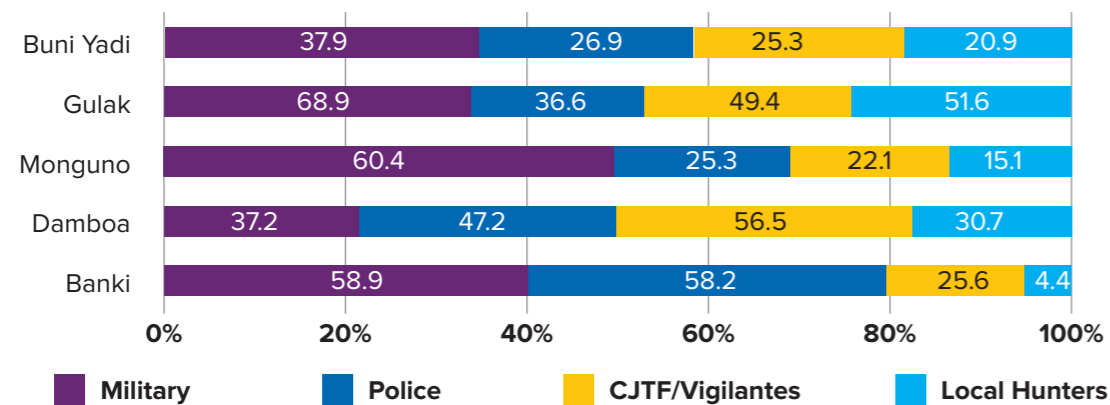


Figure 24: Most trusted security agencies 2021, chosen by share of households in six communities



Perceptions that the military was the most trusted increased by 28.7 percentage points across all the RSF locations, from 24 percent of households in 2020 to 52.7 percent in 2021. There were remarkable increases in the perception of the police as a trusted security agency in the RSF communities. Trust in the police increased by 23.5 percentage points in 2021, from 14 percent of households in 2020 to 37.5 percent in 2021. The police were the second most trusted security agency in JAP locations.

Figure 25: Households' perception of most trusted security agencies in 2021



Other security agencies frequently noted as the most trusted security agency in 2021 were CJTF/vigilantes and local hunters, who were notably trusted by a high share of households in Damboa and Gulak.

The CPC in Q4 2021 also assessed the most trusted actors for reporting security incidents to. An average of 57.8 percent of households from the five RSF locations most trust community leaders, 49.2 percent police, 44.6 percent CJTF/vigilantes, and 44 percent the military. Community trust and confidence in civil policing increased from almost 0 in 2020 to make police the second most trusted security agency to turn to for reporting security incidents in 2021 (see Figure 26).

CPC data also measured community perceptions of the most trusted institutions for dispute resolution. An average of 71.4 percent households perceived community leaders as most trusted in resolving communal disputes in the five RSF communities, followed by the police, CJTF/vigilantes and religious leaders.

The CPC measured community perceptions of security agencies and other institutions as peace brokers. In 2021, community leaders were the most trusted peace brokers, chosen by 64.2 percent of households across the five RSF communities, followed by 50.6 percent who most trusted religious leaders and 40.4 percent the police. The military rated fourth at 40.1 percent and CJTF/vigilantes fifth at 34.9 percent.

Figure 26: Most trusted for reporting security incidents to in 2021, chosen by share of households in six communities

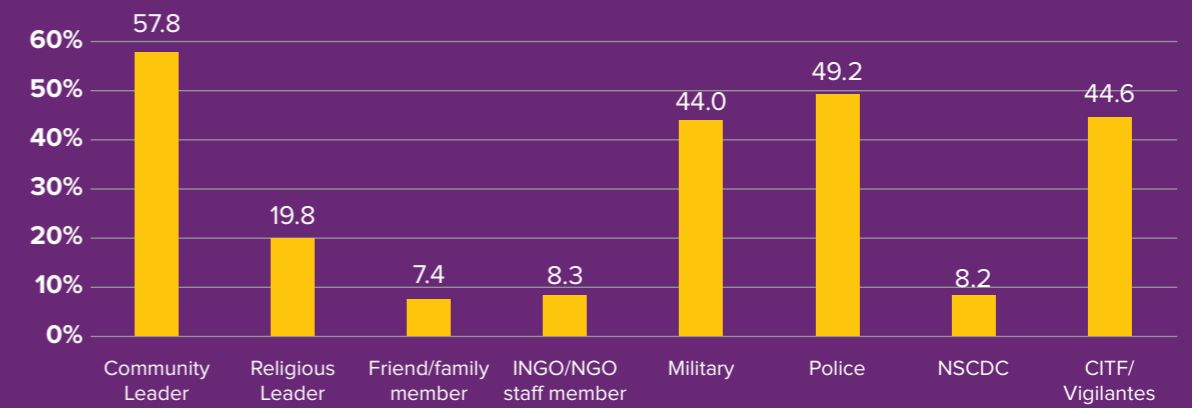


Figure 27: Most trusted for resolving disputes in 2021, chosen by share of households in six communities

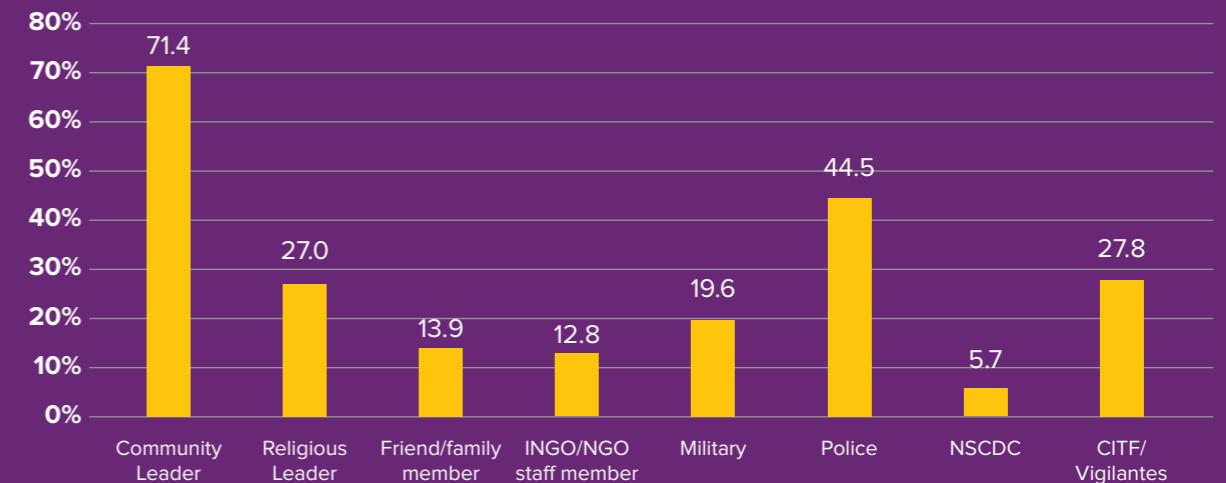
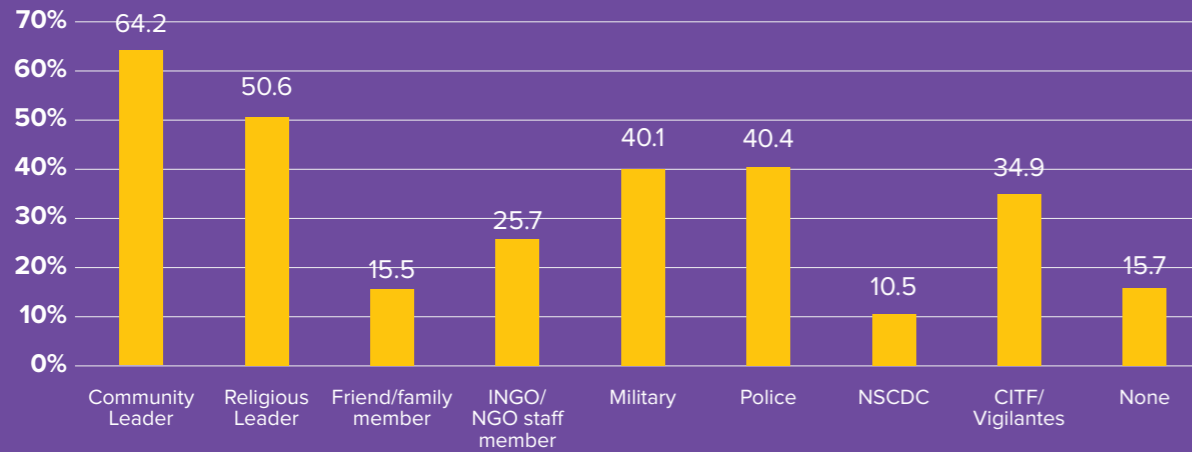
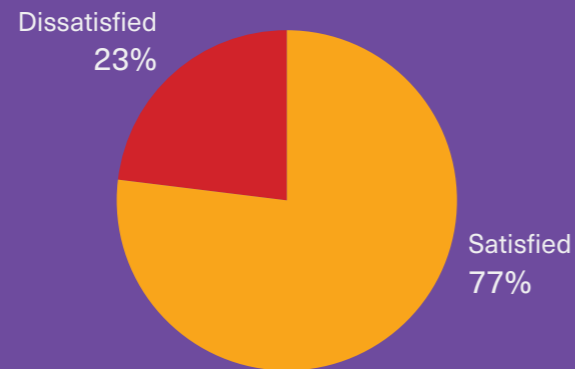


Figure 28: Most trusted community peace brokers in 2021, chosen by share of households in six communities



The CPC also tracked community perceptions of the quantity of security providers deployed to JAP locations and their performance in 2021. An average of 77 percent of households in the five RSF communities expressed satisfaction with the level of security deployments, while 23 percent found them inadequate (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Satisfaction with security deployment in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings



Perceptions of the adequacy of security deployment in Buni Yadi, where there is a military base was highest (97.5 percent of households) and Banki (96.6 percent of households) after unsuccessful attempts by AOGs to attack the community following completion of the security trench and perimeter walls in 2021.

The share of satisfied households in Monguno increased to 87.1 percent after the RSF supported enhancing the capacity of security agents, the completion of the security trench, and the utilization of early warning signals from the CSC platform. In spite of its experience with attacks from AOGs in Q4 2021, 65.8 percent of households in Damboa expressed satisfaction with the quantity of security personnel in their community. Respondents felt that an extension of security trenches around the community would enhance the capacity of security agencies deployed to the community. The highest perception dissatisfaction with security deployment was in Gulak in Q4 2021, with 52.9 percent of households not satisfied with security deployments in 2021 as the community experienced a series of attacks in Q4 after enjoying no attacks over the first three quarters of the year (see Figure 30).

Households also expressed satisfaction with the performance of security agencies deployed to all JAP locations; 83 percent of households in the five RSF locations in 2021 were satisfied, while only 17 percent of households had concerns with the capacity of security agencies and their ability to withstand and successfully repel attacks from AOGs (see Figure 31).

Figure 30: Households' satisfaction with security deployment in 2021

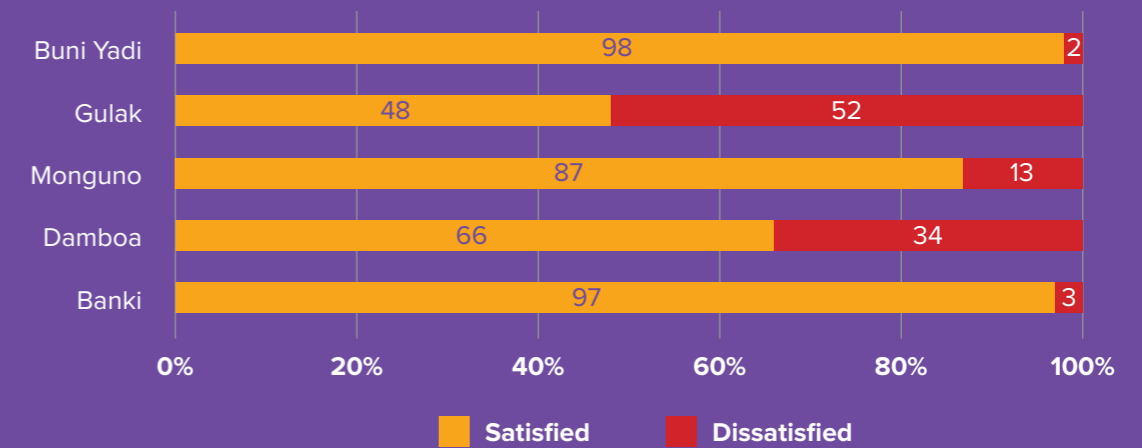
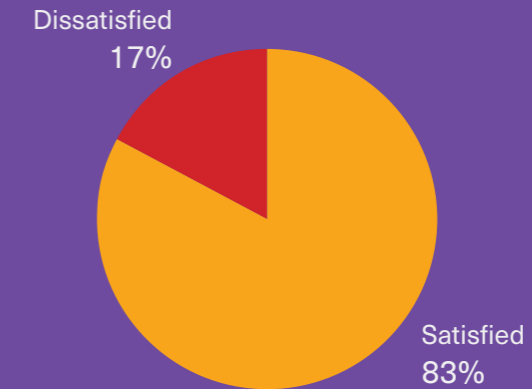
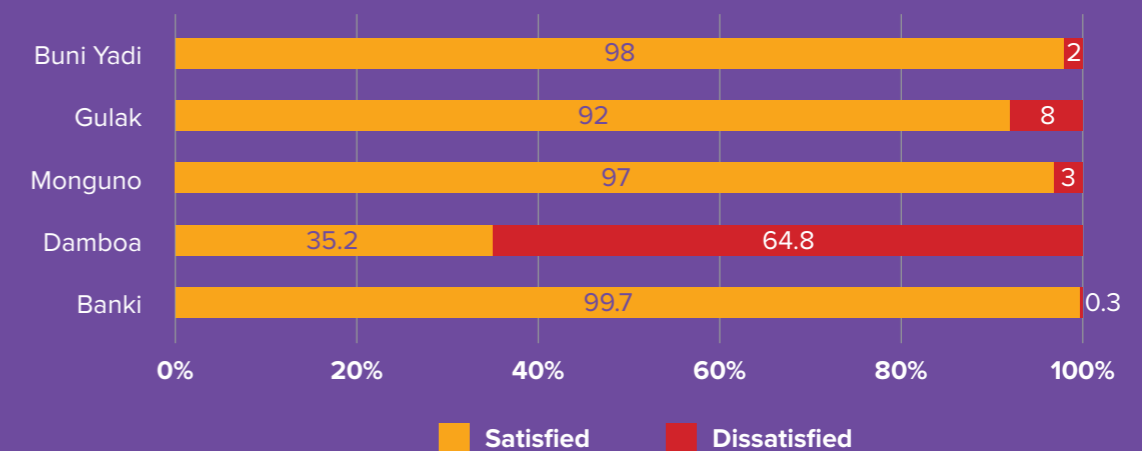


Figure 31: Satisfaction with security performance in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings



Banki had the most households (99.7 percent) that felt security agencies in their community are sufficiently capable. Dissatisfaction with the performance of security in resisting, deterring or repelling attacks from AOGs was most notable in Damboa (64.8 percent of households were dissatisfied). The majority of respondents there personally experienced AOG attacks or know victims and survivors of attacks (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Security performance in 2021, share of households in six communities, satisfaction ratings



Output indicator target 1.3

300 security providers in target areas trained on human rights and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence [Baseline: 0]

Achievements

- 305 law enforcement personnel (17 women) trained on HR and SGBV (exceeded)
- Human rights incidents and situation in target communities monitored and reported
- Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) assessment conducted for the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp (NSCDC)

This indicator represents the RSF's results on promoting human rights and civilian protection to deter violations by security providers which can jeopardize gains rebuilding the social contract in the community. By ensuring well-functioning human rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms, the RSF aims to build awareness and capacity and encourage the security and rule of law forces to operate with the highest possible standard of behaviour, thereby maintaining peace and providing meaningful community justice and security. The RSF carried out baseline human rights assessments in its six target communities in 2020.⁷ Baseline assessments identified the main human rights defenders in the community and community support structures that reinforce human rights.

Capacity-building training for law enforcement and security actors

In 2021, the RSF trained 305 law enforcement officers already deployed or to be deployed in Banki, Ngarannam, Damboa, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi. Training increased the knowledge and awareness of law enforcement officers on human rights, humanitarian law, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, codes of conduct and ethics. It built the capacity of law enforcement officers to apply new skills in the protection of vulnerable populations in the RSF communities. Law enforcement officers trained were drawn from the Nigeria Police, Mobile Police Force, NCS, NSCDC and NIS.

The first phase of training was 5 weeks for 209 officers; the second phase was 3 weeks for 96 officers. Only 17 women were trained; few women officers are deployed to the RSF communities. Officers trained unanimously agreed that they gained new knowledge and skills in protecting and promoting the rights of vulnerable populations, addressing crime and protecting human rights. Pre- and post-training evaluation found officers were unanimous that the training was relevant and provided them with new knowledge and skills for addressing crime and the protection of civilians.

Human rights incidents and situations in target communities are monitored and reported

The RSF's partner in human rights monitoring, the NHRC, recorded 5,073 human rights incidents and situations in 2021; 32 percent of incidents were attributed to armed actors including the two factions of Boko Haram (JAS and ISWAP) and pro-government security actors (Military, CJTF, hunters and vigilantes). The majority of incidents are attributed to community members. The NHRC continued to note with concern the high incidence of human rights violations; next steps aim to reinforce prosecution as a deterrent to sexual and gender-based violence and human rights violations in the RSF locations.

Conduct of Human Rights Due Diligence assessments for the Nigeria Police Force and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp

During Q4 of 2021, the RSF carried out UN Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) assessments of the NPF and the Nigeria NSCDC. Assessments were conducted with the support of the UNDP headquarters HRDD team. The RSF identified the roles of the NSCDC in 2021, which led to the need for assessment to allow

⁷ RSF Nigeria Human Rights Assessment Report, June 2020.

UNDP to potentially provide them logistical support that will enhance the performance of security-related services in the RSF target communities.

Assessments were conducted in compliance with UNDP's HRDD guidelines. The HRDD assessment of the NPF was approved. The NSCDC assessment will be finalized in 2022.

Box 4: Human rights monitoring in the RSF communities

The NHRC, RSF's human rights monitoring partner, recorded 5,073 incidents during the project, 48 percent of them related to sexual and gender-based violence. Conflict-related incidents were 17 percent of human rights violations recorded during 2021. Incidents included abductions, extortions and seizure of property and extra judicial killings. Other human rights concerns include violations of social and economic rights at 13 percent and violations against children (22 percent).

Output indicator target 1.4

1 security plan in target communities [Baseline: 0]

Achievements

- 1 security plan for Banki completed and approved
- 1 security plan for Ngarannam completed and approved
- 1 security plan for Damboa completed and awaiting approval
- 1 security plan for Monguno completed and awaiting approval

The indicator on security planning captures the RSF's advocacy and support for the establishment of state-level government and security coordination to support stabilization through better civil military cooperation, including coordination arrangements from state level to community level. Security planning is a responsibility of the Nigerian Military, Nigeria Police, Immigration, Customs and Civil Defence. The RSF advocates for adequate deployment levels and enhanced capability of security personnel to provide community security. The RSF encouraged security agencies on community safety and security planning and supported Security Coordination Concepts (SCCs) as security plans in each of the six JAP locations in 2021.

The RSF facilitated the development of a SCC for each JAP location in 2021 at the state level with heads of all relevant security agencies operating within the State Command of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, with input from local commanders or leaders of field security operations and members of CSCs. The final decisions on content, context and outlook of the SCC in the six JAP locations rests with the authority of state command and were disseminated to local commands.

Each SCC identifies the infrastructure required for effective community security, such as trench lines, perimeter walls, offices, residences and furniture, water boreholes and power supply. It defines areas of coordination among security agencies operating in the community, and where applicable, with other security agencies operating in neighbouring communities for enhanced cross-border support and the resuscitation of local economies. SCC defines the nature, operations and character of security coordination among different security actors by outlining the Terms of Reference for the establishment of a Security Planning and Coordination Group (SPCG) in each of the six JAP locations. It describes the dynamics of the state-level and community-level SPCG, and its relationship with the local CSC. The plan focuses on confirming deployment numbers from each agency; removing conflict between their roles within the community; and ensuring that stakeholders understand how CSCs fit into the community SPCGs and then the state-level SPCG.

The SCC describes the number of security personnel required and approved for deployment to each of the six JAP locations by the different security agencies, including the Nigeria Armed Forces (military, air force,

navy); NPF; NSCDC; NIS, NCS; Department of State Security (DSS); and CJTF/vigilantes. It defines the roles and responsibilities of each security agency and the dynamics of early warning signals of conflicts in each of the six JAP locations.

The SCCs for the four JAP locations in Borno State (Banki, Damboa, Monguno and Ngarannam) were written in 2021. The SCCs for Banki and Ngarannam were considered and approved in 2021 by the Borno State SPCG. These two were prioritized to secure additional security deployment for cross-border safety and security in Banki and for reconstruction of Ngarannam. SCCs for Monguno and Damboa were in draft in 2021, ready for approval at the next Borno State SPCG. SCCs for Buni Yadi and Gulak are still outstanding as state-level SPCGs are yet to be held in Adamawa and Yobe.

A direct benefit of security planning in 2021 was the additional deployment of 60 NPF personnel and the increased presence of Customs and Immigration personnel in Banki. AOG attacks were repelled in Banki in 2021 because of improved cooperation by the security agencies in the community.

Output indicator target 1.5

Achievements

3 target areas with effective early warning systems [Baseline: 0]

- 6 Security Planning and Coordination Groups established
- 6 Community Stabilization Committees established

This output indicator captures integrated work between the SPCGs and the CSCs, and the establishment of basic and essential security infrastructure supported by the RSF. Sharing information and coordination between the two bodies at the community level contributes to effective early warning structures and response systems. An early warning system as part of maintenance of security and deterrence of insurgency attacks has already been set up and functioning in Banki, Monguno, Damboa and Ngarannam under the RSF's proof of concept approach:

- UNDP's security coordination in Banki with Nigerian Customs and Immigration officers at the border gates has encouraged Cameroonian counterparts, gendarmerie and police to share information which mitigates attacks.
- Linking the military and local populations through CSCs has closed information gaps in Banki, Damboa, Monguno and Ngarannam as community members now share risk-related information they receive from friends and relatives in nearby townships.
- Trenches and fencing prevent insurgents from gun truck attacks and support early detection by the military and CJTF in Gulak, Banki and Monguno.

In 2021, a variety of Early Warning Systems (EWS) were established in all JAP locations. CSCs act as EWS through sharing conflict-related information with security actors to enable proactive responses. CSCs provide the opportunity for community stakeholders to meet with government and security actors to review, discuss and strategize on conflict, including attacks by AOGs. CSCs support channelling privileged and classified information on the movement of members of AOGs, youth recruitment by AOGs, and spying by AOG supporters in the community.

Along with CSCs, SPCGs have been established to process security information and coordinate the response of security actors. SPCGs in Banki, Monguno and Damboa were strengthened in 2021 to serve as interagency security platforms for discussing and reaching agreement on security information from CSCs; for declassifying security information to be discussed with and disclosed to CSCs for community input and assistance; and for developing and mapping security response strategies and the roles and responsibilities of different security agencies. Perimeter lighting, cameras on towers, observation posts and WhatsApp groups have been created or provided in some JAP locations to enhance EWS for both CSCs and SPCGs.

3.3 Progress towards Output 2

Indicator (as per Pro Doc and Annual Work Plan)	Target (2021)	Summary of achievement (gender disaggregated)	Status
2.1 Percentage of cleared contaminated areas Baseline: 0%	10%	7.7% – 4 sites were identified to be potentially high risk out of 39. During 2020, the RSF confirmed 3 sites were low risk and initiated construction work.	Completed
2.2 Number of new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities Baseline: 0	35	81 basic service and essential security facilities have been completed, quality certified by UNDP engineers and handed over to authorities by the end of 2021 with proof of their usage and impact to enhance community lives recorded through the RSF Community Pulse Checks; 39 were security service facilities and 39 were social service facilities, while 3 were livelihood facilities, made up of 428 units of lock-up shops and 296 units of market stalls.	Ongoing
2.3 Population percentage with access to basic services (health, education and WASH) Baseline: 0%	45%	5.4% – estimated share of population accessing education services rehabilitated by the RSF in Gulak. Estimates for other basic services completed by the RSF will be calculated in Q2 2022.	Ongoing
Overall status			Ongoing

The RSF Output 2 aims to reinstate basic and essential functioning public services, enabling areas to be liveable and thereby serving as a stabilization dividend while consolidating government legitimacy and the social contract in delivering those services. Infrastructure provision includes building community security and facilitating the presence of security providers (e.g. police stations and accommodation), plus building essential utilities and services to support both security providers and the local population (e.g. access to water and mobile medical facilities). A second type of infrastructure provision involves building public buildings, economic services, utilities, permanent housing and other services for the benefit of the resident population and any returnees.⁸

The RSF formulated a comprehensive JAP in each target community to facilitate the provision of this infrastructure and integrate it with other outputs on community security and livelihoods under the rapid response package model. JAPs established clear needs and a corresponding action plan on the provision of community safety and security, basic and essential infrastructure and services, and livelihood options. In 2020, 4 sites were identified to be potentially high risk out of 39 areas with potential mine risks, and 3 sites were confirmed low risk and construction works were initiated.

Civil works construction intensified in 2021, with a total of 81 basic and essential security facilities completed by the RSF and handed over to government; 39 security facilities were completed and handed over to government and local authorities; 5 security trenches were completed in Banki, Monguno, Damboa and Gulak; 1 protection wall was completed in Banki; 17 police facilities were completed in Banki, Damboa, Monguno and Gulak; 3 judicial facilities were completed in Damboa and Monguno; 8 customs and immigration facilities were completed in Banki as well as 1 access bridge in Damboa; and 4 solar streetlighting projects were completed in Banki (452 poles), Monguno (100 poles), Ngarannam (720 poles) and Buni Yadi (70 poles).

⁸ RSF Nigeria Pro Doc, Section 3.2, Output 2.

The RSF also completed 39 basic service facilities by the end of 2021 and handed them over to government and local authorities: 2 local government facilities were completed in Buni Yadi and Gulak; 1 permanent housing facility was completed in Damboa (500 units of 2-bedroom flats); 14 educational facilities were completed in Banki, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi (56 classrooms in 6 schools and 15 blocks of 60-bedroom teachers quarters in 3 schools); 4 health facilities were completed in Damboa, Buni Yadi and Gulak; 10 facilities were installed with solar-powered energy in Banki, Gulak and Damboa; 8 water facilities were completed in Banki, Gulak and Damboa (with 46 water-fetching points); and 3 livelihood facilities were completed in Buni Yadi (600 market stalls/lock-up shops) and Banki (124 lock-up shops).

In Q4 of 2021, 89.8 percent of households in all JAP locations (except Ngarannam) were satisfied with government performance in fulfilling their social contract with the RSF communities and providing access to basic and essential services. Findings from third party monitoring (TPM) conducted by Tetra Tech supported this finding that the share of households that were satisfied with the government on improved access to basic services was 95% in Banki, 77% in Damboa and 95% in Monguno. Third-party monitoring also revealed that the share of households with increased trust in government (the social contract) was 94% in Banki, 80% in Damboa and 98% in Monguno.

Infrastructure construction for security and basic services planned under each JAP is at the heart of the RSF's stabilization dividend which aims to establish minimum physical and functional conditions in the community to be liveable.

By the end of 2021, the RSF had completed and quality certified the construction and rehabilitation of 81 basic and essential service facilities that were handed over to government, including 39 security and safety facilities, 39 basic service facilities and 3 livelihood facilities. Five security trenches and one protection wall helped to deter the easy movement of equipment by AOGs into the vulnerable communities of Banki, Monguno, Damboa, Ngarannam and Gulak. The facilities enhanced the response capability of military and other security agencies and reduced the frequency of attacks by AOG.

The 17 police facilities, including offices and residences, supported increased deployment of law enforcement agencies, especially police to all the 6 RSF sites. This increased police patrol, reduced crimes and criminality within communities, and enhanced respect for human rights and the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence. Three judicial facilities in Monguno and Damboa will, upon deployment of judicial officers, enhance access to justice, reduce the cost of litigation and end security risks associated with transporting criminals to cities for adjudication. Eight customs and immigration facilities increased compliance with rules and regulations guiding border crossing, restricted free movement of insurgents and criminals across borders, and supported trading activities and galvanized community economic recovery in Banki. The access bridge in Damboa has improved access for residents to farmlands and markets within a safe perimeter and facilitated farming and immediate livelihood opportunities. The culvert enables movement of people and goods between Damboa and neighbouring communities. The four areas where solar streetlights were installed brought light to vulnerable communities, reducing drug abuse and sexual and gender-based violence, and enhancing the early warning capacity of security actors in Banki, Monguno, Ngarannam and Buni Yadi.

The two local government facilities rehabilitated in Buni Yadi and Gulak supported the deployment of essential service workers, changing the narrative of an absent government, and increasing the delivery of basic services. The permanent housing facilities in Damboa are providing decent apartments (2-bedroom) to 500 households from both host and returnee populations who were previously homeless. The 14 educational facilities (56 classrooms in 6 schools) are providing children of IDPs, host and returnee populations with access to learning opportunities and reducing incidents of street children that are hawkers and beggars in Banki, Monguno, Gulak and Buni Yadi. Educational facilities include the construction of 15 blocks of 60-bedroom teachers' quarters in 3 schools that are also supporting teachers' willingness to work in remote communities and incentivizing core basic service workers. One permanent shelter (500 2-bedroom housing units) will provide 500 households with shelters that promote human dignity and well-being.

The four health facilities are providing maternal and childcare services and improving the well-being of conflict-affected people in Damboa, Buni Yadi and Gulak. The beneficiaries of 10 facilities installed with solar-powered energy are enjoying alternative access to electricity and promoting green energy in Banki, Gulak and Damboa. The conflict-affected people of Banki, Gulak and Damboa are enjoying access to pure and potable water for human and cattle consumption from the 46 water-fetching points provided by 8 water facilities. Over 724 traders in Buni Yadi and Banki no longer need humanitarian assistance and were provided with business premises for trading activities in market stalls and lock-up shops. The reconstructed and rehabilitated market stalls and lock-up shops are major intervention activities for promoting sustainable livelihoods, resuscitating the community economy, and reducing the dependence of conflict-affected people on humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator target 2.1

10% percent of contaminated areas are cleared [Baseline: 0]

Achievements

7.7% of sites were declared low risk and cleared for construction works (ongoing)

It was critical to clear the selected sites and begin construction to avoid and mitigate risks arising from mined sites. With the RSF partner Mine Action Group (MAG), the RSF conducted non-technical surveys on mine risks in all planned construction sites which resulted in the identification of four high-risk sites with potential contamination. The RSF, in collaboration with government implementing partners and the military, conducted a second assessment of the three high-risk sites (making up 7.7 percent of the initially assumed contaminated areas) which were then identified to be low risk owing to clearance by the military and hence constructions were initiated for those sites. A total of 1,512 community members (346 women) from the 6 target communities received mine risk education including core safety messages, recognition of Explosive Ordinances (EO) and safe behaviours.

Output indicator target 2.2

35 new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities [Baseline: 0]

Achievements

81

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]

Achievements

9.3% of population have access to education services in Banki and Gulak (on track)

3.4 Progress towards Output 3

Output 3: Livelihood options available			
Indicator (as per Pro Doc and Annual Work Plan)	Target (2021)	Summary of achievement (gender disaggregated)	Status
3.1 Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age) who are benefiting from livelihood options in target areas Baseline: 0	19,300 (4,600 Women)	21,547 (8,970 Women) Beneficiaries from agriculture inputs for dry and wet season farming (Damboa, Monguno, Buni Yadi and Gulak); cash grants (Banki); business start-up grants (Buni Yadi and Gulak); cash for work on waste/debris clearance (Banki); market stalls and lock-up shops (Buni Yadi and Banki); and skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work in all six target communities.	Exceeded
3.2 Number of men and women (sex and age disaggregated) who are benefiting from vocational or other training in target communities Baseline: 0	5,000	11,840 (7,166 women) With provision of livelihood support, the RSF provided associated quick training to 11,840 beneficiaries, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An orientation session on cultivation and utilization of agricultural inputs was provided for 6,500 heads of household beneficiaries (3,100 women). 2,640 highly vulnerable women received financial and business literacy training with cash grants. 500 CfW beneficiaries in Banki received trainings on financial literacy, cash management and business growth (326 were women). 2,200 people (1,100 women) received a rapid training such as in business and financial literacy. 	Exceeded
Overall status			Exceeded

Output 3 provides beneficiaries with at least one of a mix of livelihood opportunities to increase their short-term purchasing power with the hope of future economic prospects, as an alternative to the recruitment incentives of Boko Haram, preventing a cycle of desperation and debt.

By the end of 2021, the RSF provided a mix of livelihood options in each target community identified through the JAPs including:

- i) Cash for Work schemes
- ii) Agriculture input distribution during rainy and dry seasons
- iii) Temporary paid employment by contractors responsible for civil and construction works
- iv) Provision of emergency assets or equipment along with small grants for traders.
- v) Business start-up grant support specifically targeted to women-headed households
- vi) Vocational training and business start-up grants.

Output indicator target 3.1
Achievements

19,300 people (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from livelihood options in target areas

21,547 (8,970 women)

A total of **21,547** individuals benefited from the RSF's livelihoods activities in the JAPs by the end of 2021

(see Table 3).

- **6,500 farming households** in Buni Yadi, Gulak, Damboa and Monguno (3,400 men-headed households and 3,100 women-headed) benefited from wet and dry season farming supports. Farming inputs distributed in the two project sites included 4 types of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and tools.

- **2,200 traders in Banki were supported with cash grants** to revitalize their ailing businesses; 1,100 of these beneficiaries were women.

- **2,640 women-headed households** in Buni Yadi and Gulak received business start-up grants to commence commercial initiatives.

- **Cash-for-Work (CfW) for 500 individuals for waste and debris clearance in Banki was completed in 2020.** CfW benefited 174 men and 326 women who receiving training on financial literacy, cash management and business growth. About 108 of the beneficiaries were trained on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and 10 women and 30 men benefited from Mine Risk Education (MRE). A total of 1,200 beneficiaries (inclusive of 500 CfW beneficiaries) received 5 packs of bathing and laundry soaps to upkeep their hygiene and as a COVID-19 prevention measure.

- **A minimum of 724 traders (488 men and 236 women) were allocated 724 market stall and lock-up shops as business premises** in Banki and Buni Yadi following the destruction of markets by Boko Haram as part of ongoing construction and rehabilitation of a total of 1,302 market premises in the 4 RSF sites of Banki, Damboa, Buni Yadi and Ngarannam that will support sustainable livelihoods and community economic recovery.

- **The RSF also supported 9,010 beneficiaries, 7,442 men and 1,568 women, hired as casual, skilled and unskilled labour** for construction of security facilities and civil works implemented by contractors across the six RSF communities.

Table 3: The number of people benefiting from livelihood options in the RSF communities in 2020–2021

Description	Community	Men	Women	Total	Achieved
Agriculture inputs for rainy season farming	Buni Yadi	1,200	800	2,000	6,500
	Gulak	1,200	800	2,000	
	Monguno	200	300	500	
	Damboa	800	1200	2,000	
Cash grants to traders	Banki	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200
Business start-up grants for women	Buni Yadi	0	1,200	1,200	2,640
	Gulak	0	1,440	1,440	
Cash for work for waste/debris clearance	Banki	174	326	500	9,610
Skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work	Banki	1,778	428	2,206	
	Damboa	1,643	214	1,857	
	Monguno	635	145	780	
	Buni Yadi	646	227	873	
	Gulak	1,799	356	2,155	
Market stalls and lock-up shops	Ngarannam	941	198	1,139	724
	Buni Yadi	414	186	600	
	Banki	74	50	124	
TOTAL		12,604	8,970		21,574



Women beneficiaries of the cash for work programme in Banki receiving training in Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at the Cholera Treatment Centre (Photo: UNDP)

3.5 The approach of the RSF to gender

The Lake Chad Basin crisis clearly has gendered aspects, and gender is central to any sustainable resolution, which must work for both women and men and girls and boys. The RSF has developed a gender-sensitive approach and mainstreamed gender into its operations. The RSF's gender strategy also specifies actions and targets the protection and empowerment of women and girls in each output result as shown below. All JAPs were audited by the UNDP country office gender focal point prior to approval. The RSF's M&E has made sure to incorporate women as data collectors as well as informants. Specific results achieved on gender by the RSF are shown below:

Result 1: Community security and safety strengthened	Evidence
Community Stabilization Committees have at least 25 percent women members. CSCs encourage active and quality participation of women members and raise and address issues that particularly affect women in the RSF communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of CSC meetings.
The RSF monitoring and evaluation has included women researchers and data collectors for local conflict assessments, community perception surveys and human rights assessments; data are gathered from both men and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Pulse Checks; Reports on Local Conflict; Analysis and Community Perception Study on Safety and Security.
The RSF supported human rights training for security providers with a dedicated module on sexual and gender-based violence. Nigeria Bar Association monitoring and reporting has specifically covered SGBV in the RSF communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR and prevention of SGBV training reports. Human Rights quarterly reports.
Result 2: Essential infrastructure and basic services functioning	
Some of the RSF-supported infrastructure and basic services disproportionately benefit women and girls, given the particular responsibilities they typically have in traditional communities as family providers and caregivers. Water points and solar lighting have particularly benefited women and girls as well as women-headed households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mission reports.
Result 3: Livelihood opportunities available	
Women and girls in the RSF communities lack livelihood opportunities, which makes them vulnerable to SGBV and particularly impedes the recovery of women-headed households from the crisis. The RSF assisted vulnerable women in 2021 to reduce risks of resorting to negative coping mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RSF monthly activity reports.
Women and girls benefited from cash for work programmes. The RSF's construction and civil works in the six RSF communities hired women as 30 per cent of short-term labour, which provided them with immediate income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor reports and the RSF verification reports.



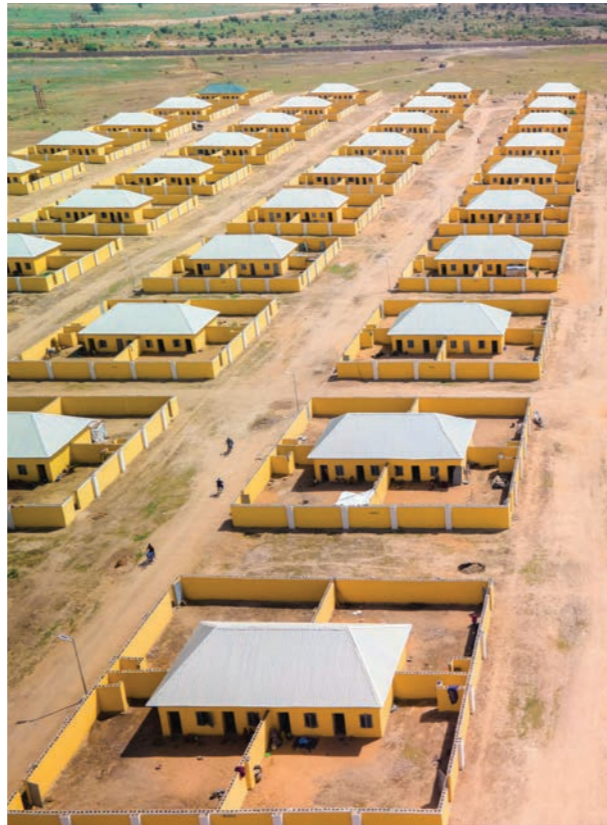
Aera Court before and after reconstruction



Market stalls and lock-up shops in Buni Yadi before and after rehabilitation



Immigration office in Banki before and after



500 2-bedroom units were constructed in Damboa



Residence of immigration officers constructed in Banki



500 2-bedroom units were constructed in Banki



Constructed teachers quarters in Banki



Chapter 4

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The **RSF** strategy emphasizes government visibility by putting only the government's logo on materials and stresses government ownership of construction works and other activities.



Key M&E activity	Key outcomes and observations	Lessons learnt
The RSF M&E framework and plan of action established and used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurement methods were formulated for all indicators in the RSF results framework. Baselines were finalized and targets revised for all indicators. Key reporting and monitoring tools and mechanisms required for the project were identified, and their designs finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorough M&E action planning early on promotes coordination, regular information flow and accountability from all internal and external stakeholders. Consultative monitoring and measurement methods and the development of outcome and output results builds ownership and accountability in delivering the results by concerned output teams. Embedding verification exercises on the quality of results within programme activities ensures efficiency and cost effectiveness.
Monthly monitoring mechanism streamlined within the RSF team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area-based (target community) monitoring tool designed around the JAPs list and project activities was deployed for monthly reporting among the RSF 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 the JAPs progress tracker dashboard for civil works status as well as other JAPs activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dashboard on JAPs progress provides an instant snapshot of the status of civil works, allowing for better planning and prioritization for project management. The dashboard also served as a communication tool to present and explain the RSF progress to donors and partners. A simple and user-friendly monitoring and progress tracking tool generates a better response and timely provision of information from the RSF team members.
Baseline community studies in six target communities (March to August 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community perception study on safety and security was conducted for each target community by International Alert. UNDP used these data to establish the June 2020 baselines for the RSF outcome indicators. Local conflict analyses conducted with the perception study informed the RSF's community engagement and access to justice activities under Output 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline community study experience was used to set the design, methodology and tools for future perception surveys to measure results progress at different intervals.
Reporting templates review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reporting templates were used for internal and external reporting. Visually appealing and the RSF-branded templates were developed for presentation and reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A visually appealing presentation was used at the Technical Committee and Board meeting in September 2021, with praise from partners on results tracking.

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes and observations	Lessons learnt
Monitoring missions (January to December 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RSF conducted three to four monitoring missions per month on average by the engineering team to target communities and monitor civil works. The M&E team conducted joint missions with the engineering team to verify progress and gauge community perceptions of the RSF interventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E participation in monitoring missions allowed for better reporting on progress towards stabilization objectives. Joint monitoring missions with state government and security counterparts build trust and yield faster decision-making, better coordination and risk management, and early troubleshooting. Joint missions build ownership of the programme by state governments.
Community Pulse Checks (Q2 2021 & Q4 2021) and Third Party Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RSF partnered with ACTED/IMPACT in Q2 to assess community perceptions of safety and security and local conflicts in 5 JAP locations. The RSF selected and trained community data collectors to conduct Community Pulse Checks in all 6 JAP locations in Q4 2021. Both approaches used household surveys and data triangulation through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office commissioned independent third-party monitoring of the RSF through Tetra Tech, which assessed selected the RSF activities in four communities in two rounds of fieldwork in Q3 and Q4 2021. M&E data were used to support reporting through three quarterly reports to the Regional RSF and Regional RSF's annual report as well as this Annual Report of the RSF Nigeria Window. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RSF managed the suspension of ACTED/IMPACT from the BAY states for breaches of security protocol by managing its own Community Pulse Check household surveys. Community Pulse Checks served as a robust tool to validate the rapid response package model of the RSF, the proof-of-concept approach and the RSF's theory of change. Community Pulse Checks tracked trends in community perceptions, including identifying emerging community security issues and risks that required the RSF's attention and adaptation.
Reporting	<p>Regular and timely reporting during 2021 was ensured by the RSF through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports to the Nigeria CO, RSCA and donors. Comprehensive JAP quarterly progress reports for Q2 and Q3 prepared and circulated to the Project Board. Annual reports to RSCA and for publication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely, quality analytical reporting based on verified evidence and up-to-date situation analysis builds trust and strengthened UNDP's credibility. Reporting helped the analysis of cross-cutting issues across project implementation and application of scale-up measures and adaptation where needed, informed by situation and risk analysis.

4.1 Communications and human-interest stories 2021

The RSF strategy emphasizes government visibility by putting only the government's logo on materials and stresses government ownership of construction works and other activities.

Table 4: List and weblinks of human-interest stories published on the RSF activities and progress, December 2021

The RSF output	Date of publication	Title of article	Community/ State	WEBLINK
3	19 June 2020	Restoring Livelihoods: Yobe State farmers receive farming supplies ahead of the anticipated rain season	Buni Yadi, Yobe, State	Article Q2 2020 – 1
2	1 July 2020	Upgrade to water supply set to improve lives in Damboa, Borno	Damboa, Borno State	Article Q3 2020 – 1
2	23 August 2020	Enhancing communities' productivity through the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in Borno State	Damboa, Borno State	Article Q3 2020 – 2
2	5 November 2020	Children return to school amid improved learning facilities	Buni Yadi, Yobe State	Article Q4 2020 – 1
3	10 November 2020	Empowering communities by strengthening livelihoods — UNDP constructs new market stalls and shops	Buni Yadi, Yobe State	Article Q4 2020 – 2

1, 3	22 January 2021	Banki: Laying the foundation for stabilization and strengthening COVID-19 response — brick by brick	Banki, Borno State	Article Q1 2021 – 1
	4 February 2021	Improving social contract through the rehabilitation of formal learning centres	Gulak, Adamawa State	Article Q1 2021 – 2
1	28 April 2021	Rebuilding a new life in the wake of improved security	Banki, Borno State	Article Q2 2021
1	15 May 2021	Yagana speaks out: rebuilding Banki through community voice	Banki, Borno State	Article Q2 2021
1, 2, 3	9 June 2021	Insurgency Aftermath: UNDP, Yobe Govt. Build Shops for Returnee IDPs	Buni Yadi	Video Q2 2021 – 1
1, 2, 3	10 June 2021	Yobe: UNDP Stabilization Initiative	Buni Yadi	Video Q2 2021 – 2
3	15 November 2021	Buni Commissions 600 Shops, Market Stalls in Buni Yadi	Buni Yadi	Article Q4 2021



Chapter 5 Risk management

Addressing quality issues and completion of projects can be difficult due to security limitations that inhibit construction firms from accessing the **RSF** communities.



The RSF has identified and managed or mitigated risks to the RSF's success.

Security risks

Fear of Boko Haram attacks remained a challenge to immediate stabilization in all the RSF communities throughout 2021. This fear exists for good reasons. Boko Haram attacks, both from JAS and increasingly from ISWAP, continued to make the north-east vulnerable and volatile. Boko Haram attacks changed in tactics, targets and impact over 2021. Boko Haram attacks on communities, including the RSF communities, were accompanied by attacks on main supply routes and kidnappings. As in 2020, security conditions negatively impacted project management and construction by causing delays to monitoring missions and impeding delivery of construction materials and equipment, negatively affecting the timely certification of completion as well as payments to vendors and responsible parties.

The RSF has managed and mitigated security concerns through close engagement with UNDSS, coordination with the Nigerian military and state governments across the north-east, including through the SPCGs, and the use of CSCs in the RSF communities. The RSF staff solicit and require UNDSS clearance for all movements. Security liaison was also maintained in the north-east as the RSF staff worked with the military across the BAY states and avoided military operations. Risk management is supported by CSCs in target communities that are able to detect early signals of rising conflict risks in communities.

Political risks

Stabilization faces risks that key national, state and local stakeholders could lack interest in or impede it. They may also have a limited understanding of the goals and processes of stabilization. Risks have been managed through government leadership and ownership, made possible by:

- i) Advocacy, sensitization and partnership efforts by the RSF with state and national governments as well as the Lake Chad Basin Commission regional level.
- ii) Persistent work on coordination with the senior management and technical levels of the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe state governments.
- iii) Engagement with the population through Community Stabilization Committees and the visibility of the infrastructure supported by the project.

These factors have worked to generate the interest of local stakeholders and communities who have borne the brunt of insurgency.

Risks of human rights violations

Potential human rights violations by security forces could reduce trust in the Government and erode stabilization. The RSF has thus worked in JAP locations to train security forces on human rights, including SGBV, and monitor them to reduce the risks of violations and detect them if they occur. These measures have minimized these risks.

Operational risks

Operational risks include potential bottlenecks in procurement, payments and logistics and the misappropriation or misuse of resources. These risks exist in all UNDP projects but are considered more extensive in conflict conditions. The RSF managed these risks by:

- i) Increasing the staffing of the UNDP North East Sub-office in 2021 to support the RSF implementation.
- ii) Developing and managing a team of engineers to scope, contract and manage construction works.
- iii) Selecting partners who have adequate financial reporting systems and capacities.
- iv) Conducting regular spot checks, third party audits and risk assessments in 2021 to ensure that the RSF local and international partners comply to UNDP standards of financial management.



UNDP partners, particularly construction firms, also face operational risks. Firms have found that addressing quality issues and completion of projects can be difficult due to security limitations that inhibit their access to the RSF communities. Addressing quality issues has also been impeded as UNDP teams at times may not be able to visit sites immediately after the completion of construction for security reasons.



Chapter 6

Lessons learned

UNDP Nigeria, through the **RSF**, is able to implement capacity-building, construction and livelihood activities successfully with partners in targeted communities through diligent work.



Lessons learned

The RSF implementation as Phase I of the RSF reached its end in 2021 demonstrated proof of concept: that UNDP could effectively support the Government of Nigeria's efforts to stabilize vulnerable, volatile communities in north-east Nigeria through delivery of an area-based, integrated civilian programme of activities delivered as a rapid response package. Several lessons learned deserve highlighting.

UNDP Nigeria, through the RSF, is able to implement capacity-building, construction and livelihood activities successfully with partners in targeted communities through diligent work.

The RSF has been able to design and implement activities, monitor implementation and strengthen security coordination despite the continued conflict.

Livelihood support provided in parallel with improving community security and restoring basic services provides important benefits to stabilization. Livelihoods are critical to households and important to stability as they boost households and contribute to putting communities on the path of recovery.



The RSF assistance can and has boosted security, service delivery and livelihoods of the RSF communities. Programme data and M&E information find that households in the RSF communities recognize improved security, service delivery and livelihoods.

Stabilization activities have strengthened or built the social contract between communities and the Nigerian government. The RSF modalities that work through government partners leads to communities crediting the government rather than UNDP for the RSF achievements.

Phase I of the RSF support for immediate stabilization has not been enough to stabilize volatile, vulnerable communities. The RSF has developed Phase II of the RSF to consolidate the achievements made in stabilization in Phase I, extend stabilization to new communities, as well as to extend the RSF to support community-based reconciliation and reintegration.



Chapter 7

Financial summary

Beneficiaries benefited from agriculture inputs; cash grants; business start-up grants; allocation of market stalls and lock-up shops; cash for work on waste/debris clearance; and skilled/unskilled local or casual workers hired during construction work. >>

RSF WINDOW NIGERIA



Total contribution amount received in 2019–2021.

US\$44,741,132



EU
US\$2,205,799



Germany – I US\$3,798,687
Germany – II US\$23,855,103



SIDA
US\$641,757



UK – FY2019 US\$0
UK – FY2020 US\$8,020,412



Netherlands
US\$4,819,674



UNDP
US\$1,400,000

Total expenditure and commitments in 2021

US\$35,704,252

Disbursed Expenditure



OUTPUT 1 – Security
US\$6,228,357



OUTPUT 2 – Basic Services
US\$17,568,631



OUTPUT 3 – Livelihood
US\$2,506,764



Project Management
US\$9,400,500

Annex The RSF results framework

The RSF Nigeria results framework (December 2021)

Immediate outcome: Immediate stabilization established in target communities of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states

Outcome indicator	Baseline (2019)	Status of indicator (Dec 2020)	Target (2021)	Final results Dec 2021)	Data source	Comments
Percentage of community members sampled who feel safe and secure in their community (disaggregated by gender and age)	51%	53%	65%	86.9%	The RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Check (October – November 2021)	<p>Comparing the findings of the RSF Nigeria Community Pulse Check Q4 2021 to Q4 2020, there was an overall increase of 33.9 percentage points in perceptions of community security and safety as 86.9% reported feeling safe and secure, compared to 51% in the baseline (for all the RSF locations except Ngarannam, whose inhabitants are still in displacement).</p> <p>90.8% of women and 84.5% of men felt community security across the 5 RSF sites. Perceptions of insecurity are higher among men at 15.5%.</p> <p>91.8% of youth, 84.4% of the middle-aged and 89.1% of elderly respondents had a feeling of community security across the 5 sites. Perceptions of insecurity (15.6%) were highest among middle-aged respondents.</p>

Figures are still provisional and subject to change. In accordance with UNDP financial rules and regulations and the contribution agreements, the certified financial figures for 2021 will be reported on 30 June 2022 by the UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration.

Expected outputs						
Output 1: Community safety and security strengthened						
Output indicators	Baseline (2019)	Status of indicator (Dec 2020)	Target (2021)	Final results (Dec 2021)	Data source	Comments
1.1 Number of local infrastructures for peace established or strengthened with UNDP support upon government request	0	3	3	6	Quarterly reports, mission reports	Six community stabilization committees have been established and function, one in each of the six RSF Phase I communities.
1.2 Percentage increase in presence of security providers in target areas	0%	30%	65%	89.1% (from 137 to 259)	Mission reports	Total number of formal law enforcement officers increased by 122 from 137 to 259 (89.1%). NSCDC deployed 12 (Gulak) and 7 (Buni Yadi). Police deployed 60, Immigration 13, Custom 10 (Banki). Police deployed 20 (Ngarannam). CJTF deployed 40 (Ngarannam).
1.3 Number of security providers trained on human rights and prevention of gender-based violence	0	0	300 (revised)	305 (17 women)	Mission reports	209 trained Q1 2021 for Banki and Ngarannam, 96 trained August Q3 2021 in Yobe and Adamawa – Police, Customs, Immigration and NSCDC. A total of 305 law enforcement officers trained (17 women).
1.4 Number of security plans in target communities	0	1	3	4	Activity progress and monitoring mission reports	Security plans for Banki and Ngarannam completed and approved. Security plans for Damboa and Monguno completed and awaiting approval.
1.5 Number of target areas with effective early warning systems	0	1	3	6	Progress reports	Security Planning and Coordination Group (SPCG) established in all six communities.

Output 2: Essential infrastructure and basic services functioning						
Output indicators	Baseline (2019)	Status of indicator (Dec 2020)	Target (2021)	Final results (Dec 2021)	Data source	Comments
2.1 Percentage of cleared contamination areas	0%	7.7%	10% (revised)	7.7%	Mission reports	Three sites were initially identified to be potentially high risk out of 39. During 2020, the RSF confirmed three sites were low risk and initiated construction work. Output 2.1 has not been needed or worked on in 2021.
2.2 Number of new or rehabilitated basic infrastructure projects handed over to local authorities and communities	0	18	35	81	Dec 2021 Summary dashboard	Under the aggregate number of 81, 56 classrooms are counted as 6 schools (which excludes other completed rooms such as libraries, laboratories, staff rooms, and ICT centres). Permanent shelters for 1,800 households in 4 communities counted as 4 infrastructure projects. Damboa 10-km long water pipeline with 25 water fetching points counted as 1 WASH project. 600 shops in Buni Yadi counted as 2 (with market stalls and lock-up shops counted separately). 126 lock-up shops in Banki counted as 1 economic infrastructure project.
2.3 Population percentage with access to basic services (health, education and WASH services)	0%	9.3%	45% of target population (490,468 in 6 communities)	To be determined	M&E staff	Data collection planned for Q2 2022 CPC survey.

Output 3: Livelihood opportunities available						
Output indicators	Baseline (2019)	Status of indicator (Dec 2020)	Target (2021)	Final results (Dec 2021)	Data source	Comments
3.1 Number of people (disaggregated by sex) who are benefiting from livelihood options in target areas	0	8,624 (2,627 women)	19,300 (4,600 Women)	21,547 (8,970 women)	Mission reports, Implementing Partner reports, Cash for Work records	Beneficiaries benefited from agriculture inputs for rainy season farming; cash grants; business start-up grants; allocation of market stalls and lock-up shops; 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 benefiting from vocational or other training in target communities.	0	0	5,000	11,840 (7,166 women)	Mission reports	<p>With provision of livelihood support, the Nigeria RSF has provided associated quick training to 11,840 beneficiaries, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An orientation session on cultivation and utilization of agriculture inputs for 6,500 Heads of Household beneficiaries (3,100 women). • 2,640 vulnerable women received financial/ business literacy training when they received cash grants. • 500 cash-for-work beneficiaries (326 women) in Banki received trainings on financial literacy, cash management and business growth. • 2,200 people (1,100 women) received rapid training in topics such as business and financial literacy.



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Nigeria Window

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ADDRESS

UNDP North East Sub-office
6 Magaram Road, Old GRA
Maiduguri, Nigeria

