



FINAL EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT

December 2018

System and Structure Strengthening Approach
against Radicalisation to Violent Extremism
(SARVE) Project in Kogi State, Nigeria.

Acknowledgements

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Lead Consultant.

Executive summary

The System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism (SARVE) project was funded by GCERF and implemented by ActionAid Nigeria (AAN) in partnership with PIBCID, Osaragada/Aku Community Development Association and Ofuloko Community Development Association in Adavi and Igalamela/Odolu LGAs in Kogi State. The project began in August 2016 and is ending December 2018. This report documents findings from the final evaluation of the 30-month project implemented in four communities from the two LGAs, namely Osara, Aku/Osaragada, Ofuloko, and Okpapata. The evaluation sought to, among others, assess the effectiveness of the project against its expected deliverables.

The evaluation used retrospective posttest design and a mixed research methodology involving quantitative and qualitative data collection technique. For the quantitative, one-on-one interviews were conducted with a sample size of 544 respondents across the four locations mentioned above. Of this total sample size, 412 cases were considered valid for analysis after data entry and cleaning. Regarding the qualitative, four focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, one each from the four communities. Two of the FGDs were conducted among women while the others among the youth. A total of 22 key informant interviews were conducted. Sixteen (16) were targeted at community members (community leaders, adult women, female and male youths), while the remaining six were targeted at two government officials (Commissioner of Agriculture and the Senior Advisor to the Governor on Education), and four implementing partners (ActionAid and PIBCID).

On a general note, there was high level of awareness about the System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism project and its objectives among respondents. Beneficiaries reported that the project has enhanced their means of livelihood, building their capacity and contributing to much needed peaceful coexistence in their communities.

The effectiveness of the project was evaluated from output and outcome levels. For the output level, the records show that the project performance (attainment of the project target) ranges between 87% and 180%. Of the eighteen indicators, the target for eight was surpassed, five were achieved while the other five were not achieved. Number of events that were attended by host and Fulani communities emerged with the highest percentage in achievement (180%) while the least achievement was number of targeted women reporting improved social and economic conditions toward reducing their vulnerability (87%).

On the outcome level, a large majority of respondents (89%) claimed they have participated in any SARVE project organized activity. Out of the 8 project activities organized by the project, capacity building emerged with the highest participation with 64% followed by sensitization 58%, Town Hall Meetings 55% and livelihood support 50%.

On knowledge about the signs of violent extremism, a good majority mentioned unruly behavior (64%) and stealing (63%). About this same proportion regarded destruction of properties (66%) and death (60%) as consequences of these signs of violent extremism. The effectiveness of the intervention could be deduced when only 9% reported ever and currently demonstrate signs of violent extremism. Of those who reported ever demonstrated signs of violent extremism, about 81% reported they no longer demonstrate such signs. About eight out of every ten persons who responded that they do not currently demonstrate signs of violent extremism, said the change was as a result of what they learned through the SARVE project.

The effectiveness of the intervention was also revealed in the proportion of respondents who knew a non-violent way to respond to signs of violent extremism. Forty percent (40%) of the respondents mentioned "livelihood support". The least mentioned way is resilience building (32%). Among female adults, capacity building was the most mentioned non-violent way to respond to a violent sign. Sixty one percent (61%) of adult males reported ever responding in a non-violent way to a sign of a violent extremism while among youth females the proportion is 49%. The group average is 53%.

Almost all the respondents who still respond in a non-violent way to signs of violent extremism reported they were motivated to continue responding in that way as a result of their participation in the SARVE project.

Sixty five percent (65%) of all respondents agree that violence is an unjustifiable means to achieve a goal. The percentage is higher among adult females (89% and lowest among adult females (57%). Overall, 46% of all respondents have been involved in the promotion of a non-violent action.

Forty five percent (45%) of community members are aware that their community voiced their opinions and concerns with a local authority. Almost all the respondents feel the project equipped them to do this.

On the average, nine in every ten respondents reported they have the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to achieve meaningful livelihoods. The proportion is highest among youth females and lowest among youth males.

Our findings from the qualitative segment of the evaluation also revealed quite a number of positives of the project in terms of the components of the project that has touched their lives positively. Project beneficiaries appreciated their involvement in the determination of what should be done for them, active participation in implementation, ability to engage political leaders on needs of the community, improvement in their means of livelihood, reduction of threats to security, reduction in cost of food crops processing, among others.

Regarding challenges of implementation, most respondents did not report any except for faulty livelihood equipment supplied which were replaced with better ones. It was reported that at the initial stage majority of community members developed cold feet to the intervention until after much persuasion and encouragement has been done which led to the majority contributing their own quota in kind to the implementation.

For the local implementers, challenges bordered largely around late disbursement of funds, limited involvement of the CSO partner in the development of the project activity budget and very significantly, absence of output level indicators to track the performance of the project. There was also no report of periodic review of project routine data for quality assurance. An initial assessment (formative research) was conducted but unfortunately, it did not provide the required data that could be used to measure the performance of the project. This limited the evaluation as a more reliable evaluation design could not be used for the final evaluation. It was thus challenging to ascribe the values of most of the outcome level indicators to the project.

On the whole, it appears the SARVE project impacted the lives of the target communities positively. We recommend the following:

Continuation and scale up of the project

- The project should be scale up to other communities and Local Government Authorities
- The strategies the project deployed such as co-design and implementation of the project activities, appears to gain community support and buy-in. we recommend continuous use of these approaches.
- Continuous engagement of the state government takes over livelihood interventions to deepen ownership and sustenance of the project.
- Deliberate inclusiveness of gender considerations into community interventions

Design and monitoring of similar projects

- Considering the huge experiences, the CSO partners has, it is recommended that the CSO and possibly the state / community representatives should be actively engaged in the design of the project.
- It is also recommended that evaluation of the project should be built into the design of the project from the beginning. This will ensure that the right framework is in place for final evaluation. We will recommend a quasi-experimental design with some communities as counter factual communities. This will to some extent help in providing scientific bases for attributing some of the possible results in the communities to the project.
- There was no evidence to suggest that the routine data submitted by the CSO partner were periodically verified and the quality assured. We recommend that periodic data quality assurance exercise should be carried out. This can be internal or external.

Budget development and funds disbursements

- While the flexibility of the implementation budget was critical for the implementation of the project, it would have benefitted more if the CSO was involved in the activity budgeting process. We thus recommend some level of involvement of a CSO partner before the finalisation of the budget
- Timely fund transfer to the CSO is critical to effective delivery of the project. We recommend that deliberate efforts should be made to ensure that the CSO implementing partner has funds within the first two weeks of every quarter. Alternatively, a buffer system can be set up that ensures that the partner has funds at all time for delivery of the project.

Engagement with the state

- The project should continuously and actively engage the state and ensured that they are fully involved as their active participation and understanding of the project is key to its sustainability.

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Acronyms

AAN	ActionAid Nigeria
CART	Community Action and Response Team
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
GCERF	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
HMIS	Health Management Information System
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Area
PIBCID	Participation Initiative for Behaviour Change in Development
SARVE	System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism

Introduction

Project Overview

As part of efforts towards supporting communities to build resilience against violent extremism, AAN in partnership with other relevant stakeholders to tackle radicalization and violent extremism in Nigeria but with a specific focus on Kogi State, through system and structure strengthening approach against radicalization to violent extremism.

The project “System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism project in Kogi State” aims to equip communities with sustainable ability, capacity and structures to utilize available resources to prevent radicalization, respond to, withstand and overcome impact of adverse violence extremism should it occur.

The intervention is being primarily undertaken in four (4) communities of Ofuloko, and Okpapata in Igalamela/Odolu Local Government Area (LGA) and Aku/Osaragada and Osara in Adavi LGA of Kogi State. The initiatives carried out so far towards the realisation of the vision of the project has been built on community resources and support for population groups to develop community structures and networks that has made genuine contributions to preventing radicalization and reducing violent conflict in the areas possible.

The project seeks to contribute to behavioural change as well as contributing to addressing issues that create conditions for radicalisation such as unemployment, out of school cases, poverty, livelihood challenge, exclusion and inequality.

Population Groups

- Youth: Youth who feel cheated by the society between ages 15 and 35 who are unemployed/Early married and/or out of school/Indigent. The project sees the emergence of Youths with improved capacity to analyse their vulnerability to radicalization, develop Action Plan for prevention, response and demonstrate leadership to mitigate them and are supported to address social, economic and educational gaps that have widened their vulnerability. Youth that are supported to become active agents of change, exerting positive influence on their peers
- Women: Improved social and economic conditions of women towards reducing their vulnerability and impacting on the development of their children, hence transforming the

women as positive agents of change. In achieving this, the project has enhanced women's leadership in vulnerability analysis, risk reduction, resilience-building and influencing roles.

- Community: Informed communities with effective Community Action and Response Teams (CARTs) that serves as Platform for Early Action. It is necessary to state that all the action at achieving this outcome are directed at strengthening community and local capacities for resilience in the face of radicalisation. The initiative has built the capacity of communities, Traditional/ Religious Leaders and other actors.

Evaluation design and methodology

2.1 Evaluation design

The evaluation designed use in the “one-group retrospective pre and posttest design”¹. Participants were asked to assess their current level of knowledge / attitude/skills/intentions **after** experiencing the programme and to reflect on their previous level of knowledge / attitude / skills / intentions **before** experiencing the programme. We applied this both to the qualitative and quantitative data that were collected.

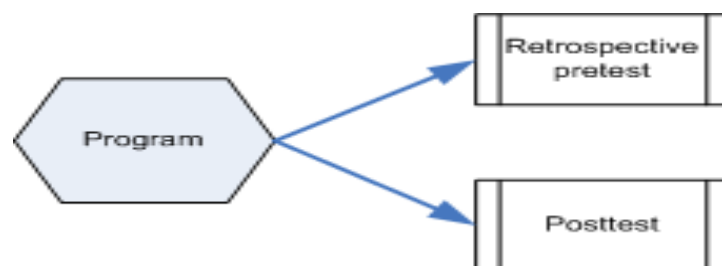


Figure 1: Evaluation design used for the evaluation

We recognised that a major limitation of this design is the inability of some respondents to remember how they thought / behaved prior to the programme. But we opted for this as there was no baseline data on the selected indicators the evaluation is measuring. Secondly, there was no comparison groups (those not exposed to the intervention) within the community and we couldn't select a comparison group from another community because of limited resources and time.

2.2 Evaluation methodology

We used the concurrent nested type of mixed research methodology for the evaluation²³. This involves collecting data using both qualitative and quantitative methods with one of the methods as the predominant method (in this case the quantitative) while the other method (qualitative) is embedded into the other method. For this evaluation, the quantitative method addresses a different question (numerical values of selected indicators) while the qualitative method addresses other questions (what people consider have changed in their lives and reasons for

¹ <http://meera.snre.umich.edu/types-evaluation-designs>

² http://resourcecentre.foodrisc.org/mixed-methods-research_185.html

³ Fisher, Andrew A. Designing HIV/AIDS intervention studies: an operations research handbook/ Andrew A. Fisher, James R. Foreit, with John Laing, John Stoeckel, John Townsend.

the change). The data collected from both methods were mixed during the analysis phase. We selected this method as it provides strengths that offset the weaknesses of both quantitative and qualitative researches alone, it provides a more complete and comprehensive understanding of the evaluation objectives than either quantitative or qualitative approaches alone, it provides an approach for developing better, more context specific instruments and helps to explain findings or how causal processes work⁴.

2.2.1 Quantitative method:

We used quantitative method to respond to objectives one and four of the evaluation: assess the effectiveness of the project as against the project expected deliverables and the emerging outcome of the interventions.

A cross sectional survey was conducted. Respondents for the survey were drawn from sampled project participants: youths age 15 to 39 and women. A structured questionnaire was administered among selected project beneficiaries using a mobile device (smart phones). The survey elicited information on:

- Awareness and participation in SARVE interventions in the community
- Awareness of and knowledge of consequences of violent extremism
- Effects of the project on stronger social cohesion
- Effects of the project on stronger community agency
- More Equal Access to social and economic opportunities / stronger sense of purpose

Sample size

At the community level, the project targeted youths and women. Samples were thus drawn from both populations. In the absence of the actual population of youths and women in the communities, we used the formula⁵ below to calculate the sample size for each target group:

Equation 1: Sample size formula

$$S = (Z\text{-score})^2 * StdDev*(1-StdDev) / (CI)^2$$

Where:

S: Sample size

Z-score: Z score correspondence of the confidence level

StdDev: Standard deviation

⁴ http://resourcecentre.foodrisc.org/mixed-methods-research_185.html

⁵ <https://www.qualtrics.com/experience-management/research/determine-sample-size/>

CI: Confidence interval

We assumed the confidence level to be 90% which correspond to a Z-score of 1.645; standard deviation of .5 and a confidence interval of 5%. Inputting these values into equation 1 above, we arrived at a sample size of 270 per target group (youths ages 15 to 39) and women. We divided the sample equally across the four communities. Details in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample size by target groups and communities

Target groups	Communities				Total
	Osara	Osaragada	Ofuloko	Okpapata	
<i>Youths (15-39)</i>	68	68	68	68	272
<i>women</i>	68	68	68	68	272
Total	136	136	136	136	544

Sampling method

Simple random sampling was used to select respondents for interview. For confidentiality, codes were assigned to each respondent anonymously.

Administration of the questionnaire

The survey questionnaires were administered by trained interviewers using kobo collect software programmed into SMART phones.

2.2.2 Qualitative method

Qualitative method was used to address objectives two, three and five of the evaluation: access the effectiveness of ActionAid Nigeria's management arrangement in relation to the implementation of the project and contractual obligations, document the project implementation cost saving efforts and outcome and identify factors that enable the sustainability of the interventions. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted among primary and secondary project beneficiaries. ActionAid project staff and staff of the CSO, Participation Initiative for Behavioural Change in Development (PIBCID) were also interviewed. Purposive sampling was used to select participants. The interviews were conducted either in English or local language using a discussion guide.

2.3 Data management and data quality

To ensure data is of the highest quality, a central supervisor was daily reviewing all completed questionnaires. Feedbacks were provided on daily basis in case of incomplete entries to enable quick or immediate update or recovery of the information from the field. The supervisor was responsible for the completeness of data on daily basis. This enabled identification of any gaps and review of strategies to ensure improvement in subsequent days.

2.4 Data analysis

The qualitative data were analyzed using transcription/thematic analysis method. The quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS 20. The method of analysis is descriptive.

2.5 Recruitment of Field Team and training

Experienced male and female research assistants and supervisors were recruited. Other than previous experience in data collection, another important criterion for their selection was ability to speak the local language. All the research assistants were trained before actual fieldwork. The training was also used to pretest the evaluation instruments. For the quantitative component of the training, participants were introduced to the data collection devices. They were introduced to all sections of the questionnaire. Mock interview sessions were conducted as part of the training. The mobile data collection and recording devices were used to collect data during the training. Lessons learnt were used to improve both the tools and the programming of the data collection device.

2.6 Ethical consideration

Participation in the evaluation was voluntary and data collection was anonymous. Informed consent forms detailing the nature and purpose of the study were read out to the participants. Once the research assistant obtains an oral consent, he signed the consent form. Participants were assured that they were free to opt-out of the evaluation at any point, and that this would not prevent them from enjoying or participating in services provided by either government or ActionAid Nigeria in the future.

Findings

The results are presented by evaluation objective after a brief description of survey respondents and participants in KIIs and FGDs.

3.1 Study population

3.1.1 Total number of KIIs and FGDs conducted

Four focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted, one each from the four communities. Two of the FGDs targeted women while the others targeted youths. A total of 22 key informant interviews were conducted. About 76% of the KIIs (16) were targeted at community members (community leaders, adult women, female and male youths). The remaining six were targeted at two government officials (Commissioner of Agriculture and the Senior Advisor to the Governor on Education), and four implementing partners (ActionAid and PIBCID).

3.1.2 Characteristics of study population

Four hundred and thirty-seven questionnaires were successfully completed. After data cleaning, 409 (representing about 94% of the data collected) form the data base. The other 6% were removed due to incomplete data entry, errors in observing skips and absence of vital data such as age and community of residence.

Females accounted for 58% of the achieved sample while males account for 42%. Almost a third of the respondents (32%) were from Osaragada community while Okpapata has the least number of respondents (19%). Most of the respondents are self-employed (64%). In terms of highest educational attainment, almost one in every five never attended school while about 44% attained secondary school education. About 60% are married while about 30% are not and have never been married. Details of respondents' characteristics by sex and youths/ adults are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of study population

Respondents' Background		Target Groups								Total	
		Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)			
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
LGA	Adavi	24	66.7	78	65.0	72	52.6	56	48.3	232	56
	Igalamale	12	33.3	42	35.0	65	47.4	60	51.7	180	44
Community	Osara	7	19.4	53	44.2	24	17.5	15	12.9	99	24
	Osaragada	17	47.2	25	20.8	48	35.0	41	35.3	133	32.3
	Ofuloko	5	13.9	17	14.2	41	29.9	36	31.0	100	24.3
	Okpapata	7	19.4	25	20.8	24	17.5	24	20.7	80	19.4
Main Occupation	Self Employed	28	77.8	105	87.5	61	44.5	70	60.3	264	64.1
	Govt Employed	4	11.1	1	.8	3	2.2	0	0.0	8	1.9
	Private sector employed			1	.8	6	4.4	0	0.0	7	1.7
	Students					55	40.1	33	28.4	91	22.1
	Not employed	1	2.8	8	6.7	9	6.6	9	7.8	27	6.6
	Farmer	3	8.3	5	4.2	3	2.2	4	3.4	15	3.6
Highest Educational Attainment	Never Attended School	5	13.9	60	50.0	4	2.9	14	12.1	83	20.1
	Quranic Only	2	5.6	4	3.3	2	1.5	0	0.0	8	1.9
	Primary	10	27.8	39	32.5	25	18.2	38	32.8	112	27.2
	Secondary	15	41.7	14	11.7	91	66.4	62	53.4	185	44.9
	Higher	4	11.1	3	2.5	15	10.9	2	1.7	24	5.8
Marital Status	Married or Living together	35	97.2	98	81.7	48	35.0	66	56.9	247	60.0
	Divorce/ Separated	1	2.8	6	5.0	3	2.2	4	3.4	14	3.4
	Widowed			15	12.5	0	0.0	2	1.7	17	4.1
	Never Married and Never Lived Together	na	na	na	na	79	57.7	42	36.2	124	30.1
	No response			1	.8	7	5.1	2	1.7	10	2.4

<i>Total</i>	36	100	12 0	100	137	100	116	100	412	
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3.2 Project effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project was evaluated from two perspectives: output and outcome level. For the output level, the output level indicators were used. Data for the output level indicators were pulled from the project HMIS as reported by the project implementer while the outcome level indicators were generated from the survey. Section 3.2.1 presents the output level results while 3.2.2 presents the outcome level results.

3.2.1 Output level

The performance of eighteen indicators were reviewed. The record shows that the project performance (attainment of the project target) ranges between 87% and 180%. Of the eighteen indicators, the target for eight was surpassed, five were achieved while the other five were not achieved.

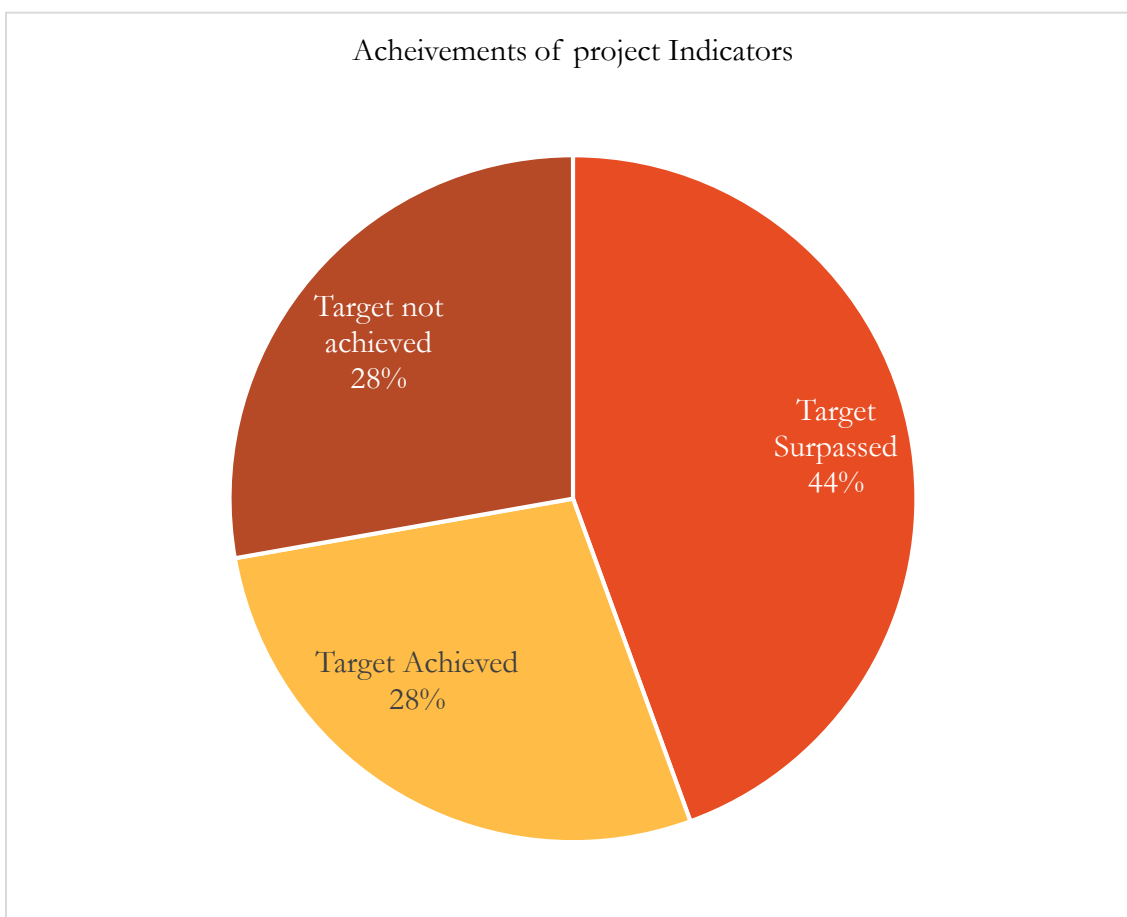


Figure 2: Performance of the project output level indicators

Number of events that were attended by host and Fulani communities achieved the highest percentage achievements (180%) followed by number of successful advocacy initiatives carried out by women groups / cooperatives on access to land (150%). The indicator that was least achieved was number of targeted women reporting improved social and economic conditions toward reducing their vulnerability (87%) followed by Number of youths (disaggregated by sex) trained on conflict sensitivity, building community early warning systems and participatory vulnerability Analysis (PVA) who declare they have resolved, or mitigated conflicts based on these newly acquired skills (88%). Details on table 3 below.

Table 3: Project performance by output level indicators

Indicators	Baseline	Achievements			% perf.
		Target	Total	Men Women	

<i>Number of events that are attended by host community and Fulani community</i>	0	10	18	0	0	180%
<i>Number of successful advocacies initiatives carried out by women groups/ cooperative on access to land</i>	1	2	3	0	0	150%
<i>Number of targeted youth (women and men) who have adequate knowledge about their economic, educational and social vulnerabilities</i>	0	9200	12,935	4,230	8,705	141%
<i>Number of youths (men and women) who are participating in community activities and advocacy.</i>	0	1000	1,309	516	793	131%
<i>Number of advocacy initiatives carried out by community</i>	0	12	14	0	0	117%
<i>Number of cases where women have been actively involved in youth mentoring and influencing</i>	0	20	22	0	0	110%
<i>Number of women trained on leadership mentorship, conflict sensitivity and vulnerability who declare they have resolved, or mitigated conflicts based on these newly acquired skills</i>	0	80	86	0	0	108%
<i>Total number of youths (women and men) who report that their income has risen to a level that allows them to meet their basic needs</i>	0	50	53	31	22	106%
<i>Number of youths' cooperatives supported on agricultural value chain and block molding/making that are functional</i>	0	4	4	0	0	100%
<i>Number of Youth network of peer inspirators established and active</i>	0	1	1	0	0	100%
<i>Number of communities with established and functional Community Action and Response Teams (CART)</i>	0	4	4	0	0	100%
<i>Number of community groups trained on conflict sensitivity</i>	0	4	4	0	0	100%
<i>Number of existing peace clubs strengthened</i>	0	4	4	0	0	100%
<i>Number of targeted youths sensitized on the effects of violent extremism and need for peaceful coexistence</i>	0	655,697	629,179	209,806	419,373	96%
<i>Youth effectively taking action to reduce their vulnerabilities</i>	0	2067	1,973	753	1,219	95%

Number of women groups/cooperatives supported to establish cassava processing mills/cloth weaving and other women action plans that are functional	0	9	8	0	0	89%
Number of youths (disaggregated by sex) trained on conflict sensitivity, building community early warning systems and participatory vulnerability Analysis (PVA) who declare they have resolved, or mitigated conflicts based on these newly acquired skills	10	200	176	98	82	88%
Number of targeted women reporting improved social and economic conditions toward reducing their vulnerability	0	10,200	8,913	0	8.913	87%

3.2.2 Outcome level

3.2.2.1 Participation in SARVE interventions

Eighty nine percent (89%) of respondents reported that they have participated in any SARVE project organized activity. It appears higher percentage of adults participated in the project activities compared to youths as among adult females, 96% reported that they have participated in any SARVE project compared with 85% among youth females.

Among those who reported that they have participated in any SARVE project activities, most reported that they participated in a capacity building activity (64%) followed by participation in a sensitization meeting (58%), town hall meeting (55%) and in a livelihood support activity (50%). The activity respondents reported to have participated least in is PVA step down (11%), consultation meetings and Peace Fiesta (13%). The same pattern of participation in project activities was observed across the different target groups. Details in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Percentage of respondents who have participated in SARVE project interventions at the community level

		Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Has been part of any SARVE project activity		33	92	115	96	118	86	99	85	368	89
SARVE activity	Capacity building	27	82	78	68	72	61	59	60	237	64

participated in	Sensitization	23	70	66	57	67	57	55	55	21	58
	Peace talk	12	36	31	27	38	32	34	34	11	31
	Livelihood support	14	42	60	52	67	57	44	44	18	50
	Peace Fiesta	3	9	9	8	18	15	16	16	46	13
	Consultation meetings	4	12	12	10	22	19	9	9	47	13
	Town Hall meetings	21	64	72	63	56	48	51	52	20	55
	PVA step down	5	15	15	13	12	10	9	9	41	11

3.2.2.2. Knowledge of signs of Violent Extremism

Respondents were asked to mention signs of violent extremism. Most mentioned unruly behaviour and stealing (above 60%). Just about 38% mentioned use of drugs and kidnapping (38%). The same pattern was observed for three of the four groups (adult males, youth males and females). Among adult females, almost three out of every four persons mentioned stealing as one of the signs of violent extremism.

Awareness of the consequences of violent extremism ranges from 44% to 66%. Six out of every ten respondents mentioned destruction of properties and death as consequences of violent extremism while three out of ten mentioned isolation and grievance. Among adult women, about 73% mentioned destruction of properties as a consequence of violent extremism while among youth females, it is 61%.

Details in table 5 below.

Table 5: Percentage of respondents who knows signs and consequences of violent extremism

	Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Signs of violent extremism										
Unruly behaviour	24	66.7	81	67.5	83	60.6	72	62.1	262	64
Stealing	20	55.6	87	72.5	81	59.1	69	59.5	260	63
Killing	13	36.1	61	50.8	68	49.6	40	34.5	187	44
Kidnapping	16	44.4	46	38.3	59	43.1	36	31.0	157	38
Use of drugs	15	41.7	39	32.5	59	43.1	42	36.2	156	38
Consequences of violent extremism										
Death	25	69.4	77	64.2	75	54.7	67	57.8	247	60
Hatred	14	38.9	60	50.0	60	43.8	47	40.5	183	44
Destruction of properties	25	69.4	88	73.3	87	63.5	71	61.2	273	66

<i>Grievance</i>	11	30.6	40	33.3	45	32.8	34	29.3	130	32
<i>Isolation</i>	8	22.2	38	31.7	42	30.7	29	25.0	117	28
<i>Imprisonment</i>	21	58.3	49	40.8	54	39.4	56	48.3	182	44

The survey attempted to know if respondents ever and currently demonstrate signs of violent extremism. Of the total respondents, 9% reported ever demonstrated signs of violent extremism. The percentage is higher among males (adult male: 14% and youth males: 11%) compare with female (adults: 5% youth: 8%). Of those who reported ever demonstrated signs of violent extremism, about 81% reported they no longer demonstrate such signs. The proportion is higher among adult females (100%) followed by youth males (87%), adult males (80%) and youth females (56%). About eight out of every ten persons who responded that they do not currently demonstrate signs of violent extremism, said the change was as a result of what they learned through the SARVE project (Table 6).

Table 6: Percentage distribution of respondents' attitude to signs of violent extremism

Attitude demonstrated	Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<i>Ever exhibited signs of violent extremism</i>	5	13.9	6	5.0	15	10.9	9	7.8	36	9
<i>Currently do not show signs of violent extremism</i>	4	80.0	6	100.0	13	86.7	5	55.6	29	81
<i>Participation in SARVE project is the reason for change</i>	4	100.0	4	66.7	10	76.9	3	60.0	22	76

3.2.2.3 Stronger Social Cohesion

The evaluation attempted to know the proportion of respondents who knew a non-violent way to respond to signs of violent extremism. Forty percent (40%) of the respondents mentioned “livelihood support”. The least mentioned way is resilience building (32%). Among female adults, capacity building was the most mentioned non-violent way to respond to a violent sign.

Table 7: Percentage of respondents who knowledge of non-violent ways to respond to signs of violent extremism

Non-Violent Methods	Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<i>Resilience building</i>	14	38.9	37	30.8	48	35.0	31	26.7	130	32

<i>Capacity building</i>	11	30.6	54	45.0	55	40.1	38	32.8	159	39
<i>Livelihood support</i>	16	44.4	50	41.7	55	40.1	45	38.8	166	40

Sixty one percent (61%) of adult males reported ever responding in a non-violent way to a sign of a violent extremism while among youth females the proportion is 49%. The group average is 53%. Of all the respondents that have ever responded in a non-violent way to a sign of violent extremism, as high as nine out of every ten currently respond in a non-violent way to a sign of violent extremism. The proportion is highest among adult males (96%) followed by adult females (94%). It is lowest among youth males (86%). Almost all the respondents who still respond in a non-violent way to signs of violent extremism reported they were motivated to continue responding in that way as a result of their participation in the SARVE project.

Opinion do shape people's actions. In this survey, we asked respondents if violence is an unjustifiable means to achieve a goal. Sixty five percent (65%) of all respondents agree that violence is an unjustifiable means to achieve a goal. The percentage is higher among adult females (89% and lowest among adult females (57%). Overall, 46% of all respondents have been involved in the promotion of a non-violent action.

Table 8: Percentage of respondents' attitude and behaviours to signs of violent extremism

Response to signs of violence extremism	Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Ever responded in a non-violent way to signs of violent Extremism</i>	22	61	67	55	71	52	57	49	218	53
<i>Currently respond in a non-violent way to signs of VE</i>	21	96	63	94	61	86	53	93	199	91
<i>Aware of a violent incident that was addressed through dialogue in the last two years</i>	21	58	53	44	68	49	51	44	193	47
<i>Participation in SARVE interventions motivated to promote nonviolent action</i>	6	86	35	97	26	96	27	96	94	95
<i>Thinks violence is an unjustifiable means to achieve a goal</i>	21	58	89	74	91	66	66	57	268	65
<i>Been involved in the promotion of a non-violent action</i>	17	47	55	45	66	48	51	44	191	46

3.2.2.4 Stronger Community Agency

There appears to be stronger community agency as most respondents are of the opinion that their community can voice their opinions and concerns with local authority. Forty five percent (45%) of community members are aware that their community voiced their opinions and concerns with a local authority. Almost all the respondents feel the project equipped them to do this. Details in table 9 below.

Table 9: Percentage of respondents’ views on ability of community to voice their opinions and concerns to local authority

Respondents’ views	Adult Males		Adult Females		Youth Males (15-35)		Youth Females (15-35)		Total	
	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Thinks community can voice their opinions and concerns with local authority</i>	28	78	10 8	90	10 3	75	90	78	332	81
<i>Aware that community voiced their opinions and concerns with local authorities</i>	19	53	57	47	58	42	50	43	186	45
<i>Responded because of the learning from the SARVE project</i>	19	100	55	96	54	93	48	96	177	95

3.2.2.5 More Equal Access to social and economic opportunities / stronger sense of purpose

On the average, nine in every ten respondents reported they have the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to achieve meaningful livelihoods. The proportion is highest among youth females and lowest among youth males.

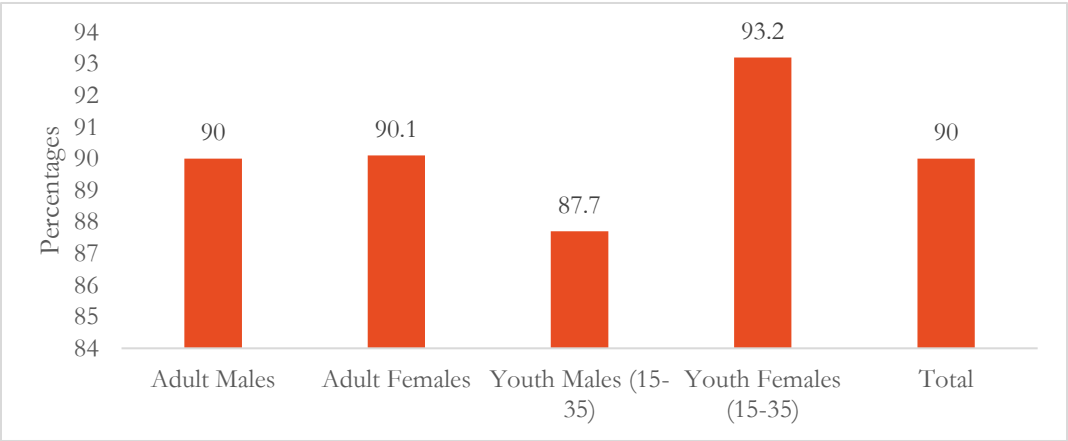


Figure 3: Percentage of respondents (by youths and women) who reported skills acquired

3.3 Project Management arrangement

Project budget and funding:

The CSO partner reported that they played very little role in the development of the project implementation budget as it was developed by ActionAid. This created some challenges during implementation as the budget was not developed with a sense of reality of what was required to properly implement the project. However, they were addressed during implementation, as some flexibility was allowed; to realign with the budget. This was a critical factor to the successful implementation of the project. An example of the project flexibility in realignment of the budget was the redesign of some activities in response to the recommendations of the formative research conducted by the project. Some of the recommendations require inclusion of activities that were not in the original plan.

The CSO reported that funds were transferred to them on a quarterly basis. Sometimes, these funds were not transferred to them early enough. This affected implementation of scheduled activities and in some cases, they were under pressure to complete quarterly planned activities in a short time due to delay in transfer of funds to them.

The CSO reported that they were given a template to use for reporting all financial transactions and an accounting software which made financial processes easier. They were also trained on the use of the template and use of the accounting software. They however had initial challenges with the use of the template. ActionAid's however continued providing them support and overtime, they improved both in the use of the forms and in the use of the accounting software. The turning point for them was the mentoring and support provided by ActionAid.

Project performance reporting and capacity building

Reporting was expected on a quarterly basis and annually. The CSO was expected to draft the report which is reviewed by ActionAid and SARVE project team. Feedback was used to improve the quality of the report. The CSO partner reported that their capacity was also built on reporting in line with the organisation's and the donor's reporting needs. A critical success factor was the reported mentoring support the CSO received from the project management team.

The CSO partner's capacity was also built on organizational development, photography and on financial management.

Suggestions for improvement

From the CSO's perspective, the following are some areas for considerations:

- Inclusion / consultation in the development of the activity budget. As this will ensure that field experience is reflected in the development of the activity budget.
- Continuous flexibility in budget implementation should be allowed
- Timely transfer of funds to the CSO as this will ensure that planned activities are implemented as scheduled.

3.4 Cost saving

The implementing partners reported that the state and community contributed quite substantially to the implementation of the project. These include venues for meetings and labour during implementation of seed grant project. The community also donated land for the project use.

During the evaluation process, enough information was however not available on when and what was covered by the state and community other than the general statements that venues for meetings were provided. Actual records of these donations were not kept neither where they in any way quantify.

There was very scanty information on how the project used the approved budget to achieve more (value for money).

3.5 Community members opinion of the project

Awareness of the project in the community

ActionAid SARVE project is well known across the four communities of Aku/Osaragada, Ofuloko, Osara and Okpapata. Respondents describe the organization either by the impact of her interventions or their perception about its mission in their community. ActionAid is described in various ways across the communities as:

They are group of people that help poor communities. They are group of people that show concern.

Male KII Respondent, Osara

Action Aid takes people out of poverty. Yes, I understand the objectives which is taking women out of being a second-class citizen. Women Leader, Osara

Showing people their right and the road to reach the government. Male KII Respondent, Osaragada

An agency linking community and government. An organization enlighten the community on how to get infrastructure. Male FGD Respondent, Osaragada

They are group that shows concern and helping the poor to eradicate poverty. They are also people that helps to provide means of livelihood. Women Leader, Osara

Community Involvement in identifying community needs

Besides respondents' awareness of the objectives of ActionAid's project, they seemed to have internalized its bottom up approach in implementation of her interventions. Respondents reported that members of their community are involved in determining the type of intervention they want and how to go about it.

When they came, they held meetings with us to discuss the project and the women chose cassava milling machine while the youth chose the maize milling machine. Male KII Respondent, Ofuloko

Before implementing any project, they ask us of the need of the community". Female FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

They don't assume that we need certain services, they ask us about the most pressing need of the community and so we tell them what the needs are." Male FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

Community Participation in Project Implementation

Apart from the project getting the 'buy in' of members of the community, they are also given the opportunity to contribute their own resources to the intervention. The comments below are evidences of such contributions made by them.

As women we were involved in fetching water and carrying sand during the installation of the machines, I engaged in clearing the site for the project, I also contributed to mixing of concrete and mobilize youths for the project. Male KII Respondent, Osaragada Community

For the cassava processing machine as a community chairman, I contribute as a carpenter with my other staff to do the work. For the bakery, I contribute by digging the foundation along sides with other people. For the borehole, I contributed in digging for the laying of the pipe. Male KII Respondent, Osara

I help mix concrete, help deliver concrete and fetched water. Woman Leader, Osara

I contributed in ensuring that we draw water to the community ...and I also mobilized the youth for digging
Woman Leader, Osara

Livelihood Support Component

The provision of livelihood support emerged as the main catalyst to boosting the economic and commercial activities of the community. Going by comments from the respondents, youth and women employment has increased, cost of processing maize, cassava, etc. has reduced drastically as they don't have to travel long distance to grind these food crops as they used to do before the project started.

I am satisfied. Before the youth had nothing to do; but when this project came with the livelihood support machines, we began to generate money from them which goes into the purse of the youth association. A cooperative was established, registered formally at state level and a bank account was opened. The youth association decide what to do with proceeds from the livelihood projects saved in the bank. And this has changed their lives positively as we are talking. Male KII Respondent, Ofuloko

We used to grind maize in the other community for ₦200 but with the installation of the machine, the cost has reduced to ₦100”

“Travelling to Opkachala which is about 12 kilometers from this community to process garri is quite expensive, but the story has changed because AA SARVE has given us all the equipment, we need to process ours”

Female FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

“ActionAid has helped us in no small measures, there were many things we suffered in the past in the area of grinding maize, the cost of going to other communities and grinding maize was too expensive for us, they promised to help us and today we have the machines including that of rice in our community”

Male FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

Engaging Political Leaders/Government on Community Development

The SARVE intervention did not stop at provision of livelihood support equipment in the communities. Respondents reported that they were mentored on how to engage political leaders and government for the provision of needed infrastructure in their communities. In Ofuloko community, it was reported that political aspirants were made to commit themselves in writing if they are to get their votes in the next election. They believe that the project has opened their eyes to what they ought to know and sensitized them on the steps to take to achieve them.

“I want SARVE to continue to help us in this community because when we vote the government into power, they end up doing nothing for us. Thank God for AA SARVE that now go to talk to them on our behalf and show us how to relate with them.” Women Leader, Okpapata

“AA SARVE brought the machine that we are using for processing garri, we are using it to make progress. Our eyes are opened to new things from the trainings they have given to us. We now know our boundaries and the limit we must not exceed”. Female FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

Yes, I can't approach people before but now I know how to approach people, how to write letters, do advocacy, access agencies of government. Women Leader, Osara

“It has reduced unemployment and has engaged the youth, the government gives us listening ear, we go there freely to tell them the need of the community. We can

go to government house without stress because ActionAid opened the door for us when they led us there the first time. Male FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

We don't know what advocacy is before but now we know, we can advocate for things we are lacking.

Male FGD Respondent, Osaragada

Gender Dimension of Project

Comments from female respondents revealed that the SARVE intervention has also addressed specific concerns of the women folk in the community. They are now gainfully employed, can participate in community decision making and able to engage their political leaders along with their male counterparts, among others.

Yes, very satisfactory because most women are now highly engaged and productive. Women Leader, Osara

Yes, very satisfactory because it has taken us out of poverty and mostly our women are no longer idle.

Women Leader, Osara

Before we can't speak before men but now, we can speak to anybody. Women Leader, Osara

We women can now speak in the mist of men and they will work with it.

Female FGD Respondent, Aku/Osaragada

Our women don't speak in meetings before but now they participate actively.

Male KII Respondent, Aku Community

Reduction in Communal Conflicts and Domestic Violence

Reports show that the livelihood support component of the SARVE intervention has not only helped in reducing unemployment as youth and women who were idle before are now fully engaged in economic and commercial activities thereby reducing the tendencies towards violence and radicalism.

The project has built our capacity in the area of preventing violence and radicalization. Sensitization programmes were conducted for the youth on the need to avoid getting involved in violence, radicalization, drug abuse, etc. This has made the youth in the community to refrain from these anti-social activities. Livelihood support machines were also provided. Cassava milling machine for the women and maize milling machine for the youth. Through these, beneficiaries have been able to get income to support themselves. Male Member, Community Action and Response Team, Ofuloko

Introduction of Saving Culture/Financial Literacy

The provision of livelihood support has engendered the saving culture in the communities. The project has made the beneficiaries set up cooperative societies and open bank accounts for the purpose of saving proceeds from their commercial activities.

“Another initiative namely a cooperative was introduced to us to help us pull our earnings together and not just live aimlessly” ... “In addition, we were told how to open an account under the cooperative, we are saving money now for future use”
Male FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

We farmers now have cooperative. Male KII Respondent, Aku Community

For me, my capacity has been built in financial processes and documentation. This has helped in performing my duty as secretary of the CDA. For instance, I'm the one doing the retirement of funds on the primary school construction. I monitor payment of money into account, do payment voucher, issue receipts, etc. Before, I didn't know all these.

Male Member, Community Action and Response Team, Ofuloko

Resolution of Communal Conflicts/Issues

SARVE project initiated a system that resolves conflict amongst members of the community without involving the police where both parties would have to spend money.

SARVE has taught us how to respect our husbands. We used to quarrel a lot in this community before, but this intervention has changed us, we are now united”
Female FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

“I have settled so many cases within and outside the community through CART (Community, Action and Response Team”

“In the past when there is conflict one will just go to the police and waste money but that has changed as we resolve discords amongst ourselves”. Male FGD Respondent, Ofuloko

Before there were cases of cultism, violence, drug abuse, etc. But now peace is prevailing in the community. For instance, among the youth, a law has been passed; as a man you are not allowed to beat your wife.

Male Member, Community Action and Response Team, Ofuloko

Challenges with project delivery

The major challenge was at the inception of the project when, according to some respondents, people were not easily convinced that the project meant well for them. However, with persuasion and much encouragement community members began to enlist their support for the project which translated to contributions in kind towards building and setting up of livelihood support equipment.

Initially, people were reluctant to participate or contribute but with patience and persuasion more people began to get involved. Male KII Respondent, Ofuloko

It was very difficult at the beginning to get people to contribute our own quota for the project. People were reluctant; some had wrong perception about the intervention, so it was difficult mobilizing people’s support at the initial stage. But as we continued creating more awareness about the benefits, they started contributing.

Male Member, Community Action and Response Team, Ofuloko

Community members’ suggestions for improvement

Virtually all respondents were full of praises for the SARVE interventions in their communities. Some believe that the project has filled in the gap created by government and would like it to be more involved in the development of their communities. However, they highlighted some issues which the project could address for them. These include:

- **Ofuloko:** Provision of potable water for domestic consumption and enhancement of maize and cassava processing and inclusion of more youths
- **Osara:** Creation of more awareness about the project and monitoring the implementation of project to prevent it from being ‘monopolized’ by some sections of the community
- **Okpapata:** Construction of roads to alleviate commuting and haulage of farm produce, recruitment of more teachers and control of erosion to prevent destruction of crops during rainy seasons
- **Aku/Osaragada:** Provision of links to other markets to enhance their sales and widening of intervention to include more youths

3.6 Implementation of the recommendations of the project formative research

The table below listed the recommendations for the baseline assessment and the actions taken to address them.

Table 10: Recommendations from the formative research and actions taken

S/N	Baseline report Recommendations	Action(s) Taken
1	Deliver social protection to vulnerable citizens purposely to reduce mistrust of legitimate systems and structures and seeking alternatives through radicalizations and violent extremism.	Provision of Livelihood projects to nine cooperatives comprising of youth and women
2	Facilitate policy advocacy to the Kogi State Governor to push for the implementation of the Peace and Vigilante Commission, and Institutional strengthening of local peace architecture.	Support on the passage of Kogi Youth Development Commission bill to curb youth restiveness and involvement in radicalization and violent tendencies
3	Owners of cattle in the state should be engaged directly for the development of strategies to curb the herdsmen menace.	Establishment of the Community Action and Response teams; Inclusion of herdsmen in the livelihood programmes and Development of resolution mechanisms to resolving issues of farmers and herdsmen in project communities
4	Government and other critical stakeholders must create opportunity for adult education to enhance community knowledge on socio-economic development	Formation of women peer education circles to advance rights and knowledge of women in project communities and linkages of women and youth groups to relevant agencies for inclusion in Government programmes and possible support
5	Communities should be trained on radicalization, extremism, and conflict sensitivity so that they can	Training on Participatory Vulnerability Analysis, Conflict sensitivity, community policing were held for project communities so they can

S/N	Baseline report Recommendations	Action(s) Taken
	prevent it locally through constructive engagement predicated on Do No Harm.	prevent the hazard locally through constructive engagement
6	There is the need for constructive engagement with the herdsmen/Fulani Community as a key stakeholder in the project.	Establishment of the Community Action and Response teams Inclusion of herdsmen in the livelihood programmes Development of resolution mechanisms to resolving issues of farmers and herdsmen in project communities

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

The System Structure and Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism project in Kogi State was implemented by ActionAid through a CSO partner (PIBCID). The 30 months project started in September 2016 and ending December 2018.

An external evaluation of the project was conducted among others to assess the effectiveness of the project vis-a-vis the expected delivery of the project.

The evaluation used retrospective posttest design and a mixed research methodology. From the findings, it appears the project met or surpassed most of the project output level indicators' target (72%). Quite a number of community members were aware of the project and most know the signs and consequences of violent extremism. Judging by the findings, it appears the project was very successful.

They were few challenges with the implementation which boarded largely around the disbursement of funds to the CSO partner, limited involvement of the CSO partner in the development of the project activity budget and very significantly, absence of output level indicators to track the performance of the project. There was also no report of periodic review of project routine data for quality assurance. An initial assessment (formative research) was conducted but unfortunately, it did not provide the required data to that could be used to measure the performance of the project. This limited the evaluation as a more reliable evaluation design could not be used for the final evaluation. It was thus challenging to ascribe the values of most of the outcome level indicators to the project.

Recommendations

Continuation and scale up of the project

- The project appears to have made impact on community members in increasing knowledge of signs and consequences of violent extremism. It also appears to have made impact in building social cohesion. These are positive indicators and it is recommended that the project should be scale up to other communities and Local Government Authorities
- The strategies the project deployed such as co-design and implementation of the project activities, appears to gain community support and buy-in. we recommend continuous use of these approaches.

- Continuous engagement of the state government takes over livelihood interventions to deepen ownership and maintenance is also recommended.
- Deliberate inclusiveness of gender considerations into community interventions

Design and monitoring of similar projects

- Considering the huge experiences, the CSO partners has, it is recommended that the CSO and possibly the state / community should be actively engaged in the design of the project.
- It is also recommended that evaluation of the project should be built into the design of the project from the beginning. This will ensure that the right framework is in place for final evaluation. We will recommend a quasi-experimental with some communities as counterfactual communities. This will to some extent help in providing scientific bases for attributing some of the possible results in the communities to the project.
- There was no evidence to suggest that the routine data submitted by the CSO partner were periodically verified and the quality assured. We recommend that periodic data quality assurance exercise should be carried out. This can be internal or external.

Budget development and funds disbursements

- While the flexibility of the implementation budget was critical for the implementation of the project, it would have benefitted more if the CSO was involved in the activity budgeting process. We thus recommend some level of involvement of a CSO partner before the finalisation of the budget
- Timely fund transfer to the CSO is critical to effective delivery of the project. We recommend that deliberate efforts should be made to ensure that the CSO implementing partner has funds within the first two weeks of every quarter. Alternatively, a buffer system can be set up that ensures that the partner has funds at all time for delivery of the project.

Engagement with the state

- The project continuous and actively engage the state and ensured that they are fully involved as their active participation and understanding of the project is key to its sustainability.

Appendix

Survey Consent Form

PLEASE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:	
<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I am conducting interviews today on behalf of ActionAid Nigeria. We are conducting end of evaluation of the project “System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism” We are asking for your help to answer some questions related to the implementation of the project with the aim of knowing what worked and key lessons we can scale up. You have been randomly selected for this interview because you reside in this community.</p> <p>We will ask about your views regarding the implementation of the project in your community. We will also ask you some questions about your age, marital status and education level. We use this information from all survey respondents, in a completely anonymous way, to help understand what works and to improve the implementation of the project in its next phase.</p> <p>The questions will take about 20 minutes to complete. All information that you provide us will remain strictly private and confidential. We will not write your name on any of the questionnaires and it will not be linked with you. It will not be possible to identify you in any information we release or use. We will not discuss your individual answers with the staff members. Whether you decide to take part in this survey is voluntary – this means that you do not have to answer these questions. Whether you take part or not will not affect any future benefits associated with the project. Additionally, you may decline to answer any question or withdraw from the interview without giving a reason.</p> <p>If you have questions about this survey, please contact us any time at this number [08069066612]. Do you have any questions at this time?</p> <p>You can take as much time as you need to decide whether you would like to continue with the interview. Do you need more time to think about it? If not, may I continue with the interview?</p> <p>Thank you for your time.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p>Interviewer.</p>	
<p>I certify that I have read the consent form and have explained this survey to the participant, and that s/he understands the nature and the purpose of the study and consent to the participation in the study. S/he has been given opportunity to ask questions which have been answered satisfactorily.</p> <p>Please tick one box: <input type="checkbox"/> The client declines to be interviewed <input type="checkbox"/> The client agrees to be interviewed</p> <p>Name of interviewer: _____ Position: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>	

No	Questions and filters	Coding categories
Q1	LGA Name: _____	__ __ __

Q2	Name of Community: _____	
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Signature and Date: _____ Signature and date: _____

Survey questionnaire

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to	
Respondent's Background				
Q3	[RECORD SEX OF THE RESPONDENT]	Male.....1 Female.....2		
Q4	How old were you as at your last birthday?	Age in completed years [_ _]		
Q5	What is your occupation i.e. what kind of work do you mainly do?			
Q6	What is the highest level of school you attended?	Never attended school----- 1 Quranic only.....2 Primary.....3 Secondary.....4 Higher.....5		
Q7	How long have you been living continuously in this city/town/village?	Number of years [_ _] Record 00 if less than 1 year		
Q8	Which of this best describes your marital status? Are you [READ OUT]	Married or living together....1 Divorced / separated.....2 Widowed....3 Never married, and never lived together.....4 No response.....9		
Awareness of and consequences of Violent Extremism				
Q9	Mention any sign of violent extremism you know. (Don't read out. Multiple response possible)	Signs	Yes	No
		Unruly behaviour		
		Stealing		
		Killing		
		Kidnaping		
		Use of drugs		
		Others (please specify)		
Q10	Did you ever exhibit any of these signs?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no go to Q13	
Q11	Do you current exhibit any of these signs?	Yes.....1 No.....2		
Q12	If no to Q11 , what led to the change?	Participation in the SARVE project.....1 Other reasons (Please specify)2		
Q13		Consequences	Yes No	

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to
	Mention any consequence of violent extremism you know. (Multiple response possible)	Death Hatred Destruction of property Grievance Isolation Imprisonment Others (please specify)	
Stronger Social Cohesion			
Q14	Mention at least five non-violent ways to respond to signs of violent extremism. (Multiple response possible)	Non-violent ways to respond to signs of violent extremism	Yes No
Q15	Have you ever responded in any non-violent way to signs of violent extremism?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no to Q18
Q16	Do you currently respond in a non-violent way to signs of violent extremism?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q17	(If yes to Q16) , Was this response as a result of what you learnt through the SARVE project	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q18	Are you aware of any violent incident that was addressed through dialogue in the last two years in your community?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q19	If yes, how many are you aware of?	[] Record actual number	
Q20	Do you think violence is an unjustifiable means to achieve a goal?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q21	Why do you think so?		
Q22	Have you been involved in the promotion of a non-violent action?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no, go to Q25
Q23	If yes, mention the one you were involved in?		
Q24	What motivated you to promote nonviolent action in addressing issues?	Learning from the SARVE project.....1 Others (please specify)2	
Stronger Community Agency			

No.	Questions and filters	Coding categories	Skip to																														
Q25	Do you think your community can voice their opinions and concerns with local authority?	Yes.....1 No.....2																															
Q26	Within the last 2 years, has your community voiced their opinions and concerns with local authorities?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no, go to Q29																														
Q27	If yes, please mention a case you are aware of?																																
Q28	Was this because of the learning from the SARVE project?	Yes.....1 No.....2																															
More Equal Access to [Social and Economic] Opportunities Stronger Sense of Purpose																																	
Q29	Would you say you have the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to achieve meaningful livelihoods?	Yes.....1 No.....2																															
Q30	Did you acquire that necessary knowledge, skill or other resources to achieve livelihood from the SARVE project?	Yes.....1 No.....2																															
Awareness and participation in SARVE interventions																																	
Q31	Are you aware of the SARVE activities in this community?	Yes.....1 No.....2																															
Q32	Have you been part of any SARVE project activity?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no, end interview																														
Q33	If yes, which of them did you participate in? Multiple response allowed.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community level interventions</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Capacity buildings</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sensitisations</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peace walk</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livelihood support</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peace fiesta</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation meetings</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town hall meetings</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PVA step down</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any other (please specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Community level interventions	Yes	No	Capacity buildings			Sensitisations			Peace walk			Livelihood support			Peace fiesta			Consultation meetings			Town hall meetings			PVA step down			Any other (please specify)			
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Thank you

Qualitative Study Discussion Guide

Date of Interview	
Location of interview	
Participant	
Facilitators/Note takers	
Start & End time	

Introductions

- Introductions (Interviewer, Note-takers & respondents)
- Explain context of the Interviews and how the results will be used.
- Everything you say in this interview will be strictly confidential. No comments that includes your name or other identifying information will be used in any reports or publication that is publicly accessible.
- Do you have anything you want to say before we start the session, (pause for 10 seconds). If there are no questions, concerns or issues, may I ask for your permission to proceed. If yes, continue, but if no, end the interview.

Awareness about project and its services in the community or state.

- Tell me about what you know about the ActionAid. Probe for the beneficiaries' understanding of the project objectives, the intervention approaches adopted, coverage and reach, duration, level of engagement with community members
- The project implemented several interventions in the community / state. Please share with me which of the interventions you or someone you know participated in. Probe for: level of involvement, actual form of involvement, frequency, and roles played etc.

Effectiveness of the project

- Please share with us if you are satisfied with the performance of the project in your community or state. Probe for what area of the intervention the respondent is satisfied with. Probe for reasons for satisfaction or non-satisfaction
- In your own opinion, how has the intervention contributed to improving your livelihood?
- Kindly mention at least one area in which the interventions you received has helped you or your family or community in state?
- What would you say you are doing/can do now but couldn't do before as a result of the services you received?
- At community level what do you think has changed as a result of the intervention?
- Based on your experience, would you recommend that the government or others should continue the intervention? If yes, why? If no, why?

Challenges with service delivery

Please share with me some challenges you feel you encounter while the project was being implemented. Probe for why the persons feels there were challenges and what could have been done to avoid or limit the challenges

Suggestions for improvement of service delivery

What suggestions do you have for improving the project's service delivery?