

Strengthening Advocacy Against Violent Extremism in Katsina State



JULY.2022

Executive Summary

Background

Women Environmental Programme (WEP) sought the services of Omni Uno, a Research Firm to carry out a baseline study on the Project **“Strengthening Advocacy Against Violent Extremism in Katsina State”** as part of the deliverables of the Project.

The project will be carried out in 24 months in four local government areas (Dutsin-Ma, Funtua, Jibia and Musawa) in Katsina State. The project was necessitated as a result of rising insecurity marked by vicious attacks on communities and kidnapping of people by extremists described by state officials as banditry. In actuality, due to its proximity to the North East, Katsina has become a safe haven of increasingly active terrorist groups, including the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Jama’atNusrat al Islam walMuslimin (JNIM); Al Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb; a splinter of Boko Haram popularly referred to as the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP), and the Fulani herdsmen of West Africa once rated the fourth-deadliest terror group in the world.

The project seeks to address the following problems; The vulnerabilities of population members which have been exacerbated by perceived injustice, the frustrations of young people with the lack of opportunities for economic and social advancement, the absence of capacity amongst leaders and community members for PVE, the absence of structures for PVE, frustrations with not been heard and the complete absence of frameworks and structures to enable government at all levels to adequately address these problems.

Methodology

Omni Uno Consulting conducted a baseline assessment using a mixed method of quantitative and qualitative surveys to gather data in the selected LGAs. Triangulation of sources was used to ensure the credibility of findings and recommendations presented in the baseline. The quantitative method deployed questionnaires on the kobo collect app installed on android phones to collect data. A total of 500 individuals comprising youth (143 males and 132 females) between the ages of 19 and 35 years participated and adults (115 males and 110 female) 35 years and above participated. Qualitative methods used was Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions, a total of a 102 individuals were interviewed including youth leaders 18-35 years (4 Females and 4 Males) and Adults 35 years and above (40 Females and 50 males) made up of traditional and religious leaders, security agents, media practitioners and government officials.

A multi-stage cluster sampling method was used which selected eligible persons with known probability. The LGs of intervention were already known hence preselected, 8 communities where the project is being implemented were randomly selected for interview.

Stage 1: Selection of Communities: 8 Communities were randomly selected in each LGA

State 2: Selection of actual respondents for the interview: within each community, a systematic random sampling method was used to select eligible individuals starting from a random point, enumerators visited a household based on sampling fraction determined using the estimated number of total households in each community¹ and in each household only one respondent was interviewed. The selection of the respondents within the household was random (of the categorized respondents according to project target beneficiaries) if the household had more than one individual that was qualified for the interview. The survey was carried out using computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) using the Kobo Collect tool where the questionnaire was programmed on android phones manned by enumerators and used for the survey. Data was analyzed using Python Pandas and Excel.

¹ To arrive at the estimated households, the survey team visited the community leader for entry permission and asked the community leader the estimated number of households which was not accurate but the best estimate.

Key Findings

Impact 1 - Youth Become Change-Agents in their Communities

- Findings show that youth play significant roles in their communities and are participating in decision making, 28% of young respondents 19-35 agreed to mentoring other youth however further discoveries from KIIs and FGDs show that some youth are not patient with being mentored while some do not even understand the concept of mentorship.
- 35% of young respondents indicated they have a source of income however only 24% agree that their sources of income lasted them for six (6) months. Many challenges were mentioned amongst them and a lack of income to facilitate businesses was one of them.
- Having skills to sustain one's income is another strategy to ensure youth can create sustainable income that will deter them from accepting and engaging in activities of violent extremist nature, 41% of young people indicated that they are skillful, further analysis shows that young males are more skilled than young women. There is also a good proportion of the young respondents 31% female and 27% male that indicated being minimally skillful while 25% of young women and 13% of young men indicated they were not skillful; these combined percentages show a high rate of young persons (male and female) that are vulnerable and without skills to perform vocational jobs to earn a living.
- 34% of young respondents indicated that their businesses are operational.
- The ability to address one's challenges or seek legally acceptable means to solve problems shows the problem-solving capacity without resulting to extremist measures to address them. 28% of young respondents agreed that they are capable of addressing their challenges and 34% of them will engage traditional and religious institutions to address their challenges only 4% indicated they will opt for legal means to address their challenges. Engaging and building the capacity of the traditional and religious leaders to support the young population and help to build community resilience will deter young people from joining extremist groups is a good strategy.
- 63% of young respondents indicated they do not have computer operational skills; this leaves a good percentage of young persons without the capacity to take advantage of offering computer services to a good population of students, especially in Dustin Ma.

Findings from impact 1 shows that generally young people make efforts to engage in livelihood activities, it is the long-term sustainability of the livelihood activity that poses a challenge on their resilience to VE, when the livelihood activity is no longer sustainable, or the source of income is inadequate this will increase their vulnerability to extremist offerings of alternatives. Findings also show a high level of trust in traditional and religious institutions even more than government and far less than legal structures, therefore engaging the traditional and religious institutions that accept, adopt, and sustain the activities of the project will support in building stronger community structures especially social cohesion and community agency. It is important, however, that the traditional and religious leaders are empowered with advocacy skills so as to engage relevant government structures on behalf of their communities to ensure more equal access to opportunities that will build a strong sense of purpose amongst the youth.

Impact II - Community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace.

- 59% of adult and 55% of young respondents identified Vigilante Dispute Resolution Team to be operational in their communities. Having identified that the peace and security teams are operational in the communities, respondents were also asked if they were effective, 39% of young respondents agreed that the security structures were effective while 34% percent of adult also agreed to the security structures being operational.
- The ability of the communities to solve conflict through nonviolence means was measured

with the question 'my community accepts that people use nonviolence means to solve problems 32% of young respondents disagreed while 22% of adult respondents also disagreed. Respondents were able to mention mediation, negotiation and arbitration as non-violence methods used by their communities to solve conflict.

- As at the time of conducting this baseline there was no findings about other local government areas where GCERF is implementing (i.e. Katsina State) that has adopted the community peace and response team as a mechanism for peace building, this is captured in the Result Framework Impact II Indicator Code 12-4 (Examples of LGAs in areas where GCERF operates that are not part of the programming which develop a similar response mechanism to conflict) which seeks to have other LGAs where GCERF is not operating to also adopt and operationalize the community response and peace building team approach. However, community leaders committed to extend the recommendation to other communities they interact with. 26% of young respondents and 35% of adult respondents agreed to be members of the communities' conflict resolution mechanism and 34% of young respondents and 45% of adult respondents indicated that mediation is the most used method of resolving conflicts.
- 45% and 34% of Adults and Young respondents respectively identified mediation as the most commonly used method of ADR in their communities and this finding was reinforced by the KIIs and FGDs.
- The analyses show a high response rate of community members and leaders with mediation skills to solve conflict. This could be because mediation is one of the oldest forms of ADR practiced in communities usually done by traditional or religious leaders or other such appointed members of the community. On prevention of violent extremism, most respondents selected education as the most relevant method of preventing violent extremism. However, KIIs and FGDs showed that the provision of livelihood, vocational training, good parenting and funding will be an effective combination to prevent VE.
- While responses show a willingness of security personnel's' use of community policing skills (28% Adults and 29% youth respectively), the KIIs and FGDs indicated that the knowledge of community policing was understood as having structures, engagement of vulnerable youth and the availability or non-availability of security (police) personnel in communities. The training on community policing will increase the understanding of community members on what community policing is.
- The analysis showed that community members trusted members and groups of other communities as 45% of young respondents and 42% of adults respondents agreed to co-exist with other communities and groups and 33% of young respondents and 39% of adult respondents show that they trust people from other communities. Findings from the KIIs and FGDs showed that having trust or co-existing with other community groups was not the problem but the presence of violent extremist groups that attack, abduct and make away with their belongings was their biggest worry.
- Community members in Table 23 showed that respondents are aware of the threat of violent extremism and abductions are the most experienced threat of VE.
- Community members (34% of adult respondents and 40% of young respondents) agreed to be aware of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and would report or refer issues to those mechanisms.

The project will only need to strengthen existing community structures and reinforce capacity and skills and a human rights based approach for handling conflict issues, ensuring that all community members are aware of the community resolution mechanisms can be done by increasing awareness of

such structures at the community level. Interventions that target the channeling of all grievances through established conflict mediation structures with positive results will help to reduce the acceptance of the use of violence through religious preaching, public awareness, mentorship sessions etc.

The proposed activities for impact II will further strengthen community agency and build social cohesion amongst community members and will further strengthen already existing peace mechanisms in the community or the establishment of new structures. Women as a population group in the North who are mostly seen and not heard will also have a sense of purpose having been given equal opportunities to participate in the project activities such as the women safe spaces.

Impact III - Increased Domestication of the NAP into the States

- There is a State Action Plan on P/CVE and a technical committee set up by the highest office in the state, however since the inauguration of the technical committee there has not been any action carried out by them either to advocate for other relevant ministries for adoption of the state action plan on P/CVE, monitoring of programmes, guiding and advising on statewide interventions on prevention of PVE in Katsina state.
- Media personnel misunderstood conflict sensitive reporting to mean downplaying of damages caused by insurgents and refusal to use actualities to report incidents or damages for fear of negative reactions by the government or reporting will simply make the government look bad.
- Judicial and security officials by way of their profession understand issues of human rights
- State response teams were not operational

Conclusion and recommendations

A deeper look shows that there are push factors of radicalization and violent extremism in the communities such as poor livelihoods, lack of proper religious mentorship, youth unemployment, increased incidences of insecurity, lack of political will for the widespread and adoption of the State Action Plan on P/CVE by relevant ministries and general lack of synchronization of state and local level actors.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that;

- Giving young people skills that are currently viable and can sustain their livelihood for a long time is important. KIIs and FGDs indicated that young people have little or no computer skills needed for them to operate computer based businesses especially in Dutsin – Ma which has a high presence of students needing computer services because of the educational institutions located there which will improve their livelihood opportunities. Funding was identified as a major challenge during the KIIs and FGDs for young people to be able to start businesses.
- Security personnel and traditional/religious leaders think that engaging young people in various forms of livelihood and community policing will reduce violent extremism. This should be an area of interest and focus for project activities such as the provision of vocational skills and training and community policing so that the involvement of young people.
- There is a need for the project to pay special attention to religious leaders hence the importance of the PVE trainings, dialogue sessions and interfaith engagements planned by the project because they are highly revered in their communities and could also be used as recruiters. This is a view held and expressed by many respondents off record.
- The Technical Committee on the State Action Plan on P/CVE should be engaged and given technical support by the SAVE Programme Team on advocacy and to step down for operationalization of the

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the Policy Framework and State Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism.

- In general, youth appear to be less resilient than adults across all indicators, which show that focusing on youth and women is a good strategy to promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution.

Acknowledgements

Omni Uno appreciates Women Environmental Programme for the opportunity to conduct the baseline survey, further thanks goes to Murna Foundation for offering support by providing necessary documents.

Special thanks to the GCERF team for the invaluable support.

The research assistants who ventured into the field despite the imminent threat to safety, are highly appreciated.

Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
GCERF	Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HR	Human Rights
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGAs	Local Government Areas
NAP	National Action Plan on P/CVE
OTCA	Outcome A
OTCB	Outcome B
OTCC	Outcome C
OTCD	Outcome D
OTCE	Outcome E
OTCF	Outcome F
OTCG	Outcome G
OTCH	Outcome H
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
WEP	Women Environmental Programme

Title Page

Executive Summary.....	i-iv
Acknowledgement	v
List of Acronyms	vi
Table of Contents	vii
List of Tables	viii-ix
List of Figures	ix
1.0 Section 1: Introduction.....	1-2
1.1 Purpose, Coverage, and Scope	1 -2
1.2 Project Location.....	2
2.0 Section 2: Baseline Assessment Methodology.....	3-5
2.1 Methodology (summary)	3
2.2 Rationale	3
2.3 Sample Size	3
2.4 Sample Technique.....	4
2.5 Administration of Questionnaire.....	4
2.6 Limitation of the Study	5
2.7 Method of Estimating Indicator Value	5
3.0 Section 3: Findings.....	9-31
3.1 Total number of respondents (response rate)	9
3.2 Characteristics of study population	9-11
3.3 Key findings across the three Impact Areas;	12
3.3.1 Impact 1: Youth Become Change Agents in Their Communities.....	1-17
3.3.2 Impact II: Community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace and security.....	18-27
3.3.3 Impact III: Increased domestication of the NAP into the States	28-31
3.4 Project Sustainability	31
4.0 SECTION 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	32-33
4.1 Conclusions	32-33
4.2 Recommendations.....	33
Appendixes	34-37

List of Tables

Table 1: Project Expected Impact and Outcomes

Table 2 Respondents for FGDs and KIs

Table 3: Proposed number of respondents by local government, sex and age for the survey component of the baseline assessment

Table 4: Recruitment and Engagement of Data Enumerators for data collection

Table 5: Method of estimating indicator values

Table 6: Percentage distribution of Katsina state respondents by local government areas, age, and sex

Table 7: *Percentage breakdown of respondents by their occupational status, age and sex*

Table 8: *Percentage breakdown of respondents by their marital status, sex and age*

Table 9: *Percentage representation of respondents by level of education, sex and age*

Table 10: *Breakdown of respondents by religion, sex and age*

Table 6: *Percentage distribution of Youth by sex and age that self-report having a positive role in their communities*

Table 7: *Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age with sufficient income for their needs*

Table 8: *Percentage distribution of youth who have the skills to perform a vocational job disaggregated by sex and age*

Table 14: *Percentage of young people by sex and age with businesses that are still operational disaggregated by sex and age*

Table 95: *Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age that feel capable of dealing with their challenges by taking actions to solve them*

Table 106: *Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age with skills to operate the computer*

Table 17: *Baseline percentage for outcome I*

Table 118: Percentage distribution of respondents by sex and age on community resolution mechanisms established/supported that are still operational

Table 19: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who report that their community solves conflict through non-violent means

Table 20: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age involved in community response mechanisms who have good knowledge and capacity on conflict prevention and resolution

Table 21: Percentage of community members and leaders by sex and age who have sufficient skills and knowledge of ADR /PVE

Table 1222: Percentage of security forces by sex and age who are willing to apply community policing approach on their role as security force

Table 133: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who report trust in people from other religious groups

Table 144: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who are aware of the threat of VE

Table 155: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who are aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in their community that solves conflict

Table 166: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who will report conflict issues to ADR mechanisms

Table 27: Baseline percentage for outcome II

Table 28: Number of Government Officials by sex and age who participated in the FGDs

Table 179: Media actors by sex and age with sufficient knowledge of conflict sensitive reporting

Table 30: Number of Judicial and Security forces by sex and age who have sufficient knowledge of PVE, HR and peace building

Table 31: Baseline percentage for outcome III

Table 32: Percentage distribution on community members by sex and age on project sustainability

Table 33 Percentage distribution of involvement of community members by sex and age on participation in project planning

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Katsina State Highlighting Local Government Areas of Project Intervention

Figure 2: Occupational Rate of Respondents

Figure 3: Level of Computer Literacy

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose, Coverage, and Scope

Women Environmental Programme (WEP) contracted Omni Uno Consulting to conduct a baseline assessment for the project “Strengthening Advocacy Against Violent Extremism (SAVE). The main objective of the baseline assessment was to;

- Gather relevant baseline data on key programme indicators analyze the responses and gain knowledge on each outcome indicator that will be used to track project progress.
- Show evidence of further contextual understanding and underlying issues, disconnects within population groups of youth, women, religious and security personnel and their ability to collectively build personal and community resilience to V.E.: The gained knowledge on the various project indicators will support in measuring project outcome, understanding implementations challenges that will guide implementation, fine tune activities if need be to achieve the desired outcome, ensuring accountability and reaching project beneficiaries.
- Give information on the four leverage points to address drivers of violent extremism (social cohesion, community agency, equal access to opportunities, and sense of purpose).

Table 1 below details the project expected impact and outcome indicators upon which project success will be measured.

Table 1: Project Expected Impact and Outcomes

IMPACT	OUTCOME
Impact I	OTCA
Youth become change agents in their communities	Youth trained and supported have continuous and sufficient income for their needs
	OTCB
	Mentored youth and women feel capable of dealing with challenges and take responsibility for their lives
IMPACT II	OTCC
Community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace and security	Trained community members, leaders and are able to perform their role to promote security, peace and tolerance
	OTCD
	Religious leaders as peace agents, with increased interaction and trust between religious groups in the communities
	OTCE
	Community members prefer to use alternative dispute mechanisms than violence, and are aware of the threat of VE
IMPACT III	OTCF
Increased domestication of the NAP into the States	Trained State-level members can perform their role to promote security, peace and tolerance
	OTCG
	State Response and Peace building Teams are formed and become operational
	OTCH
	Passage of a law/policy in the local assembly that addresses one of the drivers of VE

1.2 Project Location

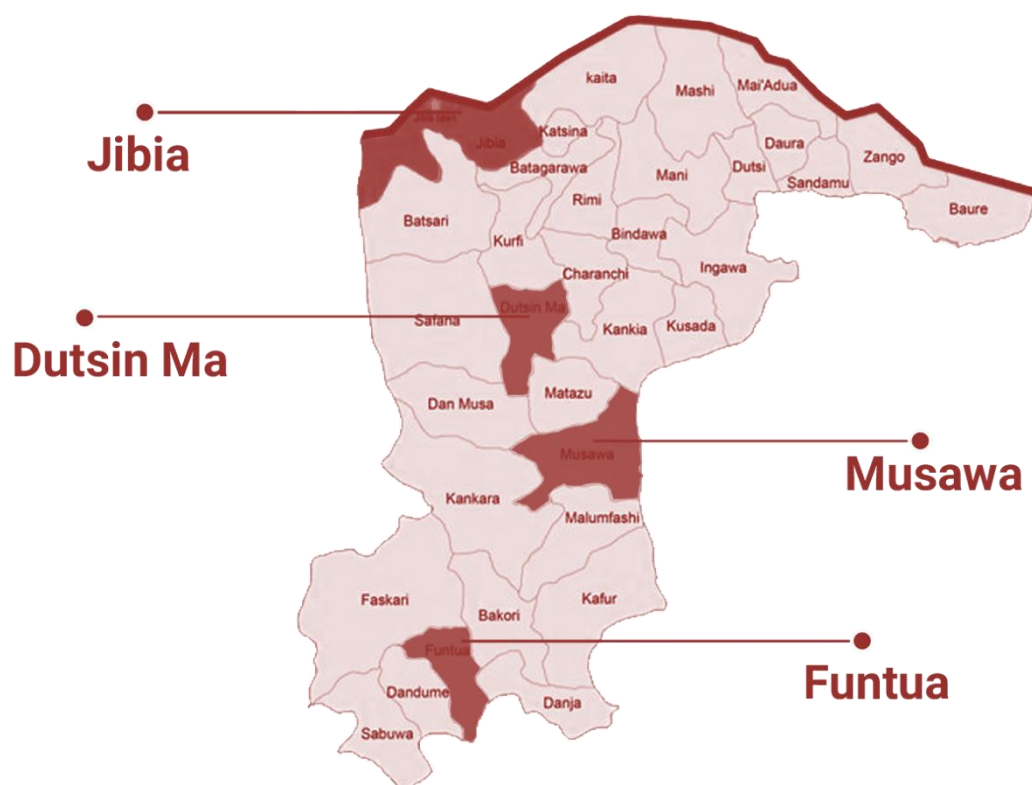


Figure 1: Map of Katsina State Highlighting Local Government Areas of Project Intervention

Section 2: Baseline Assessment Methodology

2.1 Methodology (summary)

The baseline utilized a mixed method for data collection; the quantitative method collected numerical data to ascertain a baseline of respondents' behavior, knowledge and attitude toward pre-determined indicators upon which programme implementation will be measured to determine project progression through periodic monitoring and evaluation of activities for the achievement of project goals. Qualitative data (KIs and FGDs) was used to further corroborate, compare and question quantitative findings (triangulation of sources) which highlighted gaps that led to recommendations for the project presented in the assessment. Stakeholders that were engaged for this process were youth leaders 18-35 years (6 Females and 6 Males) and Adults 35 years and above (40 Females and 50 males) made up of traditional and religious leaders, security and justice agents, local authorities, media practitioners, and government officials. Documents provided by WEP were also reviewed such as the Nigeria P/CVE National Strategy/Action Plan, SAVE Proposal, Work plan and Result Framework.

Table 2 below details populations reached for FGDs and KIs for the baseline study.

Table 2 Respondents for FGDs and KIs

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):	KI
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young women and young men living in the target local governments ages 18-35• Members of Community Level Response and Peace Building Teams (CLRPBT), Trained community members ages 35 and above• security personnel including women• Media Personnel mixed group• Judicial and Security forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young men and young women leaders• Traditional and religious leaders• Relevant government agencies, key personnel

2.2 Rationale

The project Strengthening Advocacy Against Violent Extremism (SAVE) commenced in February, 2022 in the four local governments in Katsina state hence the need to establish a baseline across all the five (5) outcome areas, indicators and the focus population groups. Below are the expected outcomes;

- i. Young women and young men's access to alternatives to financial gains offered by VE groups increased
- ii. Increased self-confidence, self-worth, and critical thinking of vulnerable young men and young women
- iii. Improved capacity and structures to address violent extremism and security challenges
- iv. Increased policy formulation and implementation to address Violent Extremism and security challenges

2.3 Sample Size

To estimate the sample size for the target project population of 26,474², the researcher adopted Fox, Hunn and Mathers suggestion that a population range of greater than 10,000 is appropriate to use a sample size between 370-500 for data saturation. Since the total target population is 26,474 the researcher selected a representative sample size of 560.

² Fox, N., Hunn, A., and Mathers, N. (2007). Sampling and sample size calculation. The NIHR RDS for the East Midlands/Yorkshire and the Humber

2.4 Sample Technique

A multi-stage cluster sampling method was used which selected eligible persons with known probability. The LGs of intervention were already known hence preselected, 8 communities where the project is being implemented were randomly selected for interview.

Stage 1: Selection of Communities: 8 Communities were randomly selected in each LGA

State 2: Selection of actual respondents for the interview: within each community, a systematic random sampling method was used to select eligible individuals starting from a random point, enumerators visited a household based on sampling fraction determined using the estimated number of total households in each community³ and in each household only one respondent was interviewed. The selection of the respondents within the household was random (of the categorized respondents according to project target beneficiaries) if the household had more than one individual that was qualified for the interview.

Table 3 below shows the total target respondents for quantitative survey for the baseline.

Table 3: Proposed number of respondents by local government, sex and age for the survey component of the baseline assessment

S/N	ENUMERATOR	ENUMERATOR	NAME OF	LG	COMMUNITIES	COMM	YOUTH		35 YEARS AND		TOTAL	
	NAME	CODE	LG	CODE		CODE	(19 -35)		ABOVE			
							MALE	FM	MALE	FM	MALE	FM
1	xxxx	01		01	Dandutse	01	17	18	17	18	34	36
			Funtua	01	Sabon Gari	02	18	17	18	17	36	34
2	xxxx	02	Dutsin Ma	02	Dabawa	03	17	18	17	18	34	36
				02	Katawa	04	18	17	18	17	36	34
3	xxxx	03	Jibia	03	Farfaru	05	17	18	17	18	34	36
				03	Jibia B	06	18	17	18	17	36	34
4	xxxx	04	Musawa	04	Garu	07	17	18	17	18	34	36
			LG	04	Musawa	08	18	17	18	17	36	34
SUB TOTAL											280	280
TOTAL											560	560

2.5 Administration of the questionnaire

Questionnaires were administered using computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) using KOBO Collect toolbox where questionnaires were programmed on Smartphones used to administer quantitative survey to respondents.

2.5.1 Engagement and Recruitment of Data Enumerators: OMNI UNO engaged data collectors for the baseline called from the pool of data collectors OMNI UNO works with using set criteria for qualification of enumerators considering the sensitivity of the region and the context of intervention.

Table 4 below shows details for the recruitment and engagement of data enumerators for the baseline study.

³ To arrive at the estimated households, the survey team visited the community leader for entry permission and asked the community leader the estimated number of households which was not accurate but the best estimate.

Table 4: Recruitment and Engagement of Data Enumerators for data collection

S/N	DESCRIPTION	Details
1	Number of Enumerators	8 (4 males and 4 females)
2	Date of training	9 th – 10 th May, 2022
3	Dates of data collection	11 th – 16 th May, 2022

Data Enumerators Selection Criteria;

- Must be a graduate of Higher National Diploma or 1st Degree in any field
- Enumerators must have experience in data collection in conflict sensitive areas and must understand the local context
- Must Speak House and Fulfulde (local languages)
- Experienced in the use of the kobo collection data toolbox
- Understanding and adherence to religious and cultural sensitive mode of social interaction, code of conduct, dressing and other sensitive protocols

(Training topics are attached as appendix 2)

2.6 Limitations of the study;

1. Security: As a result of the high rate of banditry, community raids by insurgents and kidnappings for ransom, the researcher took extra precaution by informing relevant security agencies and local vigilante groups which also delayed conducting of the baseline in high risk communities.

2. Time and budget: Due to the fact that the survey had a time frame and a limited budget, enumerators could not stay longer than prescribed to ensure 100% of respondents were reached.

2.7 Method of Estimating Indicators Values: table 5 below details the method used to estimate each indicator.

Table 5: Method of Estimating Indicator Values

IMPACT	INDICATOR	ESTIMATING BASELINE VALUE	SOURCE
Impact I	Indicator	Estimating baseline value	
Youth become change-agents in their communities	% of youth engaged that self-report having a positive role in their communities	<p>The Impact indicator was analyzed using the statement ‘I am mentoring other youth in my community’</p> <p>The denominator is the total number of all respondents while the numerator is the total number of respondents ‘19-35’ who ‘agree’ that they are mentoring other youth in their community</p>	SURVEY
OTCA-ind-1	% of trained youth who report have enough income to sustain their needs during the last 6 months	<p>The Outcome Indicator was analyzed with two statements; ‘I have a source of income’ and ‘My income has sustained me for the last six months’ Respondents ‘19-35’ who answered agreed to both the first and second questions were counted.</p>	SURVEY
OTCA-ind-2	% of trained youth who have the skills to perform a vocational job	<p>The outcome indicator was measured with the statement; ‘I am skilled at a vocation;</p> <p>Very Skilled.....1 Skilled.....2 Minimally Skilled3 Not skilled4</p> <p>The responses on ‘skilled’ and ‘very skilled’ were used to analyse the indicator.</p>	SURVEY

OTCA-ind-3	% of businesses that are still operational	<p>The Outcome indicator was measured with the question; 'I have a business in my community that is operational'</p> <p>The denominator is the total number of all respondents while the numerator is the total number of respondents '19-35' who 'agree' and strongly agree to have businesses that are operational in their communities.</p>	SURVEY
OTCB-ind-1	% of trained youth that feel capable of dealing with their challenges by taking actions to solve them	<p>This outcome indicator was analyzed based on two statements 'I am capable of addressing my challenges' respondents 19-35 that agreed and strongly agreed were counted.</p> <p>I engage the following to address my challenges; Government Opportunities Traditional/Religious Institutions Legal Mechanisms Self Help</p>	SURVEY
OTCB-ind-2	% of trained youth who can be considered digitally literate	<p>This outcome indicator was measured using the statement; 'I have skills to operate the computer'</p> <p>No Computer Operational skills Basic Computer Operational Skills Intermediary Computer Operations Skills Advanced Computer Operational Skills</p> <p>Respondents that selected Intermediary and Advanced computer operational skills were counted as being digital literate. SURVEY</p>	SURVEY
Impact II	Indicator	Estimating baseline value	
	% of community resolution mechanisms established/supported that are still operational	<p>The indicator was measured using the question; "What kind of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms does your community use?" Vigilante Dispute Resolution Team Community Peace and Response Team Traditional Community Resolution Mechanism Others (Specify)</p> <p>Respondents that selected Community Peace and Response Teams were selected</p>	SURVEY
	% of community members who report that their community solves conflict through non-violent means	<p>Responses from one statement was used to analyze this indicator; "My community accepts that people use violence to solve problems" Those who disagreed with the statement were counted</p>	SURVEY
	% of community members involved in those response mechanisms who have good knowledge and capacity on conflict prevention and resolution	<p>Two statements were used to estimate the indicator; "I am involved in my community's conflict resolution mechanism" respondents that answered "I participate as a member" were counted. To measure knowledge and capacity of conflict prevention and resolution, respondents that could mention "3 nonviolence methods used by their community to solve conflicts" were counted</p> <p>Mediation Arbitration Negotiation None</p>	SURVEY

	Examples of LGAs in areas where GCERF operates that are not part of the programming which develop a similar response mechanism to conflict	Key informant interviews and KIIs were used	KII
OTCC-ind-1	% trained community members and leaders who have sufficient skills and knowledge on ADR /PVE	Two statements were used to measure this indicator; 'Which ADR Method do you use in resolving conflicts?' And 'Mention 3 ways of preventing violent extremism'. The statement was used to measure knowledge of community members and leaders on PVE	SURVEY
	% of trained leaders who self-report using the ADR skills learned in their roles as leaders	The question of which ADR methods do you use in resolving conflict was used to analyze this indicator. The numerator was all the respondents selecting an ADR method while the denominator was all the respondents	SURVEY
	% of security forces who are willing to apply community policing approach on their role as security force	The indicator was analyzed using the statement 'I use community policing approaches in my role as a security agent' the numerator is respondents who agree and strongly agree to using community policing approaches while the denominator is all the respondents	SURVEY
	% of religious leaders who self-reported using the learning content in their preaching	FGD	FGD
	% of community members who report trust in people from other religious groups	Two statements were used to analyze this indicator. 'Community members' coexist peacefully and harmoniously with other groups and communities' and 'In general, I trust people from other communities'. Respondents that selected agree and strongly agree with the first and second statements were counted.	SURVEY
	% of community members who are aware of the threat of VE	Enumerators were asked not to read out options and allowed for respondents to identify threats of VE that fall amongst 5 options using the statement 'What are the threats of VE in your community?' Awareness of the threat of VE was measured using responses from the most mentioned VE threat which was ranked. Abductions. Community Raids by armed groups Attacks on religious organizations Religious preaching's that encourage hate of other religions Others	SURVEY
	% community members who are aware of project response mechanisms to solve conflict	The statement 'I am aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in my community that solves conflict' was used to analyze this indicator, respondents that said 'yes' were counted. The numerator was the total number of respondents saying yes while the denominator was the total number of respondents.	SURVEY
	% of community members who trust the project response mechanisms to solve conflict	To analyze this indicator based on trust reposed by respondents to the project conflict response mechanisms to solve conflicts, respondents were asked what they will do if they had conflicts and responses were ranked according to the following responses; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report conflict issues to Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my community Refer people to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my Community 	SURVEY

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will handle conflict issues myself
	Number of LG teams established	FGD was used to establish the number FGD
Impact III	Indicator	Estimating baseline value
	Localisation of the National Policy on P/CVE into the States where GCERF operates	This indicator was measured at the state level through key informant interviews and FGDs as issues of policy are domiciled at the state level and are adopted by local government agencies for implementation. FGD
	% of media actors who have sufficient knowledge of conflict sensitive reporting	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS
	% of judicial and security forces who have sufficient knowledge of PVE, HR and peace building	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS
	% of media, judicial and security forces who self-report that they apply regularly the content learned in their respective roles.	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS
	Number of State and Response Peace building Teams successfully established	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS
	% of State and Response Peace building Teams operational	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS
	Change or enactment of a law/policy due to the advocacy led by the program	KII and FGDs were used to establish a baseline FGD and KIIS

Section 3: Findings:

3.1 Total number of respondents (response rate)

Table 6 shows the total number of survey respondents by local government areas, target groups, and sex. The proportion of youth and adults was 55% and 48.8% respectively.

The survey has reached 500 respondents instead of the target sample size of 560, indicating an 89.29% response rate due to non-response of some respondents as well as time and budget allocated for this survey which limited the enumerators from prolonging their stay to get all target numbers of respondents.

Table 6 below shows the percentage distribution of respondents; a total of 55% of youth between 19-35 years (male and female) were reached and 44.8% of adult respondents 36 years and above (male and female) respondents were reached.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of Katsina state respondents by local government areas, age, and sex

Age in completed years:	Dutsin Ma		Funtua		Jibia		Musawa		Grand Total
Row Labels	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
19-35	7.40	8.80	3.80	4.60	7.40	7.80	7.80	7.40	55
36+	6	5.60	3.40	3	6.40	7.40	6.20	6.80	44.8
Grand Total	13.40	14.60	7.20	7.60	13.80	15.20	14	14.20	100

3.2. Characteristics of study population:

Respondents were selected and surveyed based on the character of the target beneficiaries identified by the project and to further understand and frame the demography in order to create a comparison amongst them. This section displays the sampled population's occupational, marital, educational, and religious status disaggregated by sex in each location.

Table 7 shows the characteristics of the surveyed population. The main occupation of most adults (males and females) across the four LGAs is trading (34%), this is followed by farming (20%) and 12% of the population is employed either by the government or private sector. Among the respondent's 12% indicated not having any form of employment, which is very significant, there is also 14% of the respondents currently in school and 8% of which are female.

The highest unemployment rates are seen in Funtua (14.90%), we will drill down to see how this correlates with violent extremism in that LGA.

Table 7: Percentage breakdown of respondents by their occupational status, age and sex

	Dutsin Ma				Funtua				Jibia				Musawa				Grand Total
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	
Business (buying and selling)	2.20	3	2.20	1.40	1.80	1.20	0.80	0.60	3.80	4.80	2.80	3.40	1	1.60	2.20	1.20	34
Employed	0.0	0.0	0.40	1.40	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.60	0.40	0.80	1.40	5.80

(Government)																	
Employed (Private)	0.20	0.20	0.60	1	0.20	0.20	0.80	0.60	0.0	0.60	0.0	0.20	1.20	0.20	0.40	0.60	7
Farmer	0.20	0.0	2.60	1.20	0.40	0.60	1.80	1.60	0.20	0.20	0.80	3.20	1	1	2.20	3	20
Not employed	0.20	0.60	0.0	0.40	0.80	1	0.40	0.0	1.20	0.80	0.40	0.0	2.40	3.00	0.40	0.60	12.20
Others	1.80	2	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.20	0.40	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.60
Student	2.80	0.20	3	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.80	0.0	2.20	0.0	1.60	0.0	1.40	0.0	1.40	0.0	14.40

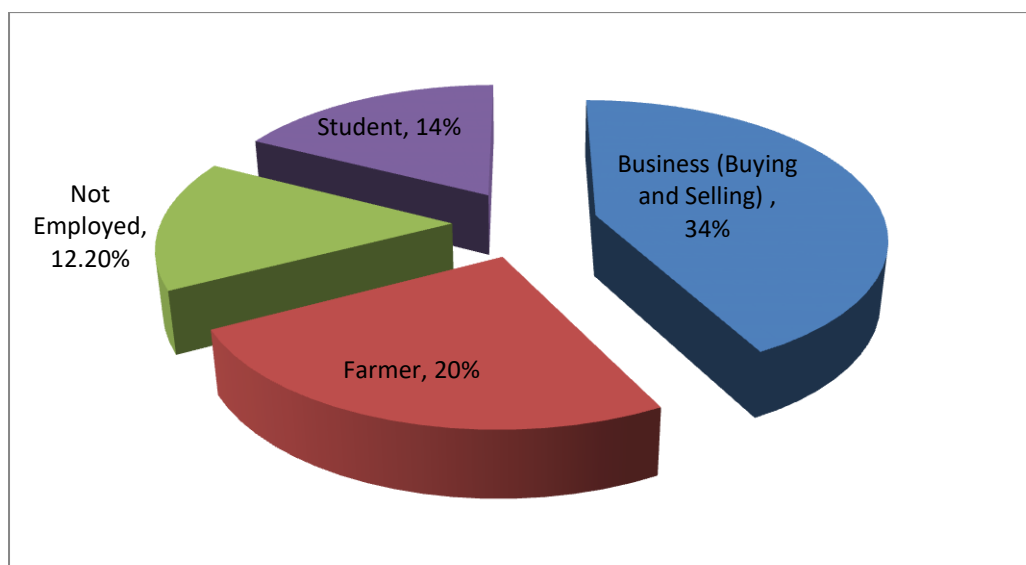


Figure 2: Occupational Rate of Respondents

Table 8 below shows respondents' marital status 57% of respondents are married or living together while 24% never married and never lived together

Table 8: Percentage breakdown of respondents by their marital status, sex and age

	Dutsin Ma				Funtua				Jibia				Musawa				Grand Total
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Row Labels	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	
Divorced / separated	0.81	0.60	0.40	0.40	1.41	1.61	0.81	0.60	0.0	0.60	0.20	0.0	0.40	1.4	0.20	0.0	9.48
Married or living together	5.04	3.23	5.04	4.23	0.81	1.61	1.41	2.42	2.22	4.84	1.61	6.65	4.64	3.43	4.23	6.25	57.86
Never married, and never lived together	1.61	0.0	2.82	0.60	1.41	0.0	2.22	0.0	5.04	0.20	6.05	0.20	1.41	0.0	2.42	0.20	24.19
No response	0.0	0.81	0.60	0.40	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.20	2.42
Widowed	0.0	1.41	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.81	0.0	0.40	1.41	1.41	0.0	0.20	6.05
Grand Total	7.46	6.05	8.87	5.65	3.83	3.43	4.64	3.02	7.26	6.45	7.86	7.26	7.86	6.25	7.06	6.85	100

Table 9 below displays a breakdown of respondents by their level of education. Out of 500 respondents 155 (31%) had at least a secondary education, which is very significant followed by 134 (27%) of respondents with Quranic education only. If Quran teachers infuse extremist messages in their teachings, then a very high number of respondents would be exposed to VE ideologies.

Table 9: Percentage representation of respondents by level of education, sex and age

	Dutsin Ma				Funtua				Jibia				Musawa				Grand Total
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Row Labels	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	
Never attended school	0.20	0.60	0.20	0.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.60	1.20	0.0	0.20	1.40	2.81	0.20	1.60	9.62
Primary	0.80	1.20	1.0	0.60	0.0	0.40	0.00	0.0	0.60	0.00	1.20	0.80	1.60	0.40	1.20	0.80	10.62
Quranic only	2.81	3.61	3.01	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.40	0.0	2.0	2.81	0.80	3.81	2.20	0.80	1.20	2.40	26.85
Secondary	2.40	0.40	2.0	0.60	1.80	1.20	2.20	1.40	4.01	1.80	4.41	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.21	0.80	31.06
Tertiary	1.20	0.20	2.61	2.81	2.0	1.80	2.00	1.60	0.20	0.60	1.40	1.0	0.80	0.60	1.60	1.20	21.84
(blank)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	7.41	6.01	8.82	5.61	3.81	3.41	4.61	3.01	7.41	6.41	7.82	7.41	7.62	6.21	7.41%	6.81	100

Table 10 below shows that a total of 471 (95%) of respondents are Muslims which means that the target local government areas are predominantly Muslims.

Table10: Breakdown of respondents by religion, sex and age

	Dutsin Ma				Funtua				Jibia				Musawa				Grand Total
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Row Labels	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	19-35	36+	
Christianity	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.20	1.20	1.40	1.0	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.40	5.41
Islam	7.41	6.01	8.62	5.21	2.61	1.80	3.61	2.20	7.41	6.41	7.82	7.41	7.82	6.01	7.41	6.41	94.39
Others (Please specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.20
Grand Total	7.41	6.01	8.82	5.61	3.81	3.21	4.61	3.01	7.41	6.41	7.82	7.41	7.82	6.21	7.41	6.81	100

3.3 Key findings across Impact Areas

3.3.1 Impact 1: Youth Become Change Agents in their Communities: Measures % of youth engaged that self-report having a positive role in their communities; Respondents were asked a series of questions to measure impact and outcome level indicators to establish the baseline for progressive monitoring throughout the project. Respondents were asked if they participated in decision making and were mentoring other young persons. The results in Table 10 show that 30% of young respondents agreed to participate in decision making while 28.6% of young respondents agree to mentor other young people in the community. More males participate in decision making (35.5% and 40.3% respectively) and more males (32.4% and 40.3% respectively) are mentoring other young people more than their female counterparts.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of Youth by sex and age that self-report having a positive role in their communities

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of youth engaged that self-report having a positive role in their communities		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
I fully participate in community decision making (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	24.8	35.4	30	34	40.3	37.2	33.6
	Disagree	25	15	20	16.6	9.7	13.2	16.6
I am mentoring other youth in my community (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	24.8	32.4	28.6	34.1	40.3	47.2	37.9
	Disagree	25.2	17.6	21.4	15.9	9.7	12.8	17.1

Responses from the FGD and KII participants regarding the *positive contribution of youth in their communities* show that mentorship already exists in the community in one form or another but there are inherent challenges with the mentored youth themselves. The participants expressed that there are some challenges such as a lack of patience by the young people, lack of comprehension of what mentorship is about and the need for immediate solutions to their economic problems. This further highlights the desire of young people to quickly benefit from any sort of mentorship increasing the chances of such youth who do not have a sense of purpose and wanting immediate gratification to be recruited if enticed with alternatives by VE groups.

- “I mentor other young people by portraying to them my good moral character” -**FGD Male Respondent - Musawa LGA**
- “The major challenge we face in mentoring our youth is lack of patience, they are always eager to get to the top without gaining the skill and experience that is required” - **KII Male Respondent - Jibia LGA**
- “Most of the youth do not even comprehend what mentorship is about” – **Male KII Respondent - Funtua LGA.**
- “The major challenge faced in mentoring the youth (especially men) is that they always expect the mentorship to give an immediate solution to their economic problems instead of focusing on how mentoring can improve their quality of life and give them a sense of purpose” - **Male FGD Respondent - Funtua LG**

Table 12 shows that 35% of young respondents agreed to have a source of income while 24% agree that the source of income has sustained them for the last six months.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age with sufficient income for their needs

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of trained youth who report having enough income to sustain their needs during the last 6 months		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I have a source of income	Agree	29.9	41.3	35.6	36.4	47.4	41.9	38.8
	Disagree	20.1	8.7	30.7	13.6	2.6	8.1	19.4
My income has sustained me for the last six months (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	22.7	25.5	24.1	31.4	38.7	35.1	29.6
	Disagree	27.3	24.5	25.9	18.6	11.3	15	20.5

Responses from FGDs and KII's for the indicator under evaluation showed that the location of certain infrastructure has the potential of boosting local businesses for young people whose capacity if built like computer skills and agro skills can benefit. Furthermore if challenges of initial funding of such business are overcome, they will be better empowered. When it comes to agro businesses and income stability, the life cycle of farming and inflow of income only lasts during the period of farming, harvest and sale which poses a problem of lack of income before and after the farming seasons.

- *“Because of the Zobe dam and higher institutions in Dutsin-Ma (Federal University Dutsinma and Isa Kaita College of Education) young people are into businesses, fishing, boutiques, fast food joints, barbing, tailoring, dry cleaning, and public computer business services. Young women are involved in trades like local food restaurants, tailoring, make-up, hair dressing and dry fish trade”.* – **Male FGD respondent – Dutsin-Ma LGA**
- *“There are a lot of challenges youth (men and women) faced in our society nowadays. But the major and common ones is lack of capital and passion to start up a small business”* - **KII Male Respondent - Musawa LGA**
- *“My agro business has sustained me for the last six months because of the post-harvest storage I practiced”* - **Male FGD Respondent - Musawa LGA**
- *“I operate a computer centre around the Federal University in Dutsin Ma and I am never short of students who come in often for computer services during school days, when it is off season I resort to my farm work and barbing salon I operate”* - **FGD Male Respondent - Dustin Ma LGA**
- *“The most common means of income generation in our society are agro-business, telecommunication, information technology, fashion and design, make-up and photography”* - **Female FGD Respondent – Funtua LGA**

Table 13 shows that 41% of young respondents indicated that they are skillful at a vocation; further analysis shows that young males are more skillful (46%) than their female counterparts (36%).

Table 13: Percentage distribution of youth who have the skills to perform a vocational job disaggregated by sex and age

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of trained youth who has the skills to perform a vocational job		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am skilled at a vocation (Tick the one that applies)	Minimally Skillful	31.30	27.97	29.63	19.09	23.89	21.49	25.6
	Not Skillful	25.95	13.29	19.62	34.55	9.73	22.14	20.9
	Skillful	36.64	46.85	41.75	42.73	49.56	46.14	43.9
	Very Skillful	6.11	11.89	9.00	3.64	16.81	10.23	9.6

Acquiring skills to perform vocational jobs guarantees the ability of the skill holder to have a sustained source of income so long as the skill remains relevant. The participants interviewed noted that if young people are skilled they are able to utilize the skill effectively for livelihood sustainability.

- “I am a motor bike mechanic and I am never short of clients to work for” - **Youth FGD Respondent Musawa LG**
- “I learnt trading in grains from my father and I now own a shop in the market where I sell my grains” - **FGD Male Respondent Jibia**

Table 14 shows that 34% of young respondents indicated that their businesses are operational compared to 40% of adult businesses that are operational

Table 14: Percentage of young people by sex and age with businesses that are still operational disaggregated by sex and age

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of businesses that are still operational		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I have a business in my community that is operational (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	30.8	38.1	34.5	36.2	43.9	40.1	37.3
	Disagree	19.2	11.9	15.6	13.8	6.1	10	12.8

The importance of offering alternatives to the attraction of VE gains offered by extremists groups is that young people who own viable businesses that have lasted more than six (6) months will have more resilience against being recruited to VE and they may also not be eager to join groups that are prone to destroy a community that hosts a business or businesses that is situated in that community. The discussion with young people reflected their ability to conduct businesses and even create employment for others.

- “I am a fashion designer and make-up artist and most of my clients are around my community. Sometimes I am called to even go outside my community to attend to clients especially for weddings and birthdays.- **Female FGD Respondent - Funtua LGA**
- “I am a food vendor in my community and I have been running the business for the last five years with two of my sisters. I also have employed five (5) other girls who help me” - **Female FGD Respondents Musawa**

Table 15 shows that 28% of young respondents (24% females and 31% males) feel capable of dealing with their challenges further analysis show that young respondents are far less capable of dealing with their challenges than their adult counterparts 37% (compared to both males and females). To further understand how the youth address their challenges 34% would opt for traditional/religious institutions, 25% will take government opportunities to address their challenges while 22% will resort to self-help. This shows a high trust placed in traditional and religious institutions. Interventions that target building the capacity of the

traditional and religious institution is important in building resilience to VE through targeted messages and other interventions.

Table 15: Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age that feel capable of dealing with their challenges by taking actions to solve them

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of trained youth that feel capable of dealing with their challenges by taking actions to solve them		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am capable of addressing my challenges	Agree	24.8	31.5	28.2	34.1	40.9	37.5	32.85
	Disagree	25.2	18.5	21.9	15.9	19.1	17.5	19.7
I engage the following to address my challenges (Do not read out but tick all that applies)	Government Opportunities	22.73	27.46	25.10	30.00	34.78	32.39	28.75
	Legal Mechanisms	6.06	2.82	4.44	10.00	14.78	12.39	8.41
	Others	13.64	12.68	13.16	10.00	6.09	8.04	10.6
	Self Help	19.70	26.06	22.88	9.09	9.57	9.33	17.7
	Traditional/Religious Institutions	37.88	30.99	34.43	40.91	34.78	37.85	36.14
There are barriers that prevent me from fully participating in community decision making (Tick as apply)	No	35.88	47.14	41.51	38.18	45.61	41.90	41.70
	Yes	64.12	52.86	58.49	61.82	54.39	58.10	58.3
Barriers that prevent me from participating in community decision making are; (Tick as apply)	Religious Barriers	40.85	18.06	29.46	40.74	24.64	32.69	31.1
	Government Barriers	20.73	25.16	22.95	24.44	33.33	28.89	27.82
	Economic Barriers	18.90	28.39	23.64	17.78	26.81	22.29	22.96
	Community Leaders Prevent me from Participating	17.68	25.16	21.42	16.30	13.77	15.03	18.22
	No Barriers	0.61	0.00	0.30	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.5
	Others specify	1.22	3.23	2.22	0.00	0.72	0.36	1.29

Young people with a sense of purpose are more likely to take decisions that will improve their lives and the lot of the society and are also more capable of handling emotional issues and frustrations and are also more likely to seek legal alternatives to solve problems they might have. A male FGD member expressed his ability to deal with challenges and report difficult challenges he cannot handle.

- *I deal with my challenges but sometimes it is difficult, and I must report to an authority that can help me deal with it. - Male FGD respondent – Musawa*

Table 16 shows that 28% of young respondents reported have basic computer operational skills and a total of 63% reported having no computer skills leaving a large proportion of young persons without opportunities to be gainfully employed in the computer/IT sector.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of youth by sex and age with skills to operate the computer

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			
% of trained youth who can be considered digital literate		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I have skills to operate the computer (Tick the one that applies)	Advanced Computer Operational Skills	0.0	2.84	1.42	1.85	2.61	2.23	1.8
	Basic Computer Operational Skills	20.61	35.46	28.04	19.44	28.70	24.07	26.1
	Intermediary Computer Operations Skills	6.11	7.09	6.60	4.63	5.22	4.92	5.8
	No Computer Operational skills	73.28	54.61	63.95	74.07	63.48	68.78	66.4

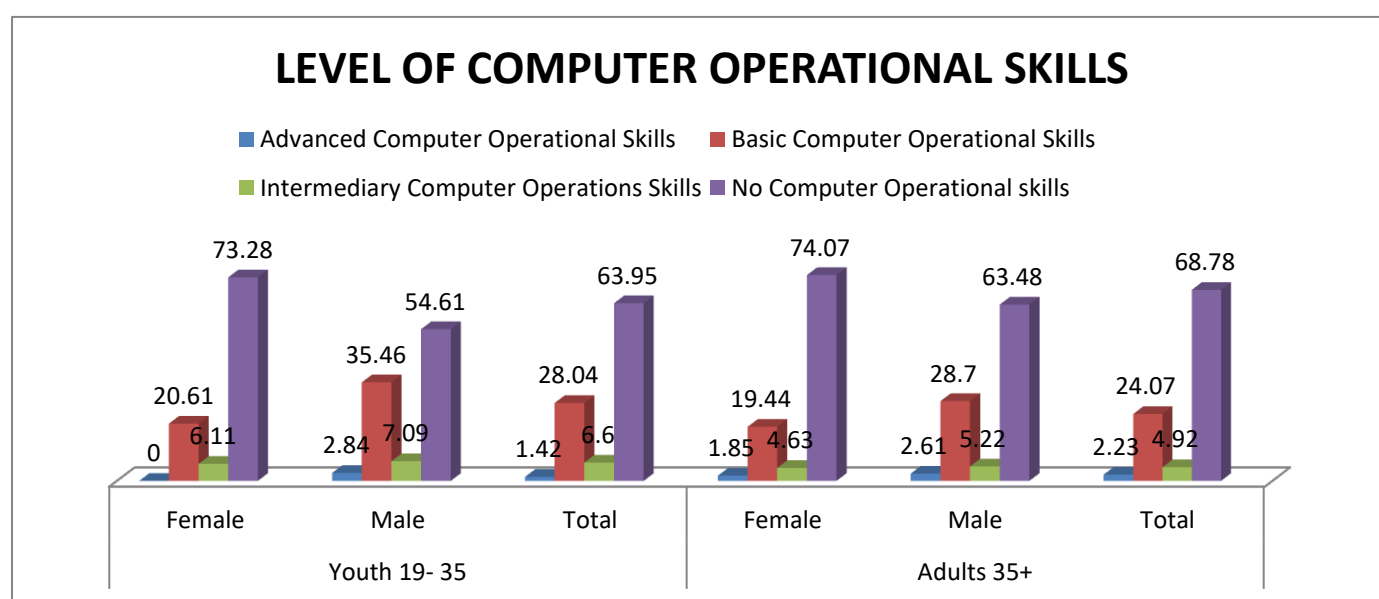


Figure 3: Level of Computer Literacy by sex and age

Computer literacy is a vocational skill because many employers require employees to use basic office software hence the use of computer can also be applied to various areas of livelihood boosting employability and entrepreneurship. Field investigation reveals that the local youth (M/F) residing around university campuses in Dutsin-Ma for instance are disenfranchised from benefitting from the windfall of students requiring computer based services which is evidential by the low computer skills awareness.

- “Youth in this community have low computer skills because computer services are owned and managed by non-indigenous students living around the university campuses” - **Male KII Respondents Dutsin-Ma**
- “Computer skills are generally lacking among the youth in the community, most people are not aware of computer and they don’t know what to do with it” - **Female KII Respondent - Jibia**

Table 17 below shows the baseline figures calculated using aggregate for statements that had two or more responses

Table 17: Baseline Figures for Impact 1:

	Description	Baseline %	Baseline Indicator Calculated by aggregate %
OTCA-ind-2	% of trained youth who report have enough income to sustain their needs during the last 6 months	29.85	Two statements used: 'I have a source of income' 35.6 'My income has sustained me for the last six months' 24.1
OTCA-ind-2	% of trained youth who has the skills to perform a vocational job	25.38	Responses (Skilled 41.75 and Very Skilled 9.0 used)
OTCA-ind-3	% of businesses that are still operational	34.5	Respondents who agreed to the statement "I have a business in my community that is operational" 34.5
OTCB-ind-1	% of trained youth that feel capable of dealing with their challenges by taking actions to solve them	31.32	Two statements used "I am capable of addressing my challenges" 28.2 "I engage the following to address my challenges" (Highest stakeholders engaged were selected) Traditional/Religious Institutions 34.43
OTCB-ind-2	% of trained youth who can be considered digital literate	14.73	The statement "I have skills to operate the computer" was used to evaluate. Two responses were used; Advanced Computer Operational Skills 1.42 Basic Computer Operational Skills 28.04

3.3.2 Impact II: Community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace and security:

This section measures community security structures that contribute to keeping peace in the communities. Community agency is one of four GCERF project leverage points which seeks to build capacity of communities to mobilise, organise and represent their own interests. Communities actively and effectively engage with authorities on topics that are relevant to them. Community agency contributes to more effective dialogue between state authorities, other stakeholders, and local communities hence promoting a widespread access to equal opportunities.

Table 18 shows that most respondents 55% of youth and 59% of adults selected the vigilante dispute resolution team as the ADR mechanism that is operational in their communities followed by traditional community resolution mechanism 22% youth and 21% adults and community peace and response teams 21% and 18% (youth and adults) agree.

Furthermore, 39% of young respondents and 34% of adult respondents agree that the ADR mechanisms in their communities are operational

Table 18: Percentage distribution of respondents by sex and age on community resolution mechanisms established/supported that are still operational

IMACT II		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of community resolution mechanisms established/supported that are still operational		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
What kind of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms does your community use? (Tick the one that applies)	Vigilante Dispute Resolution Team	57.48	53.66	55.57	66.03	53.33	59.68	57.6
	Community Peace and Response Team	21.96	21.95	21.96	14.10	21.90	18.00	20.0
	Traditional Community Resolution Mechanism	20.09	24.39	22.24	19.23	24.29	21.76	22.0
	Others	0.47	0.0	0.23	0.64	0.48	0.56	0.4
Having ticked one or more options above; If operational, is it effective? (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	37.4	40.6	39%	33.6	36.1	34.9	0.51
	Disagree	12.6	9.4	11	16.4	13.9	15.2	13.1

The discussion with the participants of the KII and FGD respondents to ascertain the existence of community peace and response teams showed the existence of vigilante groups but with the need for strengthening especially to double as a support group for community members especially for the youth in building their resilience against VE

- “The security architecture is very weak and need to be improved and changed”- **Male KII Traditional Leader Jibia**
- “The conflict resolution mechanisms in my community are that of reconciliation, mediation through traditional leaders and religious leaders and in extreme cases litigation and have been very effective in bringing peace and harmony between community members, some of the conflicts they resolve are on marriage issues and theft. - **Female FGD Respondent Jibia LGA**

“The security mechanisms in our community are partially effective because of many challenges” - **Male Security FGD Respondent – Musawa**

“Community peace and response teams are being formed in some communities” - Male Security FGD Respondent - Funtua

Table 19 shows the acceptance of the use of non-violence means to solve conflicts, 32% of young respondents disagree to the use of violence to solve conflicts while 26% of adults agree to the use of violence to solve conflicts. The table shows that more adults agree to use of violence to solve conflicts than the adults that disagree. 31% of young respondents selected negotiation as the most used method their community uses to solve conflicts and 25% of adults also selected negotiation as the most used non-violent method used.

Table 19: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who report that their community solves conflict through non-violent means

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			
% of community members who report that their community solves conflict through non-violent means		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
My community accepts that people use violence to solve problems (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	22.7	12.9	17.8	23.5	30.1	26.8	22.3
	Disagree	27.3	37.1	32.2	24.5	19.9	22.2	27.2
Mention 3 nonviolence methods your community uses to solve conflicts (Do not read out loud)	Mediation	38.4	32.15	35.28	41.10	41.96	41.53	38.40
	Arbitration	19.2	21.24	20.22	25.85	20.78	23.32	21.77
	Neutral	7.2	9.73	8.47	6.78	10.20	8.49	8.48
	Evaluation							
	Negotiation	31.2	31.86	31.53	25.00	25.49	25.25	28.39
	None	4	5.01	4.51	1.27	1.57	1.42	2.96

The ability for communities to absorb and solve conflicts creates more trust, improves communication and collaboration and strengthens communities’ resilience against VE. In this case some communities use a mixed method of both community approach and the police on problems that are persistent. These community security outfits also encourage members of the community to be vigilant and share relevant information. The participants indicated that;

- *“Peace and conflict resolutions among the youth are mostly resolved using community approach; however, the police are involved by the community leaders when the problem persists in some cases.-*

Female FGD Respondent – Dutsin Ma

- *“There is a neighborhood watch mechanism that’s been used in the communities to improve security in volatile areas. The approach encourages members of the communities to be vigilant, know their neighbors and share information with relevant authorities whenever a new face or stranger is suspiciously sighted” - Female FGD Respondent – Dutsin-Ma*

Table 20 shows that 26% of young respondents and 35% of adult respondents indicated that they participate as a member in the community response mechanisms. 45% of adult respondents indicated that mediation is the method most used followed by 35% of young respondents.

Table 20: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age involved in community response mechanisms who have good knowledge and capacity on conflict prevention and resolution

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of community members involved in those response mechanisms who have good knowledge and capacity on conflict prevention and resolution		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am involved in my community's conflict resolution mechanism (Tick the one that applies)	I have never heard about it	33.33	14.79	24.06	30.91	10.62	20.76	22.41
	I know a conflict they have resolved	25.0	17.61	21.30	18.18	20.35	19.27	20.285
	I know someone who participates as a member	23.48	32.39	27.94	25.45	23.01	24.23	26.085
	I Participate as a member	18.18	35.21	26.70	25.45	46.02	35.74	31.22
Which ADR Method do you use in resolving conflicts (Tick the one that applies)	Mediation	35.96	33.20	34.58	46.20	43.98	45.09	39.8
	Arbitration	17.54	13.67	15.61	16.46	15.74	16.10	15.9
	Neutral Evaluation	8.77	11.33	10.05	5.70	11.11	8.40	9.2
	Negotiation	32.02	34.38	33.20	27.85	26.39	27.12	30.2
	None	5.70	7.42	6.56	3.80	2.78	3.29	4.9

Resolving conflicts requires a good knowledge of conflict resolution mechanisms and the discussants indicated that social activities can also be used to resolve conflicts.

- *“Methods of solving conflict can be through organizing a football tournament where all tribes, religious beliefs are invited which should hold every year and name it the peace cup”- Male FGD Respondent – Musawa*
- *“Three methods my community uses to solve conflict are dialogue, arbitration and mediation, although the methods are not called by the above but it takes the form of arbitration, mediation and dialogue” - Female FGD Respondent – Funtua*

LGAs that Adopt the Community Peace and Response Teams: As at the time of conducting this baseline there was no findings about other local government areas where GCERF is implementing (i.e. Katsina State) that has adopted the community peace and response team as a mechanism for peace building, this is captured in the Result Framework Impact II Indicator Code 12-4 (Examples of LGAs in areas where GCERF operates that are not part of the programming which develop a similar response mechanism to conflict) which seeks to have other LGAs where GCERF is not operating to also adopt and operationalize the community response and peace building team approach. However, community leaders committed to extend the recommendation to other communities they interact with.

To measure the knowledge of community members and leaders with sufficient skills and knowledge on ADR/PVE, respondents in table 20 were asked which method is used by communities to solve conflict, 34% of young respondents identified mediation as the method mostly used while 45% of adults also identified mediation. To measure their knowledge of PVE, respondents were asked about ways of preventing violent

extremism and 38% of young respondents identified education as a means to prevent VE.

Table 21 shows 39% of respondents indicated being skilled in mediation while 37% of respondents chose education as a means to prevent violent extremism.

Table 21: Percentage of community members and leaders by sex and age who have sufficient skills and knowledge of ADR /PVE

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% trained community members and leaders who have sufficient skills and knowledge on ADR /PVE		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Which ADR Method do you use in resolving conflicts	Mediation	35.96	33.20	34.58	46.20	43.98	45.09	39.8
	Arbitration	17.54	13.67	15.61	16.46	15.74	16.10	15.9
	Neutral	8.77	11.33	10.05	5.70	11.11	8.40	9.2
	Evaluation							
(Tick the one that applies) Mention 3 ways of preventing violent extremism (Do not read out loud)	Livelihood support	27.21	29.22	28.22	29.84	31.37	30.61	29.4
	Education	40.14	37.0	38.57	35.66	37.64	36.65	37.6
	Providing Safe Spaces	24.15	14.21	19.18	19.38	13.65	16.52	17.9
	Policies and Programmes	8.50	19.57	14.04	15.12	17.34	16.23	15.1

The more community members and leaders acquire conflict resolution skills the higher the number of conflict the community can resolve, community members also recognized the need to for education, vocational trainings and livelihood support as strategies to prevent radicalization to violent extremism of young people. Some participants noted thus;

- *More opportunities need to be given to young men and women in livelihood support with funding, education and proper home training as a means to prevent violent extremism* - **Female KII Respondent – Jibia**
- *“Organizing vocational training for youth will engaged and distract them attention from being radicalized”* - **Male FGD Respondent - Musawa**
- *“I believe that violent extremism can be prevented in the community through provision of means of livelihood, education, and good parenting”* - **Male KII Respondent – Dutsin Ma**

In table 22 below shows that 28% of respondents agree to apply community policing approaches in their role as security forces.

Table 22: Percentage of security forces by sex and age who are willing to apply community policing approach on their role as security force

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of security forces who are willing to apply community policing approach on their role as security force		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I use community policing approaches in my role as a security agent (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	27.7	30.9	29.3	25.5	31.7	28.6	28.9
	Disagree	22.4	19.2	20.8	20.0	18.3	19.2	20

Field investigation revealed that in some cases weak and vulnerable youth are often drafted into community policing as a means to engage them and prevent them from being radicalized and most times without proper training or capacity building. Further findings also showed that there is a need to strengthen community policing structures.

- *“We engaged the weak and vulnerable youth that can easily be radicalized into community policing” - Male Police Officer – Musawa*
- *Community policing structures do not exist and places where they do, they are mostly handicapped or ineffective. - Male Police Officer – Funtua*
- *“The security operatives in the community have been supportive of the vigilante group and youth volunteers in the community. However, instances were mentioned where youth volunteers were being unprofessional in discharging their duties. An instance was mentioned where youth volunteers were imposing curfew for members of the community and were beating innocent people, fast food joints owners and petty traders that violated the curfew. This has shown lack of training and professionalism among the youth volunteers and vigilante group which needs to be checked” - Male Security Personnel-Dutsin Ma*
- **Religious leaders who report using learning content in their preaching:** % of religious leaders who self-reported using the learning content in their preaching's: during the KIIs with religious persons, they reported to have been preaching peace and religious messages and will incorporate messages of violent extremism in their messages.

There is a high level of trust community members repose on religious leaders, this position of trust is very vital and can be used to create conflict or incite hatred of other groups, FGDs and KIIs conducted on this group revealed the need to build their capacity on VE and encourage them to use their position to drive communal cohabitation.

- *“Religious leaders aid the development of peace in the community by preaching against violent extremism at Friday sermons and religious gatherings” -Male KII Respondent – Jibia*
- *“Hate speech and misinformation especially by religious groups aggravate violent extremism across*

Table 23 shows the response rate for peaceful coexistence and harmony amongst other groups and communities is almost at the same rate of response among different age groups, 45% of young respondents and 42% of adult respondents agree to coexist peacefully and harmoniously with other groups and communities.

Respondents also show an almost equal rate of response on trust in other people and communities, 33% of young respondents and 39% of adults respondents agree to trust people from other communities.

Table 23: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who report trust in people from other religious groups

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of community members who report trust on people from other religious groups		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Community members’ coexist peacefully and harmoniously with other groups and communities (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	45.5	44.4	45.0	40.9	43.9	42.4	43.7
	Disagree	4.5	5.6	5.1	9.1	6.1	7.6	6.4
In general, I trust people from other communities. (Tick the one that applies)	Agree	34.1	33.1	33.6	37.6	41.3	39.5	36.6
	Disagree	15.9	16.9	16.4	12.4	8.7	10.6	13.5

Building trust amongst communities promotes peaceful co-existence as well as collaboration in building resilience and giving each other support on community efforts to prevent violent extremism, the FGD and KII show that communities in the target location do not have inter-communal crisis rather they have issues of members of the communities or even family members serving as informants to VE groups which weakens the community ability to forestall invasion or even keep information on security issues without the community moles not knowing and informing extremist groups.

- *We do not have problems with other communities as we do not engage in inter-communal crisis, our problem is banditry and Boko Haram they just come and raid our communities and go - **KII Religious Leader - Musawa***
- *We have a lot of informants, sometimes even family members can be informants and you will not know, they are the ones that give vital community information to the criminals who come to kidnap and take away our belongings. - **KII Traditional Leader - Jibia***

Community members were asked about their awareness of the threat of VE and in table 24, most community members identified abductions as a threat as the response rate to this option was almost in the same range between age groups (43% of young respondents and 48% of adult respondents), however 60% of adult females had a highest response rate to abduction as a threat of VE.

Table 24: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who are aware of the threat of VE

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% of community members who are aware of the threat of VE		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
What are the threats of VE in your community? (Do not read out loud)	Abductions	42.86	44.89	43.87	50.86	46.41	48.63	46.3
	Community Raids by armed groups	30.61	31.75	31.18	35.43	39.23	37.33	34.3
	Attacks on religious organizations	8.98	6.93	7.96	3.43	7.66	5.54	6.8
	Religious preaching's that encourage hate of other religions	13.47	14.23	13.85	8.57	5.74	7.16	10.5
	others	4.08	2.19	3.14	1.71	0.96	1.34	2.2

The FGDs and KIIs revealed that community members are aware and experience the threat of VE

- “We live in threat of the violent extremist groups every day for fear of our lives or our loved one being abducted”
Female FGD Respondent - Jibia
- “My brother was abducted before and up till now we have not seen him”
Male FGD Respondent - Jibia
- There are too many cases of abductions and community raids that we cannot even mention; even the government is finding it difficult to address it. What can we do?
Traditional Leader – Musawa

Table 25 shows community members who are aware of the ADR mechanisms in their community that solves conflicts, 51% of young respondents and 57% of adult respondents said yes to being aware of ADR mechanisms. In terms of the capacity of the ADR mechanisms to solve conflict, respondents were asked categories of responses to the ADR mechanisms, 44% of young respondents and 52% of adult respondents would ‘report conflict issues’ to the ADR mechanism while 44% of young respondents and 45% of adults respondents would refer people to the ADR mechanisms in their communities, this shows a high level of trust reposed in those ADR mechanisms.

Table 25: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who are aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in their community that solves conflict

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
% community members who are aware of project response mechanisms to solve conflict		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I am aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in my community that solves conflict (Tick the one that applies)	No	45.45	36.17	40.81	35.78	33.91	34.85	37.8
	Yes	42.42	60.99	51.71	54.13	61.74	57.93	54.8
	Can't remember	12.12	2.84	7.48	10.09	4.35	7.22	7.4

Being aware of ADR mechanisms in the communities mean that community members have had a personal experience with them by resolving their own issues or they know about the issues the ADR mechanisms have resolve but the question of trust in these ADR mechanisms does not yet arise.

- *“The methods my community uses to solve conflict are dialogue, arbitration and mediation, although the methods are not called by the above but it takes the form of arbitration, mediation and dialogue”*
- **Female Respondent - Funtua**
- *“The conflict resolution mechanisms in this community are that of reconciliation, mediation through traditional leaders and religious leaders and in extreme cases litigation and have been very effective in bringing peace and harmony between community members”*
- **Male Respondent - Jibia**

Table 26 below indicates the trust community members have on the conflict resolution mechanisms and 48.1% will report conflict issues to them while 44.6 will refer people to the ADR mechanisms.

Table 26: Percentage distribution of community members by sex and age who will report conflict issues to ADR mechanisms

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			
% of community members who trust the project response mechanisms to solve conflict		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I will	Report conflict issues to	42.86	45.53	44.19	40.63	63.44	52.03	48.1
(Tick the one that applies)	Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my community							
	Refer people to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my Community	50.00	38.21	44.11	57.81	32.26	45.04	44.6
	I will handle conflict issues myself	7.14	16.26	11.70	1.56	4.30	2.93	7.3

Community members are seen to trust that the communities ADR mechanism are capable of doing their jobs even though some issues are highlighted such as the fear that some members of those mechanisms are informants to bandits and other terrorists groups.

- *It has been very effective sometimes we have to arrest some miscreants and hand them over to the police and sometimes we give them some community punishment. It all depends on the gravity of the matter at hand*
- **Male Respondent – Musawa**
- *By their presence in the community alone people are more cautious in getting into things that are bad*
- **Male Respondent – Jibia**
- *We have a lot of informants, sometimes even family members can be informants and you will not know, they are the ones that give vital community information to the criminals who come to kidnap and take away our belongings.*
- **Traditional Leader - Jibia**

Table 27 below shows the baseline figures calculated using aggregate for statements that had two or more responses

Table 27: Baseline percentage for outcome II:

	Description	Baseline	Indicator Calculated by Aggregate %
I2-1	% of community resolution mechanisms established/supported that are still operational	20.0	What kind of ADR Mechanisms does your community use? Responses to: 'Community Peace and Response Team' was selected: 20
I2-2	% of community members who report that their community solves conflict through non-violent means	27.2	Respondents that disagreed to the question; "My community accepts that people use violence to solve problems" 27.2
I2-3	% of community members involved in those response mechanisms who have good knowledge and capacity on conflict prevention and resolution	29.28	Two statements used: "I participate as a member" 31.22 "ADR Methods used to solve conflict" Knowledge and Capacity to solve conflict measured by mentioning 3 ADR methods: Mediation: 39.8 Negotiation : 30.2 Arbitration: 15.9
I2-4	Examples of LGAs in areas where GCERF operates that are not part of the programming which develop a similar response mechanism to conflict	0	
OTCC-ind-1	% trained community members and leaders who have sufficient skills and knowledge on ADR	21.6	Respondents to ADR methods used in resolving conflicts. Mediation: 39.8 Arbitration: 15.9 Neutral Evaluation: 9.2
	% trained community members and leaders who	25	Measured by respondents who could

	have sufficient skills and knowledge on PVE		mention 3 ways of preventing violent extremism: Livelihood Support: 29.4 Education: 37.6 Providing Safe Spaces: 17.9 Polies and Programs: 15.1
OTCC-ind-2	% of trained leaders who self-report using the ADR skills learned in their roles as leaders	0	FGDs were used and interviewed leaders had not yet been trained on ADR
OTCC-ind-3	% of security forces who are willing to apply community policing approach on their role as security force	28.9	"I use community policing approaches in my role as a security agent" Respondents that agreed were selected: 28.9
OTCD-ind-1	% of religious leaders who self-reported using the learning content in their preaching	FGD were conducted	
OTCD-ind-2	% of community members who report trust on people from other religious groups	40.15	Community members that agreed to the two statement were counted: "Community members' coexist peacefully and harmoniously with other groups and communities" 43.7 In general, I trust people from other communities 36.6
OTCE-ind-1	% of community members who are aware of the threat of VE	30.37	Awareness of the threat of VE was measured using responses from the most mentioned VE threat which was ranked. Abduction: 46.3 Community raids: 34.3 Religious preaching's: 10.5
OTCE-ind-2	% community members who are aware of project response mechanisms to solve conflict	54.8	Respondents that answered "Yes" to the statement "I am aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in my" were counted: 54.8

OTCE-ind-3	% of community members who trust the project response mechanisms to solve conflict		
OTCE-ind-4	% of community members who report they would seek support from the response mechanism in case of a dispute or conflict	46.35	Responses to the following questions were counted; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report conflict issues to Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my community” 48.1 • Refer people to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my Community: 44.6
OTCE-ind-5	Number of LG teams established	0	

3.3.3 Impact III: Increased domestication of the NAP into the States: Advocating for the domestication of the National Policy on P/CVE which adopts the whole of government and the whole of society approach, the baseline study adopted the KII and FGD approach for government institutions, media personnel, Judicial and security agencies which were specifically targeted to elicit information.

Table 28 below shows the list and number of respondents that participated in the FGDs.

Table 28: Number of Government Officials by sex and age who participated in the FGDs

Localization of the National Policy on P/CVE into the States where GCERF operates	Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			
List of Institutions	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
Ministry of Women Affairs	-	-	-	2	3	5	5
Federal Ministry of Education	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
State Ministry of Education	-	2	2	2	1	3	5
Department for Youth Development	2	-	2	2	1	3	5
Ministry of Religious Affairs	1	3	4	-	1	1	5
Total	4	7	11	7	7	14	25

The FGD revealed that the state has adopted the National Policy on P/CVE and has stepped it down to a State Action Plan on P/CVE with a Technical committee inaugurated by His Excellency, Rt. Honourable Aminu Bello Masari, the Executive Governor of Katsina State, however after the inauguration there has not been any activity that the technical committee has done to further popularize or step it down to other ministries, departments and agencies.

The State Ministry of Education establishes clubs in Schools and Societies and conducts guidance and counseling which is done weekly to disabuse student mind on PVE.

Most ministries, Departments and Agencies have done little or no work regarding the implementation of the State Action Plan on P/CVE.

Table 29 shows the list of media houses and number of journalists that participated in in the FGDs.

Table 29: Media actors by sex and age with sufficient knowledge of conflict sensitive reporting

	Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			
List of Media Houses	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
Katsina Post	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Katsina State Television	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Daily Trust Newspaper	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
The Nation Newspaper	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Radio Nigeria Katsina Station				1	1	2	2
News Agency of Nigeria				1	1	2	2
	3	3	6	3	3	6	12

Understanding conflict sensitive reporting is important because people rely on information they get from journalist in deciding how to react to conflict, the reporting also determines how the audience feels about other groups or other communities and how they react to one another.

On the question, ***‘What are three advantages of conflict sensitive reporting you have used in the last two months to report on conflicts in Katsina?’***

- “I use the do no harm approach which downplays the damages done by insurgents and I also reduce the number of victims to prevent spreading fear and apprehension in the populace” - **Female Media personnel - FGD/Katsina**
- “Due to security situation to calm people down I manage the information when reporting which sometimes is picked up and used by security personal in their response, also using actuality clips of conflicts is no longer relevant because of the high risk involved” - **Male Media Personnel - FGD/Katsina**
- “Another conflict sensitive reporting is to trigger the security forces to do the right thing” - **Male Media Personnel - FGD/Katsina**
- “In Runka/Safana LGA, residents realized that the military were being evacuated from their base, the media personal, called the SA Security but he said he was not aware, and all effort to reach the military was not successful as such until a publication was done in Leadership Newspaper, immediately, the military reached out to the journalist having that news in the public made the military reinforce the base with military personal” - **Male Media Personnel – KII/Katsina**
- “A similar incident happened in Jibia, Shinfida and part of Niger republic; the state government said they were not aware of the evacuation of military personnel which lead the people of Shinfida to leave the town totally. But in this incidence the military base was not reinforced. - **Male Media Personnel – KII/Katsina**
- “There’s no concern about the delivery of Conflict Sensitive Media training as the basic thing is to be able to deliver information that will help” – **Female Media FGD Respondent - Katsina**

On the question **“What feedback have you had that assures you that the conflict sensitive reportage in helping to prevent conflict and or improve peace in Katsina state?”**

“Due to the report, the media had engaged some communities in advising the people on Community Policing and reprisal attack. Where an incidence happened in a locality that bandits had attacked the community and killed some members while burial was taking place they (bandits) returned and as such the community members decided to attack the insurgents and were successful also at another incident happened when people were in the Mosques and the insurgent came to attack, one of the religious leader was brave enough to hold three bandits but unfortunately, everyone ran away” - **Media FGD Respondent – Katsina**

On the question **“How was the delivery of the conflict sensitive media training you had and do you have any concern about the way it was delivered?”**

At the time of conducting this baseline the media personnel had not been trained on conflict sensitive reporting hence their response are not in line of conflict sensitive reporting.

Table 30 shows the judicial and security officials that participated in in the FGDs

Table 30: Number of Judicial and Security forces by sex and age who have sufficient knowledge of PVE, HR and peace building

% of judicial and security forces who have	Youth 19- 35	Adults 35+	
--	--------------	------------	--

sufficient knowledge on PVE, HR and peace building							
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Grand Total
Security Officials	6	4	10	3	2	5	15
Judicial Officials	3	3	6	4	3	7	13
Total	9	7	16	7	5	12	28

On the question ***“What are the consequences of VE you have experienced in Katsina State?”***

The FGD participants mentioned;

1. Threat, intimidation
2. Legal advice to police and prosecution
3. Lack of witness, compelling witnesses, bench warrant, against hostile witness or accused or sureties revoking of bail.

On the question: In what ways can your institution improve on delivery of human rights that consolidates trust amongst citizens? The following is how they ensure human rights:

- Wrong persons/ suspects are not culprits especially when there is no proof and lack of evidence they will not exhibit a victim of arrest.
- Some challenges are when the legal advice is not being followed investigation by police is frustrated.

On the question: In what instances have you applied what you learnt during carrying out your duty? At the time of conducting this baseline line the training of the state level security and judicial staff on PVE, human rights and Peacebuilding had not been done

On the question: Are there any lessons you learnt in the process that might be useful? At the time of conducting this baseline line the training of the state level security and judicial staff on PVE, human rights and Peacebuilding had not been done

Table 31 below shows the aggregate baseline indicators for Outcome III

Table 31: Baseline percentage for outcome III:

Impact III: Increased domestication of the NAP into the States			
	Description	Target	Baseline%
OTCF-ind-1	% of media actors who have sufficient knowledge on conflict sensitive reporting		0
OTCF-ind-2	% of judicial and security forces who have sufficient knowledge on PVE, HR and peace building		0
OTCF-ind-3	% of media, judicial and security forces who self-report that they apply regularly the content learned in their		0

	respective roles.	
OTCG-ind-1	Number of State and Response Peace building Teams successfully established	0
OTCG-ind-2	% of State and Response Peace building Teams operational	0

3.4 Project Sustainability

Table 32 shows that 79% of respondents agreed that the community will be able to continue the work implemented by the project when the project rounds up. This shows very high optimism, it will be important for project beneficiaries to know what it means to undertake project sustainability through capacity building, this aspect is very important because of the general high optimism as a general societal response in Nigeria.

Table 32: Percentage distribution on community members by sex and age on project sustainability

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Will the community be able to continue the work implemented by this project if the CSO implementing the project round up their work in this community?	No	5.8	8.7	7.3	17.3	23.5	20.4	13.85
	Yes	94.2	91.3	92.7	82.7	76.5	79.6	86.15

Table 33 indicates 91% of community members agreeing to be involved in planning the intervention.

Table 33: Percentage distribution of involvement of community members by sex and age on participation in project planning

		Youth 19- 35			Adults 35+			Grand Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Can you say community members were involved in planning this intervention?	No	4.1	7.9	6.0	9.2	7.2	8.2	7.1
	Yes	95.9	92.1	94	90.8	92.8	91.8	92.9

Respondents expressed confidence with and pledged to the sustainability of Vocational skills training for young women and young men, PVE and Peace building, continuous engagements of traditional and community leaders on ADR Formation of community level response and peace building team, women safe space and continuation of community policing and human rights Advocacies. Some challenges around funding these activities and insecurities in some of the communities were envisioned as bottlenecks for sustaining these activities without the presence of CSOs in the community. Insecurity was also identified as a challenge that will prevent the intervention from being sustained in your community

SECTION 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The baseline survey was conducted in eight communities of all four local governments the project is being implemented in at the state level. It employed a combination of both qualitative and quantitative research involving all the categories of target beneficiaries and state level stakeholders to get a holistic perspective on baseline figures in order to measure indicators and track progress. Due to the high response rate, the study has gained informative insight on how the community works, systems that the project can leverage on, identified gaps within community groups etc.

Impact I: Youth become change agents in their communities-findings show that youth have the capacity to mentor other young people and can make an impact in their community if they are fully engaged, understand and actively undertake mentorship. Furthermore, there are not enough livelihood opportunities for young people but farming which is seasonal and buying and selling seem to be the two most available means of livelihood in the communities. The buying power of communities is dependent on the general economy of that community and with the activities of the insurgents most youth are just limited to petty trading. Where there are educational institutions where young people can cash in on the demand for computer skills, findings show very high computer illiteracy leaving viable young people out of getting such opportunities. The budding opportunity of makeup artist most preferred and undertaken by young women is mostly needed during festivities or wedding ceremonies leaving young women searching for other forms of livelihood to survive by. Findings also show that a good number of young persons have some skills but there is still a large percentage of young persons who are minimally skilled or not skillful at all, this leaves a great population of unskilled and out of school young populations as findings on level of education show a high number of young respondents 19-35 who have attained only a secondary education and some with only Islamic education. There is still a large percentage of youth without a source of income (30.7%) almost at par 35% of youth that agree to have a source of income and an almost equal percentage (24%) of youth whose income has lasted them for the last six months and 25% who disagree that their income has lasted six months, this further shows that having a business does not make it sustainable even for six months.

Impact II- community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace and security- analysis shows that communities have ADR mechanisms which are called vigilantes that also double as security for the communities, sometimes idle young men are just drafted into such security structures because community leaders feel they are idle, these security structures are also greatly inept of community policing and human rights skills. In some cases, participants of the FGD misconstrued community policing to mean having police presence or actual structures on ground like buildings. The level of community response teams or the vigilantes is also high amongst community members and they have trust that their issues or the issues of the community can be resolved through these structures.

Respondents also show a high level of trust in traditional and religious institutions which presents an opportunity for project interventions targeting those traditional and religious structures with the right tools and capacity to channel information back to the members of the community that strengthen community agency and social cohesion as a strategy to rebuff VE ideologies. Unfortunately, the kinds of attacks that are experienced in the North West come with kinetic force, intimidation and higher fire power that are beyond the capacity of these community structures to suppress through the skills or even community policing workshops.

There is also high trust amongst groups and other community members also the awareness of violent extremism is high with a good percentage of the population identifying abductions and community raids as issues emanating from violent extremism in their communities.

Impact III- increased domestication of the NAP into the states- show a very poor systemic adoption

and operationalization of the National Policy on P/CVE by all relevant ministries and agencies, the policy adopts the whole of government and the whole of society approach to prevent violent extremism meaning that every ministry irrespective of portfolio has a role to play in channeling interventions and creating widespread opportunities that address VE.

4.2 Recommendations

- Giving young people skills that are currently viable and can sustain their livelihood for a long time is important. KIIs and FGDs indicated that young people have little or no computer skills and for them to operate computer based businesses especially in Dutsin – Ma which has a high presence of students needing computer services because of the institutions there will improve their livelihood opportunities. It is important to look at the environment and pick skills that are most viable to make the skill relevant and utilized for livelihood. During the KIIs and FGDs the need to fund youth businesses or give them skills was also emphasized.
- Security personnel and traditional/religious leaders think that engaging young people in various forms of livelihood and community policing will reduce violent extremism. This should be an area of interest and focus for project activities such as the provision of vocational skills and trainings on community policing so that the involvement of young people becomes a priority in the course of implementation.
- There is a need for the project to pay special attention to religious leaders and the trainings, dialogue sessions and interfaith engagements planned by the project because they could be used as recruiters in the context, a view held and expressed by many respondents off record.
- The Technical Committee on the State Policy Framework and Action Plan on P/CVE should be engaged and given technical support by the SAVE Programme Team on advocacy and to collaborate with the Technical Committee to step down the policy to other relevant ministries, departments and agencies. In this vein it is also important to step down the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for the Policy Framework and State Action Plan for Prevent Countering Violent Extremism which should be an active strategy to follow up the commitment of ministries departments and agencies through budget monitoring, project implementation and policy briefs.
- Building the capacity of traditional and religious leaders on violent extremism is crucial because the community members repose a lot of trust in them.
- There is a significant proportion of among youth 29% who see violence as a legitimate means to an end. The proportion of people who promote non-violence is also very low, especially among youth. This is a potential avenue for the programs.
- In general, youth appear to be less resilient than adults across all indicators, which show that focusing on youth and women especially is a good strategy to promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution. The Community Peace and Response teams also need to be trained on prevention of violent extremism because they interact more on issues of peace and will a very helpful community capacity group that can identify early warning signs of VE and be able to address them at that level.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaire

No	Questions and filters	Coding categories
	Date:	
	State Code	00
	LGA Code	Dutin Ma 01 Funtua 02 Jibia 03 Nusawa 04
	Community code	
	Interviewer Code	Enumerator 01 02 03 04
	Respondent Code	

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? RECORD COMPLETED YEARS	Age in completed years [__ __]	
Q5	What is your occupation i.e. what kind of work do you mainly do? [READ OUT]	Farmer1 Business (buying and selling)2 Employed (Government).....3 Employed (Private).....4 Student.....5 Not employed6 Others7 (please specify)	
Q6	What is the highest level of school you attended? [READ OUT]	Never attended school----- 1 Quranic only.....2 Primary3 Secondary.....4 Higher.....5	
Q7	How long have you been living continuously in this city/town/village? RECORD 00 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR	Number of years [__ __]	
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	
Q9	What Religion do you practice? [READ OUT]	Christianity.....1 Islam.....2 Traditional.....3 Others (Please specify)4	
Youth Become Change Agents			
Q10	I fully participate in community decision making (Tick the one that applies)	Agree.....1 Disagree2	
Q11	I am mentoring other youth in my community (Tick the one that applies)	Agree.....1 Disagree2	
Q12	I have a source of income	Agree.....1 Disagree2	
Q13	My income has sustained me for the last six months (Tick the one that applies)	Agree.....1 Disagree2	

Q14	I am skilled at a vocation (Tick the one that applies)	Very Skilled.....1 Skilled.....2 Minimally Skilled3 Not skilled4	
Q15	I have a business in my community that is operational (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly Agree.....1 Agree.....2 Strongly Disagree3 Disagree4	
Q16	I am capable of addressing my challenges	Strongly Agree.....1 Agree.....2 Strongly Disagree3 Disagree4	
Q17	I engage the following to address my challenges (Do not read out but tick all that applies)	Government Opportunities.....1 Traditional/Religious Institutions.....2 Legal Mechanisms.....3 Self Help.....4	
Q18	There are barriers that prevent me from fully participating in community decision making (Tick as apply)	Yes.....1 No.....2	If no to 18 move to question 20
Q19	Barriers that prevent me from participating in community decision making are; (Tick as apply)	Religious Barriers.....1 Government Barriers2 Economic Barriers3 Community Leaders Prevent me from Participating ...4 No Barriers5 Others Specify6	
Q20	I have skills to operate the computer skills (Tick the one that applies)	No Computer Operational skills1 Basic Computer Operational Skills2 Intermediary Computer Operations Skills.....3 Advanced Computer Operational Skills4	
Community Peace and Response Teams are operational and contribute to community peace and security			
Q21a	What kind of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms does your community use? (Tick the one that applies)	Vigilante Dispute Resolution Team1 Community Peace and Response Team.....2 Traditional Community Resolution Mechanism3 Others (Specify).....4	
Q21b	Having ticked one or more options above; If operational, is it effective? (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly Agree.....1 Agree.....2 Strongly Disagree3 Disagree4	
Q22	My community accepts that people use violence to solve problems (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly Agree.....1 Agree.....2 Strongly Disagree3 Disagree4	
Q23	My Community uses non-violent means to resolve conflict (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly Agree.....1 Agree.....2 Strongly Disagree3 Disagree4	
Q24	Mention 3 nonviolence methods your community uses to solve conflicts (Do not read out loud)	Mediation.....1 Arbitration.....2 Neutral Evaluation.....3 Negotiation.....4 Non.....5	
Q25	Mention 3 ways of preventing violent extremism (Do not read out loud)	Livelihood support.....1 Education.....2 Providing Safe Spaces.....3 Policies and Programmes.....4	
Q26	I am involved in my community's conflict resolution mechanism (Tick the one that applies)	Yes.....1 No.....2	
Q27	Which ADR Method do you use in resolving conflicts	Mediation.....1 Arbitration.....2	

	(Tick the one that applies)	Neutral Evaluation.....3 Negotiation.....4 Others (specify)5
Q28	I use community policing approaches in my role as a security agent (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly agree.....1 Agree.....2 Disagree.....3 Strongly disagree.....4
Q29	Community members' coexist peacefully and harmoniously with other groups and communities (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly agree..... Agree..... Disagree..... Strongly disagree.....
Q30	In general, I trust people from other communities. (Tick the one that applies)	Strongly agree..... Agree..... Disagree..... Strongly disagree.....
Q31	What are the threats of VE in your community? (Do not read out loud)	Abductions.....1 Community Raids by armed groups.....2 Attacks on religious organizations.....3 Religious preaching's that encourage hate of other religions.....4 Others.....5
Q32	I am aware of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in my community that solves conflict (Tick the one that applies)	Yes..... No..... Can't remember (please probe)
Q33	I will (Tick the one that applies)	Report conflict issues to Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my community.....1 Refer people to the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in my Community2 I will handle conflict issues myself.....3
PRE-EXPOSURE QUESTIONS		
Q34	Do you know Murna Foundation?	Yes..... No.....
Q35	What activities is Murna Foundation doing in your community? (Tick all that apply)	Vocational skills training for young women and young men Provision of startup capital/grant for beneficiaries of vocational skills Establishment of women safe space with 50 persons per LG Training on PVE and Peacebuilding at the 4LGs Training of traditional and community leaders on ADR Capacity development workshop on community policing and human rights Training of religious leaders on PVE and Peacebuilding at 4 LGs LG Interfaith dialogues on PVE, Security and Peace Formation of community level response and peacebuilding team Advocacies
Q36	Are you participating in any of the activities? (Tick all that apply)	Vocational skills training for young women and young men Provision of startup capital/grant for beneficiaries of vocational skills Establishment of women safe space with 50 persons per LG Training on PVE and Peacebuilding at the 4LGs Training of traditional and community leaders on ADR Capacity development workshop on community policing and human rights Training of religious leaders on PVE and Peacebuilding at 4 LGs LG Interfaith dialogues on PVE, Security and Peace Formation of community level response and peacebuilding team Advocacies

Q37	Which of the activities will you participate in or recommend someone to participate in? (Tick all that apply)	Vocational skills training for young women and young men Provision of startup capital/grant for beneficiaries of vocational skills Establishment of women safe space with 50 persons per LG Training on PVE and Peacebuilding at the 4LGs Training of traditional and community leaders on ADR Capacity development workshop on community policing and human rights Training of religious leaders on PVE and Peacebuilding at 4 LGs LG Interfaith dialogues on PVE, Security and Peace Formation of community level response and peacebuilding team Advocacies
Project Sustainability		
Q38	Will the community be able to continue the work implemented by this project if the CSO implementing the project rounded up their work in this community?	Yes..... No.....
Q39	Can you say community members were involved in planning this intervention?	Yes..... No.....
Q40	What challenges will prevent the intervention from being sustained in your community?



Research Assistants' training to Conduct the Baseline Study for the Project Strengthening Advocacy Against Violent Extremism – Katsina State

Objective of the training:

- Introduce participants to the baseline assessment methodology
- Review the assessment tools (qualitative and quantitative tools)
- Agree on modalities for field work

Participants: Selected interviewers; **Facilitator:** State Supervisor

Date: 9th – 10th May, 2022

Agenda

Time	Activity	Person responsible
Day 1		
8:30am	Introduction Objective of the session	
8:45am	Survey methodology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample size by LGA and Community, • Sampling process • Data quality control • Ethical consideration 	Supervisor
9:45am	Tea Break	All
10:00am	• Mock session on sampling process	Supervisor
11:30pm	Review of the survey questionnaire	Supervisor
1:00pm	Lunch	All
1:45pm	Installing kobo collect in training participants phone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run through the installation process • Practical session by each participant 	Supervisor
2:45pm	Review of the questions on kobo collect	
2:45pm	Practical session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing the questionnaire on kobo collect • Editing the questionnaire on kobo collect • Saving a completed or uncompleted questionnaire 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working offline • Submitting completed questionnaire 	
5:00pm	Wrap up and close for the day	
Day 2		
8:30	Recap of day 1	
8:45am	Conducting an interview	Supervisor
10:00am	Tea Break	All
10:15am	Questionnaire Administration (practical sessions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among trainees • Within the training venue neighbourhood 	Supervisor
1:00pm	Lunch	All
2:00pm	Feedback from practical sessions Logistics and planning for field work	All
5:00pm	Wrap up and close for the day	