



# MONITORING &

## EVALUATION STRATEGY

FOR POLICY FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL  
ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING AND  
COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM





*Participatory monitoring of a community PCVE activity*

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# CONTENT

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Preface</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>PART 1: Context and Rationale</b>	<b>08</b>
1.1 Objective	<b>08</b>
1.2 Purpose of M & E Strategy	<b>08</b>
1.3 The Core Objectives of the NAP	<b>08</b>
1.4 Approach	<b>09</b>
1.5 Target Population (Core Constituencies: Partnering for Safer and Resilient Communities)	<b>10</b>
<b>PART 2: FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 Theory of Change	<b>11</b>
2.2 Results Framework	<b>12</b>
2.3 Logical Framework	<b>13</b>
<b>COMPONENT 1: Strengthening Institutions and Coordination of PCVE programming</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the Rule of Law, Access to Justice, and Human Rights approaches</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>COMPONENT 3: Engaging communities and building resilience</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>COMPONENT 4: Integrating Strategic Communications in PCVE programming</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>PART 3: M&amp;E Methodology: Process from Design to Planning to implementation to Reporting to the dissemination</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Guide to Program Design	<b>29</b>
<b>Key Elements of PCVE Programmes/Projects</b>	<b>29</b>
3.2 Planning (Expectations and Timeline)	<b>30</b>
3.3 Measuring Progress (Reporting)	<b>30</b>
Key data collection methods and tools	<b>29</b>
Production and distribution of reports	<b>32</b>
Information Management System	<b>32</b>
Roles and Responsibilities in data collection, entry, analysis, validation, sharing, and feedback/Discussion	<b>32</b>
3.4 Data Quality Assurance	<b>33</b>
3.5 Mechanism for data dissemination and use	<b>34</b>



## ACRONYMS

<b>ADR</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution
<b>CCG</b>	Complex Case Group
<b>CTC</b>	Counter-Terrorism Centre
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CQRT</b>	Community quick action response team
<b>EWER</b>	Early Warning and Early Response
<b>HRCU</b>	Human Right Compliance Units
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Counselling
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental health and psycho-social support
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>ONSA</b>	Office of the National Security Adviser
<b>PCVE</b>	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
<b>PF</b>	Policy Framework
<b>PSS</b>	psycho-social support
<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>SCRT</b>	Serious Crime Response Unit
<b>UNSCR</b>	The United Nations Security Council Resolution

# PREFACE

The development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy is an important milestone in our integrated efforts to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism in Nigeria. It is an important landmark document in the national efforts undertaken by the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) to operationalise the Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PF NAP for PCVE).

This document is an important feat that reflects the will of the Nigerian Government to utilise the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches against the threats and risks of violent extremism.

It must be reiterated that Nigeria has a zero-tolerance for terrorism and violent extremism; hence, the National Action Plan for PCVE has become imperative to achieving this stance. The M&E strategy therefore, establishes an important link between the activities designed in the Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, how to monitor and evaluate these activities, while also providing strategic guidance on how to design future programmes within the PCVE context.

The document contains M&E strategies to be used by both State and Non-State actors organised around key methodologies such as Design, Planning, Implementation, Reporting and Dissemination as outlined therein in developing a robust M&E strategy. These methodologies contained within will help guide State and Non-State actors as they develop new or optimise existing activities in line with the Policy Framework to also monitor and effectively evaluate the impact of the strategies to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism in Nigeria. Stakeholders must therefore understand how critical their roles are in institutionalising, mainstreaming and implementing activities to achieve the set objectives clearly stated in the Framework at both National and Sub-national levels. We, therefore, expect to achieve measurable outcomes for the entire spectrum of our target population under the civilian and security bracket using the outlined set of indicators.

It is to this end that the M&E strategy was formulated. It is our wish that stakeholders are committed to implementing this very important plan and to work diligently on this important national endeavour.

**Rear Admiral Yaminu E.M Musa (Retired), PhD.**

Coordinator, Counter Terrorism Center,  
Office of the National Security Adviser.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This document, 'Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism National Action Plan' came into the limelight as a result of concerted efforts of critical partners and stakeholders who identified the critical need for effective monitoring and evaluation of all Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) activities in the country in the efforts to address the threats of terrorism.

The ideas behind this were to ensure the collection, storage, analysis and communication of information of PCVE activities to help its management; measure progress and performance achieved for each specific goal and as well measure the impact at the level of beneficiaries and stakeholders and contribute to PCVE learning in the country.

This would not have been possible but for the support of the President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari who graciously signed the Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PF NAP for PCVE) in August 2017 upon its presentation by the National Security Adviser (NSA), Maj. Gen. Babagana Mohammed Monguno (rtd). The resilience of the NSA in giving the needed support for the implementation of the PF NAP cannot be over-emphasized.

Also, words cannot express the commitment and the leadership shown so far by the Coordinator, Counter-Terrorism Centre (CTC), Rear Admiral YEM Musa (rtd), this has culminated in the huge successes PCVE programmes have witnessed in recent times.

The efforts of all our Stakeholders from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), particularly, the members of the PCVE National Action Plan Steering Committee are of note, only posterity can pay for all your sacrifices in actualising this huge task. All the Staff Officers in the PCVE Unit and other staff of CTC are all appreciated for their contributions towards the project.

For the germane roles of our highly supportive partner, ActionAid Nigeria in developing this document and other impactful contributions especially through the System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalisation to Violent Extremism (SARVE III) Project, I say kudos! The Government of Nigeria, through the Office of the National Security Adviser, will never take for granted the support of the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) in funding this project and several others.

In all, we acknowledge that this success has been a proof of our numerous and continuous collaborations which must be sustained in order to achieve greater success in attaining the global objective of ensuring a peaceful and resilient society.

**Mairo Musa Abbas**

Head, PCVE Unit,  
Office of the National Security Adviser.

# PART 1: CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

## 1.1 Objective

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PCVE monitoring and evaluation strategy aim to:

1. Ensure the collection, storage, analysis, and communication of information of all activities relating to PCVE context.
2. Measure progress and performance achieved for each specific goal.
3. Measure the impact of the activities at the level of beneficiaries and stakeholders.
4. Contribute to PCVE learning in Nigeria

## 1.2 Purpose of M & E Strategy

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The purpose of the M & E Strategy is to:

1. Assess more effectively how the NAP goals and objectives are being achieved.
2. Outline specific steps and tools for informed decision-making.
3. Develop plans for data collection, analysis, use, and data quality.
4. Organize various M&E activities that must take place for tracking progress towards sustainably achieving results.

The measurement of the different levels of PCVE NAP results is quantitative, qualitative, and participatory.

## 1.3 The Core Objectives of the NAP

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The core objectives of this Policy Framework and National Action Plan are to:

- a) Institutionalise, mainstream, and coordinate PCVE programmes at national, state, and local levels.
- b) Strengthen the accessible justice system and respect for human rights and rule of law.

- c) Enhance the capacity of individuals/communities to prevent and counter violent extremism while recovering from violent occurrences.
- d) Institutionalise, mainstream, and integrate strategic communication in PCVE programmes at all levels.

## 1.4 Approach

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- **Whole-of-Government Approach:** means the coordinated, collaborative, and integrated efforts, required by all Government actors, line Ministries, Departments and Agencies as required by their established mandates, and as provided in this Policy Framework to prevent and counter violent extremism.
- **Whole-of-Society Approach:** means the efforts required by individuals, families, communities, civil society organisations, academia, media, voluntary organizations, and the private sector to prevent and counter violent extremism in accordance with the guiding principles and core objectives outlined in this Policy Framework.



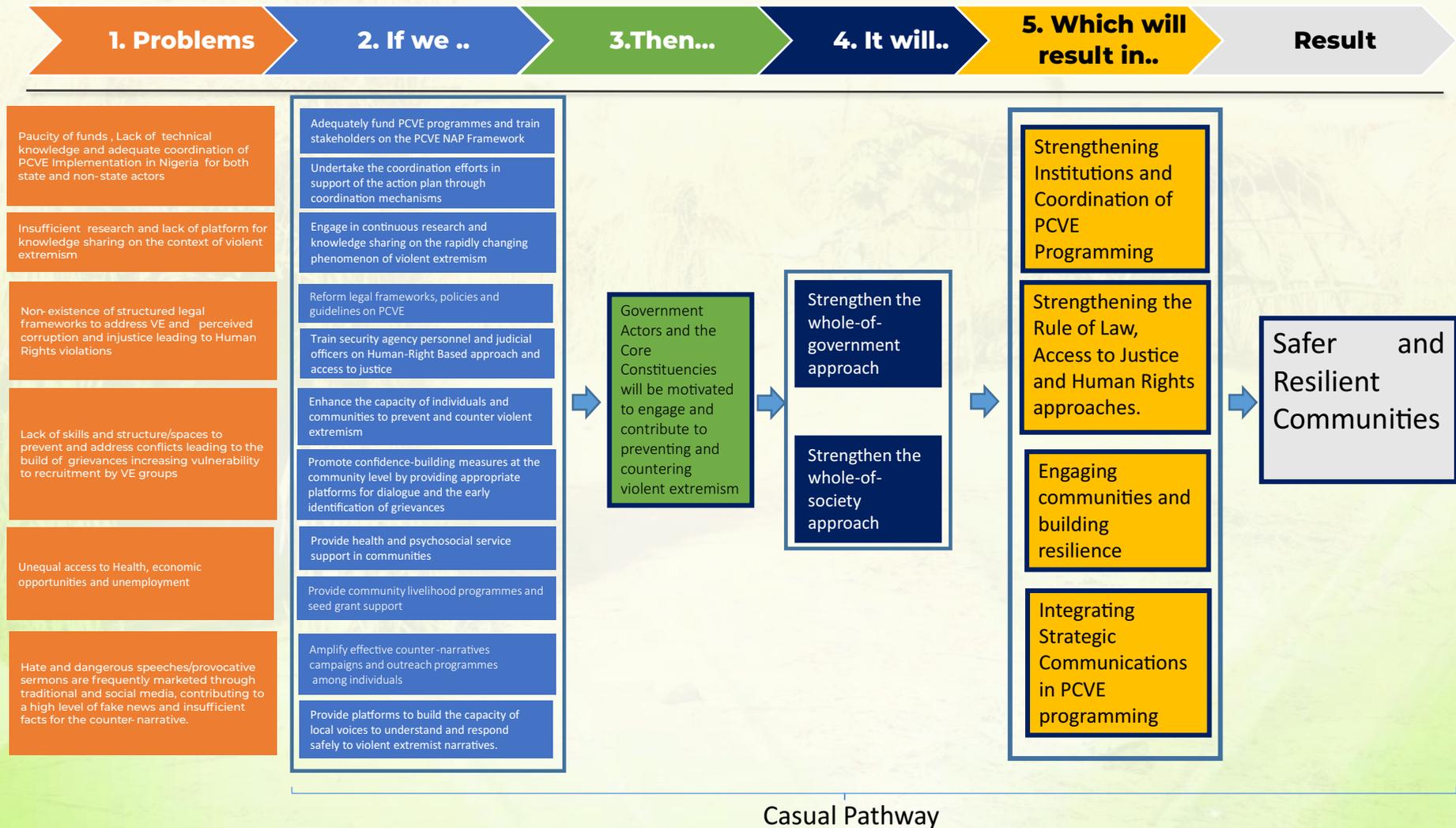
## 1.5 Target Population ( Core Constituencies: Partnering for Safer and Resilient Communities)



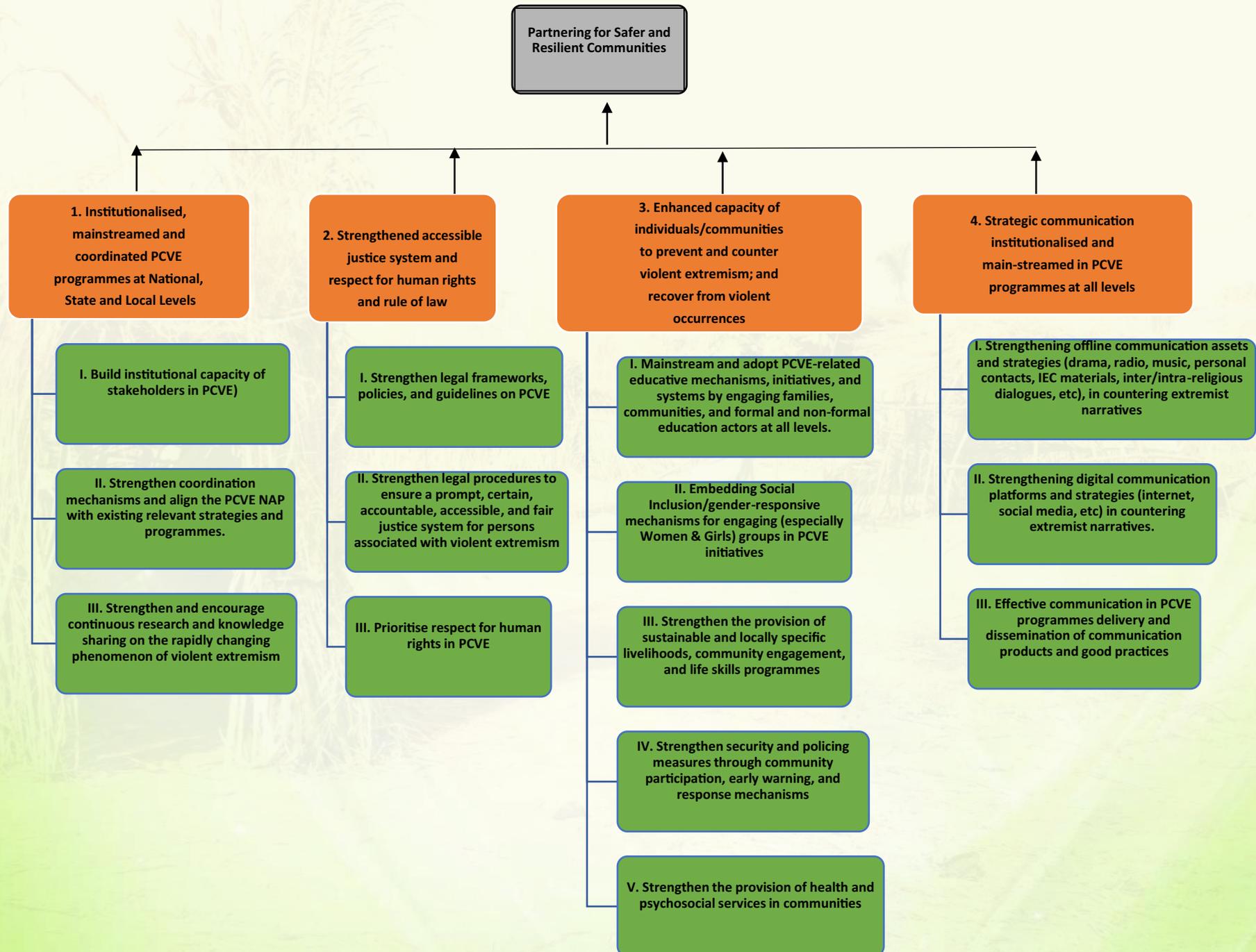
# PART 2: FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

## 2.1 Theory of Change

Theory of Change Illustrating How to Depict Flow of Results from Activities to Impact



## 2.2 Results Framework



## 2.3 Logical Framework

Each NAP strategic goal now has a clearly defined set of indicators that are detailed within this document. The purpose of the programmatic outcome indicators is to enable implementers to monitor actual achievements against their targets. The programmatic indicators are based upon PCVE Framework NAP 2020-2023 goals.

### COMPONENT 1 : Strengthening Institutions and Coordination of PCVE programming

Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities
Institutionalised, mainstreamed and coordinated PCVE programmes at National, State and Local Levels	<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Increased knowledge, awareness, and availability of timely and adequate information leading to adoption of PCVE values and programmes, change in practice and policy formulation.	<b>IND OC 1.1.1:</b> Percentage of actors who confirm understanding PCVE context & dynamics	<b>Output 1.1</b> (Strategy 1: Build institutional capacity of stakeholders in PCVE)	<b>IND OTP 1.1.1</b> Number of key activities organised to broaden the stakeholders' scope on the PCVE NAP implementation	<b>A1.1.A:</b> Conduct advocacy meetings to stakeholders (Federal and state executive and Federal and State legislative arms/ MDAs/CSOs) to adapt the PCVE NAP Framework and push for the alignment of the PCVE NAP with their plan of action toward creating institutional action plans on PCVE
		<b>IND OC 1.1.2:</b> % of institutions (Local, State, and Federal institutions and Civil Society Organisations) assessed as having mainstreamed PCVE initiatives			<b>A1.1.B:</b> Organise sensitisation meetings at Local, State, and Federal institutions on P/CVE initiatives and for the provision of a minimum budget for the P/CVE initiatives within its budget
					<b>A1.1.C:</b> Conduct advocacy meetings to stakeholders (Federal and state executive to include the PF

		into their strategies			NAP activities in the National budget framework
				<b>IND OTP 1.1.2:</b> Number of institution focal persons/desk officers supported with capacity building on PCVE NAP Framework	<b>AI.1.B:</b> Provide training for P/CVE focal persons in Local, State, and Federal institutions and Civil Society Organisations on PCVE NAP framework for drafting action plans which will include M&E, Communications and Programmes management
	<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Increased joined up, sustainable and complementary approaches exist among key actors in dealing with enabling conditions for violent extremism	<b>IND OC 1.2.1:</b> % functionality of coordination mechanism of the steering committee (frequency of meeting, Capacity building institutional monitoring etc)	<b>Output 1.2</b> (Strategy 2: Strengthen coordination mechanisms and align the PCVE NAP with existing relevant strategies and programs	<b>IND OTP 1.2.1:</b> Number of key activities organised with and for relevant stakeholders and Key actors in PCVE programming	<b>AI.2.A:</b> Organise coordination meetings among steering committee members and, between the Steering Committee and other relevant stakeholders/Key actors to build synergy and strengthen coordination among relevant stakeholders on the implementation of the PCVE National Action Plan and Policy Framework
		<b>IND OC 1.2.2:</b> % of PCVE actors			<b>AI.2.B:</b> Organise Capacity Building for P/CVE steering committee members on relevant areas in P/CVE programming
					<b>AI.2.C:</b> Support the overall review process of the PF NAP (Policy Framework) National Action Plan
					<b>AI.2.D:</b> Support the establishment of an

		who perceive the coordination meetings to be participatory and inclusive		<b>IND OTP 1.2.2:</b> Number of institutional monitoring conducted	interministerial PCVE task force at the minister and permanent secretaries' level to enable PCVE NAP buy-in at the level of ministries
		<b>IND OC 1.2.3:</b> % of PCVE actors who perceive improvement in coordination and synergy in PCVE Programming		<b>IND OTP 1.2.3:</b> Number of MDAs/CSOs/Community Associations involved in PCVE programming in Nigeria	<b>A1.2.E: Support the</b> establishment of a monitoring mechanism to ensure MDAs' compliance with PCVE initiatives and budget implementation
		<b>IND OC 1.2.4:</b> % of MDAs/CSOs that confirm to have received financial support from the central funds established		<b>IND OTP 1.2.4:</b> Number of Advisory and communiques developed	<b>A1.2.F:</b> Conduct a Formalized Mapping of existing MDAs/CSOs/community associations and existing PCVE programmes in Nigeria
				<b>IND OTP 1.2.5:</b> Number of Government and private-led fund established	<b>A1.2.G</b> Develop Advisory and communique of emerging issues and challenges in PCVE local context
	<b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Increased access to	<b>IND OC 1.3.1:</b> Number of revised	<b>Output 1.3</b> (Strategy 3: Strengthen	<b>IND OTP 1.3.1:</b> Number of advocacy visits to institutes of education	<b>A1.2.H:</b> Support the creation of a government-led PCVE central fund dedicated to the implementation of PCVE initiatives domiciled in ONSA <b>A1.2.I:</b> Support the private sector to establish a private sector-led human security fund for community resilience <b>A1.3.A:</b> Advocacy visits to State and Federal institutions of education on

	knowledge and resources for key actors to better implement PCVE initiatives and obtain better results	curricula manuals to include P/CVE initiatives	and encourage continuous research and knowledge sharing on the rapidly changing phenomenon of violent extremism		mainstreaming P/CVE initiatives at all levels of education
		<b>IND OC 1.3.2:</b> Number of actors who confirm to have engaged research and knowledge products to improve their work in PCVE initiatives		<b>IND OTP 1.3.2:</b> Number of knowledge products produced on the rapidly changing phenomenon of violent extremism	<b>A1.3.B:</b> Support research studies targeting P/CVE programming
				<b>IND OTP 1.3.3:</b> Number of PCVE resources & knowledge materials stored/available on the Directory Hub	<b>A1.3.C:</b> Establish the PCVE resource & knowledge hub directory for storage of knowledge products and increased access to knowledge and research on PCVE
				<b>IND OTP 1.3.4:</b> Number of National learning workshops/conferences on PCVE organized	<b>A1.3.D:</b> Creation of a Sub-committee on research and knowledge generation within the steering committee to drive research and knowledge production and oversight of the central information hub
				<b>IND OTP 1.3.5:</b> Number of stakeholders supported with training on integrating P/CVE	<b>A1.3.E:</b> Organise National Learning workshops/conferences involving Local, State, and Federal institutions and Civil Society organizations to share knowledge on violent extremism
				<b>A1.3.F:</b> Organise capacity building for stakeholders at state and federal institutions of education to integrate	

				initiatives into the education curriculum	P/CVE initiatives into the education curriculum
					<b>A1.3.G:</b> Organizing capacity building for key actors/stakeholders on the identification and utilisation of channels and sources of information in PCVE initiatives

## COMPONENT 2 : Strengthening the Rule of Law, Access to Justice , and Human Rights approaches

Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities
Strengthened accessible justice system and respect for human rights and rule of law	<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Legal frameworks and guidelines which are locally relevant.	<b>IND OC 2.1.1:</b> % of the population who are accessing the ADR mechanisms	<b>Output 2.1</b> (Strategy 1: Strengthen legal frameworks, policies, and guidelines on PCVE	<b>IND OTP 2.1.1:</b> Number of key actions taken by stakeholders in strengthening the rule of law, access to justice, etc in PCVE	<b>A2.1.A:</b> Advocacy engagement with federal and state governments to enact legislation and establish policies/ procedures to institutionalise Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms to improve access to justice
		<b>IND OC 2.1.2:</b> Proportion of the local communities who are setting up and running Grievance Resolution Mechanisms			<b>A2.1.B:</b> Advocacy engagements with federal and state government to enact policies, frameworks, and legislations for the establishment and running and capacitating of Local Grievance Resolution Mechanisms cutting across the community, local government, and state government levels
		<b>IND OC 2.1.3:</b> Change in Policy			<b>A2.1.C:</b> Advocacy to National Assembly for the

		and amendment of Terrorism Prevention Act (Amendment Bill)			speedy passage of the Terrorism Prevention Act (Amendment Bill)
		<b>IND OC 2.1.4:</b> Number of states that have domesticated the UNSCR resolutions (disaggregated by type of resolutions)			<b>A2.1.D:</b> Advocacy engagement with state governments to domesticate and develop implementation plans for the UNSCR 2250 (Youth, peace, and security) and UNSCR 1325 (Women, Peace, and Security)
		<b>IND OC 2.1.5:</b> % of host communities that confirm that their perceptions of former extremists and reintegration have improved		<b>IND OTP 2.1.2:</b> Number of disengaged members from extremist groups reintegrated into communities	<b>A2.1.E:</b> Advocacy engagements with the Federal Ministry of Justice to conclude the legal and operational framework for implementation of the reconciliation and reintegration programme to enable host communities to participate and involvement in the processes and facilitate their acceptance of the de-radicalised persons.
	<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Increased perceived improvement in the justice system for persons associated	<b>IND OC 2.2.1:</b> Proportion of individuals associated with violent extremism who confirm that they are accessing the prompt and fair justice system	<b>Output 2.2</b> (Strategy 2: Strengthen legal procedures to ensure prompt, certain, accountable, accessible,	<b>IND OTP 2.2.1:</b> Number of advocacy meetings conducted to judicial systems	<b>A2.2.A:</b> Advocacy engagements with judicial systems to introduce accelerated procedures for human rights cases, designate specific days, and courts, and increase the number of judges to handle such cases, etc through their

	with violent extremism		and fair justice system		Practice Directions issued by Heads of Courts
		<b>IND OC 2.2.2:</b> % of individuals affected by VE who say that they have confidence in the justice system (general public)	for persons associated with violent extremism	<b>IND OTP 2.2.2:</b> Number of judicial officers supported with training on access to justice and handling PCVE cases	<b>A2.2.B:</b> Strengthen the capacity and support networks of judicial officers e.g. Lawyers on accelerating access to justice and handling cases including pro bono cases on PCVE and supporting persons associated with violent extremism
		<b>IND OC 2.2.3:</b> Number of cases recorded as prosecuted or being prosecuted associated with violent extremism			<b>A2.2.C:</b> Provide technical support to expand and build the Capacity of Prosecutors in the Complex Case Group that handles terrorism cases in the Ministry of Justice
					<b>A2.2.D:</b> Establish and build capacity of investigators to be part of the Complex Case Group (CCG)
	<b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Reduction in violations of human rights in PCVE.	<b>IND OC 2.3.3:</b> % decrease in the number of reported cases of violation of human rights by security agencies	<b>Output 2.3</b> Strategy 3: Prioritise respect for human rights in PCVE	<b>IND OTP 2.3.1:</b> Number of key actions taken by stakeholders prioritising respect for Human Rights in PCVE	<b>A2.3.A:</b> Advocacy to relevant stakeholders of the Executive and Legislative arms for the approval of the draft policy on the protection of civilians
					<b>A2.3.B:</b> Advocacy for change in the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission in the monitoring of Human Rights Abuses, to enhance its ability to monitor and enforce compliance with Human Rights frameworks

		<p><b>IND OC 2.3.2:</b> % of security personnel with an increased understanding of Human Rights Protection and Prevention of Violation while handling and investigating PCVE cases</p>		<p><b>IND OTP 2.3.2:</b> Number of Security agency personnel supported with training on Human rights protection and prevention of violations while handling and investigating PCVE cases</p>	<p><b>A.2.3.C:</b> Capacity building on the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) for members of security agencies on Human Rights Protection, and the avoidance or prevention of Human Rights Violation while handling and investigating PCVE cases</p>
		<p><b>IND OC 2.3.1:</b> % of security agencies with established recommended units in its agencies. Disaggregated by type of unit (SCRT, HRCU)</p>		<p><b>IND OTP 2.3.3:</b> Number of established SCRUC and HRCU</p>	<p><b>A.2.3.D:</b> Provide Technical Support for the creation of an SCRUC (Serious Crime Response Unit) and Human Rights Compliance Units (HRCU) in all security agencies</p>

### COMPONENT 3 Engaging communities and building resilience

Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities
Enhanced capacity of individuals/communities to prevent and counter violent extremism; and	<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Developed resilience in communities and	<b>IND OC 3.1.1:</b> % reduction of the population classified as	<b>Output 3.1</b> (Strategy 1: Mainstream and adopt PCVE related	<b>IND OTP 3.1.1:</b> Number of community members reached during	<b>A.3.1.A:</b> Organise community level sensitisations using an educative mechanism approach for sustained

recover from violent occurrences	individuals, especially youths aimed at forging responsible, engaged, and tolerant citizens	vulnerable to violent extremism	educative mechanisms, initiatives and systems by engaging families, communities, formal and non-formal education actors at all levels.	community level sensitisations (disaggregated by sex and age)	social behaviour change in PCVE
		<b>IND OC 3.1.2:</b> % of Community members who demonstrate knowledge of recognition and managing of traits tending in the direction of radicalisation towards violent extremism		<b>IND OTP 3.1.2:</b> Number of persons trained on the preventive and countering measures as outlined in the PCVE NAP strategy	<b>A.3.1.B:</b> Training of Traditional/religious leaders, and community associations in PCVE initiatives to counter-terrorism narratives and ideologies and strengthen capacities of stakeholders to resolve disputes and conflict to build social tolerance and resilience
		<b>IND OC 3.1.3:</b> % of community members in the target community who are aware of the preventive and countering measures as outlined in PCVE NAP strategy (disaggregated by sex)		<b>IND OTP 3.1.3:</b> Number of persons reached through dialogues (disaggregated by the types of dialogues, sex and age)	<b>A.3.1.C:</b> Training of Community leaders traditional, religious, Women, Youth, professional/artisanal] and institutions on early warning and early response mechanisms in identifying and managing trends radicalisation toward VE
		<b>IND OC 3.1.4:</b> % of community members who agrees that the PCVE NAP strategy and relevant frameworks address their concern		<b>IND OTP 3.1.4:</b> Number of community associations in target areas of origin supported to foster PCVE initiative at the community level	<b>A.3.1.D:</b> Organise community intergenerational and religious dialogues to counter-terrorism narratives and ideologies to build resilience

		(disaggregated by sex)			
		<b>IND OC3.1.5:</b> % of community members that promote non-violent actions in their community (disaggregated by sex, age)			<b>A.3.1.E:</b> Provide Technical Support to identified community associations to foster PCVE initiatives locally
	<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Empowered citizens that are less vulnerable to violent extremism.	<b>IND OC 3.2.1</b> % of at-risk community members who report that they are benefitting from social-economic opportunities	<b>Output 3.2</b> (Strategy 2): Strengthen the provision of sustainable and locally specific livelihoods, community engagement and life skills programmes	<b>IND OTP 3.2.1:</b> Number of at-risk persons supported with training on sustainable income-generating/ livelihood skills	<b>A.3.2.A:</b> Provide Life skill-training programs and mentorships on sustainable livelihood to build the economic capacity of the community members
				<b>IND OTP 3.2.3:</b> Number of key actions taken by stakeholders in boosting livelihood opportunities	<b>A.3.2.B:</b> Advocacy to MDAs in providing placement opportunities for skilled community members in form of volunteering and internships to boost livelihood opportunities
					<b>A.3.2.C:</b> Advocacy to local/state/Federal MDAs in facilitating enabling environment for community livelihood options and systems to thrive by enacting relevant policies and providing linkages for community members

		<b>IND OC 3.2.2:</b> % of at-risk persons supported accessing socio-economic opportunities who report sustained improvement in their chosen income-generating livelihoods		<b>IND OTP 3.2.2:</b> Number of at-risk persons supported with economic empowerment (disaggregated into the type of economic empowerment, age, sex)	<b>A.3.2.D:</b> Support the community members with livelihood economic empowerment start-up kits and seed grants
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> Responsive, responsible, and effective use of security measures by state and non-state actors that contribute to stable communities.	<b>IND OC 3.3.1:</b> % of functional early warning and early response mechanisms in local communities	<b>Output 3.3</b> (Strategy 3: Strengthen security and policing measures through community participation, early warning, and response mechanisms	<b>IND OTP 3.3.1:</b> Number of stakeholders supported with training (disaggregated by type of training, age, sex)	<b>A.3.3.A:</b> Training for state and non-state actors on community policing and Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) to provide linkages and networks for collating information and intelligence gathering.	
	<b>IND OC 3.3.2:</b> % of community members who believe the early warning and early response mechanism is effective		<b>IND OTP 3.3.2:</b> Number of established early warning and early response mechanisms in local communities	<b>A.3.3.B:</b> Support the establishment of a Local community quick action response team (CQRT) for early warning and response mechanisms in communities	
	<b>IND OC 3.3.3:</b> Proportion of stakeholders who confirm understanding EWER and community policing		<b>IND OTP 3.3.3:</b> Number of community dialogues facilitated in the communities	<b>A.3.3.C:</b> Organise community dialogues/sessions/forums to discuss the civil-security relationship to improve the security community relationship	

	<b>Outcome 3.4:</b> Effective health and psycho-social services accessed regularly in communities.	<b>IND OC 3.4.1:</b> Proportion of at-risk community members who feel that their mental health has improved as a result of the existence and provision of psychosocial services support in communities (disaggregated by sex, age, etc)	<b>Output 3.4</b> (Strategy 4: Strengthen the provision of health and psychosocial services in communities)	<b>IND OTP 3.4.1:</b> Number of PSS counsellors trained in providing psychosocial support services in communities (disaggregated by sex)	<b>A.3.4.A:</b> Training of community health workers and Psychosocial counsellors on Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
		<b>IND OC 3.4.2:</b> Number of psychosocial support units established in communities		<b>A.3.4.B:</b> Advocacy to relevant MDAs for the establishment of psychosocial support units in Primary Health centres located in communities	
		<b>IND OTP 3.4.3:</b> Number of at-risk community members regularly accessing psychosocial services in communities (disaggregated by sex)		<b>A.3.4.C:</b> Support the creation of community mentoring circles for Psycho-social workers and community members to access Psycho-social support	
	<b>Outcome 3.5:</b> Increased representation and constructive participation of women and girls in formal and	<b>IND OC 3.5.1:</b> % of women and girls initiatives supported to prevent and respond to violent extremism in local communities	<b>Output 3.5</b> (Strategy 5: Embedding Social Inclusion/gender responsive mechanisms for engaging (especially	<b>IND OTP 3.5.1:</b> Number of local women groups actively working in the PCVE space	<b>A.3.5.A:</b> Support Community-Based women associations to sensitize women and girls on gender rights and roles about PCVE initiatives
				<b>IND OTP 3.5.2:</b> Number of local	<b>A.3.5.B:</b> Capacity building for local women

	informal PCVE initiatives		Women & Girls) groups in PCVE initiatives	women/girl's groups trained in handling survivors and perpetrators of violence against women and girls.	groups to properly handle survivors and perpetrators of violence against women and girls
		<b>IND OC 3.5.2:</b> % of young women and girls in the community that report that they are satisfied with their inclusion in community-level PCVE programming		<b>IND OTP 3.5.3:</b> Number of safe spaces for women and girls established in the communities	<b>A.3.5.C:</b> Support the establishment of safe spaces for girls/women in communities to achieve women and girls' inclusion and strengthen their capacities in PCVE Initiatives

#### COMPONENT 4: Integrating Strategic Communications in PCVE programming

Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Outputs	Outputs indicators	Activities
Strategic communication institutionalised and main-streamed in PCVE programmes at all levels	<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Local and contextually relevant counter-narratives materials are produced	<b>IND OC 4.1.1:</b> Proportion of population that has been reached with strategic IEC communications	<b>Output 4.1</b> (Strategy 1: Strengthening offline communication assets and strategies (drama, radio,	<b>IND OTP 4.1.1:</b> Number of IEC materials distributed in major languages	<b>A.4.1.A:</b> Produce contextually relevant counter-narratives IEC materials in major languages on PCVE activities
		<b>IND OC 4.1.2:</b> % of persons having a positive perception of counter-		<b>IND OTP 4.1.2:</b> Number of offline	

	and disseminated that contributes to community engagement.	narrative through IEC materials produced and disseminated	music, personal contacts, IEC materials, inter/intra religious dialogues, etc), in countering extremist narratives	communication assets [drama, radio & TV programs, etc] produced and deployed	
				<b>IND OTP 4.1.3:</b> Number of PCVE public information campaigns organized	<b>A.4.1.B:</b> Organise PCVE sensitisation media campaign drive to amplify counter-narratives among young people
				<b>IND OTP 4.1.5:</b> Number of Media professionals trained in PCVE reportage	<b>A.4.1.C:</b> Provide training for media professionals on effective P/CVE initiatives reportage
				<b>IND OTP 4.1.4:</b> Number of creative workshops organised	<b>A.4.1.D:</b> Organise creative workshops for the entertainment industry (Nollywood, Kannywood actors, and local drama groups on PCVE activities and initiatives
		<b>IND OC 4.1.3:</b> Number of partnered radio stations/newspapers/media outlets producing their PCVE content	<b>IND OTP 4.1.6:</b> Number of media organizations partnered in the use of digital media to counter extremist narratives	<b>A.4.1.E:</b> Organise sensitization meetings and Partnerwith Media organisations (radio, print, TV) to promote PCVE activities and initiatives	

	<p><b>Outcome 4.2</b> Voices of former extremists, credible faith, and community based leaders, etc on counter-narratives are amplified in the digital space.</p>	<p><b>IND OC 4.2.1:</b> Number of PCVE actors actively engaged in the counter-narrative measures on digital space reporting improvement in coordination and synergy on PCVE Social Media Initiatives</p>	<p><b>Output 4.2</b> (Strategy 2: Strengthening digital communication platforms and strategies (internet, social media, etc) in countering extremist narratives.</p>	<p><b>IND OTP 4.2.1:</b> Number of persons trained in the use of digital media to counter extremist narratives</p>	<p><b>A.4.2.A:</b> Identify and train credible faith and community leaders, former/reformed VE individuals and social media influencers on using the digital media space to identify and respond to Terrorism and VE narratives</p>
		<p><b>IND OC 4.2.2:</b> Proportion of persons that confirm to understand the use of digital space in promoting messages of nonviolence, moderation &amp; tolerance</p>		<p><b>IND OTP 4.2.2:</b> Number of training manuals developed on the use of the digital media space to counter-narratives</p>	<p><b>A.4.2.B:</b> Develop training manuals on the use of the digital media space to counter-narratives</p>
				<p><b>IND OTP 4.2.3:</b> Number of former/reformed VE individuals engaged in providing mentoring services</p>	<p><b>A.4.2.C</b> Technical support to former/reformed VE individuals to provide mentoring services for the local community</p>
				<p><b>IND OTP 4.2.4</b> Number of Social Media Companies reached with advocacy and engaged in PCVE initiatives</p>	<p><b>A.4.2.D</b> Partner with Social media companies on the propagation of the PCVE initiatives to counter-narratives</p>

	<p><b>Outcome 4.3</b> Local best practices on PCVE are harmonized by implementing Agencies, documented, disseminated, and replicated.</p>	<p><b>IND OC 4.3.1:</b> % of institutions that document and disseminate local best practices on PCVE initiatives (e.g., Local best practices, lessons learned etc)</p>	<p><b>Output 4.3</b> (Strategy 3: Effective communication in PCVE programmes delivery and dissemination of communication products and good practices</p>	<p><b>IND OTP 4.3.1:</b> Number of P/CVE focal persons that have received training on documenting and disseminating local best practices in effective communication in PCVE</p>	<p><b>A.4.3.A:</b> Provide training for P/CVE focal persons in Local, State, and Federal institutions and Civil Society Organisations on PCVE initiatives documentation and dissemination</p>
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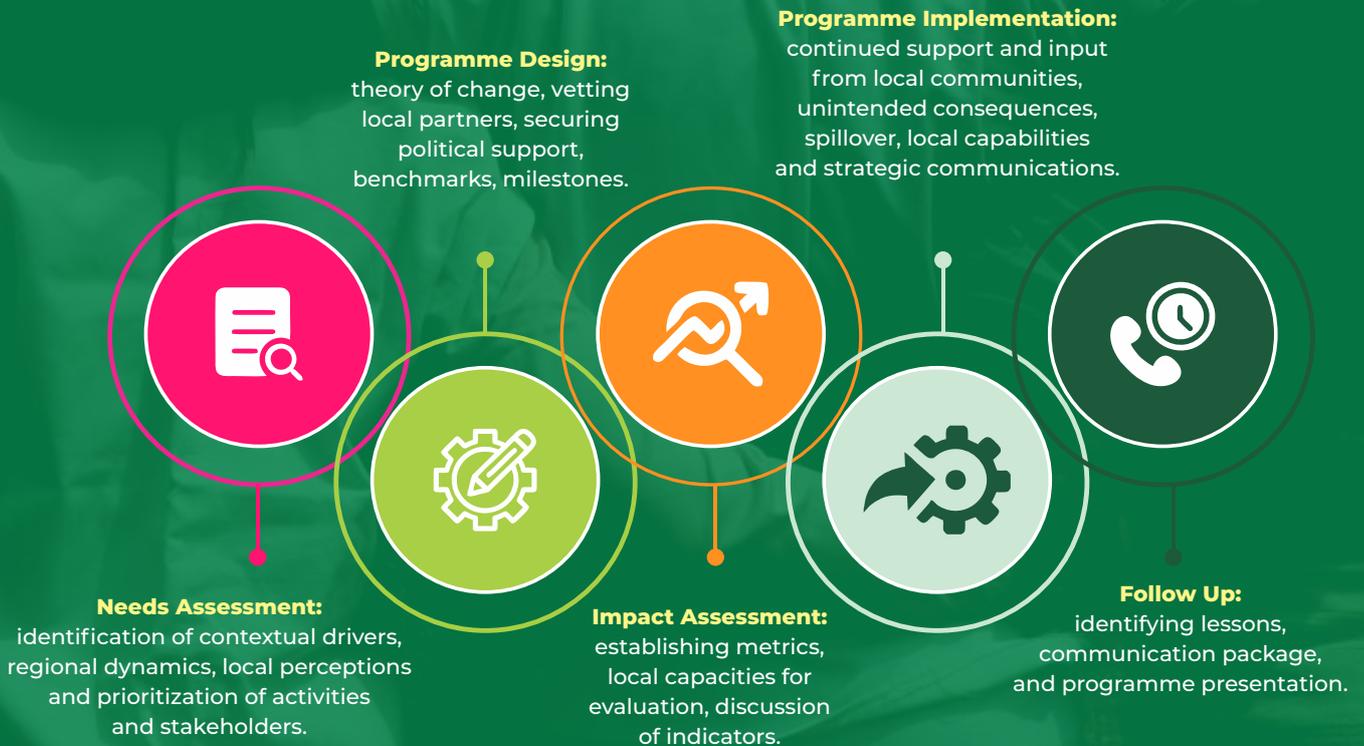
## PART 3:

# M&E METHODOLOGY: PROCESS FROM DESIGN TO PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION TO REPORTING TO THE DISSEMINATION

### 3.1 Guide to Programme Design

Implementing partners are expected to be guided by the programme design template provided in the document. To avoid duplication, a database of all PCVE programs will be maintained to ensure the harmonization of efforts and utilization of scarce resources. We will collaborate with ongoing donor-supported programmes to provide institutional support. It is hoped that research studies be undertaken to generate data to consistently improve our PCVE programmes.

#### Key Elements of PCVE Programmes/Projects



### 3.2 Planning (Expectations and Timeline)

Short Term (0-6 Months)	Medium Term (6 -18 Months)	Long Term
<b>Each implementing partner is expected to:</b>	<b>Each implementing partner is expected to:</b>	<b>Each implementing partner is expected to:</b>
Identify focal points	Implement and refine PCVE Institutional Plan	Conduct impact assessment
Train focal points on PCVE NAP Framework in the implementation of PCVE initiatives	Report on projects, lessons learned, good practices, and gap analysis	Refine institutional PCVE plans
Sensitize and raise awareness on the Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism		
Prepare a PCVE Institutional Plan	Identify capacity-building priorities to enhance long-term projects.	Address gaps and recalibrate interventions.
Implement designated PCVE Pilot Projects		
Conduct initial mapping of Points of Contacts (Government and NGOs)		

### 3.3 Measuring Progress (Reporting)

#### Key data collection methods and tools

- 1. Direct observation:** This method of data collection will be used during PCVE NAP implementation phase. This involves the M&E personnel noting down observations during an activity at a specified site.
- 2. Document review:** This document review will be used during the duration of the PCVE Framework National Action Plan. A review of documents can provide cost-effective and timely baseline information in cases where it might be expensive to conduct a baseline study, it will be employed to reconstruct the baseline data. Document review is also useful and will be effective during the impact evaluation of PCVE Framework National Action Plan.

**3. Focus group discussion:** Focused discussion with a small group of participants to record attitudes, perceptions, and beliefs relevant to the PCVE issues being examined. This method will be employed during the implementation of the PCVE Framework National Action Plan.

**4. Interviews:** Using the open-ended (semi-structured) interview for questioning will allow the interviewer to probe and pursue topics of interest in-depth and a closed-ended (structured) interview will systematically follow carefully organized questions.

**5. Key informant interview:** This is a mode of data collection with a person having exclusive information about specific topics on PCVE implementation. These interviews are generally conducted in an open-ended or semi-structured fashion. This method will be useful when conducting research for the PCVE National Action plan

**6. Questionnaire:** A data collection instrument containing a set of questions organized systematically, as well as a set of instructions for the data collector/interviewer about how to ask the questions (typically used in a survey). This could be administered either by electronic means or through paper-based

**7. Story:** A success story will illustrate the impact of PCVE initiatives by detailing a beneficiary's positive experiences in his or her own words. A learning story will focus on the lessons learned through a beneficiary's positive and negative experiences (if any) with PCVE initiatives implementation.

**8. Reports:** Reports provide collated information and data across all programmes, initiatives, and reports

**9. Survey:** This is a systematic collection of information from a defined population, usually using interviews or questionnaires will be administered to a sample of units in the population. Without baseline data, it can be exceedingly difficult to plan, monitor and evaluate future performance. The different types of surveys that will be used during programme activities include:

- a. The Baseline Survey: The starting point for the PCVE Framework for NAP needs to be known to enable changes to be captured. It may not be possible to conduct a baseline study, other techniques e.g., reconstructing baseline information through secondary data review or recall techniques will be relied upon to illustrate change.
- b. The Mid-term Survey: occur midway through implementation

- c. Final/End-term Survey is summative in purpose and will be conducted after the duration of implementation of PCVE framework NAP to assess how well the project/ programme achieved its intended objectives.

**10. Content analysis:** is a research tool that will be employed to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e., text). Using content analysis, researchers can quantify and analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of certain words, themes, or concepts in PCVE implementation.

### Production and distribution of reports

Programme monitoring reports will include the following for activities; reports that will cover the levels achieved in execution, the analysis of deviations, the sharing of major findings during activities, challenges, and recommendations, etc.

Below are the following types of reports that will be required:

1. Quarterly Reports on programmes
2. Annual Reports on programmes

### Information Management System

To gather and compile the information to feed into the programme indicators, a combination of Word (for the qualitative &/or analytical summaries) and Excel-type tools (Excel On-Line spreadsheet for storing and compiling quantitative data) will be used. This system will enable the data manager to directly enter the aggregated data collected into a common spreadsheet for each project. The use of a shared spreadsheet will allow stakeholders/beneficiaries to see the progress of the indicators.

All data will be archived in a google drive for easy access.

### Roles and Responsibilities in data collection, entry, analysis, validation, sharing, and feedback/Discussion

S/No	Tasks Description	Frequency	Responsible Persons
1	Embed specific PCVE tasks for implementation each year	Yearly	Federal Ministries, Departments , and Agencies (MDAs)

2	Create budgets for the drafted activities	Yearly	Federal Ministries, Departments , and Agencies (MDAs)
3	Create a report on the implementation of the PCVE tasks	Quarterly	Federal Ministries, Departments , and Agencies (MDAs)
4	Develop their inclusive local frameworks and action plans for preventing and countering violent extremism.	Yearly	State and Local Governments
5	Provide strategic expertise, research, and support to State Governments in developing locally relevant strategies	Monthly	The Counter -TerrorismCentre
6	Appoint State PCVE Coordinators, who shall be responsible for delivering the PCVE State Action Plans	Every two years	State Governments
7	Develop and implement Action Plans for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism at Local levels, ensuring the involvement of traditional leaders, Imams, and Pastors.	Yearly	Local Government Chairmen/Administrators
8	Conduct research analysis of the PCVE context Design PCVE specific program. Undertake program measurement and assessment.	Periodic	CSOs
9	Organize awareness campaigns of the threat of violent extremism using the offline/online medium and Develop sustainable Action plans for media inclusion in preventing and countering violent extremism	Periodic	Media

### 3.4 Data Quality Assurance

Continuous improvement is an ongoing effort to improve implementation, service delivery, and reporting. Based on the concept of balance between quality improvement & performance measurement, QA, which would build upon the foundation of programme support & infrastructure, would emphasize the development of systems & processes to support the quality of service and data.

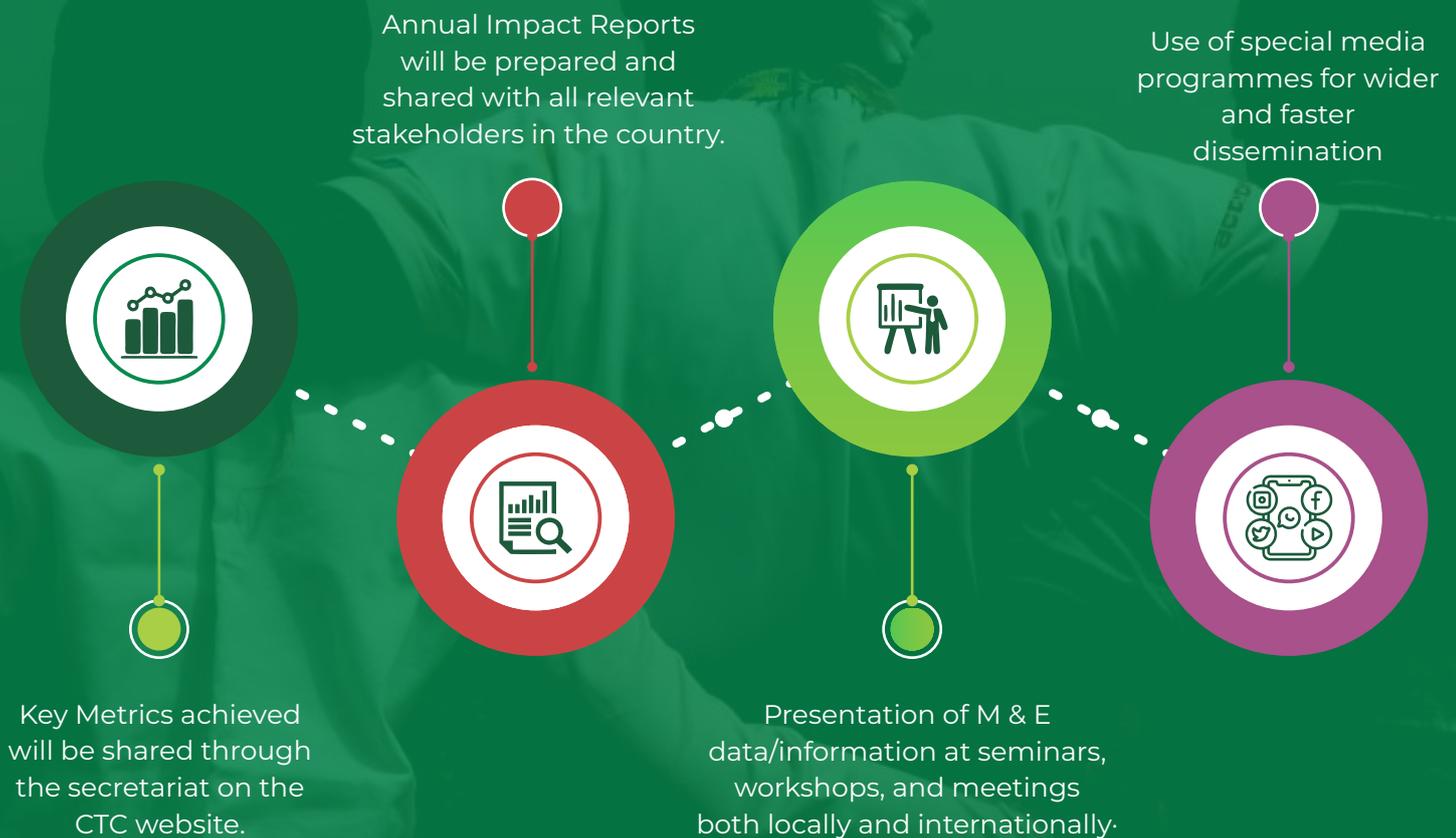
The QA would employ the use of a predefined checklist. This will be applied to pre-and post-PCVE activities, to determine the quality and consistency of the data collection and methodology applied.

To ensure the quality of data, the M & E technical working group will undergo the following processes:

1. Continuous improvement on quality assurance as we continue to conduct research and adopt best practices for conducting M & E in our space.
2. The M & E Strategy will be reviewed and revised every two years

### 3.5 Mechanism for data dissemination and use

The main purpose of M & E is to provide information that can be used to inform programme planning. Therefore, no M & E system can be said to achieve its objectives without making data available for use. As part of the M&E Technical working group's commitment to enhancing the development and dissemination of strategic information, all M&E outputs will be disseminated appropriately using the following key modes of dissemination:





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