

Annex 1-TERMS OF REFERENCE:

Local Assessments for Target Communities of Stabilization Facility Nigerian Window

I. BACKGROUND

Millions of civilians continue to grapple with extreme adversity across north-east Nigeria and the rest of the Lake Chad region where a recent surge in violence has uprooted tens of thousands more people, exacerbating an already dire crisis situation. An intractable extremist insurgency that has left tens of thousands of people dead, approximately 2.5 million displaced, and more than 10 million people in the region affected and in need. It is unlikely that security responses alone will be sufficient to address the complex factors that gave rise to the insurgency, and which continues to sustain it. There is increasing consensus that military efforts must be coupled with significant investments in complementary stabilisation activities to benefit the local population with both local and Lake Chad Basin (LCB) regional levels, if the security-humanitarian-development nexus around Lake Chad is to be effectively addressed.

While robust national and multi-national military operations have re-taken territory previously controlled by Boko Haram, a new approach is required to consolidate these gains and establish the conditions necessary to transition from military to civilian responsibility for security, and from the provision of humanitarian assistance to the resumption of stalled development processes. To this end, UNDP has launched Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilization Facility, supporting four Lake Chad Basin countries (i.e., Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad) as well as LCB regional institutions, such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC).

The Facility will act as a rapid-response package—delivering within 90 days of target area selection—that relevant authorities can sequence with military operations as necessary, to ensure immediate follow-up in specific locations and curtail the ability of armed opposition groups to re-infiltrate and exploit any security vacuum or community perceptions of non-responsive Government by extending an organised and effective civilian security umbrella, consolidating military progress with development ‘dividends’ for the local population.

The National Window of the Regional Stabilization Facility for Nigeria aims to address the needs of immediate stabilization in the target areas in North-East Region of Nigeria with high degrees of insecurity, promoting the phased transition of insecure areas toward greater security, and the reduction of current volatility whereby previously secure areas have become more rather than less vulnerable.

In advance of intervention in each selected target area, a rapid local conflict and human rights analyses needs to be undertaken in order to map the situation at the granular level necessary, ensuring that the proposed intervention is appropriate and fully conforms with the principle of “do no harm” and Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). The analysis should also identify immediate stabilization needs to design catalytic interventions. It is vital to avoid exacerbating any existing tensions, or—wherever possible—being seen to work through, or otherwise favour, those who have previously abused power and put a constant surveillance mechanism to detect any signs of negative impacts of UNDP’s interventions. It is also essential that a local conflict analysis encompasses gender and social exclusion analyses in each target area to identify the actors and working methodology for equal access to the benefits of the programme interventions. The analysis will be prepared for each target area during the six-week period of the inception period of the immediate stabilization activities.

II. FUNCTIONS / KEY RESULTS EXPECTED

Under the framework of National Window of Regional Stabilization Facility for Nigeria, and following guidance from the UNDP Conflict Analysis Specialist, the purpose of the project is to collect data and carry out the following local conflict analyses of 5 selected target communities (across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe – which are to be identified). They are to be conducted for each target area during the six-week of inception period of UNDP's immediate stabilization with at least 2 follow-up assessments to capture the trends or sudden changes (mid-term and final).

The local conflict and human rights analyses will cover the dynamics of existing local conflicts (including new conflict fault-lines created by the insurgency and counter-insurgency activities, displacement, etc.), human rights, the political economy of violence that has developed in because of the insurgency, and the patterns of related human rights abuses and sexual and gender-based violence. These local conflict analyses need also to integrate gender and social exclusion perspectives, and are undertaken in each target area to support a "*do no harm*" approach.

1. **Local Conflict Analysis:** The dynamics of the conflict, of the war economy that has developed in response to it, and the patterns of sexual and human rights abuses arising from both, vary significantly from location to location. It is essential that a local conflict analysis which integrates gender and social exclusion analyses is undertaken in each target area to support a "*do no harm*" approach, and to identify the actors and working methodology most likely to achieve success. LCAs will be prepared for each target area during the six-week period of JAP development, according to a contract to be developed during the Facility preparatory phase and awarded upon Facility launch.
2. **Human Right Assessment:** To assess the initial status of human rights-related issues and monitor the protection or violation of human rights in the target community, the human rights assessments of each target area in accordance with the international norms, conduct ongoing monitoring and produce quarterly reports detailing individual incidents and summarising the human rights situation in general
3. **Community Perception Studies on Public Safety and Security:** As part of the process of interviewing households in the intended target areas, a study will be conducted in relation to perceptions of physical safety and security, prevalence of drug abuse and crime, incidence of sexual and gender-based violence and other human rights abuses. Community views on potential measures to be taken to address the security situation will inform development of sub-projects to be prioritised as well as monitor potential security and safety risks.

Selected topics to be covered in each community assessment and perceptions survey include but not limited to:

- Household composition and status (including livelihoods and education levels)
- Household member skills and capacity for work
- Impacts of insurgency on household (e.g. loss of property, fatalities/casualties, displacement, etc.)
- Conflict dynamics and trends in the community and among different community groups

- Access to services and basic amenities
- Perceptions of safety and security issues (community safety/security, perceptions of government security forces, vigilante groups, crime and substance abuse, etc.)
- Experience of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence

*The methodology applied will mirror UNDP's [Conflict and Development Analysis](#) (CDA) (2016), and specifically Modules 1-4. In addition, a peace architectures element, which maps out the factors (and stakeholders) who sustain peace and a community level will be added.

*Applying NGOs/CSOs should indicate the main topics that the proposed assessments will cover in their mythology document.

The selected organization to be undertake the following tasks include but not limited to:

- Prepare a local conflict analysis research process for the target communities, which is premised on 'do no harm' and conflict-sensitivity principles
- Prepare a community needs and security perceptions data gathering process for the target communities,
- Recruit a team of local researchers, who are familiar with 5 selected target communities (to be communicated), which will implement the process of assessment, research and data gathering
- Develop appropriate data gathering and reporting tools and data gathering questions for the local researchers to use. If necessary, upload the assessment questions to early recovery assessment phone app tool to accommodate these questions.
- Train the local researchers/data numerators in safe and conflict-sensitive/human rights research methods and the use of data gathering and reporting tools as well as data-gathering of community perceptions
- Deploy and oversee the local researchers/data collectors to carry out the data gathering process in the target communities; with regular debriefings in Maiduguri and regular check-ins for quality assurance and accuracy.
- Train during one day the local data gatherers in safe and conflict sensitive data gathering methods and the use of data gathering and reporting tools
- Carry out a process of data verification/audit to ensure the accuracy of the data collected; and factor in the need to re-do data collection in some areas if the quality of data collected is below required standards
- Consolidate data and assessment results. Convene meetings with the local researchers to review data collected and carry out a collaborative team analysis exercise
- Analyse data and assessment results with respective technical aspects.
- Write-up and submit data and analysis for each of the 5-8 selected target communities following a format agreed with the UNDP Conflict Analysis Specialist
- Follow up on clarifications and verification requests made by the UNDP Conflict Analysis Specialist

IV. KEY DELIVERABLES

The selected NGOs/CSOs expected to submit to UNDP:

- A research analysis methodologies and process as well as data gathering/reporting tools for conflict analysis; human rights; and community security perception
- Assessment tool and reporting templates
- Written up data and analysis for each of the 5 selected target communities using an agreed format.
- A consolidated report per target community, covering three assessments, where are: 1) Conflict Analysis, 2) Human Rights Assessment, and 3) Perception Survey within 3 weeks after the commencement of the assessment.
- A Formulate and submit one mid-term (within 3 months) and the final (within 6 months) assessment reports per target community.
- All raw data/information collected during the assessments submitted at the end of the assessment.

V. KEY REQUIREMENTS

The assessments expected to minimally require:

- Experts specialized in community-based assessment and perception survey in the areas of conflict analysis, human rights and security.
- 3-6 local research teams consisting of one male and one female researcher, who are deployed to carry out the assessments
- Each local conflict analysis exercise is expected to involve 3-5 days engagement with each community for data gathering purposes
- The write-up of data and analysis for each assessment is expected to take 3-5 person-days, which includes responding to feedback and data verification
- Training of local researchers is estimated to take 2-3 days preparation, with 1-day delivery; while the data-consolidation workshop will take 1 day preparation, with 1-day delivery
- Travel and other movements are to be estimated and covered separately.

*Applying NGOs/CSOs may suggest a different timeline stated-above, however the entire exercise for the initial assessment should not exceed more than 3 weeks and 2 weeks for follow-up assessments. The total project period is 6 month to cover the initial assessment and 2 follow-up assessment (mid-term and the final) in 5 target communities.