

## Annual Review - Summary Sheet

<b>PROGRAMME TITLE: Security and Justice Reform Programme</b>		
<b>Country/Region:</b>	Nigeria	
<b>HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)</b>	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Ministry of Defence	
<b>Total Budget:</b>	ODA: £1.47m	Non-ODA: £1.75m
<b>Start Date: April 2016</b>	<b>End Date: March 2019</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>		<b>Score</b>
National Security Architecture		A
Strategic Assistance to the Nigerian Police Force		B
Prison Reform		B
Defence Reform		A
<b>Outcome:</b> More coherent national security structures, together with more capable and accountable key security and justice institutions, contributing to improved security for and increased protection of Nigerian citizens, particularly but not only in the north-east.		
<b>Outcome Score: A</b>	<b>Risk: Medium</b>	

### Summary of Programme Performance

Year	<b>2016/17</b>							
Programme Score	<b>A</b>							
Risk Rating	<b>Medium</b>							

### What support is the UK providing?

The Security and Justice Reform Programme (SJRP) is a three-year programme, led by the FCO. SJRP seeks to contribute to a more secure and peaceful Nigeria, with a positive stabilising effect for neighbouring countries and reduced threats to the UK. It is doing this by working as part of a broader suite of UK government support for security and justice reforms in Nigeria. This aims to achieve more coherent national security structures, together with more capable and accountable key security and justice institutions, contributing to improved security for, and increased protection of, Nigerian citizens, particularly but not only in the northeast.

### Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

Financial year 2016-2017 was the first year of this programme and focused on design and inception. Contracting under the CSSF took longer than anticipated. Nevertheless, the programme shows promise in underpinning – particularly regarding accountability - the more operational elements of other CSSF / UK programmes and the tactical and operational capacity building aspects of SJRP's defence programming. Good progress has been made to ensure the coherence of the programme, including through the partners roundtable and through work under the national security architecture component, which is focused on coherence and accountability.

Key early achievements of the programme included: non-state and hybrid security actors mapped across Nigeria with policy recommendations developed; the convening of women's forums resulting in joint advocacy strategies, focused on priorities identified during the meeting; nine police posts purchased for three internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Borno in the north east, which will contribute to more effective policing delivery in those communities; the training of trainers delivered to district police officers from Borno; initial progress in clearing the backlog of prisoners awaiting trial, including the release of 27 and the conviction of one prisoner awaiting trial; and a prisons census conducted in Enugu, Ikoyi and Kano prisons (the first of its kind), which will provide prisons and courts with a rapid and accurate source of information on cases awaiting trial. The key milestone of producing a project design for the police reform component was not achieved by 31 March 2017 but since then the design process has accelerated.

### **Summary of recommendations for the next year:**

- SJRP has a lifecycle of three years, which will span the 2019 elections. The programme and its partners should adopt a flexible, adaptive and iterative approach to implementation. Where appropriate, this approach should include higher risk, “experimental” work streams in areas such as on public accountability. A 12-month extension to bridge the election period and allow further time for impact of interventions and lessons to be applied should be considered.
- SJRP should finalise a programme results framework once all design work has concluded (i.e. by August 2017). This work should be linked to development of a programme theory of change that shows the logic and interrelationships of key interventions around core interventions such as those on accountability and cross-sectoral coordination.
- Implementers must ensure the key cross-cutting areas of gender, conflict sensitivity and human rights are incorporated into all aspects of the programme cycle. There should be regular engagement between implementers and the CSSF programme team on these issues, and where required, CSSF should provide training and mentoring to Nigerian civil society organisations partners. SJRP should consider how to address issues related to Women, Peace and Security (WPS), particularly as Nigeria is now a WPS priority country for the UK.
- The CSSF programme team should use the programme level risk register more actively, ensuring that implementers are taking appropriate measures to identify and mitigate risk at output level.
- To promote sustainability, local ownership and political will, SJRP should further develop its planning for a joint governance framework with Federal Government of Nigeria partners, comprising a high-level steering committee as well as one or more operational level bodies meeting more often. These governance bodies should be jointly chaired by Nigerian government and High Commission/CSSF representatives.
- UK staff working on defence reform should be engaged more actively with relevant SJRP implementers and should attend the Implementers’ Roundtable.
- SJRP should develop an appropriate tool for monitoring value for money, which includes quantitative and qualitative indicators.