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PROJECT DOCUMENT
[UNDP Nigeria]

Project Title: Empowerment and Livelihoods Support for the Victims of Boko Haram Insurgency in the North East

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: Government of Borno State

Start Date: 31 March 2017 **End Date:** 30 March 2018 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

The project aims to empower and restore means of livelihoods to victims of Boko Haram insurgency in the North East, particularly Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The project builds on the past interventions funded by the Government of Japan and scaling up of the area-based approach to early recovery and livelihoods in the North East. and seeks to support and reintegrate 2,750 IDPs and returnees, particularly female-headed households and youths into social and economic mainstream of their communities. The project will empower and restore means of livelihoods through support for provision of agricultural inputs to 700 crop farming beneficiaries (seedlings, herbicides, pesticides and spraying machines); 200 fish farmers (fingerlings, feeds and vaccines); 400 beneficiaries in irrigation farming (chicks, feeds and vaccines); and 400 in animal husbandry - cattle rearing (kids, lambs, calves plus feeds and vaccines). The second component will support 200 small scale business owners, such as petty traders, tailors, hairdressers, and oil processors, to recover their lost businesses. The third component of the project will deal with the reconstruction of destroyed community infrastructures (3 in Borno and one each in Adamawa and Yobe states), such as, hospital facilities, schools and local government facilities while also creating short-term employment to 250 skilled workers and 600 unskilled workers in the respective communities.

Contributing Outcome:
UNDAF Outcome 4.2: The occurrence and effects of conflicts and violence are reduced through institutionalized and coordinated prevention and management

Indicative Output(s):
Output 1: Restored livelihood of crop farmers, dairy farmers, dry-season farmers, and fishers
Output 2: Restored livelihood of small business owners
Output 3: Community infrastructure rehabilitated and short term employment opportunities created

Total resources required:	USD 1,036,000	
Total resources allocated:	USD 1,036,000	
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Japan:	1,036,000
	Donor:	
	Government:	
In-Kind:		
Unfunded:	-	

Agreed by (signatures)

Government	UNDP	Borno State Ministry of RRR
Print Name: Fatima Nana Mede	Print Name: Mandisa Mashologu	Print Name: Babagana Umara Zulum
Date: 4/5/17	Date: 20/04/2017	Date: 26/05/2017

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1-1. General overview of the situation

The geographical zone of North East of Nigeria, comprising Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States, was one of the economically promising regions of the country from the 1960 to the late 1970s. At its peak, it was the bastion of commerce and trade with prominent local enterprises thriving in the region. Prior to the discovery of crude oil in Nigeria, cash crops from the zone contributed to the economic viability of the country, especially from the 1960 to the late 1970s. The region produces various cash crops among which are, groundnuts (peanuts), cotton and coffee. The production of these crops engages millions of small-scale farmers in productive agriculture with decent income in many states across the region. The abundant natural resource base of the region - agricultural produce, fisheries among others - drove the investment and industrial potentials in the region for several decades. In those decades, the region enjoyed religious, cultural and ethnic harmony, as well as, relative prosperity and peace.



However, the fortunes of the region were heavily affected, paving the way for idleness and radicalization through violent extremism and environmental degradation. Following neglect in governance and decline in productive investment, the North East region has become adversely affected by the menace of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria. The Boko Haram insurgency erupted in 2009 and exacerbated an already declining situation. The insurgent group conducted multiple attacks on towns and military bases and took control of significant territories in Borno state, as well as, some Local Government Areas in Adamawa and Yobe states. In 2016, the Nigerian Armed Forces took back areas previously held by Boko Haram. The operation by the Government also accelerated the shrinking of Boko Haram's area of operations to the point where the group is barely operational outside of Adamawa State and Borno State, where its capacity is severely reduced.

Although the area previously held by Boko Haram was taken back, the effect of the conflict between the insurgency group and military counter operations has reached devastating proportions with widespread forced displacement, acute food and nutrition crisis, insecurity and serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. While the Nigerian Armed Forces and community security groups have made significant territorial gains in the fight against Boko Haram, ongoing insecurity and the attendant humanitarian crisis continues to pose a threat. In addition, poor living conditions of IDPs, returnees and residents of host communities is likely to lead more people to radicalization. In fact, radical groups including Boko Haram contacts those who are poor, isolated and highly dissatisfied people to join them as members or suicide bombers.¹

1-2. Needs and Requirements

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2017 estimated some 14 million people in need across the six states of the north east. In determining the response for 2017, humanitarian partners agreed to focus on states assessed as the most affected by the violent conflict, infrastructure destruction, mass displacement, ongoing insecurity and other ensuing factors. The highest numbers requiring humanitarian assistance are located in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe where 8.5 million people are in need of assistance for recovery and response planning (early recovery and

¹ "Motivations and Empty Promises: Voices of Former Boko Haram Combatants and Nigerian Youth" Mercy Corps, April 2016 https://www.mercycorps.org/sites/default/files/Motivations%20and%20Empty%20Promises_Mercy%20Corps_Full%20Report.pdf

livelihoods). The subset of people in need is further broken down into sub-categories of IDPs (1.7M), returnees (former IDPs and refugees, 1.2M), and host communities (5.6M).

This displacement has created acute and largely unmet socio-economic needs at community levels with IDPs cut off from their homes and livelihoods, basic services, kinship and social ties. There are now over 150 known sites hosting IDPs, with only around 10 % of IDPs residing in camps or 'camp-like' settings. The majority of IDPs are staying in host communities whose coping capacities are coming under severe strain. The 1.7 million of IDPs mainly originate from Borno (1.4M), followed by Adamawa (0.2M) and Yobe (0.1M).

In addition to massive conflict displacement and violations against civilians, food insecurity in the North East has reached crisis levels, access to basic services is severely constrained, host community resources exhausted and health and nutrition needs are acute. An estimated 5.1 million people are food insecure and an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Level 3 is expected in the North Eastern states previously under state of emergency and insecurity. At present, a number of health facilities in some affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) are considered non-functional while most schools are operating in highly restricted conditions. Power cuts are frequent and there is large scale damage to critical socio-economic infrastructure. An estimated 72% of the people in the north live in poverty, compared with 27% in the south and 35% in the Niger Delta.

With regards to gender equality, the North East region has, historically, had a poor record of women's empowerment including low school enrolment, abundance of early-age marriage and poor participation in public life. The region's heavily patriarchal norms codified in law, have defined women's status through marriage and childbearing and largely confined them to a domestic role. The conflict has exacerbated this and greatly increased insecurity for women and girls who are directly targeted. Boko Haram kidnapped more than 2,000 girls and young women, most unmarried, many of whom are forced to marry the members of the insurgents. In addition, many girls and women are raped by the militant group, with noted further violence against women and girls in the IDP camps. With rampant hunger and malnutrition, some displaced women resort to prostitution, often to support the livelihood of themselves and their family. It is also to be noted that women played their roles in the conflict not only as victims but also as supporters and contributors of the insurgents, often motivated with a deep sense against the existing society and authority. Even after the conflicts, many women cooperated with extremists and killed themselves as suicide bombers.²

1-3. Ongoing response to the situation

In response to this myriad of complex issues in the North East, the former administration of President Goodluck Jonathan constituted the Presidential Initiative for the North East (PINE) which worked with the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) to launch the North East Economic Transformation Initiative funded by DFID. The government also launched Victims Support Fund (VSF) Chaired by Major General TY Danjuma to provide succour to victims of insurgency. In addition, the Government of Nigeria has put in place the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) under the leadership of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning.

On its part, the UN Country Team formulated an assistance framework – UN Integrated Support Package (ISP) - to complement government efforts for the North East. It has also conducted series of joint assessments with national and international partners to enable responses to the needs of the affected population.

The Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 was issued in November 2016 and targeted 6.9 million people in need in the North East, among which are 1.7 million of IDPs, 0.9 million of returnees to areas of origin and 4.3 million of host community members. The Plan includes a section on Response and Recovery Planning which contributed to (i) Enhancing the resilience of affected

² "Nigeria: Women and the Boko Haram Insurgency", Africa Report N°242, International Crisis Group, December 2016 <https://www.crisisgroup.org/file/4073/download?token=7DZPTmsi>

people and institutions through the rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure; and (ii) Strengthening the coping mechanisms and enhance resilience of affected people through restoration of disrupted livelihoods. The number of the people targeted to be assisted in the Response and Recovery Planning part of the HRP is 4.5 million, including 3.5 million people in host community, 0.6 million of IDPs and 0.4 million returnees. The evaluated financial requirements for this humanitarian response is estimated US\$44.6 million.³

In response to dire needs of early recovery of the area, UNDP has focused on a resilience based approach that built on interventions to support livelihoods, promote social cohesion through improved institutional performance and local service delivery, and reduce vulnerability. UNDP has been managing four project interventions in the North East, including two projects funded by Government of Japan. The overview of the achievement of each are as follows.

The "Support to Early Recovery and Social Cohesion in the North East (SERSC)" funded by Japan has been conducted since March 2016 and will continue till February 2017. The project has empowered 1,300 farmers to re-start farming activities, supported 200 entrepreneurs to restart their businesses and is currently contributing to reconstruction of schools and healthcare facilities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. In addition, the project has led to the formation of 4 mediation networks in 10 communities (targeting 80 religious leaders) while over one million persons have been reached by peace messages through community-focused radio and other sensitization programmes. Finally, 80 security agents currently deployed within the region have been trained on the protection of civilians.

The "De-Radicalization, Counter-Terrorism and Migration in Northern Nigeria (DCM)" funded by Japan has been ongoing from March 2016 to February 2017. It has led to the training of 92 security personnel drawn from security agencies, on counter-terrorism. In addition, 200 clerics, community leaders, women and religious leaders have been trained on counter-radical narratives, of which 80% have transferred their skills in returnee communities. Additionally, thousands of literature, videos and audio materials have been disseminated to strengthen counter-radical messages. 10 Communities are being supported to implement local community policing programmes while 166 Court Officials have been trained on witnesses' protection in the trial of terrorists.

The Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding project has provided support towards citizenship and vocational training for 580 IDPs victims of conflict drawn from Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States. 100% of the beneficiaries have concluded the first phase of their training and are at different stages of the second phase, implemented with the following three training centres: the PAN Learning Centre in Kaduna; Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri and Adamawa State Poverty Alleviation Vocational Training Centre in Yola. Beneficiaries will at the third phase, be supported with materials and start-up grants and monitored for effective establishment of their businesses within the North-East.

The fourth project, Support to Early Recovery funded by UNDP has implemented recommendations from the Economic Recovery and Livelihoods Assessment by providing unconditional cash transfer (UCT) and cash for work (CfW) to the most vulnerable to cater for the immediate needs of the IDPs in Michika, Adamawa State, Askira Uba, Borno State and Fika in Yobe State. The beneficiaries for the UCT and CfW were selected from these target areas. Based on coverage of 2,050 beneficiary households across the three states, beneficiaries' selection was constricted to one ward per the three LGAs, namely: Moda/Dlaka (Michika LGA), Lassa (Askira/Uba LGA) and Gadaka/Shembire (Fika LGA). 95% of the beneficiaries were returnees (aside from some of the elderly who could not leave during the insurgency attack but managed to survive). This is in addition to IDPs from areas like Madagali and Gwoza who were living with them.

Additional support and scale up of these initiatives are critical and urgent, in order to have a significant and sustainable impact on the economic well-being and stability of the affected population in the North East.

II. STRATEGY

2-1. Theory of Change (ToC)

Although the territory previously held by Boko Haram was taken back by the national forces, living conditions of IDPs, returnees and residents of host communities has many shortcomings, which may even rekindle radicalization in the North East. The different needs of the displaced population are revealed in a screening exercise conducted by UNDP (Screening for Livelihoods Scheme Mission Report, July 2015) of women and youths in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. Also, a critical mass of the surveyed population indicates the need for support to recover their damaged business assets and rebuild socio-economic community infrastructures destroyed by the insurgency. Skilled population groups are looking for means of economic engagement to cater for their families while a lot of others indicated to be in need of skills acquisition in various trades in order to access income generating opportunities. The exigency to strengthen social interaction and integration, promote peaceful co-existence, value reorientation and stability was highlighted by those surveyed, as well.

Based on lessons learnt from the various UNDP supported projects including the ones in the North East funded by Japan since 2016, it is inferred that, in order to stabilize communities and enhance their resilience to better cope with socio-economic and security challenges, it would be beneficial to engage in a multi-dimensional response that addresses peace-building, security, and humanitarian and development aspects. This can be achieved by supporting durable solutions such as livelihoods income and productive capacity in the communities affected by the conflicts.

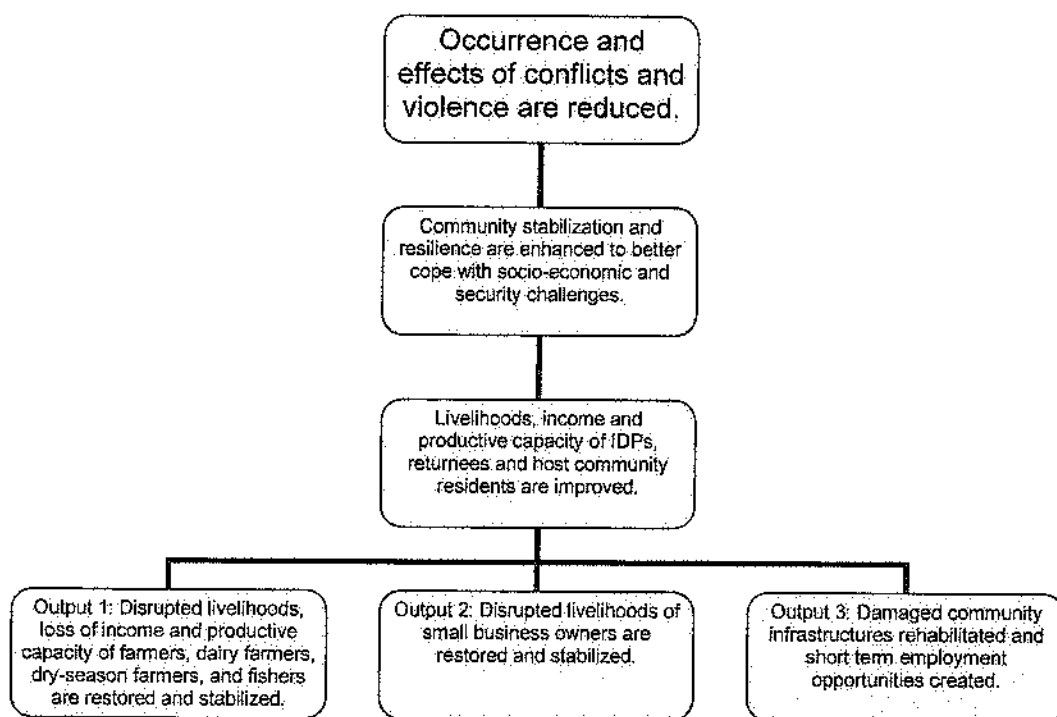
2-2. Strategy

UNDP will build on its past and existing engagement to scale up its interventions on early recovery, resilience building and durable solutions. This will be implemented through three strategic outputs outlined below: First, farmers will be supported, since the main means of living in the region is agriculture. Farming of crops can also be sustainable solution to food shortages and also critical to sustainable return to the region. State Governments in the northeast have expressed the need for support in rebuilding the collapsed seed system for the benefit of small and poor farmers to enable them to produce sufficient staple food covering their entire annual consumption needs. Therefore, rain fed crop seeds (Millet, Sorghum, and Cowpea) and equipment will be provided to the farmers. In addition, since other types of farmers, such as dairy farmers, irrigation farmers and fishers also exist, they will also get necessary inputs for their activities.

Second, small businesses will be supported to start or resume their business. State Governments will be supported to train IDPs in vocational skill so that they can re-establish their livelihood. Borno State Government has already established the Skill Training Centre in Maiduguri and plans to establish similar centres in other LGAs as well. However, many trainees find it difficult to launch or resume their business after the training due to lack of equipment or funds. Provision of necessary inputs will be provided to help the selected IDPs to launch or resume their businesses with close business development monitoring and services to ensure sustainability

Third, damaged community infrastructure will be rehabilitated so that basic human services are provided in the devastated area and short term employment opportunity is provided in the process. The infrastructure damaged which needs to be rehabilitated includes roads, schools, secretariats, and health centres. Making the infrastructure functional will lead to accelerated return of people to the damaged area and will encourage further investment in community infrastructure. In addition, the process of rehabilitation will provide short term employment to IDPs and returnees. The income generated is expected to help them to re-establish their livelihood by spending it for necessary inputs. As a lesson learnt from the previous project funded by Japan, most of the

lesson, support will be provided to the unskilled workers so that all the workers can have access to financial services and open bank accounts to which their salary will be transferred. Financial inclusion will further help the beneficiaries in a more sustainable manner.



2-3. Target Beneficiaries and Geographical Areas

To prevent the risk of relapse into armed conflicts, deterioration of living conditions and the economy, this project will support specific areas where it is possible to offer alternative perspectives to vulnerable groups. This includes the youth, ex-combatants and women.

Specifically, the project will target the 3 states most critically affected by the Boko Haran insurgency. The selection of beneficiaries from the 3 states will be based on ratio 3:1:1 in favour of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe respectively. The project will target vulnerable community members and IDPs particularly women and youth, who have been disproportionately impacted by the violence and who have lost their means of livelihoods. The project will follow gender-responsive strategies that addresses the specific needs of both men and women. No less than 30% women participation will be guaranteed in relevant activities.

2-4. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The project will contribute to four of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely Goal 1, 8, 10, and 16 in the ways as follow.

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere: The project will support livelihoods of the people who have been put under extreme poverty and conditions due to the insurgency. 67.1 per cent of the Nigerian population lives under absolute poverty⁴ with the proportion being even higher in the North East. They are exactly the ones who are being 'left behind'.

⁴ Statistical Report on Women and Men in Nigeria 2015, National Statistics Bureau, <http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/download/491>

- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: The project will support IDPs and returnees to re-start their small businesses and provide short-term employment opportunity so that the employees can re-establish their livelihoods. These interventions will contribute to increase decent employment and financial inclusion for some 500 workers.
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: Nigeria's Human Inequality Coefficient for 2014 is 37.5%, which is significantly higher than the average of Sub-Saharan Africa, 33.1%. The North East region is in a disadvantageous status compared to the rest of the country, both in terms of economic income and gender equality. In this context, the project will address inequality by supporting the livelihoods of those in need with a special focus on women.
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels: Where there is no peace there is no development and people in poverty and isolation can be driven to conflict to fight for their rights, and extremism. The project will indirectly but significantly contribute to peace building by promoting a decent living and development.

Sustainable Development Goals - Targets and Indicators

Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity,	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities

	origin, religion or economic or other status	
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3-1. Expected Results

The project objective outlined above will be achieved through three outputs. All the outputs have been carefully designed to consolidate and complement past and on-going support to IDPs and the people affected by the insurgency in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

- Output 1: Disrupted livelihoods, loss of income and productive capacity of farmers, dairy farmers, irrigation farmers, and fishers are restored and stabilized.

Description of activities:

- 1.1 Hire a team of consultants to make a plan of purchasing and distribution of agricultural input considering the results of the previous project
- 1.2 Make a list of beneficiaries with gender information.
- 1.3 Agreement on the list of beneficiaries and the plan of purchasing and distribution among the stakeholders
- 1.4 Provide support to 700 farmers
- 1.5 Provide support to 200 fishers
- 1.6 Provide support to 400 dairy farmers
- 1.7 Provide support to 400 irrigation farmers
- 1.8 Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the support

- Output 2: Disrupted livelihoods of small business owners are restored and stabilized.

Description of activities:

- 2.1 Hire a team of consultants to make a survey of small businesses and draft a plan to support who needs the most.
- 2.2 Approve the plan and lists of beneficiaries among the stakeholders.
- 2.3 Provide support to 200 small business owners with machines/equipment, goods, items, bank account, or grant.
- 2.4 Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the support

- Output 3: Damaged community infrastructures rehabilitated and short term employment opportunities created.

Description of activities:

- 3.1 Hire a team of consultants to make a survey of infrastructure and draft a plan of rehabilitation and the list of beneficiaries.
- 3.2 Approve the plan and lists of beneficiaries among the stakeholders.
- 3.3 Provide support to workers who do not have a bank account so that all the workers have their accounts.
- 3.4 Conduct rehabilitation employing 250 skilled workers and 600 unskilled workers for 30 working days each.

3.5 Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the support

3-2. Partnerships

UNDP will build on its current partnership with the Government of the three states, as well as, its current interventions and the activities implemented by its partners and other like-minded INGOs/NGOs in the area. Specifically, this project will work closely with the Borno State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), the Yobe State Committee on Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (CRRR), and the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) to consolidate the current partnership. On behalf of the three States, MRRR of Borno State Government will function as the implementing partner which has responsibilities for the timely and effective implementation of the project activities, reporting and achievement of the project deliverables. In implementation of the project activities, MRRR will collaborate with UNDP for each important decision including selection of international or national consultants, approval of their reports as deliverables. UNDP will collaborate with these authorities to identify project priorities, design appropriate approach and jointly implement the project to foster national ownership and build national capacity.

3-3. Risks and Assumptions

	Risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact in case of realization	Programmatic response
1	Worsening of the security situation and intensification of militia activity, following shortcomings of the DDR program creating limited access	1	4	Close monitoring of the security situation, quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, identification of mitigation measures and programmatic alternatives to be applied in case of need
2	Non respect of commitments by implementing partners or any other stakeholders (company, supplier, local government)	2	4	Establish a quality control mechanism operating on a regular basis and monitoring the implementation rate of the project partners
3	Delays in the processes of staff recruitment and selection of consultants and suppliers	3	3	Elaborate a pro-active procurement and recruitment planning (i.e. ToR of project staff and micro-evaluation of potential partners are available before the official start of the project) together with the annual work plan and monthly monitoring plans
4	Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to the deterioration of road conditions	3	3	Establishing accessibility in all seasons as one of the major criteria in the selection of sites for the project interventions

3-4. Stakeholder Engagement

The main target groups of the project are returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the project area. In order to appropriately address the target group, the implementing partner, MRRR will collaborate with the State Government of Adamawa and Yobe State and the Secretariat in each LGA.

3-5. Sustainability and Scaling Up

The methodology and partnerships underlying this project are conceived to make the impacts sustainable. In general, the implementation of the activities will be realised in collaboration with local authorities and state services, as well as with local structures (NGO's and cooperatives). All of them will be strengthened at the same time and will be implicated in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the activities.

Infrastructures constructed through this project are those that have been identified by government and local communities as the most essential for peace and development. Routine maintenance and repair will be planned for and paid by the budget of each LGA.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4-1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The implementation of the approach has been tested and evaluated in several countries and has proven to be a very effective way to realise community works combined with the reintegration and support to vulnerable people, and to create sustainable income generating activities.

4-2. Project Management

Project activities will be concentrated in the three States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe and Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) of Borno State Government as the implementing partners will be responsible to implement and report the activity on behalf of the Government of Borno and the other two implementing states. The detailed LGAs and communities to be supported in each State will be examined and decided by the implementing partner with consultation with and approval by UNDP.

With regards to the organizational structure, UNDP will ensure: i) Coordination of all programme activities, ensuring a coherent and systematic approach, ii) Effective implementation of all early recovery programme components in the North East, and iii) Provision of efficient operational support to programme implementation. The Project Management Specialist (P3) based in Abuja will perform the function of the Project Manager, in cooperation with the Early Recovery Coordinators and Project Assistant in the Maiduguri Sub Office, who will liaise with the implementing partners, assure quality of the project activities and manage the finances of the project. The services provided from UNDP will be compensated with Direct Project Costing (DPC) to the project budget.

UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case (1) the extension of the project is required, and/or (2) the re-deployment of funds between approved project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected.

For any fund balances at the end of the project, UNDP will consult with the Government of Japan on its use. The interest income should be treated in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund.

4-3. Advocacy and Visibility of the Donor

UNDP shall take all necessary measures to ensure the visibility of the activities financed by the Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). All of the information received by the press, advertising materials, official notices, reports, publications and PRs in social media will mention that the action is performed "with the financial support of the Government of Japan" and show the emblem of Japan, Hinomaru appropriately. UNDP is committed to ensure visibility of Japan towards beneficiaries, surrounding communities and local authorities during the project implementation. All the items to be provided will be marked with Japan logo and the infrastructure rehabilitated under the project will have the logo of Japan somewhere in the building.

Collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is not specifically planned for this intervention as they are not yet being operational in the three States in the North East. However, if they begin any activities that may be linked or connected to the activities under the project, possibility of collaboration will be examined as is already the case in designing country level consultations between JICA and UNDP.

With regards to participation of Japanese staff, the Project Management Specialist will play a pivotal role as the Project Manager.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

UNDAF Outcome: By 2017 the occurrence and effects of conflicts and violence are reduced by the establishment of a peace architecture informed by evidence based EWEA methodologies and tolerant, peace loving and resilient communities.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

Strategic Result 4: By 2020 Nigeria is on a **peaceful, secure and sustainable development** path where disaster, environmental, climate and conflict risks and threats are mitigated by policies, laws and plans that are participatory, gender responsive, funded, monitored and enforced systematically at all levels of the federation with high levels of political will; relevant government institutions respond timely, effectively, efficiently and are well coordinated (vertically and horizontally) in effective partnership with empowered civil society and utilize evidence-based early warning systems; and where the population is rights-assertive and increasingly resilient through awareness and ability to participate in preparedness and mitigation and response to threats, crises and change.

Applicable Key Result Area UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment

Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways achieved in post conflict and post disaster settings

Project title and Atlas Project Number:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE	TARGETS
Output 1 Disrupted livelihoods, loss of income and productive capacity of farmers, dairy farmers, irrigation farmers, and fishers are restored and stabilized.	1.1 Number of crop farmers improved their livelihood	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	1,426 (supported in the project since March 2016)	2,126 (increased by 700)
	1.2 Number of fishers improved their livelihood	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	27 (supported in the project since March 2016)	227 (increased by 200)
	1.3 Number of dairy farmers improved their livelihood	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	75 (supported in the project since March 2016)	475 (increased by 400)
	1.4 Number of irrigation farmers improved their livelihood	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	255 (supported in the project since March 2016)	655 (increased by 400)
	1.5 Percentage of female beneficiaries	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	Not Applicable	30%
Output 2 Disrupted livelihoods of small business owners are restored	2.1 Number of small business owners who resume their business and improved their livelihood	Monitoring and reporting in the Project	480 (supported in the project since March 2016)	680 (increased by 200)

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Baseline study realised before or at start of the project. Application of individual forms for beneficiaries (beginning and end of the activity) Mid-term and final collecting of information and reporting	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Local authorities, line services,
Monitor and Manage Risk	See chapter 3.3.	quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly (Radio emissions and documentary realised) The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Continual	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	
Annual Project Quality Assurance		Mid-term report		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	Mid-term report	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Evaluation for Progress Report	MRRR of Borno State Government	All	UNDAF 4.2	Oct 2017	Local Authorities, UNDP	N/A

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁵⁶

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Unit Price	Quantity	Amount	
Output 1: Disrupted livelihoods, loss of income and productive capacity of farmers, dairy farmers, irrigation farmers, and fishers are restored and stabilized.	Make a plan and lists of beneficiaries and agree among the stakeholders	X				8,000	2	16,000	
	Distribute inputs for crop farmers	X				100	700	70,000	
	Fisheries and Livestock: Fish Farming: fingerlings, feeds, vaccines		X			100	200	20,000	
	Irrigation farming		X			100	400	40,000	
	Cattle rearing: kids, lambs, calves, feeds, vaccines		X			100	400	40,000	
	monitoring and reporting			X		4,750	1	4,750	
	Sub-total							190,750	
	Output 2: Disrupted livelihoods of small business owners are restored and stabilized.	Consultancy (identification/profiling)		X			10,000	2	20,000
	Approval of the plan and lists of beneficiaries among the stakeholders		X				-	-	-
	business machines/equipment, goods, items, bank account, or grant			X			400	200	80,000
maintenance training/transportation/logistics			X			65	200	13,000	
monitoring and reporting				X		4,750	1	4,750	
Sub-total								117,750	
Output 3: Damaged community infrastructures rehabilitated	Consultancy - Engineers	X				10,000	2	20,000	

⁵ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

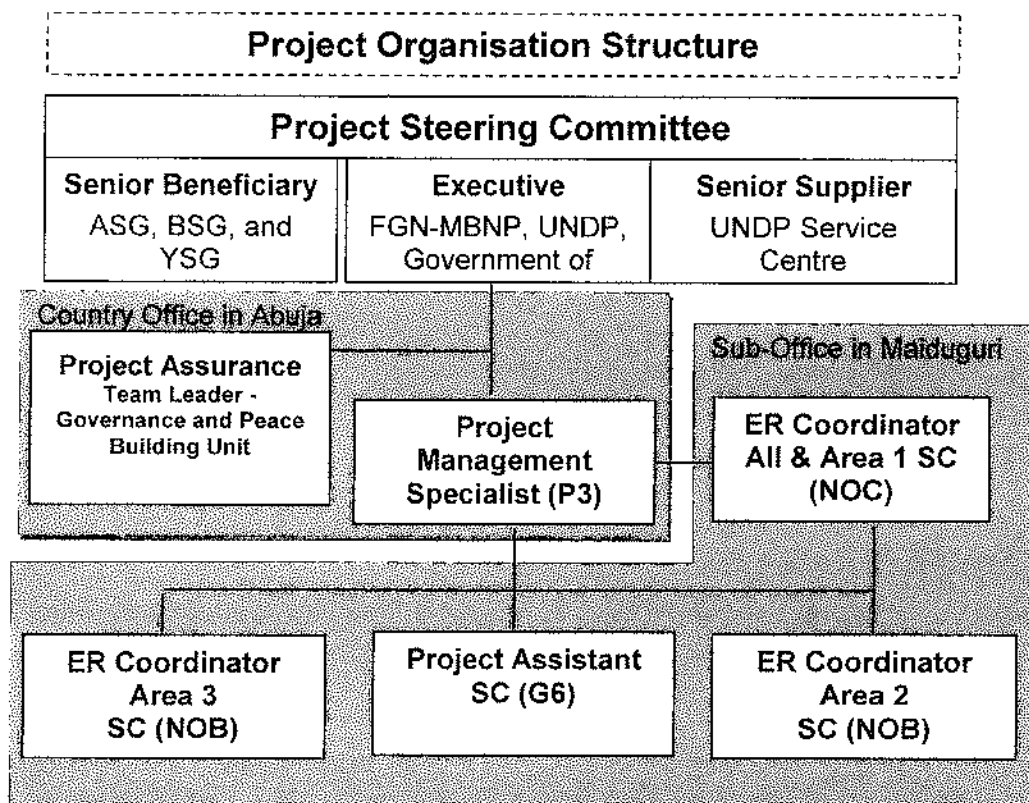
⁶ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be executed using National Implementation (NIM) modality. The UNDP Country Office will be held accountable for the financial management and overall reporting aspects of the project on behalf of the Embassy of Japan and other contributing partners. The Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) of Borno State Government as the implementing partners, on behalf of the Government of Borno and the other two implementing states, has responsibilities for the timely and effective implementation of the project activities, reporting and achievement of the project deliverables. In implementation of the project activities, MRRR gets approval from UNDP for each important decision including selection of international or national consultants, and approval of their reports as deliverables.

The Project Steering Committee will be established and co-chaired by UNDP and the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP) with membership drawn from key partners including National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), MRRR of Borno State Government, Yobe State Committee on Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (CRRR), Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA), and the Embassy of Japan in Nigeria. The Project Steering Committee will provide policy direction for the overall management of the project and review progress of the implementation of the project.

With regards to the organizational structure, UNDP will ensure: i) Coordination of all programme activities, ensuring a coherent and systematic approach, ii) Effective implementation of all early recovery programme components in the North East, and iii) Provision of efficient operational support to programme implementation. A Project Management Specialist (P3) based in Abuja will perform the function of the Project Manager, in cooperation with the Early Recovery Coordinators and Project Assistant based in the Sub Office in Maiduguri, Borno, who will liaise with the implementing partners, assure quality of the project activities and manage finances of the project respectively.



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- Regional or Global project

2. Implementing Partner:

- Government Entity (NIM)
- UNDP (DIM)
- CSO/NGO/IGO
- UN Agency (other than UNDP)
- Global and regional projects

This Programme Support Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of Nigeria and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 12 April 1988. The host country, Nigeria, executing and implementing agencies shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the Government cooperating Agency described in that Agreement.

In the event that significant changes are encountered in the timing, scope of the work and budget utilization, UNDP will consult with the Government of Japan prior to such changes. However, the following types of revisions may be made to the project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative provided that he/she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- i) Revisions in, or additions to, any of the annexes of the project document;
- ii) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- iii) Mandatory annual revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.