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Integrated Community Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (IC2RB)

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In the 1st batch of non-agricultural vocational training under the IC2RB project, 600 youths (262 female and 338 male) have been identified for training in the area such as tailoring, hair dressing and auto mechanic and a subsequent opportunity for start-up cash-grant.

(Photo: Matriculation ceremony at Ramat Polytechnic Institute in Maiduguri. ©UNDP Nigeria)

Section 1: Context

North East 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 produced various cash crops among which are groundnuts (peanuts), cotton, and coffee. The production of these crops engaged millions of small-scale farmers in productive agriculture with decent income in many states across the region. Over time, however, the fortunes of the region have been heavily affected by socio-economic exclusion, paving the way for poverty and radicalization through violent extremism and environmental degradation.

The insurgency that started in 2009 reached its peak in 2015 with over 10 million people reported to have been displaced in North East Nigeria and neighbouring regions of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Borno state has been most affected by the insurgency in the region accounting for over 1.1 million (82 percent) of the IDP population. The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) conducted jointly by the European Union, the World Bank and the United Nations in 2016 estimated that three quarters of the damages recorded were found in Borno (US\$ 6.9 billion), and that nearly two-thirds of total infrastructure rehabilitation needs (US\$ 3.9 billion) are in Borno state, showing the de facto epicentre of the crisis.

Over the reporting period, the conflict and violence continued in the North-East Region of Nigeria. Major counter-insurgency operations and offensives took place by the Nigerian Armed Forces mainly in Borno and Yobe States, which resulted in insecurities in the communities. People remain displaced while spontaneous returns occur in some newly secured places. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), total of 780,000 (71 percent) of that IDPs are resettled directly in Maiduguri Central District and Jere Local Governance Areas (LGA) and ostensibly ninety-nine percent of them are displaced population from other LGAs in the state. In a Humanitarian Response Plan for 2019, it is estimated that at least 4 million people of IDPs, returnees, host community members, and those live in hard-to-reach areas, require immediate humanitarian and recovery assistance in Borno State.

With the risk of conflicts being protracted in the North East Region, an urgent need emerges to scale up development interventions to strengthen resilience, help people and communities recover as quickly as possible and prevent a further deterioration of the crisis. Community resilience needs to address the multiple dimensions of the crisis comprehensively and simultaneously. To address such needs, the EU-supported Integrated Community Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (IC2RB) project was launched in December 2017 as part of the "EU Borno Package".

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to rebuilding the resilience of conflict-affected people and communities in Borno in a sustainable and environment-friendly way. To this end, UNDP and WHO embarked on implementation of the project activities in the target communities in the following priority areas:

- **Sustainable restoration of sustainable quality basic services** through:
 - Repair and **reconstruction of infrastructure** essential for the pursuit of a dignified life in communities that were devastated by conflict (health facilities and nutrition stabilization centres, schools, water and sanitation facilities; electricity to renewable (solar) energy).

- Provision of well-measured **training and incentive packages** to health professionals, teachers and community workers (community members designated to support maintenance of community infrastructure).
- Establishment of **participatory local governance processes** responsible for basic service provision and rebuilding of **social cohesion** through support to social dialogue and participation of communities in service planning and monitoring
- **Restoration of livelihoods and revitalization of local economic activity** through:
 - **Livelihoods stabilization** to provide affected communities with immediate short-term opportunities to earn an income and meet immediate needs.
 - Revitalization of **environmentally-friendly agricultural production** of food and cash crops in target communities and the engagement of all actors in agro-forestry.
 - **Market-based skills development** for youth and women to ensure the conflict-affected communities have access to employment opportunities, and **micro and small enterprise recovery** targeting recapitalization of small enterprises within the areas of return and resettlement and the establishment of community-level loan and savings schemes.

In 2018, the project activities steadily progressed in 21 target communities in Borno State as described in this report despite an overall challenging situation. As a precondition for success, UNDP and WHO are closely working with Borno State Government, particularly Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) to ensure government ownership of the project and sustainability of activity results towards overall project objectives.

Section 2: Status of Overall Progress towards Results

The status of progress towards the targets of the Overall Objective as of the end of December 2018 shows a slight, but important improvement of the situation in Borno as measured against returns and sustainable livelihoods. The progress towards overall objective indicator is summarized in the below table below, While the numbers and the sustainability will need to be confirmed through the detailed annual household and livelihoods survey at the end of 2018, this improvement is noteworthy. In target areas, the present project has certainly contributed to livelihoods improvements. The project has also directly supported 10,000 returnees during its first year of intervention. In this sense, the project has already made an initial and important contribution towards its Overall Objective of resilience building for conflict-affected people.

Status of Progress towards Overall Objective Indicator Targets as of Dec 2018				
Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Targets 12/2018	Status as of end Dec 2018
Overall Objective: The resilience of conflict-affected people and communities in Borno is rebuild in a sustainable and environment-friendly way.	II1. % of conflict affected, displaced women, men and children who have sustainably returned /resettled.	0% of 1.4 million (2016)	25% of 1.4 million (12/2018)	11% of 1.4 million (i.e., 157,632) ¹
	II2. % of vulnerable women, men and children in target LGAs living in safety and with sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods.	Woman: 10% Men: 6% Children: 10% (2016)	Women: 35% Men: 25% Children: 35% (12/2018)	Women: 23% Men: 23% Children: 23% ²

The programme aims to benefit a total number of 600,000 people in at least 21 communities in seven LGAs (Biu, Konduga, Mafa, Gwoza, Bama, Monguno and Kukawa) during 30-month implementation period through the revitalization of basic services and economic activities, and the creation of socio-economic linkages between the communities. In these target communities, a planned 75,000 people in 15,000 households will directly benefit from programme interventions, out of which the majority are returning IDPs. Ninety-five percent of conflict-affected people in target communities will have sustainable access to quality basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, renewable energy), and 80 percent of vulnerable households (85% of female-headed households) will benefit from stabilised income/livelihoods. It is also expected that the percentage of households borrowing money to buy food will drop from currently 52 percent to 15 percent.

In 2018, as shown in the table below, the activities have progressed covering over 25,000 direct beneficiaries and 7,000 households, which exceeds the target coverage of the 1st year. With the current pace of implementation, it is expected that the project reaches targeted beneficiaries in most of the result areas by the end of the 1st year. The detailed allocation of activities in each community is shown in the matrix in Annex.

¹ Based on OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Update December 2018.

² Estimate based on the number of people in target communities who have received comprehensive livelihoods support packages. Sustainability of interventions will be confirmed by the annual UNDP Northeast livelihoods survey.

Summary of Status of Key Activity Results			
Programme results	Target Number at the end of the Project Period in May 2020	Target Number at the end of 2018	Achievements as of the end of 2018
Total beneficiaries	600,000	200,000	207,432
Total direct beneficiaries	75,000	25,000	22,204 (8,826 female and 13,138 male)
Households benefitting from programme interventions	15,000	5,000	7,082
Children returning to class	13,700 (girls: 7,398; boys: 6,302)	4,500 (girls: 2,430; boys:2,070)	4,064 (girls: 2,012; boys: 2,052)
Rehabilitated health facilities	20 primary, 3 secondary, psychiatric hospital, midwife & nursery training institute)	3 primary, 1 secondary	1 secondary
Rehabilitated schools & classrooms	20 primary, 3 secondary (total 156 class rooms)	7 primary and 1 secondary (total 52 classrooms)	7 primary and 2 secondary (total 61 classrooms)
Nutrition stabilization centres	3 (90 in-patient bed capacity)	1	0
Boreholes & gender-sensitive sanitation facilities	60 & 23	20	13
Community-level solar energy systems	20	7	9
Regional markets & transport hubs	3	1	1
Beneficiaries of immediate employment opportunities	14,820 (women: 6,820; men: 8,000)	5,200 (women: 2,500; men: 2,800)	6,740 (Women: 1,011; men: 5,729)
Total labour days / Community-level labour days	228,700 / 11,500	76,233/3,833	101,100 / 4,814
Households receiving agricultural inputs	14,000	4,666	7,082
Beneficiaries receiving micro-enterprise support	4,000	1,333	0 (Provision for 600 is under preparation)
Beneficiaries of vocational training	2,400 (women: 1000; youth: 1,400)	700 (women: 300; youth:400)	4,682 (on agriculture) + 600 (planned on non-agriculture, women: 262, men : 338)

Section 3: Results of the Activities

Specific Objective (SO)1 - Conflict-affected people in target communities, especially vulnerable people in areas of refuge, return and resettlement, have access to quality basic services

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OCI 1.1. % of conflict-affected people with sustainable access to quality basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, renewable energy).	Women: 25% Men: 17% Total: 20% (5/2016)	Women: 40% Men: 30% Total: 35% (12/2018)	Women: 39% Men: 39% Total: 39%
OCI 1.2. % of budget contribution of state and local governments to the running budgets for basic services delivery	0% (assumed, 2016)	20% (12/2018)	<i>To be confirmed in April which is the beginning of Fiscal year of the Governments of Nigeria</i>

The project realized significant improvement of access to basic services in target communities with the reconstruction or rehabilitation of basic service infrastructure. The estimated number of residents benefiting from those public infrastructures is 36,930 in total. Compared to 71,103 as the number of estimated population of the target communities in total, the number of beneficiaries is 51.9%. In terms of basic service management and delivery, while the State and Local Governments committed to provide necessary staffing and budgeting after the completion of the civil works, but it may not yet be at the desired level. Based on consultations with the target communities, approximately 39% of the population is now enjoying sustainable access to basic services. This number will be confirmed through the annual conflict and basic services perception survey. The status of budget contribution of state and local governments to the running budgets for basic services delivery will also be confirmed in in April which is the beginning of Fiscal year of the Governments of Nigeria.

Output 1.1 Engagement of community members in planning of basic services significantly increased, and related conflicts resolved effectively

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI1.1.1. % of community members that feel they are sufficiently involved in basic services planning.	Women: 0% Men: 0% Total: 0% (5/2016)	Women: 40% Men: 35% Total: 37% (12/2018)	Women: 36% Men: 42% Total: 39%
OPI 1.1.2. % of community members that believe local conflicts are resolved jointly and effectively.	Women: 0% Men: 0% Total: 0% (5/2016)	Women: 35% Men: 35% Total: 35% (12/2018)	Women: 25% Men: 33% Total: 29%
Key Activities under Output 1.1			
1.1.1: Mapping and profiling of local government structures and communities in places of displacement and of origin for 20 communities in 6 LGAs.			
1.1.2: Engage state, LGA and local governments into planning, rehabilitation and provision of basic services for 20 communities.			

1.1.3: Development of Community Recovery Plans with communities and local governments for 20 communities informing LGA economic development plans.

1.1.4: Establish Community Platforms in 20 communities to serve as a forum to discuss community needs, grievances and security; building on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and community security initiatives.

1.1.5 Technical and capacity support to the state coordination body (MRRR) and local governments for recovery coordination, community-level recovery planning and information management.

Based on the Project plan, 20 target communities were identified through consultation among UNDP, WHO, MRRR of Borno State, and Ministry of Health, considering the priority needs of the IDPs, returnees and host communities in Borno State in six LGAs, which were greatly affected by destruction of basic infrastructure requirement, including health and lack of income-earning opportunities. After that, Borno State Government has requested to include infrastructure rehabilitation in Kukawa community in Kukawa LGA as returns to the area have suddenly increased in the 3rd Quarter. Rehabilitation of the General Hospital in Kukawa was identified as the immediate need to boost basic services both to returnees and host communities. Kukawa community is not included in the original 20 target communities under the project, but considering the exigency of needs, the BoQ has been developed for the hospital and put under the bidding process. The list of the 21 communities including Kukawa is shown below.

The involvement of community members in planning of basic services and formulation of community recovery plans was ensured through dedicated meetings organized in the target communities with an attendance of 4,802 men and 3,602 women in total, which corresponds to 13.5% and 10.1% respectively of the estimated total population.

Although the accessibility to some of the selected communities was challenging, Borno State Government requested these communities to be included due to urgent needs of beneficiaries as well as expected returns. In those communities, MRRR has directly led the needs assessment and consultation process with regards to select priority infrastructures to rehabilitate.

To conduct mapping and profiling of original 20 target communities, UNDP and WHO jointly developed the Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) tool and conducted missions to assess 14 communities that were fully or partially accessible. In addition, WHO convened meetings with the health sector partners involved in rehabilitation and the state ministry of health stakeholders to discuss the priority settlements and the minimum standards for health infrastructure rehabilitation. WHO also conducted field assessment of selected communities and health facilities in preparation for the reconstruction activities.

List of 21 target communities			
S/No	LGA	Community	Access Status
1	Biu	Kimba	Partial
		Biu Town	Accessible
		Debiro (mandaragirau)	Partial
		Gur	Partial
2	Konduga	Dalori	Accessible
		Konduga Town	Partial
		Kawuri	Inaccessible
		Dalwa	Inaccessible
		Malari	Accessible

3	Mafa	Ngwom (Loskuri)	Partial
		Mafa Town	Partial
		Ajiri	Inaccessible
		Ngarannam	Partial
4	Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)	Partial
		Pulka	Partial
		Izge	Inaccessible
5	Bama	Bama Town	Partial
		Banki	Partial
6	Monguno	Monguno Town	Inaccessible
		Garukime (Monguno ward)	Inaccessible
7	Kukawa	Kukawa	Inaccessible

Output 1.2. Target communities provided with health facilities that are rehabilitated, equipped, staffed and providing essential health services

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 1.2.1. Number of primary and secondary health facilities rehabilitated, equipped, staffed and functioning	0 PHCs 0 SHCs (12/2016)	10 PHCs 1 SHCs (12/2018)	1 PHC staffed and functioning 1 SHC commenced rehabilitation
OPI 1.2.2. % of people in target LGAs with access to quality health care	<10% (2017)	30% (12/2018)	10%
OPI 1.2.3. Number of health workers trained	0 (2017)	100 (12/2018)	0%
OPI 1.2.4. % of health workers against the plan	0 (2017)	30% (12/2018)	135
OPI 1.2.5. Number of mental health and/or psychiatric auxiliary staff in primary health care facilities.	0 (2017)	0 (12/2018)	1
OPI 1.2.6. Referral system linking rehabilitated primary health facilities to secondary health facilities is established and functioning	0 (2017)	No formal referral system (03/2017)	0
Key Activities under Output 1.2			
1.2.1 Identification of primary health facilities and secondary health facilities for intervention			
1.2.2 Rehabilitation of health facilities as per the Nigerian MoH norms and standards, and best practice recommended by WHO (3 secondary health centres, 3 nutrition stabilization centres, 6 primary health centres, 6 primary health clinics and 8 health outposts)			
1.2.3 Regular Supervision of rehabilitation and continued monitoring of the operational status of the health facilities, including inventory control.			
1.2.4 Procurement and distribution of medical equipment and (limited and time-bound) supplies for specialized secondary health facility activities			

- 1.2.5 Design of refresher training courses for existing health staff
- 1.2.6 Development of incentive package for health facility staff in line with State Ministry of Health regulations.
- 1.2.7 Development of and strengthening of a free of charge emergency referral system
- 1.2.8 Supervision and monitoring of quality of services provided by health facilities
- 1.2.9 Developing and supporting a community mental health and psychiatric care outreach programme in the serviced communities.

Identification of health facilities which is one of the important activities was conducted as seen from the table below. The project planned to identify 20 primary health facilities and 3 secondary health facilities in 20 communities within 3-6 pre-selected LGAs of Borno state. Consequently, a total of 20 health facilities, including 6 primary health centres, 6 primary health clinics and 8 health posts, were identified and assessed by the team for rehabilitation through series of advocacy meetings and consultations with the Borno State Ministry of Health and its agencies, including the Hospital Management Board that oversees the secondary health facilities and the Primary Health care development agency that oversees the Primary health facilities. In addition, dedicated meetings with the LGA health team were held to ensure ownership of the health facilities after the rehabilitation. Based on initial on-site detailed assessments conducted in 20 health facilities (19 primary health facilities and 1 secondary health facility), a total of 16 primary health facilities were selected during the reporting period. In addition, 2 general hospitals were chosen based on the health priorities of the state, especially following the concept of “One PHC per ward”. Criteria for selection of the health facilities were based on the accessibility, the population density of the displaced communities and returnees to be served as well as availability of staff to support the health facilities when rehabilitated.

List of Health Facilities selected for support			
S/NO	Name of LGA	Name of Health facility	Remarks
1	Konduga	Malari Primary Health clinic	Renovation and equipping
2		28 housing health clinic Kejimadari	Renovation and equipping
3		Chabal Health clinic	Renovation of main building, the staff quarters and equipping
4	Bama	Bama FSP Clinic	Renovation and equipping
5		Bank Health Post	Total Reconstruction with expansion and equipping
6	Gwoza	MCH Gwoza	Total demolition and erection of new structures
7		Gwoza Wakani health clinic	To be sorted out with the state
8	Mafa	Gwozarl PHC	Minor renovation and equipping
9		Zannari PHC	Minor rehabilitation and equipping
10		Malla kyarari PHC	Equipping only
11	Biu	FSP Clinic Biu	Reconstruction and equipping
12		Gur Primary health clinic	Reconstruction and equipping
13		Gur Garubula Primary health Clinic	Renovation and equipping
14		Kimba Primary health clinic	Reconstruction and equipping But there are still issues with access (previous interventions were recently destroyed)

17		Nguma Health clinic	Renovation and equipping
16		Yewi primary health clinic	Yet to be decided
17		Biu Dispensary	Yet to be decided
18	Mafa	Mafa General Hospital	Rehabilitation of postnatal ward, the children's ward, the theatre, the admin block and providing equipment for the entire facility. Issues on the Staff quarters to be determined after the assessment of the BOQs
19	Monguno	MCH Monguno	Already rehabilitated by Alima
20		FSP clinic Mungono	Partly renovated by ICRC, to determine if further renovation or equipping would be required in the 2 nd phase

Following the identification and assessment of the health facilities, the estimation of Bill of Quantities (BoQ) was completed for 12 of the selected health facilities, 3 health facilities in Konduga LGA, 1 health facility in Mafa LGA, 2 health facilities in Bama LGAs, 1 health facility in Gwoza and 5 health facilities in Biu LGA during the reporting period, of the 12 health facilities which BOQs were completed 5 of them were advertised and process of bidding was ongoing. Prioritization of the health facilities was based on accessibility and the availability of population density in addition to lack of services within the settlements. The General hospital in Mafa LGA which was partly renovated by the state government without the completion of the rehabilitation of the entire structures was revised focusing on the rehabilitation of postnatal ward, the children's ward, the theatre, the admin block, the three units of the staff quarters and providing equipment for the entire facility which does not have any equipment at all. So far, the contractor has been mobilized and rehabilitation work commenced.

All the health facilities being rehabilitated are also being supported with procurements of equipment for health facilities in Borno state in line with the minimum standards for health facilities from the national guidelines. The list of relevant equipment for the health facilities were obtained and reviewed with the state ministry of health and the agencies. The health facility equipment lists were sent to the procurement for market assessment and the final list with detailed specifications has been prepared and the 1st phase of supply has commenced

For designing of refresher training courses for existing health staff, meetings have been held with the director of BSPHCDA, the CMD of the HMB and the directors of Human Resource for Health. A training needs assessment for the health workers in the state was done, aiming to identify capacity gaps in primary and secondary healthcare workers to be filled along the health service needs and to avoid duplicating the trainings by other partners. Based on the identified capacity gaps, the training methodologies and planning have been developed. Trainers available in the state were also identified and the training modules are being reviewed. The state identified critical areas of capacity building in BEmONC as the focus for training in for PHC workers and would be staggered for the three zones such as the north, south and central senatorial zones.

Output 1.3. Severe malnutrition in target communities addressed through functioning nutrition stabilization centres available to the population in rehabilitated secondary health facilities

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 1.3.1. Number of functioning nutrition stabilization centres	0 (2017)	1 (12/2018)	1

OPI 1.3.2. Number of beds and patient capacity in stabilization centre	0 (2017)	10 (12/2018)	20
OPI 1.3.3. % of severely malnourished children and adults in target locations with access to nutrition stabilization centres	Under 50% (2016)	Under 75% (12/2018)	Under 60%
Key Activities under Output 1.3 <i>1.3.1 Establishment of SCs as per the MoH norms and best practice recommended by WHO</i> <i>1.3.2 Procurement and delivery of SC equipment and (limited and time-bound) necessary drugs for the SCs</i> <i>1.3.3 Conduct 6 days training for the SC staff on inpatient management of SAM</i> <i>1.3.4 Support scaling up of nutrition interventions including screening at community levels and referral to PHCs and SHCs</i> <i>1.3.5 Strengthening of referral system of SAM cases with medical complications from the PHCs and communities to the SHCs</i> <i>1.3.6 Strengthening of preventive health and nutrition messages at the SHCs and PHCs</i> <i>1.3.7 Regular supervision and monitoring of quality of services provided at the SCs</i>			

To support the scale-up of nutrition interventions at community levels and referral of SAM cases with medical complications from the PHCs and communities to the SHCs, WHO HTR teams, have conducted regular screening for malnutrition and referred moderate to severe cases to receive care in supplementary feeding programs and OTP sites or SCs respectively. From August to December, WHO mobile health teams in the 6 LGAs have screened 63,434 under-5 children for malnutrition in Hard-To-Reach settlements. Of these, 35 children with severe malnutrition [with- and without complications] have been linked and supported to receive care Stabilization Care centers (SCs), and OTP sites across the state, respectively. 207 others with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) have been successfully linked to- and provided with supplementary feeding and micronutrients through collaboration with Food Security and Nutrition Sectors in the state.

WHO supported the setting up of a 20-bed capacity SC at the Mafa General Hospital, during the reporting period, 58 children with SAM and medical complications were admitted and 53 cured. With a recovery rate of 91.4% and mortality rate of 1.9% (all within the sphere standard). There is ongoing plan to establish two others Oat Bama and Biu General Hospitals. All the 3 will be transformed to nutrition stabilization Centers of excellence within the cap of the budget frame.

Output 1.4. Human resources supply and capacities (specialized / operational) to deliver healthcare services in target communities and rehabilitated facilities sustainably strengthened.

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 1.4.1. Human Resources for Health Plan for Borno State exists and is endorsed by the Ministry of Health	0 (2016)	0 (12/2018)	0 (ongoing)
OPI 1.4.2. Number of nurses and midwives trained in 2018 and 2019	100/year (2016)	150/year (12/2018)	100
	Under 30% (2016)		0

OPI 1.4.3. % of newly trained nurses and midwives employed in Borno		Over 45% (12/2018)	
<p>Key Activities under Output 1.4</p> <p><i>1.4.1: Curriculum review, improvement of training and development of the midwifery and nursing schools</i></p> <p><i>1.4.2: Provision of equipment and teaching aids for the schools</i></p> <p><i>1.4.3: Support of the development and revision of a State Human Resources for Health strategy and implementation plan</i></p>			

To improve training curriculum for the midwifery and nursing schools, advocacy meetings were held with the Hon. Commissioner for Health on the conditions of the Health training institutions in the state. A joint committee was set up by the Hon Commissioner and chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Borno state Ministry of Health. Following the inauguration, the situation analysis and baseline survey reports were analyzed. The gaps and the areas of improvement in the curriculum were also analyzed and identified for intervention. All the supporting partners including WHO and government identified areas of support. The college of Nursing and midwifery was also visited for further assessments by our team. In close collaboration with the principal officer of the HTI, the list of books, equipment for the practical demonstration rooms, the science laboratories in addition to furniture for the offices and classrooms were identified and submitted for support. Market assessments were conducted by the procurement team and detailed specifications was compiled. The supply of books for the libraries and furniture for the libraries were commenced.

In the development and revision of a State Human Resources for Health strategy and implementation plan, the issues on the lack of coordination of the HRH and absence of an adapted Human resource for Health policy document as well as strategy and implementation plan for Borno state were acknowledged as the priority areas to focus. Consultations were conducted with the stakeholders in the Borno State Ministries of Health.

Agencies especially with the ED BSPHCDA, the CMD HMB, the directors of Human resource in the state, to discuss the human resource situation and proper solutions. The Terms of Reference to establish the HRH Technical Working Group (TWG) to drive the implementation of the State HRH Policy and Strategic Plan was developed and shared with the stakeholders for approval. A HRH-TGW was inaugurated by the Hon. Commissioner for Health and chaired by the CMD HMB with the members across all sectors that support HRH, ranging from the ministries, agencies, HTI, the academia, the labour unions and professional bodies. Subsequently, a technical assistance was also engaged to develop a policy, strategic plan, biennial operation plan and monitoring framework. The stakeholders' meetings of the different sub working groups commenced leading to the development of the situation analysis document which is the 1st critical step towards the development of the detailed Human resource for Health situation analysis in Borno state which is the critical step towards the development of Human resource for health policy and strategy for Borno state Ministry of health. All the relevant partners, the state Ministry of Health and its agencies as well as members of the HRH TWG conducted the validation of the situation analysis report.



Validation of the completed HRH situation analysis by the HRH TWG, Partner agencies and SMOH stakeholders

Output 1.5. Target communities are provided with sustainable access to water, education and renewable energy for key community infrastructure

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 1.5.1. Number of school-age children accessing quality education in their communities	Girls: 0 Boys: 0 Total: 0 (5/2016)	Girls: 2,500 Boys: 2,400 Total: 4,900 (12/2018)	Girls: 1,537 Boys: 1,537 Total: 3,074
OPI 1.5.2. Number of households with access to clean drinking water in their communities	HH: 0 (5/2016)	HH: 6,000 (12/2018)	HH: 6,520
OPI 1.5.3. % of communities with access to renewable energy	0% (5/2016)	40% (12/2018)	35%
<p>Key Activities under Output 1.5</p> <p>1.5.1: Construction/ rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities for domestic use and production for 20 communities and 3 LGA hubs.</p> <p>1.5.2: Rehabilitation and equipping of 60 boreholes for irrigation and community use (average 3 per community)</p> <p>1.5.3: Rehabilitation and equipping of 23 educational facilities (20 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, total of 156 class rooms)</p> <p>1.5.4: Installation of renewable (solar) energy systems to power water & sanitation systems, schools and health care centres in 20 communities and 3 LGA hubs.</p> <p>1.5.5: Provision of a 12-month incentive packages to 184 teachers in 20 communities and 3 LGA hubs.</p> <p>1.5.6: Provision of training to 69 community workers in charge of community infrastructure maintenance and management in 20 communities and 3 LGA hubs.</p> <p>1.5.7: Reconstruction of Police Stations and Markets in 3 strategic locations (“Hubs”)</p>			

As of the end of 2018, rehabilitation or reconstruction of 31 key public infrastructures has been completed or is progressing on the ground using the cash-for-work approach. The list of the facilities is shown in the table below. All facilities were selected based on the consultation and agreement with MRRR and local community stakeholders. Schools and water facilities were selected based on requests from the target communities. Police stations and vocational training/community centres were selected to generate multiplier impacts on the beneficiary communities by improving security and livelihoods.



During and After rehabilitation of one of classroom buildings of Mafa Primary School

As a new demand for infrastructure observed along the project, unexpected increase of returns to some of the areas in Borno State was observed in 2nd and 3rd quarter of the year. To support smooth return and reintegration of the displaced people, 3,000 houses for returnees in Bama town are being repaired through the cash-for-work approach. Furthermore, Borno State Government has requested to include infrastructure rehabilitation in Kukawa community in Kukawa LGA as returns to the area have suddenly increased in the 3rd Quarter. Rehabilitation of the General Hospital in Kukawa was identified as the immediate need to boost basic services both to returnees and host communities. Kukawa community is not included in the original 20 target communities under the project, but considering the exigency of needs, the BoQ has been developed for the hospital and put under the bidding process. In the 4th Quarter of the years, the rehabilitation / reconstruction work in some communities was suspended because of deterioration of security situation. The work on the borehole in

Monguno and the aforementioned general hospital in Kukawa was put on hold, since the security of the workers on the site was temporarily not assured. The work will be resumed after the security of the area recovers.

No	Infrastructure	Location	Current Status	Date of completion (Actual or estimated)
1	Schools	Mafa-Ngwom Primary School	Completed	Dec-18
2		Mafa-Mafa Primary School	Completed	Nov-18

3		Konduga-Konduga Girls Secondary School	Completed	Dec-18
4		Biu Primary School	Ongoing	28 Feb 2019
5		Gur Primary School	Completed	Dec-18
6		Malari Primary School	Ongoing	30 May 2019
7		Pulka Primary School	Ongoing	31 Jan 2019
8		Izge secondary school	Ongoing	31 Jan 2019
9		Izge primary school	Ongoing	31 Jan 2019
10		Solar Panels (9 schools)	Ongoing	28 Feb 2019
11	Solar Panels	At the 9 schools listed above	Ongoing	30 June 2019
12	Boreholes	Mafa-Ngranaam Borehole	On hold	30 June 2019
13		Konduga-Auno Borehole	Ongoing	15 April 2019
14		Konduga Town 1	Ongoing	30 April 2019
15		Konduga Town 2	Ongoing	30 April 2019
16		Njimtilo in Konduga 1	Ongoing	30 April 2019
17		Njimtilo in Konduga 2	Ongoing	30 April 2019
18		Monguno Town	On hold	30 May 2019
19		Bama Town 1	Ongoing	30 May 2019
20		Bama Town 2	Ongoing	30 May 2019
21		Ngwom	Ongoing	30 April 2019
22		Ajiri	Ongoing	30 May 2019
23	Police Station	Pulka Police Station	Ongoing	31 Jan 2019
24		Bama Town-Police Barrack	Ongoing	30 April 2019
25		Mafa Town Police Station with toilet and market	Ongoing	30 June 2019
26	Vocational Training Center	Biu VTC Building	Completed	Nov-18
27		Maiduguri VTC Building	Completed	28 Feb 2019
28		Benishiekh VTC Building	Completed	Dec-18
39	Hospital	Kukawa Gen. Hospital	On hold	30 May 2019
30	Community Center/Dispensary	Community Center/Dispensary in Izge	Completed	31 Jan 2019

Specific Objective (SO) 2 - Livelihoods of conflict-affected people in target communities are stabilized through environment and climate-resilient income opportunities (special focus on women, youth and vulnerable households).

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 2.1. % of vulnerable households in target communities with stabilised income / livelihoods.	All: 18% Female-headed: 15% (5/2016)	All: 40% Female-headed: 40% (12/2018)	All: 56.6% Female-headed: 57.2%
OPI 2.2. Average household income per month in target communities (areas of return and resettlement)	All: 60€ Female-headed: 40€ (5/2016)	All: 80€ Female-headed: 80€ (12/2018)	All: 81€ Female-headed: 76€
OPI 2.3. % of households in target communities borrowing money to buy food	All: 48% Female-headed: 69% (5/2016)	All: 45% Female-headed: 40% (12/2018)	All: 43% Female-headed: 51%
OPI 2.4. % of households in target communities with sustainable agricultural output	All: 10% Female-headed: 5% (5/2016)	All: 40% Female-headed: 45% (12/2018)	All: 41.1% Female-headed: 43.4%

With regards to the OPI 2.4 for realization of sustainable agricultural output of households of farmers, 4,682 households were provided with rainy season agricultural inputs and subsequently with technical guidance and training for agriculture. Female-headed households were chosen to be supported with priority. On the assumption that 80% of the population in the target communities are farmers and the supported households improved the sustainable outputs, 41.1% of households achieved it, which exceeds the target figure.

For stabilisation of vulnerable households in target communities, in addition to supports for agriculture, emergency employment opportunity with civil works have been provided to 6,740 people. With an assumption that the half of the households managed to stabilise their income utilizing the income from the employment opportunity, the estimated total number of the households which achieved the income stabilisation is 8,052, which accounts for 56.6% of the estimated total population of the target communities.

Output 2.1. Vulnerable households in target communities are provided with immediate employment opportunities

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 2.1.1. Number of people benefitting from stabilized household income.	All: 0 Female-headed: 0 (5/2016)	All: 35,000 Female-headed: 8,200 (12/2018)	All: 36,200 Female-headed: 8,300

OPI 2.1.2. Number of community members benefitting from immediate employment opportunities.	Women: 0 Men: 0 Total: 0 (5/2016)	Women: 2,500 Men: 2,800 Total: 5,200 (12/2018)	Women: 1,011 men: 5,729 Total: 6,740
Key Activities under Output 2.1			
2.1.1: Participatory identification of beneficiaries and compilation of comprehensive registry of beneficiaries for CfW and other livelihoods initiatives			
2.1.2: Immediate income generation through cash for work on selected community infrastructure and productive assets (Women: 6,820; Men: 8,000; Total: 14,820 beneficiaries)			



Beneficiaries of the Cash-for-work scheme rehabilitating the secondary school in Konduga

To ensure income-generation for the target community beneficiaries, all rehabilitation or construction works for basic infrastructure undertaken under Output 1.5, adopts labour intensive construction methods and Cash-for-Work (CfW) approach. Through the ongoing works of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the public infrastructure, 6,740 local-residents, comprising of 1,011 women and 5,729 men, will have benefited of the emergency employment opportunity. Each worker will be employed at least 15 working days. They are hired by constructing companies that have contracts with UNDP with conditions of certain number of community residents and submit the signed documents of payment to them as evidences of employment.

The project exceeded the target total beneficiary number of emergency employment of Output Indicator 2.1.2 by over 1,500 people, but the proportion of female beneficiaries is below the traditional culture and the attitude toward women in the region has been making it difficult to achieve the target of percentage of female beneficiaries. Especially with regards to or cash-for-work for infrastructure projects, the regional social norm that women don't work on construction sites are strong entrenched and a specific effort will need to be deployed to achieve the target of 25%. UNDP will therefore continue its advocacy and provide specific incentives to increases female employment, including clear guidance to the contracted construction companies implementing cash-for-work schemes.

Output 2.2. Environmentally-friendly agricultural production of food and cash crops revitalised in target communities

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 2.2.1. % of households with own food production / cash-crop production six months after receipt of support	All: 0 Female-headed: 0 (5/2016)	All: 45% Female-headed: 45% (12/2018)	All: 47% Female-headed: 52%
OPI 2.2.2. % of households in target communities benefiting from an	All: 0 Female-headed: 0	All: 35%	All; 45% Female-headed: 45%

agricultural support package (seeds, tools, loans)	(5/2016)	Female-headed: 35% (12/2018)	
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Key Activities under Output 2.2

- 2.2.1: Restoration of agricultural production (start-up kit) for 14,000 households
- 2.2.2: Restoration of livestock production (restocking) for 14,000 households
- 2.2.3: Rapid assessment of viable value chains (partnership with NIRSAL or similar)
- 2.2.4 Build community technical capacity for selected value chains through training (partnership with NIRSAL or similar)
- 2.2.5: Start-up kits/grants for development selected value chains for farm-based products (e.g. agro-processing, poultry, honey value, leather processing, and other locally viable initiatives) for 60 groups of 5 to 10 beneficiaries



Distribution ceremony of rainy season agricultural inputs with presence of Permanent Secretary of MRRR in Konduga community of Konduga LGA.

Improving agricultural production in the North East of Nigeria is an essential step towards recovery of the crisis ridden North Eastern region. Farming, among other agricultural related activities is a key livelihood which has sustained a good proportion of the now affected and displaced people. Supporting the affected people and communities have become crucial as part of the recovery effort.

During the reporting period, UNDP has distributed agricultural inputs for rainy season to 4,682 households in 21 communities.³ Inputs distributed include variety of Seedlings, Fertilizer, Insecticide, Hoes, knapsack sprayer, which is listed below, were selected based on the preference of farmers and suitability to the farming climate and soil.

Table of rainy-season agricultural inputs and total quantity distribute			
Description of Input	Brand/Type	Unit	Total Quantity
Sorghum Seeds	Samsorg 41	Packaged in 5Kgs	22,500.00
Millet Seeds	Sosat C 88	Packaged in 5Kgs	18,910.00
Groundnut seeds	Samnut 24	Packaged in 10Kgs	18,000.00
Cowpeas Seeds	IT89KD-288	Packaged in 5Kgs	23,410.00
Maize	Sammaz 27	Packaged in 10Kgs	9,000.00
Okra	NHAR 47-4	Packaged in 0.1kg	468.20

³ Dala Lawanti in Jere LGA was added to the original 20 target communities, because this community was supported with Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) as part of an ECHO-funded initiative and supporting the community would bring a positive synergy and fair allocation of assistance among the beneficiary communities supported by different projects.

Sesame Seeds	Ex-Sudan	Packaged in 2Kgs	5,400.00
Rice	FARO 44	Packaged in 10kg	46,820.00
Fertilizer	NPK 15 15 15	Packaged in 50Kg bags	9,364.00
Insecticide	Cypermethrin (BEST)	Carton of 1 litre/ 12 bottles.	396.00
Hoes	Regular	Piece	9,364.00
Planting Hoe	Regular	Piec	4,682.00
knapsack sprayer	WACOT 16 L	1 set of Regural 16L to be shared by 5 households	936.40
Cutlass	Regular	Piece	9,364.00
Herbicide	Paraquat	Carton of 1 litre/ 12 bottles.	396.00
Foliar Liquid Fertilizer	Herogra Boron	Carton of 1 litre/ 12 bottles.	396.00

After the harvest of rainy-season farming, income level of the rural farmers often drops drastically. To address and pre-empt this, the project has planned and prepared the provision of sustainable means of income generation during the dry season in the first quarter of 2019. Based on community consultations, types and details for the distribution of livestock, and livestock feeds was designed and prepared. A detailed market analysis conducted in the third quarter of 2018 recommended that the male-headed households should be provided with sheep and the female-headed with goats. Accordingly, a total of 2,400 households was identified in target communities, and each household will receive 3 livestock, composed of 2 females and 1 male. The table of the livestock in each community is shown below.

Table of livestock inputs and total quantity distributed							
LGA	Location/ Community	Male HH	Female HH	Per Male Household		Per Female Household	
				Ewes (Sheep)	Ram	Does	Buck
Biu	Kimba	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Biu	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Debiro	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Gur	60	60	2	1	2	1
Konduga	Dalori	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Konduga	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Kawuri	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Dalwa	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Malari	60	60	2	1	2	1
Mafa	Ngwom	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Mafa Town	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Ajiri	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Ngarannam	60	60	2	1	2	1
Gwoza	Gwoza	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Pulka	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Izge	60	60	2	1	2	1

Bama	Bama Town	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Banki	60	60	2	1	2	1
Monguno	Monguno	60	60	2	1	2	1
	Garukime	60	60	2	1	2	1
Total		1,200	1,200				

Output 2.3. Market-based skills of displaced women and youth developed, and local economy revitalised

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Results
OPI 2.3.1. Number of vulnerable community members benefitting from vocational training and start-up packages	Women: 0 Youth: 0 Total: 0 (5/2016)	Women: 300 Youth: 400 Total: 700 (4/2017)	4,682 (on agriculture) + 600 (planned on non-agriculture, women: 262, men: 338)
OPI 2.3.2. % of economically active female and youth-headed households in target communities	Women: 0 Youth: 0 Total: 0 (5/2016)	Women: 35% Youth: 25% Total: 30% (4/2017)	Women: 30% Youth: 29% Total: 30%
OPI 2.3.3. % of female and youth-headed households with a stable income for 6 months after support	All: 0 Female-headed: 0 (5/2016)	All: 30% Female-headed: 40% (12/2018)	All: 62% Female-headed: 62%
OPI 2.3.4. % of community members subjected to mal-nutrition, especially children	All (Borno average): 23% Children: 28% (5/2016)	All (Borno average): 18% Children: 20% (12/2018)	All: 18% Children: 20%
Key Activities under Output 2.3			
2.3.1: Conduct rapid assessment for market-based skills gaps			
2.3.2: Participatory selection of conflict-affected youth and women for skills development			
2.3.3: Establish and equip satellites of vocational training institutes (polytechnics) in 3 strategic locations			
2.3.4: Conduct vocational training for 2,400 beneficiaries (1,000 women, 1,400 youth) in selected market skills in partnership with existing institutions			
2.3.5 Start-up grants for 200 groups of youth/women entrepreneurs to facilitate start-up of micro and small businesses			
2.3.6 Promote local capital development through establishment of 3 VSLAs of 10 – 15 members in each of the 20 communities for beneficiaries under output 2.1 and 2.2			



Training of Trainers of Agricultural Extension Services

As a provision of vocational training for farmers, UNDP launched agricultural extension training for target communities and is supporting agricultural extension services in the communities who received agricultural inputs in close collaboration with the Borno State Agricultural Development Project (BOADP). The intervention aims to maximize the harvest from the rainy season agricultural input distribution and to support its sustainable impact of the agricultural supports. The training of trainers (ToT) was accordingly held for 168 extension workers for Borno State (out of which, 147 workers for the 21 target communities were supported by the EU fund). Subsequently, seven extension workers per community were

deployed to visit farmers in their community at least eight times in two months of farming season and provide hands-on training and guidance on how to maximize their harvest out of the inputs. The agricultural extension training did not only serve to bolster the knowledge of farmers on essentials of good agricultural practices for cultivating specific crops they have received, it will also serve as monitoring and reporting channel for tracking the progress made by households in addressing their food security challenges and in contributing to the entire region's food security situation.

In addition, to tackle youth unemployment in the target communities in Borno state, six hundred female and male youths have been identified in the same communities to benefit from vocational training in four training institute. The number of beneficiaries and the length of the course to be provided in the institute are shown in the table below.

SCHOOLS	LOCATION	SKILLS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
RAMAT POLYTECHNIC	Maiduguri	ALUMINUM FABRICATION	18	0	18
		BAKING	0	1	1
		CARPENTRY	9	0	9
		CATERING & DECORATION	1	68	69
		FURNITURE	1	0	1
		GSM REPAIR	16	0	16
		HAIR DRESSER	0	26	26
		KNITTING	0	1	1
		TAILORING	26	101	127
		WELDING & FABRICATION	31	1	32
		TOTAL RAMAT	102	198	300
PEUGEOT AUTOMOBILE NIGERIA (PAN)	Kaduna	AUTO MECHANIC	21	3	24
		AUTO PAINTING & SPRAYING	2	0	2
		AUTO WELDING	1	0	1

		AUTO MOBILE	2	0	2
		AUTO MOBILE TECHNOLOGY	8	0	8
		MECHATRONICS	13	0	13
		TOTAL PAN	47	3	50
MOHAMET LAWAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE	Maid uguri	CATTLE FATTENING	39	4	43
		CROP PRODUCTION	7	1	8
		FISH PRODUCTION	44	15	59
		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	49	19	68
		NURSERY & LANDSCAPING	2	0	2
		SOAP MAKING	7	10	17
		TYE & DYE	2	1	3
		TOTAL MOHAMET LAWAN	150	50	200
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER STUDIES (NILEST)	Abuj a	SHOE MAKING/LEATHER WORKS	39	11	50
		TOTAL NILEST	39	11	50
GRAND TOTAL			338	262	600

In order to link acquisition of new skills through vocational training with employment creation, the trainees who meet the following criteria at the end of completion of their training will receive start-up cash grants for business purpose:

- Graduated beneficiaries with minimum attendance of 70 % and above.
- Graduated beneficiaries with minimum performance in theory and practical of 70% and above.
- Graduated beneficiaries having well developed business plan as per acquired training skill

In addition to the four institutes where the training course will be provided this year, three new vocational training centres in Maiduguri, Biu and Benishiek are under rehabilitation on behalf of Borno State Government and required equipment is being provided.



Orientation workshop of community members selected for vocational training

Section 4: Opportunities, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

In 2018, the project provided crucial assistance to target communities in Borno and thereby significantly contributed to community resilience and early stages of recovery. As such, it has played an important role in demonstrating that resilience and recovery-oriented projects can be successfully implemented in Borno despite the volatile overall situation. The project has also demonstrated that the provision of integrated support does make a tangible difference to the conflict-affected population in Borno.

UNDP learned important lessons in terms of the types of integrated support and the most effective ways of implementation, through implementation of the project in close collaboration with the Delegation of the European Union in Nigeria, with the State Government of Borno and with the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning. For example, UNDP tested 3 different ways of implementing cash-for-work schemes as part of community infrastructure rehabilitation, and finally found that implementation through contractors, integrated into broader rehabilitation schemes was the most effective and operationally feasible way of operating in Borno. At the end of 2018, the project has developed a genuine blueprint for the provision of comprehensive, integrated support to communities which can be used to further scale up interventions of government and development partners.

Finally, the project has succeeded to prepare for, and support return in Borno; and provided support to spontaneous returnees in target communities. Its approach should therefore be closely linked to and integrated into the Return Strategy recently approved by the Government of Borno.

At the same time, UNDP and WHO faced challenges in the implementation of project activities with the security situation in the State, which has significantly deteriorated in the last quarter of 2018, with the number of violent incidences in the region increased. This development poses a threat to the activities under the project and in fact caused some civil works to be tentatively put on hold. In addition, the security risk to staff and personal operating under the duty of care of the UNDP and WHO has increased.

To address the unstable security situation, UNDP and WHO has mitigated the security risk by corresponding and cooperating closely with other UN Agencies, Government Institutions and NGOs. The Governmental institutions including Security Force regularly provide necessary services such as escort of the missions. The latest security information is continued to be monitored and reflected into decisions on the activities on the field.

In addition to continue to get the latest security information, UNDP and WHO decided to conduct a Scenario Planning exercise in the 1st quarter of 2019. The exercise will aim to develop several, equally probably scenarios regarding the development of the situation in the northeast, and to define adequate programmatic and operational responses for each of these scenarios. With the scenarios and related responses will be finalized jointly with relevant UNDP staff as well as key partners and donors, it is expected that key decisions required following situation changes can be taken and implemented significantly faster in future, thereby ensuring security of UNDP staff and personnel, minimizing losses to programme investments and safeguarding as much as possible to achievement of programme objectives.

Section 5: Visibility and Communication

The communication and visibility plan as shown in the Annex has been developed jointly by UNDP and WHO for maximizing the visibility of the EU support in every activity of the programme. Continuous measures are taken accordingly to publicise the programme and its achievements with the support of the EU. The following sections outline key activities to ensure visibility and communication.



Signboard of Ngwom Primary Health Clinic provided with capacity building support



Agricultural inputs provided in Konduga LGA



A cap and a shirt provided to the trainees of vocational training

5-1) Visibility with symbols

UNDP and WHO put the EU logo on all goods, equipment and documents provided or created under the project. The goods and equipment include: agricultural inputs, T-shirts for trainees of vocational training, banners of ceremonies, and signboards of public infrastructure reconstructed or rehabilitated. Some of the examples are shown in the pictures above.

5-2) Events and Speeches

Ceremonies and events concerning the project activities were held for the public relations of the project. The events were for: provision of goods such as agricultural inputs, opening of public infrastructure rehabilitated and launch of vocational training courses. For instance, the opening ceremony of Ngwom Primary School in Mafa LGA was held with the presence of Mr. Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator and Mr. Mark Lowcock, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, with high-level officials from the State and Local Governments on 8 October 2018. In the speeches made on those events, the contribution by the European Union was prominently recognized. The events were reported in domestic media such as TV, radio and newspapers.



Opening Ceremony of Ngwom Primary School with attendance of UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner and UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock

5-3: Articles on Website and Social Media

Press releases and articles were publicized on this project through websites and social media. In addition, real-time posting has been done on key project activities frequently using Facebook and Twitter. The posts are about

progress, events and future plans. These articles receive much attention from public and get reactions in many forms including “Like” signs on social media.

During the reporting period, 23 Tweets were posted in Twitter and 23 postings were made on EU support for the programme with photos or videos. Links to some examples of these posts are provided in the below table. Based on Facebook and Twitter usage reports, a total number of 318,224 people viewed these posts.

Examples of Twitter Posts	Examples of Facebook Posts
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1108334902137765890	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/videos/414941829270237/?t=0
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1107995061235707909	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2223255431269806
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1107624393201643520	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2222635977998418
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1097433205634936833	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2214683095460373
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1081119017107185664	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2206630266265656
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1066984488469704705	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/videos/396963867721441/
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1063019072718290945	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2182231948705488
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1060174676423512064	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2153805398214810
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1057990544813633538	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2146665942262089
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1055477062226665472	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2142368022691881
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1050411148170940417	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2139160306345986
https://twitter.com/UNDPPEU/status/956836991097810944	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/videos/322312125219985
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1049627273517772802	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2127620104166673
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1049596035977420800	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2127356207526396
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1049300648880209920	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2117319885196695
https://twitter.com/Jorgkuhnel/status/1048593821712437248	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2115921342003216
https://twitter.com/UNDP/status/1048683358702723074	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2115541668707850
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1041654798800564224	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/videos/246531122719901/
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/104055000922008371	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2087246561537361
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/1040233890886111232	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2065735243688493
https://twitter.com/yorshark/status/1014778405898858496	https://web.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/2060194900909194
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/981875219404132352	https://www.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/1968469426748409
https://twitter.com/UNDPNigeria/status/955801163076722690	https://www.facebook.com/UNDPNigeria/posts/1968465723415446

Section 6: Financial Information

The summary of expenditures and legal commitments made till the end of 2018 is shown as below. The details are provided in the detailed Financial Report attached in a separate excel sheet. For a purely administrative reason, the expense by WHO in 2018, which is equivalent to 580,517 EUR, will be reflected to UNDP's accounting system as an expense in 2019.

Table of Budget, Resource, Expense and Balance in 2018		
Budget / Expense	USD	EUR
Budget for Year 1	9,121,496	7,884,940
Total instalment in Year 1	15,803,210	13,660,848
Initial Pre-finance Instalment	7,757,136	6,705,540
2nd instalment	8,046,074	6,955,308
Total Expense UNDP	4,986,386	4,310,406
Total Expense WHO (<u>to be charged as expense in 2019</u>)	671,556	580,517
Variance from Budget	3,463,554	2,994,017
Resource Balance as of end of 2018	10,145,268	8,769,925

Annex1: Activities and Beneficiaries in Communities (as of 31 December 2018)

LGA	Community	UNDP	WHO	Target beneficiary	Actual beneficiary	Beneficiary Female / Girls	Beneficiary Male / Boys	Intervention Status
Biu	Kimba	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Biu	Biu Town	Vocational Training Centre		170	183	56	127	Completed
Biu	Biu Town	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	130	95	Completed
Biu	Biu Town	Primary School (Access)		104	0			Ongoing
Biu	Biu Town	Primary School (Emergency Employment)		170	170	26	144	Ongoing
Biu	Biu Town	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Biu	Biu Town		FSP Clinic Biu	1,800				Ongoing
Biu	Biu Town		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed
Biu	Biu Town		Nutrition stabilization center	1,700				Ongoing
Biu	Nguma		Nguma Health clinic	1,750				Ongoing
Biu	Debiro (Mandara girau)	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	96	129	Completed
Biu	Debiro (Mandara girau)	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Biu	Gur	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	105	120	Completed
Biu	Gur	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Biu	Gur	Primary School (Access)		306	306	120	186	Completed
Biu	Gur	Primary School (Emergency Employment)		170	170	26	144	Completed
Biu	Gur		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed
Biu	Gur		Gur PHC	1,650				Ongoing

Kaga	Benisheik	Vocational Training Centre		170	219	37	182	Completed
Konduga	Dalori	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Konduga	Dalori	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Konduga	Chabbal		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed
Konduga	Chabbal		Chabbal Clinic	1,204				Ongoing
Konduga	Konduga Town	Secondary School (Access)		260	260	130	130	Completed
Konduga	Konduga Town	Secondary School (Emergency Employment)		170	150	35	115	Completed
Konduga	Konduga Town	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 2		60	60	9	51	Ongoing
Konduga	Konduga Town	Borehole (Access) 2		3,000	0			Ongoing
Konduga	Konduga Town	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Konduga	Konduga Town	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Konduga	Konduga Town		FSP Kajitimari	1,400				Ongoing
Konduga	Njimtilo	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 2		60	60	9	51	Ongoing
Konduga	Njimtilo	Borehole (Access) 2		3,000	0			Ongoing
Konduga	Auno	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 1		30	30	5	25	Ongoing
Konduga	Auno	Borehole (Access) 1		1,500	0			Ongoing
Konduga	Kawuri	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Konduga	Kawuri	Livestock		120				Ongoing

Konduga	Dalwa	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Konduga	Dalwa	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Konduga	Malari	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Konduga	Malari	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Konduga	Malari	Primary School (Access) 1		104	120			Ongoing
Konduga	Malari	Primary School (Emergency Employment) 1		70	120			Ongoing
Konduga	Malari		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed
Konduga	Malari		Primary Health clinic Malari	1,480				Ongoing
Mafa	Ngwom	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Mafa	Ngwom	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 1		30	30	5	25	Ongoing
Mafa	Ngwom	Borehole (Access) 1		1,500	0			Ongoing
Mafa	Ngwom	Primary School (Access)		356	356	152	204	Completed
Mafa	Ngwom	Primary School (Emergency Employment)		170	186	39	147	Completed
Mafa	Ngwom	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town	Primary School (Access)		310	310	150	160	Completed
Mafa	Mafa Town	Primary School (Emergency Employment)		170	172	48	124	Completed
Mafa	Mafa Town	Borehole (Access) 2		3,000	0			Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 2		60	60	10	50	Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town	Police Post		70	170	26	144	Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town	Market stalls (Access)		40	0			Ongoing

Mafa	Mafa Town	Market Stalls (Emergency Employment)		30	170	26	144	Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Mafa	Mafa Town	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town		Mafa General Hospital	1,800				Ongoing
Mafa	Mafa Town		Nutrition stabilization center	1,950				Ongoing
Mafa	Ajiri	Borehole (Access) 1		1,500	0			Suspended
Mafa	Ajiri	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 1		30	30	5	25	Suspended
Mafa	Ajiri	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Mafa	Ajiri	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Mafa	Ngaranna m	Borehole (Access) 1		1,500	0			Ongoing
Mafa	Ngaranna m	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 1		30	30	5	25	Ongoing
Mafa	Ngaranna m	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Mafa	Ngaranna m	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed

Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)		Gwoza MCH	1,450				Ongoing
Gwoza	Gwoza Town (Bulabulin)		HC Gwoza Wakini	1,500				Ongoing
Gwoza	Pulka	Primary School (Access)		104	0			Ongoing
Gwoza	Pulka	Primary School (Emergency Employment)		70	150	23	127	Ongoing
Gwoza	Pulka	Police Post		170	170	26	144	Ongoing
Gwoza	Pulka	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Gwoza	Pulka	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Gwoza	Izge	Primary School (Access) 2		104	0			Ongoing
Gwoza	Izge	Primary School (Emergency Employment) 2		70	340	52	288	Ongoing
Gwoza	Izge	Community Dispensary (Access)		400	460	230	230	Completed
Gwoza	Izge	Community Dispensary (Emergency Employment)		70	170	26	144	Completed
Gwoza	Izge	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Gwoza	Izge	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Bama	Bama Town	Housing materials (Access)		3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town	Housing (Emergency Employment)		70	3,000	900	2,100	Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town	Police Post		170	170	26	144	Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town	Boreholes (Access) 2		3,000	0			Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town	Boreholes (Emergency Employment) 2		60	60	9	51	Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed

Bama	Bama Town	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town		Nutrition intervention	1,000	1,000	500	500	Completed
Bama	Bama Town		FSP Clinic Bama	1,600				Ongoing
Bama	Bama Town		Nutrition stabilization center	1,600				Ongoing
Bama	Banki	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Bama	Banki	Livestock		120				Ongoing
Bama	Banki		Primary Health clinic Bama	1,580				Ongoing
Monguno	Monguno Town	Borehole (Access) 1		1,500	0			On Hold
Monguno	Monguno Town	Borehole (Emergency Employment) 1		30	30	5	25	On Hold
Monguno	Monguno Town	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Monguno	Garukime (Monguno ward)	Agric support (wet season)		225	225	90	135	Completed
Monguno	Garukime (Monguno ward)	Livestock		120				Ongoing
MMC	Maiduguri	Vocational Training Centre		170	170	26	144	Completed
MMC	Maiduguri		College of Nursing and Midwifery	1,560				Ongoing
Jere	Dala Lawanti	Agric support		182	182	131	51	Completed
Damboa	Damboa	Livestock		60				Ongoing
Damboa	Damboa	Agric support (dry season)		100	100	40	60	Completed
Kukawa	Kukawa	Hospital (Access)		50	170	26	144	On Hold

Kukawa	Kukawa	Hospital (Emergency Employment)		170	170	26	144	On Hold
ALL	ALL	Vocational training (Ramat Poly)		300				Ongoing
ALL	ALL	Vocational training (College of Agric)		200				Ongoing
ALL	ALL	Vocational training (NILEST, Abuja)		50				Ongoing
ALL	ALL	Vocational training (PAN, Kaduna)		50				Ongoing
Total				64,974	22,204	8,826	13,138	

Annex2: UNDP and WHO Project: Communication and Visibility Plan

Communications	Visibility Elements	Frequency	Target Audience	Performance Indicators	Status
Project Materials					
Project updates	Regular briefing sessions	quarterly	National, State and local authorities and grand public	Number of times EU funding support is specifically acknowledged by the National, State and local authorities. Target is at least 4 times per year with a total of 12 times over duration of project	On going
Press Conferences and/or Media visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding partners representative invited - project donors logos: - Press release - Banners - Supplementary publications - Promotional items 	At the availability of Donor officials- Security permitting	Project beneficiaries The Borno population Local administrations and civil servants CSO International development partners Media Youth Women People with special needs (physically challenged) Diplomatic community and Donors	Number of press Conferences and/or media visits; number of press coverage	
Information and Sensitization Campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project donors logos: - Press release - Banners 	At every project event/ activity	Project beneficiaries Local administrations and civil servants CSO	Number of Information and Sensitization Campaigns	Project donor logos used on all agricultural inputs distributed in 21 communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplementary publications - Participation Certificates - Promotional items -Radio programme 		<p>Media Youth Women People with special needs (physically challenged)</p>	<p>Project donor logo used on all banners at venues of TOT for Agric Extension Workers</p> <p>Banners used in all 21 communities during agricultural inputs distribution ceremonies</p> <p>Press release on Borno Package written and shared</p> <p>Press Release on launch of waste management shared with local, national and international media.</p> <p>EU/UNDP branded T-shirts used by 715 vocational trainees during re-orientation</p> <p>Press Release on Matriculation ceremony for 600 conflict-affected persons being trained in 24 skills across 4 institutions.</p> <p>Media coverage of matriculation ceremonies.</p> <p>Donor banners used at matriculation ceremonies in 3 institutions.</p>
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					<p>Donor Logos used on Press Release and banners of matriculation ceremonies.</p> <p>EU/UNDP Branded-Tshirts used at matriculation ceremonies.</p> <p>EU logo and contribution featured brochure on Ngwom community.</p> <p>Photo Exhibition at Par Royale, Brussels, showing pictorial evidence of early recovery efforts by UNDP/EU in Borno State.</p>
Presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project donors logos: - project achievement 	At every project event/ activity	International development partners Diplomatic community and Donors	Number of presentations	<p>Project donor logos used on all agricultural inputs distributed in 21 communities</p> <p>Project donor logo used on all banners at venues of TOT for Agric Extension Workers</p> <p>EU/UNDP branded T-shirts used by 715 vocational trainees during re-orientation</p> <p>Project donor logo used on all banners at venues of TOT for Agric Extension Workers</p>

					<p>Banners used in all 21 communities during agricultural inputs distribution ceremonies</p> <p>Donor banners used at matriculation ceremonies in 3 institutions</p> <p>EU logo and contribution featured brochure on Ngwom community which was shared with UNDP Administrator UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner and UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock, other donors, state governments, Early Recovery Sector Working Group, agencies and media and other partners.</p> <p>Photo Exhibition at Par Royale, Brussels, showing pictorial evidence of early recovery efforts by UNDP/EU in Borno State.</p>
Press Releases	project donors logos project achievements	At every project event/ activity	Key project stakeholders and general public	Number of press coverage; (Publicity across different media channels and organization.)	Press release on Borno Package written and shared

					<p>Press Release on launch of waste management shared with local, national and international media.</p> <p>Press Release on Matriculation ceremony for 600 conflict-affected persons being trained in 24 skills across 4 institutions.</p>
Website (UNDP) And social media platforms	project donors logos project achievements	At every project event/ activity	General Public/ beneficiaries	Number of updates; as and when new articles/information made available.	Several social media posts being made around EU support to conflict-affected persons in Borno. See links above
Annual Progress Report	Project achievements project donors logos		Key stakeholders – project partners and donors,	Report prepared and distributed on time bearing visibility component.	
Brief/Newsletter	- project achievements - project donors logos: - project Disclaimer		Key stakeholders – project partners and donors,	Number of hits per update. Number of key development/progress by partners reported and publicized.	
Project Publications	- project lessons and achievements - project donors logos:		Recovery practitioners	- Number of publication made available; number of requests/email for to the launch of the publication.	

<p>Interview / Documentary Videos Photo Exhibition Photo Coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project lessons and achievements - project donors logos: - Opening credits - Closing credits -donors representative & UNDP Senior management, along with key stakeholders invited 	<p>Bi-Annually</p>	<p>Project beneficiaries The Borno population Local administrations and civil servants CSO International development partners Media Youth Women People with special needs (physically challenged) Diplomatic community and Donors</p>	<p>Number of video products per year Number of visitors and hits on the web published update Number of visitors and hits on the web published update</p>	<p>Video documentary produced on EU support to conflict-affected persons in Borno State and shared on UNDP social media platforms as well as at Berlin Conference.</p> <p>Video documentary produced on EU support to conflict-affected persons in Borno State and shared on UNDP social media platforms as well as at UNDP/EU Conference in Brussels</p>
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