



Resilience and Social Cohesion (Peace) in Northeast Nigeria

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Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to affected populations
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe
BER	WFP Berlin Office
BMZ	The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBO	Community-based organisation
CBT	Cash-based transfers
CBPP	Community-based Participatory Planning
CH	Cadre Harmonisé
CHIPS	Community health influencers, promoters and services
CLTS+ +	Community-led total sanitation
CMAM	Community management of acute malnutrition
CSO	Civil society organization
EIEWG	Education in emergencies working group
EMS	Engagement monitoring system
ESIA	Environmental and social impact assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food assistance for assets
FNG	Fill the Nutrient Gap
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICCM	Integrated community case management

IDP	Internally displaced person
IGA	INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES
ILO	International Labour Organization
LGA	local government area
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MIYCF	Maternal infant and young child feeding
MoE	Federal Ministry of Education
MIYCN	Maternal, infant, and young child nutrition
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSAG	Non-state armed group
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development
OTP	Outpatient therapeutic feeding programme
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
PHC	Primary health care
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
RUTF	Ready-to-use therapeutic food
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SBMC	School-based management committees
SBV	School-based violence
SESSP	Social and environmental sustainability standards and procedures
SPHCDA	State Primary Health Care Development Agency
STGS	State Task Group on Sanitation
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VLDM	Village-level operations and maintenance system
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

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1 Project overview

Country	Federal Republic of Nigeria
Project title	Resilience and social cohesion (peace) in northeast Nigeria
Project objective	Strengthen resilience, and social cohesion across vulnerable population groups, and structures and systems of local government
Key expected results/ Outcomes to be achieved with this funding	<p>1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level</p> <p>2: Improved equitable access to and utilization of sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe and nutritious diets.</p> <p>3: Communities, government and institutions have improved governance capacity and more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts and enhance social cohesion</p> <p>4: Strengthened evidence base for resilience and social cohesion policy and programming</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services (WASH, Education, Health & Nutrition, Protection), infrastructure and management support • Sustainable livelihoods and income generating interventions, strengthening opportunities to improve food production, employment, and incomes • Technical assistance and support to strengthen government, institutions, and communities at local and state levels for gender responsiveness, management of basic social services and accountability mechanisms • Peace education, Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC), • Inclusive community-based social dialogue initiatives, Gender inclusive community dialogue and capacity-building for dispute resolution and grievance redress • Establishment of collaborative learning mechanisms, support programme learning and knowledge/evidence generation
Implementation period	36 months (starting with contract signing)
Total proposed budget	EUR 40 million
Budget per agency	WFP: €20 million (€13,5 million in 2021; €3,5 million in 2022; €3 million in 2023)

	UNICEF: €20 million (€13,5 million in 2021; €3,5 million in 2022; €3 million in 2023)
Geographical coverage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shani local government areas in Borno State 2. Bade local government areas in Yobe State
Beneficiaries	156,888 direct beneficiaries, 362,307 indirect beneficiaries (headcount to be refined during the inception phase) ¹ ,
WFP contact UNICEF contact	Ronald Sibanda, WFP Country Director, a.i., ronald.sibanda@wfp.org Peter Hawkins, UNICEF Representative, phawkins@unicef.org
WFP grant number UNICEF grant number	TBD

¹ Selection of wards and communities in the two selected LGAs will be done during inception phase.

2 Problem analysis and opportunities

2.1 Operational context

The complex emergency in the Lake Chad basin is affecting some 17 million people in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger.² It has devastated lives and livelihoods and forced millions to flee their homes. The majority of the displaced are sheltered by communities who are among the poorest in the world. Across the region, one in three families is food insecure, and malnutrition rates have reached critical levels. And one in every two people needs urgent humanitarian assistance. Recurrent attacks and insecurity as well as security measures have restricted free movement. Farming, trade, transhumance, and other activities are affected, depriving millions of people of their means of survival and limiting access to basic services. Moreover, the violence has also forced hundreds of schools to close.

In Cameroon, the Far North region has experienced the sharpest spike of Boko Haram violence in the Lake Chad Basin over the past 12 months, in the form of attacks on civilians. Over the past 12 months, roughly 400 security events were recorded representing a 90 percent increase as opposed to 52 percent increase in Nigeria, the epicentre of the insurgency. The prolonged displacements that are triggered particularly by the continuous violence as well as seasonal floods further compound extreme vulnerability in Cameroon's Far North region that is characterised by food insecurity caused by the vagaries of the weather, epidemics and an extreme level of poverty.³

In Chad, in the Lac province, the volatile security situation, combined with flooding caused by heavy rains, has disrupted the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, forcing them to leave their villages and communities. During the last months, armed groups attacks and reprisals, often violent, on civilian populations and the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) have been recorded. In addition, unprecedented levels of rainfall and the subsequent rising waters flooded fields and villages and contributed to increased food insecurity.⁴

In Niger, activism of NSAGs have persisted in Diffa region. According to OCHA and Rapid Response Mechanism, from January 2020 to October 2020, armed attacks and threats of kidnapping have triggered several waves of internal displacement — around 62 824 people mainly in the areas bordering Lake Chad such as N'Guigmi, Kindjandi, Toumour, and Gueskerou. This continues generating serious protection issues and trauma amongst Diffa population. Kidnappings of civilians have increased during the same period.⁵

Now in its twelfth year, the conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to disrupt the lives and livelihoods of millions of people across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states. Violent attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and military counter-operations have displaced men, women, and children, disrupted farming and other livelihoods, and limited the functionality of markets and other basic services. The conflict has deteriorated the nutritional status among children and women, and devastated the already fragile public infrastructure, including health, education, water and sanitation and other public services capacities to protect children in fragile humanitarian settings.

The operating environment remains extremely volatile, particularly in Borno State, where main supply routes have become dangerous due to risk of attack by NSAGs. The ongoing conflict will continue to severely affect millions of people in 2021 and is expected to persist unabated in the next years,

²<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/es/operations/west-and-central-africa/lake-chad-basin-crisis-overview>.

³https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/echo_crisis_report_no.19_-_lake_chad_basin_crisis.pdf

⁴https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/echo_crisis_report_no.19_-_lake_chad_basin_crisis.pdf

⁵https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/echo_crisis_report_no.19_-_lake_chad_basin_crisis.pdf

subjecting people to displacement, impoverishment, and threats of violence, including sexual violence against women and children. The conflict, explosive remnants of war, and insecurity have cut people off from farming and fishing – their primary livelihoods – causing major food insecurity across northeast Nigeria, competition for livelihoods, and disruption of social cohesion among the population, increasing gender inequalities. For example, some farmlands in Yobe and Borno are deemed inaccessible due to security constraints. Similarly, the government has banned the use of some fertilizers by the farmers on grounds that they are used by NSAGs to produce local explosives. These bans have caused discontent by some communities for they directly affect their agriculture production, which is a major source of livelihoods, and therefore could be potential risks for social cohesion. This is especially so since the alternative options for fertilizers are not easily available to the communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also compounded and complicated the humanitarian needs and response in the northeast. Nigeria's economy has suffered from the global fall in oil prices, reallocation of government resources in response to the pandemic, and measures taken to curtail the spread of the virus, including intermittent border closures.

The conflict in the northeast is characterised by a long history of marginalization, climate shocks, chronic under-development, unemployment, socio-economic imbalances, governance deficits, gender inequality and poverty. While humanitarian response has addressed immediate needs, there is a growing necessity to invest in longer-term approaches. Building community resilience by investing in public services, increasing access to livelihoods, food, and nutrition security, and fostering social inclusion, gender equality and cohesiveness can begin to address some of the underlying root causes of the conflict.

In November 2020, the Government of Borno State launched a 25-Year State Development Plan, and the Yobe State Government will also soon launch a five-year State Socio-Economic Reform Agenda. Both states have stressed the importance of linking humanitarian and development plans through stabilisation and development. This project will be the basis for a complementarity framework among the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and state governments.

2.2 Problem and needs analysis

WFP and UNICEF have identified a challenge common to both their mandates: insufficient access of children and women to basic services and limited livelihood opportunities for youth, men and women compounded by climate and conflict-related shocks and weak government presence and capacity. Through this joint project, both agencies will address this problem statement and respond to four associated needs:

- 1) *Food and nutrition insecurity:* Food insecurity is a pervasive feature in this crisis, and internally displaced people (IDPs) are most affected. They have lost their livelihoods and homes and consequently their coping mechanisms are compromised. Subjected to forced migration in search of safety, they will depend almost completely on food assistance until they can return to their homes and rebuild their livelihoods. In host communities, food insecurity is worsening due to economic after-effects of the COVID-19 lockdown and climate-related shocks.

The experience of displacement has often led to increased tensions and violent conflict within and between IDPs and host communities with different ethnicities and religions and between those who left the conflict areas and those who stayed. The community consultations conducted by WFP and its cooperating partner in Bade local government areas (LGA) in Yobe State in 2020 for

example found that the host community was becoming increasingly hostile towards IDPs due to a perception of being excluded from the humanitarian assistance being provided to IDPs. This situation is similar in other LGAs in BAY states. There is also stigmatization of individuals seen as associated with non-state armed groups resulting in discrimination that hinders safe and meaningful access to humanitarian assistance. For many of the displaced, day-to-day survival remains an existential struggle. Conflict and displacement have led to the direct loss of property, particularly farmland, which then gives rise to loss of livelihoods, assets, trade networks, and rights. Land to support the food needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities is becoming more and more scarce. While IDPs who reside with host communities can rent farmland, the land is becoming smaller as the number of IDPs increase. Similarly, those who return to their communities may find their land already occupied by others. If these situations are not properly managed, there can be a potential risk to social cohesion. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan estimates that over 5.1 million people need food assistance⁶, with food insecurity expected to deteriorate during the lean season to levels comparable to 2017.

Nigeria has made no progress towards achieving the target for stunting, with 36.8 percent of children under-five years of age affected, which is higher than the average for the Africa region (29.1 percent) and one in five (19 percent) are severely stunted, which puts some 14.5 million Nigerian children at risk of not developing to their full potential or dying. Nigeria has the second highest burden of stunted children in the world. An estimated 2 million children in Nigeria also suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), but only two out of every 10 children affected is currently reached with treatment. No progress has been made towards achieving the target of reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age, with 49.8 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years now affected.⁷

Although Nigeria has made remarkable progress in reducing undernutrition over the past two decades, the rate of decline in chronic malnutrition (stunting) has slowed in the last 10 years, and Nigeria is one of five large low-middle income countries with the highest burdens of chronically malnourished (stunted) children.

The high prevalence of stunting in the northeast states of Yobe (65 percent), Borno (48 percent), and Adamawa (40 percent) reflect Nigeria's critical undernutrition situation and the situation is even more worrying at LGA level. Geographical variation exists amongst states and in a state amongst local government areas (LGAs). In Shani LGA, in southern Borno, the prevalence of wasting is 8.8 percent and stunting are 30.1 percent.⁸ For Bade, in southern Yobe, wasting is 10.7 percent and stunting is 35.9 percent. Although breastfeeding is a widespread practice among Nigerian population with nearly all the children 0 – 6 months ever breastfeed (97.1 percent), the other aspects of breastfeeding and young child feeding indicators are still poor and sub-optimal. In the BAY states, 26 percent of children have exclusive breastfeeding for six months, just one to three percent of children 6 to 23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet, reflecting the poor infant and young child feeding practices.

While the causal factors are multiple and poorly understood, assessments conducted to-date have identified factors such as severe food insecurity, early marriage, poor maternal nutrition, poverty, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, low exclusive breastfeeding rates and inadequate

6 <https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/nigeria-2021-humanitarian-response-plan-february-2021>; and Over 500,000 children 6-59 months are expected to be acutely malnourished, including over 295,000 facing severe malnutrition.

Over 1.1 million PLW are also expected to suffer from acute malnutrition

7 [2020 Global Nutrition Report - Global Nutrition Report](#)

8 Nutrition and food security surveillance: Northeast Nigeria- UNICEF, December 2020

complementary feeding. Stunting does not receive the harmonized attention and support it requires in Nigeria due to differing stakeholders' agendas, insufficient understanding of the impact stunting has, and the complexity of preventing stunting considering the multiplicity of causal factors. Stunting cannot generally be reversed or treated, but it can be prevented. To improve nutrition outcomes successfully and sustainably, a multi-sectoral approach is needed.⁹

- 2) *Limited livelihood opportunities:* Households in the **BAY states are facing disruption of livelihoods due to the ongoing conflict** and the rise in prices of food and non-food items associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, farmers in Borno State reported reductions in production of a variety of crops - from 50 percent to 100 percent when comparing harvests during conflict to pre-conflict output¹⁰. Evidence shows that food insecurity, especially when caused by a rise in food prices, could be a trigger and impact multiplier for violent conflict.¹¹ These issues are coupled with climate change and threat of attacks by NSAGs while working in the fields. Consequently, IDP, returnees and host communities live in concentrated areas, putting pressure on already limited resources. Almost 2.2 million people in BAY states, of whom 62 percent women are unable to cope and have seen their resilience undermined by the protracted conflict and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic. Of those 2.2 million people 65 percent are host communities, 21 percent returnees and 13 percent IDPs living in host communities¹². The sharing of the scarce resources if not properly managed could potentially lead to tensions among these groups, especially with the growing perception that IDPs are receiving more support from humanitarian actors. This is further compounded by high cost of inputs, lack of access to credit and markets, inflation, and loss of assets.
- 3) *Limited access to basic services (WASH, health, and education):* The situation has deteriorated further in the BAY states which were already characterized as chronically underdeveloped prior to the start of the conflict. Borno and Yobe states bear the burden of low access to basic water services (76 percent and 67 percent); low access to basic sanitation (59 percent and 35 percent); open defecation (16 percent and 32 percent); drinking water contaminated with E-Coli (57 percent and 80 percent), respectively. Poor access to improved WASH remains a major contributing factor to high morbidity and mortality rates among children under five and affect adolescent girls in menstrual hygiene management. The use of contaminated drinking water and poor sanitary conditions result in increased vulnerability to water-borne diseases and malnutrition.

Similarly, due to conflict, children and adolescents are deprived or have limited access to inclusive quality primary education and vocational skills opportunities within a safe learning environment. Since the conflict erupted in 2009, all over Nigeria 611 teachers have been killed, 19,000 teachers displaced, 910 schools damaged or destroyed, and more than 1,500 schools forced to close. In Borno alone, over 820 out of about 1,600 government schools remain closed. Northeast Nigeria overall has the lowest net school attendance ratio at primary and secondary levels, 44 per cent male and 29 per cent female respectively, at the primary level.¹³

9 World Bank (2015) Costed Plans for Scaling Up Nutrition: Nigeria. Health, Nutrition and Population Discussion Paper

¹⁰https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_nga_humanitarian_needs_overview_march2021.pdf

¹¹ Brinkman Henk-Jan and Hendrix Cullen S., Food Insecurity and Violent Conflict: Causes, Consequences, and Addressing the Challenges. Occasional Paper n° 24, WFP, 2011.

¹²https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_nga_humanitarian_needs_overview_march2021.pdf

¹³https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_nga_humanitarian_needs_overview_december2020.pdf

Weak healthcare systems, including surveillance and referrals, have increased vulnerability to epidemics and insecurity has disrupted vaccination campaigns for preventable diseases. Malaria and cholera are endemic in the northeast, increasing the risk of child morbidity and mortality, especially among malnourished children. Pneumonia, diarrhoea, measles, malaria, and neonatal conditions represent an estimated 58 percent of under-five deaths. In addition, gender-based violence is widespread in the region due to insecurity, overcrowding, lack of access to services and traditional role and views of women while access to psychosocial, medical, legal, or security/protection services is limited.¹⁴

- 4) *Weak local government presence and capacity:* The conflict has weakened the authority of traditional local government ¹⁵and religious leaders that have historically played central roles in dispute resolution and promotion of social cohesion and led to an institutional void with limited or weak state presence outside population centres/LGA headquarters. Many, including leaders, have left their communities during the conflict and others were deliberately targeted by NSAGs for refusing to collaborate. Community elders that remained have also seen their authority challenged by vigilante groups formed during the conflict. This shift in power coupled with the lack of functional social and economic infrastructure and absence of civil authority undermines the development of social cohesion. In addition, the northeast's large, idle youth population are often excluded from decision-making, used for political muscle, and often do not factor into traditional power hierarchies. This has nurtured a sense of unfairness and rising tensions within communities.

The conflict and protracted displacement have altered and weakened traditional conflict resolution institutions and mechanisms and their roles, exacerbating tensions among the affected communities. These factors have combined with changing drivers of conflict in the region to substantially weaken social cohesion, limit women's participation, and increase uncertainty. Without holistic, longer-term interventions, the social fabric will continue to erode as the conflict persists.

- 5) *A protracted protection crisis:* The crisis in northeast Nigeria is also a protection crisis. The armed conflict between the Nigerian Armed Forces and NSAG has resulted in widespread human rights violations including forced recruitment, abduction, arbitrary detention, restricted freedom of movement, gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence, separation of families, destruction of infrastructure, reduction or interruption of basic services and displacement. This contributes to generating a protracted protection crisis and a continuous generation of urgent humanitarian needs.^{16,17}

The food security crisis and the protection crisis mutually reinforce each other. As conflict and displacement have resulted in the collapse of livelihoods and reduced access to food, land, and assets, affected populations are forced to adopt harmful coping mechanisms to meet their food

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Traditional institutions in the NE (Borno and Yobe) States: The institutional structures hierarchically from the lowest to highest comprises of Bulama, village head, district head and the Emir. The Emir, village head and the Bulama are all inherited from the ruling families. The Emir popularly referred to as Shehu's, is the highest traditional institutions inherited from a ruling family and selected by kin makers within the emirates. District head is not hereditary, they are posted by the Emir with the support from the Government. Hence any one can be posted from the society. Village head is selected by the Emir with the support from the Government. Bulama is selected by village head/communities with the approval from the Emir. All the above-mentioned hierarchies of traditional institutions are constitutionally placed under the Local Government Council Authority.

¹⁶ FAO, 2019 Protection Risk Assessment. Available at:

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FAO%20Northeast%20Nigeria%20Protection%20Risk%20Analysis_JANUARY%202019_BRIEF%20VERSION_Jan.19.pdf.

¹⁷ Nigeria Humanitarian Response Strategy January 2019 to December 2021

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/28012019_ocha_nigeria_humanitarian_response_strategy.pdf.

security needs. These include survival/transactional sex of women, child labour and increase domestic work, begging, and child and forced marriage, which contribute to heightened exposure to violence, abuse, coercion, and discrimination. Women, especially single women head of household and girls are disproportionately affected by reduced mobility, limited access to services and exposure to protection risks, increasing their vulnerability.

2.3 Opportunities

While much of the focus in the northeast is on humanitarian response, there are opportunities to engage in long-term resilience building approaches. The crisis has resulted in extensive damage to social, economic, health, education, and market infrastructure. Public buildings including schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, government ministries have been widely destroyed or closed. Using the life-cycle approach, this project will address key gaps at all stages, ensuring interventions are holistic and harness existing community resilience, while protecting children and women. Rather than continuing emergency response activities, **this project will focus on rebuilding infrastructure, livelihoods and restoring basic services. In doing so, it will support restoration of local governance structures to promote social cohesion and prospects for peace and goes beyond humanitarian aid.**

Engagement at the community and institutional level offers opportunities to address service provision gaps by providing long-term, appropriate interventions such as sustainable water solutions, sanitation at the household level, improved access of women and children to health care and preventative nutrition services and to education. WFP and UNICEF can support broader efforts to limit the humanitarian crisis in areas of active conflict and create a buffer through resilience building and crisis prevention with development interventions.

This project is an integrated and holistic response package to build resilience for women, men and children at individual, household, community, and institution levels, while supporting government systems to sustain equitable quality services and promote social cohesion. This package is an essential part of a wider strategic approach to address factors that contribute to malnutrition, insecurity and negatively impact development. This approach is grounded in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by combining humanitarian aid through outputs and activities under outcome 1, which will focus on interventions supporting provision of basic services related to health, nutrition, education, WASH and access to food, with development assistance to strengthen resilience through activities and outputs under outcome 2, which will focus on sustainable livelihoods, income generating interventions and strengthening economic opportunities among targeted communities including youth to improve food production, employment, and incomes.

With peacebuilding and improving social cohesion through activities and outputs under outcome 3, the project will focus on the social cohesion element, that seeks to mitigate conflict between communities and government stakeholders, increase trust and collaboration within and among different groups as well as strengthening the capacity of institutions and communities at local and state levels. Further, the activities in Outcomes 1 and 2 will be designed in such a way that they contribute to strengthening social cohesion.

Furthermore, it is aligned with the United Nations Development Programme Regional Stabilization Facility for Lake Chad.¹⁸ This Regional Stabilization Facility¹⁹ broadly works under nine pillars, including five that this project will complement at the local level:

1. *Governance and the Social Contract*: Support for strengthening of local governance and developing capacity for provision of health, nutrition, WASH, and other social services through reconstruction and strengthening of service providers²⁰, including support for the development of local government contingency and disaster risk management planning. Service delivery is a key pillar in restoring faith in the government and corresponding systems.
2. *Socio-Economic Recovery and Environmental Sustainability*: This project will support the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities to manage natural resources sustainably. Support for asset creation will contribute to inclusive and diversified livelihoods for improving the long-term food security of the different groups in communities, promote gender equality, women's empowerment, and strengthen local and government institutional capacity.
3. *Education, Learning and Skills*: Education is key to building peace and promoting sustainable development for boys and girls. Improving quality and increasing equitable access to education will be obtained through the training of teachers, provision of learning materials, and the restoration and rehabilitation of schools and learning centres.
4. *Building Peace*: This project will empower local communities to encourage local peacebuilding efforts through gender inclusive community dialogues, restoration of local and traditional community conflict resolution mechanisms.
5. *Empowerment and Inclusion of Women and Youth*: This project will ensure that women, youth, and girls are actively involved in all stages of project design and implementation. Activities will focus on engaging women and youth in the peacebuilding process and community dialogues, preventing sexual and gender-based violence and responding to community stigma and rejection.

The Regional Stabilisation Facility (UNDP) is active since 2019 in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. This facility will last for two years.

By restoring basic services and supporting governance at the local level, this project can effect sustainable resilient change in communities. Transitioning from life-saving activities to longer-term approaches serves to rebuild trust between government and said communities.

3 Project objectives

3.1 Overall objective

WFP and UNICEF will jointly support strengthen resilience, and social cohesion across vulnerable population groups, and structures and systems of local government in targeted LGAs of Nigeria.

Outcomes, outputs and activities (see Results Matrix in Annex 1.1) are shared across the two implementing LGAs. The programmatic approach will be informed by localised analysis conducted during the inception phase with methodologies and tools adapted to the local context, notably

¹⁸ Regional strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery & Resilience of the Boko Haram affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin. African Union. August 2018.

¹⁹ For synergy with the Regional Stabilization Facility please see Section 6.

²⁰ Referring to Chapter 6.

community-based participatory planning (CBPP), beneficiary targeting and social and environmental safeguards.

The crisis, which has spread in the Lake Chad Basin region and faces a protracted and intensifying conflict, has led to an upsurge in food insecurity and undernutrition. This programme jointly proposed by WFP and UNICEF is an essential part of a wider strategic approach to addressing the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition, and peace. By tailoring activities in Shani LGA in Borno state; and Bade LGAs in Yobe state, WFP and UNICEF will support broader efforts to limit the humanitarian crisis in areas affected by the armed conflicts, create a buffer through resilience strengthening and work towards prevention of new crises, and improve food security and nutrition.

The project is framed around joint outcomes bridging humanitarian and development actions and building on humanitarian-development-peace transformational processes. The project will build inclusiveness and open dialogues from the design phase to enhance transparency and social cohesion. It will also ensure maximum alignment with Collective Outcomes²¹ as defined in the international community's New Way of Working²² and the integrated humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. By providing assistance to IDPs and host community together, this project meets the emergency and development-oriented needs of these two types of population, while adding the component of peace building to ensure enhanced social cohesion of the two groups.

This project will address insufficient access of children and women to basic services and limited livelihood opportunities for youth, men and women compounded by climate and conflict-related shocks and weak government presence and capacity by ensuring that men, women and children, households, communities, and government systems are resilient to crises. In turn, the project will contribute to strengthening social cohesion among targeted groups, including the vulnerable IDP population and local authorities.

3.2 Peace objective

WFP and UNICEF's integrated multi-sectoral package of interventions to address socio-economic challenges and drivers of conflict and fragility include:

1. **Do-no-harm and do more good:** At minimum, both agencies assistance programming processes will be developed under a conflict sensitivity framework through gender and conflict sensitive analysis, which will take place during the inception phase, taking care to not exacerbate instability or create new sources of tensions.
2. **Support peacebuilding at local level** through activities that actively aim to address the underlying causes of conflict and support local peace capacities rather than simply avoid doing harm. In most cases, this involves tailoring activities in consultation with targeted communities to address grievances, support trust, and thus contributing to strengthening social cohesion among and within the communities.
3. **5.Link efforts of local peacebuilding strategies** that the project supports with broader national efforts for peace, in particular through government led assistance.²³

²¹<http://agendaforhumanity.org/sites/default/files/resources/2018/Apr/OCHA%20Collective%20Outcomes%20April%202018.pdf>

²² Please see OCHA: <https://www.unocha.org/es/themes/humanitarian-development-nexus>

²³ Support peacebuilding at national level by going beyond not doing harm and supporting peacebuilding at the local level to engaging in broader, national efforts to transition towards peace. It represents a conscious decision to support a state to deliver hunger assistance as part of structured, government-led programmes aligned with an agreed national strategy.

3.3 Theory of Change

The sustainable impact of the project will be to support improved capacities of local government, key local stakeholders, and the broader community to work together to reduce poverty, economic inequality, hunger, and malnutrition, achieve enhanced inclusion and gender equality, strengthened resilience and social cohesion across diverse groups. This will be achieved through ensuring priorities and preferred approaches of local stakeholders inform final design of the programme, with emphasis on strengthening - broadening and deepening, the reach of institutions and systems, at government and community level, to deliver equal access to basic social services and livelihood opportunities, conflict resolution, disaster risk reduction.

The pathway of the project is defined through three primary outcomes focusing on the delivery of basic services, improving food security and incomes, and lastly building capacity of government and local communities for sustainability. The three outcomes are combined together to achieve the overall objective of building resilience and enhancing social cohesion of the targeted communities. The first two outcomes are geared towards building resilience, however, through the integration of the results of context-specific assessments such as conflict sensitivity and gender; the implementation will be adapted to contribute to enhancing social cohesion. For example, the social behaviour change approach will be supported through the platforms strengthened/established through the third pillar. Conversely, the capacity strengthening of technical services and empowerment of community members, including women and youth, creates the environment for continued service delivery.

Centred around the 1,000-day window of opportunity, the project is designed a multisectoral package of interventions targeting children under two and PLWs with different basic services comprising of health, education, WASH, and access and consumption of local nutritious foods. Through this intervention post/antenatal, immunization and maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) and educational services at community, schools and health facility levels will be scaled up. Contribution to social cohesion is made through case management services and reintegration packages to children, adolescents and youth, including unaccompanied and separated girls and boys, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Lastly, through SBCC approaches to strengthen community and institutional structures/platforms, community members' capacities to voice their demand for equitable access to basic social services, and gender equality will be built.

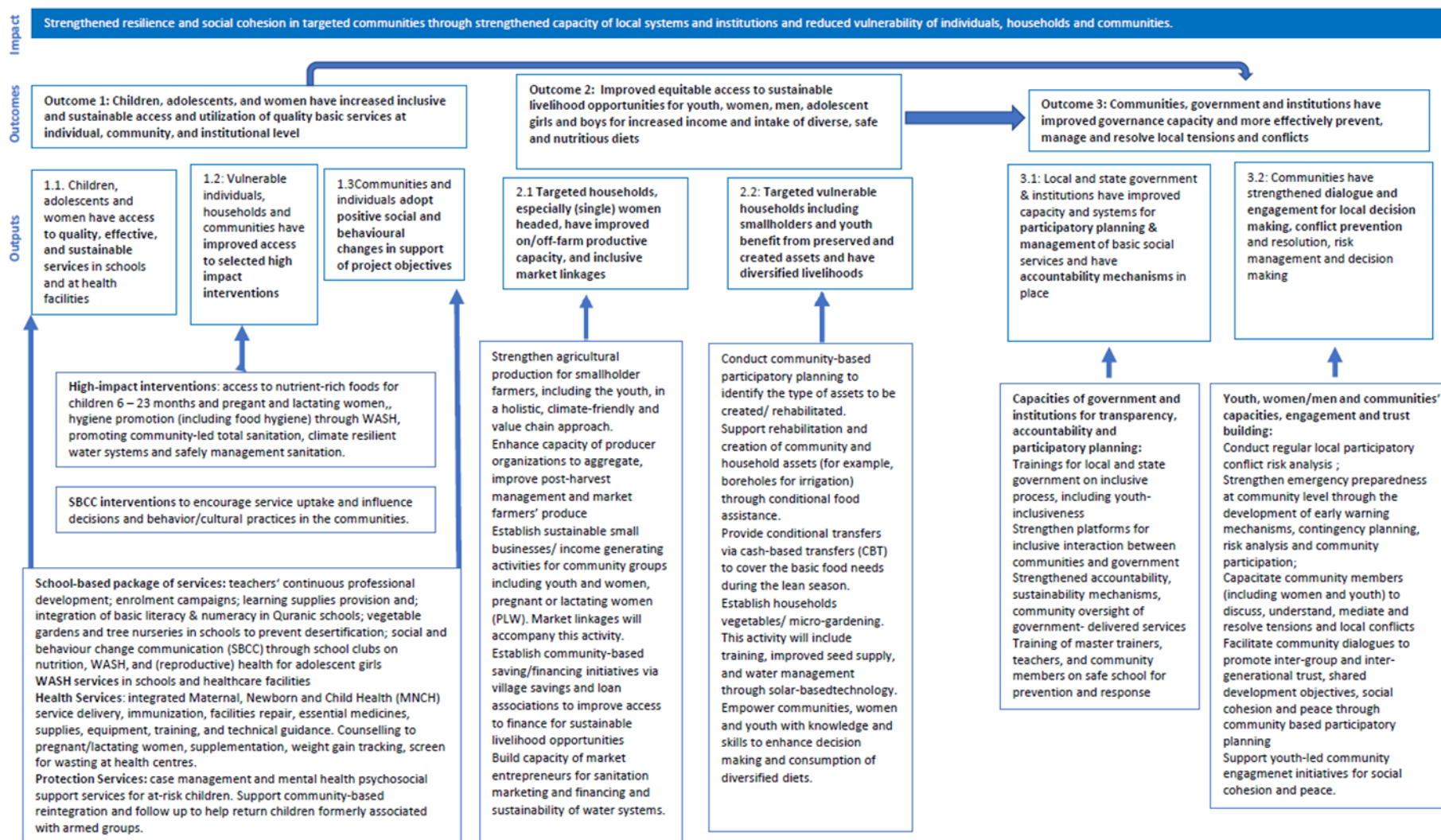
Further, to improve food security and incomes, households' capacities will be built through environment friendly agricultural production, establishment of sustainable and inclusive small businesses and strengthening of inclusive market opportunities for the different community groups-including women and youth. Food gap at household level during the lean season is addressed through provision of conditional cash transfers. The cash transfers are leveraged to support assets creation which will improve natural environments, reduce the risks and impact of climate shocks, increase food productivity and resilience to natural disasters over time.

Sustainability and social cohesion are addressed through capacity building sessions targeting community platforms as well as technical services of local and state governments. An integrated community-based feedback mechanism will be established, in line with accountability to affected persons (AAP), to voice community concerns, needs, and feedback, and to foster community ownership and participation in project activities. Lastly the community structures will be equipped with the appropriate tools and capacities to mitigate and reduce tensions within communities.

Overall, the concept works together to achieve the objective of building resilience and enhancing social cohesion of the targeting communities.

Chapter 6 of this proposal provides complete details on project outcomes, outputs and activities.

3.4 Theory of change diagram



4 Areas of project intervention and target group²⁴

4.1 Areas of project intervention

The project will be implemented in Shani LGAs of Borno state and Bade LGAs of Yobe state.²⁵ Further refinement of geographical targeting from LGA to ward level and criteria for the selection of communities and direct beneficiaries will be conducted during the inception period based on vulnerability assessments undertaken at the inception phase. Consideration will also be given to ensuring synergies and complementarity of interventions with other key stakeholders and partners.

Borno and Yobe states are broadly affected by protracted conflict, climate change, food and nutrition insecurity, increased mistrust among communities due to influx of new arrivals as NSAG activities mount and limited basic services. Despite this context, the targeted LGAs are considered relatively stable and accessible as compared to other parts of the region and therefore satisfy selection criteria for project implementation.²⁶ Figure 1 shows the location of these LGAs.

Factors considered in assessing the relative stability of targeted LGAs include accessibility of targeted populations, time elapsed since the most recent NSAG attacks and presence of government authorities. Despite pre-assessment, security conditions can be fluid, and these locations remain at risk of becoming affected by the conflict due to their proximity to the conflict areas. For example, people running from the conflict settle in these locations as IDPs and are hosted within the communities. New arrivals can become a source of mistrust within the communities, particularly as local resources become increasingly scarce. Targeted LGAs therefore require interventions which give greater attention to preserving and building social cohesion.

Accessibility of the selected LGAs allows for more robust programme monitoring and reduced risks of service disruption. Selected locations also present better opportunities for development interventions, including sustainable livelihoods and farming supported by comparatively better access to land. Presence of functional government authorities with essential human resources and basic infrastructure to enable operations is essential to the project's sustainability. While the selected LGAs may have these structures in place, they require capacity strengthening to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes.

UNICEF and WFP are already implementing in Shani and Bade relevant for the project, highlighting those that will be continued or extended through this project, and indicating the involved local partners (local government technical services, health structures and the like). WFP does not have on-going activities in Shani LGA, however in Bade LGA, WFP is implementing an integrated nutrition and livelihoods pilot using CBT approach targeting PLWs and children 6-23 months. The households of the vulnerable groups receive conditional cash transfers to create assets that will protect the environment while supporting to improve their livelihoods activities.

UNICEF has ongoing activities across all sectors (WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, and Health). In some cases, UNICEF is the only agency operating in a specific sector within the LGA. For example, UNICEF is the only agency in the Health sector operating in Shani LGA. In addition, UNICEF has taken into consideration the current KfW supported grants to avoid duplication. The current grants are implemented in 81 primary and junior secondary schools in Shani and 60 in Bade. Under the joint programme, UNICEF will expand and build upon ongoing KfW programmes by implementing

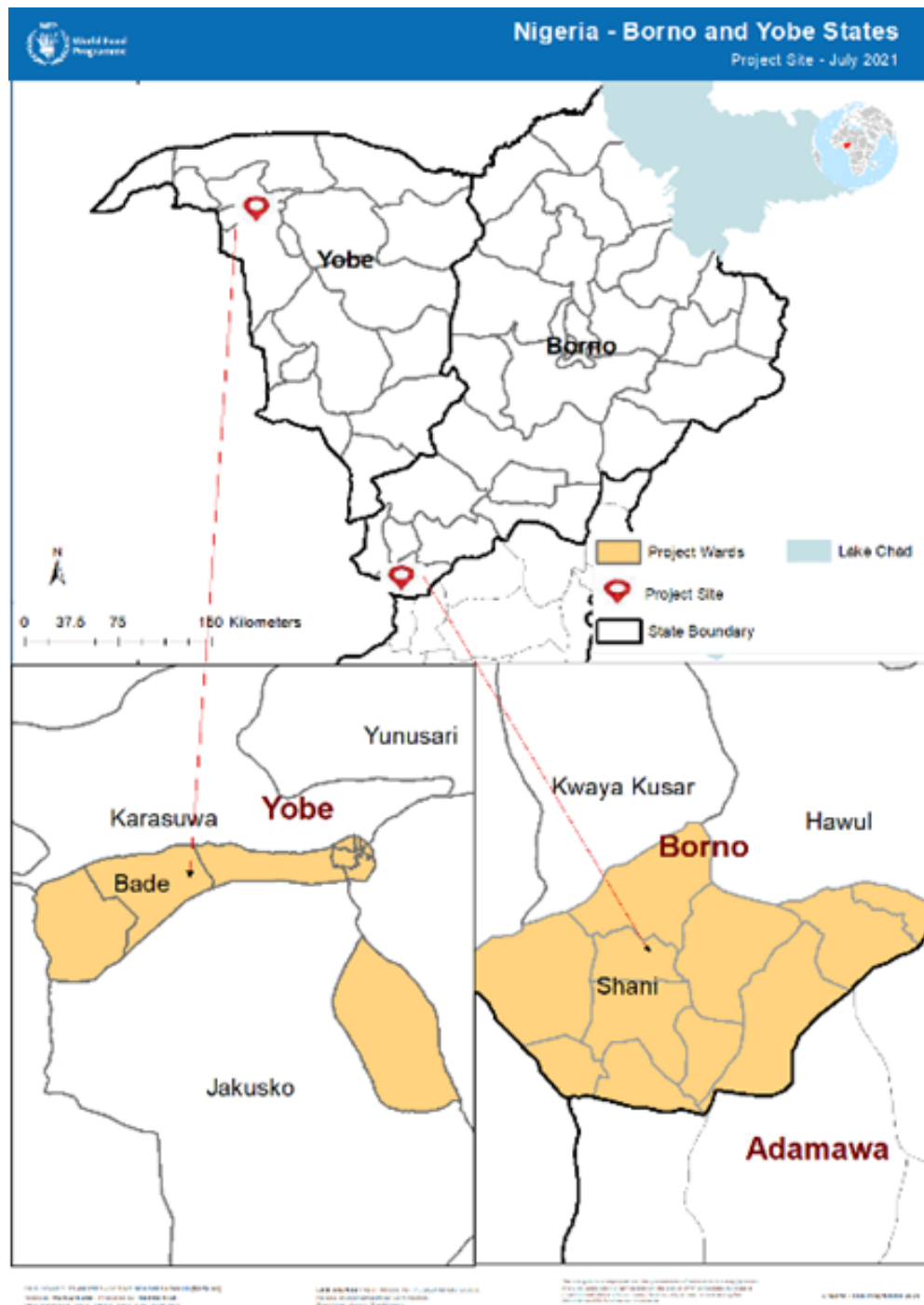
²⁴ See Annex 12.3 for explanation of project targeting.

²⁵ Deterioration of security and COVID-19 related restrictions may require shifting of targeted geographic locations.

²⁶ Other LGAs satisfying project selection criteria for stability and access will be identified through forthcoming contextual analysis and monitoring.

activities in new targeted schools and complementing interventions in current KfW schools where needed.

Figure 1: Map



4.2 Target group

The project will target populations in the selected areas, including smallholder farmers, from among IDPs, returnees and host communities that are vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and have limited access to basic services. The project will reach a total of 185,878 direct beneficiaries and 1,035,373 indirect beneficiaries

Among these populations, within the 1,000-day window of opportunity, households comprising of pregnant women and children 0-23 months will be the primary target groups.²⁷ The project will also target school-age children between 6-17 years. Household targeting will prioritize inclusion of vulnerable adolescent girls, female-headed households, the elderly, and people with disability based on the selection during inception phase.

Children, young people, and women to be enrolled in this project will be selected from vulnerable households identified through a set of defined vulnerability criteria. These criteria will be further defined at inception phase. Once selected, each vulnerable household will receive a comprehensive package of assistance comprising of food and nutrition, livelihoods, WASH, health, and education to improve their access to food and nutrition security, basic services, livelihoods, employment opportunities and income. The goal is to directly contribute to assisting affected populations and their host communities to absorb shocks, improve livelihoods, strengthen community structures and move from dependence on humanitarian assistance to reliable access to social services and livelihoods opportunities, thus building the foundations for enhanced resilience and social cohesion as described in chapter 6.1.

The project will use existing data sources to develop vulnerability criteria including the Cadre Harmonisé (CH), a government-coordinated, multi-stakeholder analysis that is used to identify food insecure locations and quantify numbers of food-insecure people per location. This will be followed by an integrated community-based participatory approach where the different community groups are engaged to define other local vulnerability criteria for household selection. This will ensure that the project is inclusive and addresses the needs of all within the selected communities. Other data sources include nutrition surveys, and nutrition and food security surveillance.

The March 2021 CH results indicate 89,562 food-insecure people in the targeted locations, including vulnerable children under two and PLW.²⁸ With the available financial resources, the project will assist these vulnerable groups and their households in the targeted locations (see Annex 11.8).

WFP and UNICEF will reach **PLW and children 6-23 months** with nutrient rich complementary foods to diversify their diet during the 1,000-day window of opportunity using the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality to promote consumption of locally available nutritious foods. Refer to annex 11.1.4 for CBT flow chart. **Children 0-23 months** will also be covered through breastfeeding and complementary feeding promotion. This activity will be accompanied by a screening and referral system that ensures children identified as acutely malnourished are referred for proper treatment. Conditional transfers will be leveraged as incentives for participation in health and nutrition services, and/or community-based socio behavioural change communication (SBCC) including support groups that provide nutrition education. The conditional transfers will help empower women to obtain better healthcare for themselves and their infants and children. The project objective is to provide access to quality basic services and ensure uptake of these services by the targeted community. Therefore, the soft

²⁷ The 1,000 days between conception and a child's second birthday is a unique period of opportunity when the foundations for optimum health and development across the lifespan are established. The right nutrition and care during this 1,000-day window of opportunity influences not only whether the child will survive, but also his or her ability to grow, learn and rise out of poverty. As such, it contributes to society's long-term health, stability, and prosperity.

²⁸ PLW are estimated to be 5 percent of the targeted population and children 6-23 months 6 percent.

conditionality attached to the cash transfer is another opportunity to promote the uptake of the services. For example, immunization, pre- and post-natal care etc. which are essential for nutritionally vulnerable groups. Criteria for allocation of cash transfers to the communities include Cadre Harmonisé; CBPP; Market assessment and MEB calculations. The overall Cash transfers to households will cover the lean season months for the overall duration of the project.

WFP will also target households of these beneficiaries through livelihoods support activities focused on asset creation, land rehabilitation, smallholder agriculture market support (strengthening farmer organizations, training sessions on value chain, post-harvest management and local purchases), and support sustainable small businesses and income generating activities (IGAs) for youth and women. These beneficiaries will also benefit from complementary UNICEF interventions for adopting good practices and social and behaviour change (C4D), WASH and health interventions.

Additional recipients of interventions will be selected staff from state and local government institutions as well as collaborators from traditional structures/local platforms.

For an estimated beneficiary breakdown, see Table 1 below:

Table 1: Total reached direct and indirect beneficiaries by WFP and UNICEF

	Direct		Indirect	
	Total without double counting	Total including double counting	Total without double counting	Total including double counting
Outcome 1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level	50,000	115,477	213,030	256,367
Outcome 2: Improved equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe, and nutritious diets	72,388	80,136	149,277	242,881
Outcome 3: Through improved governance capacity, communities, government, and institutions more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts, and enhance social cohesion. Communities, government and institutions have improved governance capacity and more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts	35,000	118,258	375,101	696,353 ²⁹

²⁹ The number is higher than the total population because it includes double counting.

	Direct Beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (as applicable)			
Activity	Total	Female	Male	Other categories as relevant to Project design (e.g., age, refugees etc)	Total	Relevant category (e.g., teachers)	Relevant other category (e.g., community leaders)	Other category as relevant (e.g., age, refugees)
Outcome 1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level								
Total incl. double counting	115,477	78,524	36,953	Children (0-23 months) Children 6 -17 yrs), adolescent girls, caregivers, PLW, SAM children, community members	223,667	Teachers, Health workers, LGA Tech Staff, Village Community Members	Community Leaders, Women Groups, Local trade Associations	Children (6-17), Families of direct beneficiaries, elderly
Total without double counting	50,000	34,000	16,000	Children (0-23 months) Children (6 -17 yrs), adolescent girls, caregivers, PLW, SAM children, community members	213,030	Teachers, Health workers, LGA Tech Staff, Village Community Members	Community Leaders, Women Groups, Local trade Associations	Children (6-17), Families of direct beneficiaries, elderly
Outcome 2: Improved equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe, and nutritious diets								
Total incl. double counting	47,636	23,818	23,818	PLWs, Youths, Caregivers	93,474	Teachers, Health workers	Community Leaders	

Total without double counting	44,988	22,494	22,494	PLWs, Youths, Caregivers	92,624	Teachers, Health workers	Community Leaders	
Outcome 3: Through improved governance capacity, communities, government, and institutions more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts, and enhance social cohesion								
Total incl. double counting	79,988	39,994	39,994	Schools committee members, teachers, children (6-17), PLWs, adolescent girls, caregivers	282,982	Teachers, Ministry of Education staff, Health workers, LGA Tech Staff, Village Community Members, community Mobilizers	Community members, Community Leaders, LGA staff, caregivers	Children, Youth Groups
Total without double counting	35,000	17,500	17,500	Schools committee members, teachers, children (6-17), PLWs, adolescent girls, caregivers	172,641	Teachers, Health workers, LGA Tech Staff, Village Community Members	Community members, Community Leaders, LGA staff, caregivers	Children, Youth Groups

	Direct Beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries (as applicable)			
Activity	Total	Female	Male	Other categories as relevant to Project design (e.g., age, refugees etc)	Total	Relevant category (e.g., teachers)	Relevant other category (e.g., community leaders)	Other category as relevant (e.g., age, refugees)
Outcome 1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level								
Total incl. double counting	-	-	-	Children 6-23 months, PLWs Retailers	-	Children, Women of reproductive age, Men, Women, Boys, girls	-	-
Total without double counting	11,200	8,150	3,050	Children 6-23 months, PLWs Retailers	32,700	Children, Women of reproductive age, Men, Women, Boys, girls	-	-
Outcome 2: Improved equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe, and nutritious diets								
Total incl. double counting	32,500	16,575	15,924	Food-insecure people, including women, young people and smallholders	149,407	Youths	-	-
Total without double counting	32,500	16,575	15,924	Food-insecure people, including	149,277	Men, women, youths	Village Community leaders	-

				women, young people and smallholders				
Outcome 3: Through improved governance capacity, communities, government, and institutions more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts, and enhance social cohesion								
Total incl. double counting	38,270	19,518	18,752	Community leaders and members of community structures, Government Officials	413,371	Community leaders & Members Community structures Government Officials	-	-
Total without double counting	12,190	6,217	5,973	Community leaders and members of community structures, Government Officials	375,101	Community leaders and members of community structures, Government Officials	-	-

5 Project implementation and programme coordination

5.1 Presence, comparative advantage as joint programme partners, and experience

WFP re-entered Nigeria in mid-2016, establishing a country office in Abuja, field offices in Damaturu and Maiduguri of northeast Nigeria, and supply chain presence in Lagos and Kano. Building on its four core strengths – people, presence, partnership, and performance – WFP generates results by leveraging its expertise, operational scale, agility and responsiveness. WFP's deep field presence brings a strong comparative advantage in northeast Nigeria. WFP co-leads the Food Security Sector, leads the Logistics Sector and Emergency Telecommunications Sectors, provides the humanitarian community with air services through UNHAS, and is an active member of the Nutrition Sector and Strategic Advisory Group. Since the escalation of the humanitarian crisis in the northeast, WFP has provided life-saving assistance to affected populations through distribution of food assistance using in-kind food and CBT. This activity is integrated with preventive nutrition assistance for children 6-23 months and PLW. WFP's life-saving food assistance maximizes development opportunities and improves conditions for peace.

WFP also provides conditional transfers using in-kind food and CBT to rebuild livelihoods through asset creation, including natural resource management, water harvesting, skills training, agriculture production and other income generating activities. These interventions are informed by a community-based participatory approach that engages affected populations and host communities in project design and implementation. Through these progressive resilience building activities, WFP promotes savings, enhanced financial literacy, and improved social cohesion in the BAY states. WFP resilience building assistance makes the difference between survival and recovery.

WFP's multi-dimensional mandate integrates a development lens in humanitarian response, aligning early recovery and development interventions as well as those with explicit peace outcomes. Through this multi-dimensional mandate, WFP's experience in humanitarian and development contexts establishes unique strengths and capacity for building resilience for food and nutrition security, including in protracted crises, and the strengthening of social cohesion as an explicit contribution to peace. WFP's timely intervention at times of heightened crisis and work in building livelihoods, adapting to changing climate, promoting good nutrition, and improving food systems is helping to save lives while also building resilience and laying foundations for a more prosperous future for millions of Nigerians, contributing to the humanitarian development peace nexus (HDP) – work for which WFP was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020. As such, as a multi-mandated United Nations agency, WFP operationalizes the HDP nexus in two ways: a) **as an aligner** - strengthening and accelerating coherence and complementarity through its interagency engagement within the UN Country Team (UNCT) and engagement with external actors, including government; b) **as an implementer** - through its own programmatic offerings across the nexus. In addition, in September 2020, WFP adhered to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN)^[1] which provides a broad set of principles to operationalize a nexus approach.

UNICEF has been active in Nigeria since 1968 with nine field offices across the country engaging in both development and humanitarian programming. UNICEF has been operating in northeast Nigeria for more than seven years and in 2015, UNICEF established the WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection sectors at both federal and state levels. UNICEF programmes are among the biggest in the region focusing on both development and humanitarian action. These programmes put children at the centre, strengthening social cohesion within communities, building relationships between communities and governments, and supporting individuals themselves – including children and young people – to participate in forging peace and development in their communities.

In UNICEF's role as sector co-lead for WASH, Nutrition, Education, and Child Protection and through its widespread health programming, UNICEF has since built strong partnerships with government institutions, through support and collaboration with relevant ministries at national and state levels and furthering well-established strong relationships with other United Nations agencies and humanitarian and development partners operating in the BAY states.

UNICEF remains one of the largest actors in the northeast, accounting for more than 40 percent of the results delivered under each of the co-led sectors, as well as the Health Sector (where UNICEF is the largest partner supporting basic primary health care). With its dual development and humanitarian mandate, and capacity and field presence achieved through collaboration established with diverse actors, UNICEF ensures synergies and coherent strategies between the humanitarian and development programmes as well as peacebuilding.

5.2 Project coordination

The project has been structured to jointly maximise the ability to build resilience at individual, household, community, and institution levels, while supporting government systems to sustain equitable quality services and promote social cohesion. Figure 2 shows the project management structure, which is purposefully designed to manage the project through to conclusion, with roles and responsibilities that bring together necessary skills and interests.

UNICEF's Maiduguri office and WFP's Maiduguri and Yobe offices will oversee the implementation of the project. This entails direct engagement with partners and beneficiaries, including capacity strengthening as well as supervision and monitoring. The overall management and technical support will be provided by the Abuja-based country offices with support from headquarters and regional offices. Activities will be implemented through local and international NGOs (partners to be selected at the beginning of the inception phase) working in close partnership with government technical services. Project team members from both agencies comprising of technical staff from Maiduguri, Yobe and Abuja offices will undertake joint planning from the outset. They will meet regularly (bi-monthly) to coordinate implementation, undertake regular field visits to assess the progress and outline necessary modifications, as needed.

Finance, procurement, and other functions required to support the project will be managed from the country offices and conducted in line with established WFP and UNICEF rules and regulations. Both agencies have well-established and clearly defined systems for effective financial and budgetary controls, with responsibility allocated to managers at different levels within the country office, regional bureaux and headquarters.

Within the inception phase of the project and as project strategies and workplans are being refined, WFP and UNICEF will assess which partners, both local government and NGOs, are best placed to implement specific activities. Both agencies will use their respective policies and procedures for selecting and contracting implementing partners and/or vendors. Both agencies in principle will be able to draw from existing field level/implementing partner agreements and vendor contracts and will assess whether existing partners/vendors have the required capacities in place to deliver results and value for money, or additional capacities need to be sourced, in which case the most efficient and effective sourcing process would be selected in line with agencies policy and procedures. UNICEF and WFP will identify opportunities for joint partner selection and/or drawing for partner Field Level/Long Term Agreements with vendors to enhance project implementation efficiency and effectiveness.

At **regional level**, technical coordination will be managed by regional social protection leads of both agencies, working under the supervision of regional heads of programme.

As sector lead agencies, WFP and UNICEF will ensure no overlap of activities across sectors and work with humanitarian agencies at field level to ensure operational complementarity. For project implementation, both agencies will work collaboratively with existing village, community and LGA governance structures to minimize duplication and build local capacity. During the inception phase, the agencies will conduct a local partner mapping exercise to determine presence and capacity of community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs). This mapping will enable joint identification of partners that ensures full integration of project deliverables based on expertise and coverage.

Table 2: Project management structure

Entity	WFP	UNICEF
	Role in Project Implementation	
Field Office (Maiduguri, Borno and Yobe states)	Direct engagement with cooperating partners, state government stakeholders and targeted communities for project implementation and monitoring.	
Country Office (Abuja)	Project management, engagement with government stakeholders and development partners at national level, and technical support to field staff. Engagement with the donor at country level.	
	1. WFP technical lead: Head of Programme 2. WFP technical team: Programme Units (CBT, RAM, Nutrition, Livelihoods) 3. WFP management oversight: Deputy Country Director	4. UNICEF technical lead: Emergency Manager 5. UNICEF technical team: Programme Section Chiefs (Nutrition, WASH, CP, Education, Health, C4D, M4R, including gender and development) 6. UNICEF management oversight: Deputy Representative
Regional Office (Dakar, Senegal)	Provide technical support to country offices, as needed.	
	7. WFP technical support: Regional Programme units (CBT, RAM, Nutrition, Livelihoods, Security) 8. WFP management oversight: Deputy Regional Director	9. UNICEF technical support: Regional Sections (Nutrition, WASH, CP, Education, Health, C4D, Emergencies) 10. UNICEF management oversight: Deputy Regional Director
HQ (Rome, Italy/Berlin, Germany; New York City, USA)	Provide policy and technical guidance; manage donor relations support. Engagement with donor (BMZ-KfW HQ)	
	11. WFP technical support: HQ technical advisors (CBT, RAM, Nutrition, Resilience, Peace and Conflict)	13. UNICEF technical support: HQ sections (EMOPS, Programme Group/Conflict Prevention, Fragility and Peacebuilding)

	12.WFP government partnerships: Berlin office	14.UNICEF donor relations management: Public Partnerships Division
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6 Project measures and implementation modalities

6.1 Implementation of activities³⁰

The project will include a six-month inception phase to ensure an inclusive, localized, participatory approach to design and implementation. All of the activities of the inception phase will be conducted concurrently, except for the inception workshop which will be conducted at the end of the inception phase. This is done to ensure that at the end of the inception all the planned activities are completed and necessary information available to inform potential adjustments in implementation

WFP and UNICEF will conduct during the inception phase a gender sensitive community level analysis to ensure the project is contextually appropriate and applicable, owned by the community, targeted to meet the needs of the population, and most importantly, does no harm. Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey and the barrier analysis, including gender analysis, will enable both agencies to go beyond standard messaging. These surveys will not only identify community practices for targeting but also identify behavioral determinants of a particular behaviour so social and behavioral change messages, approaches and programme activities can be tailored for maximum effect. Monitoring indicators will be developed to track changes. These findings will feed into a larger community engagement plan to ensure communities receive the correct messages, via the correct mechanism in a more effective manner.

A community stakeholder mapping and a conflict analysis will also be conducted during inception phase to determine local drivers of conflict, community perceptions as well as community structures in existence for conflict resolution, justice actors, organization and leadership, development plans and CBO/CSO and community group mapping. These structures will be integral to the project's success and sustainability across all intermediate outcomes.

The inception phase includes:

- Developing a monitoring and evaluation plan, including baseline survey with infrastructure mapping, setting targets and gender sensitive indicators, developing milestones and process monitoring, and planning of an end-line survey.
- Developing a set of criteria for selection of communities as well as vulnerability criteria for household targeting
- Conducting a knowledge, attitude, and practice survey with complementary barrier analysis to determine social and gender norms behaviour change approaches and messages.
- Conducting a resilience analysis and a community stakeholder analysis to determine local drivers of conflict, conflict sensitivity analysis, community perceptions and community structure/CBO/CSO mapping as well as local capacities for peace.

³⁰ Both agencies host designated activity focal points. See the activity descriptions for details on which agency is responsible for which activity.

- Conducting a peace and conflict assessment (PCA) including a monitoring pool, in accordance with the methodological framework³¹ to ensure alignment of approach and the application of a conflict sensitivity lens to all parts of the programme cycle.
- Conducting an inception workshop (at the end of inception phase) with the participation of agency field offices, relevant government stakeholders, key community, and customary representatives, implementing partners and others as deemed appropriate by the agencies and Government.
- Developing a sustainability plan including maintenance procedures with contributions from key local authority and community stakeholders.
- Conducting exchange meetings with the BMZ funded GIZ programme in LGA Shani on envisaged cooperation and activities to ensure synergies and lessons learned.
- Elaborate environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework and tools, based on discussions at Headquarters-level between the agencies and KfW. These need to include for both agencies:
 - UNICEF: Social and Environmental Screening Note, WFP: Risk Screening³²
 - Environmental and Social Management Plan including stakeholder engagement³³
- Ensure the establishment a programme-wide complaints and feedback mechanism, enveloping a grievance redress tool, that speaks to the information needs of and resolutions sought by partners and beneficiaries.

The inception phase covers the first six months after start of the project (signing of the financial contract). During the inception phase, UNICEF and WFP will update KfW as necessary³⁴ on the main achievements. At the end of the inception phase, the partners will deliver a resilience analysis, an updated results matrix with clearly selected communities, disaggregated numbers of beneficiaries, baseline and targets, updates in the timeline and budget where necessary and a PCA analysis.

To improve accountability to affected populations (AAP), community engagement activities will commence in the inception phase and continue throughout the project. Both agencies will partner with one local CBO to conduct AAP activities throughout the project. This will include two-way confidential feedback and accountability mechanisms as well as a modality to learn from the information and adjust policies and programming accordingly. It will also include transparency of communications with communities and the development of messaging via appropriate and accessible mechanisms, in a culturally sensitive way and in local languages. Community-based participatory planning will be used to localize vulnerability criteria for targeting and develop user-based designs to determine activities on a needs-basis. Community consultations ensuring women, adolescent girls' and people with disabilities' participation, and appropriate AAP indicators will be included in the monitoring plan to ensure active participation and entry points for project beneficiaries in the decision-making process.

Considering its complexity, multi-year reach, and resource-intensity, the project will adopt a flexible and adaptive programming approach based on continuous contextual analysis, including updating the

³¹ PCA factsheet elaborated by BMZ, KfW and GIZ

³² Risk assessment includes working with children and youth, child protection and GBV, health risks related to HIV/AIDS and COVID 19, fecal sludge management, Usage of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, Handling of vaccines and medical equipment and medicinal waste, Potable water quality monitoring, Occupational health and safety for community workers during cash for work

³³ Stakeholder engagement may be part of other documents

³⁴ A regular update is required by KfW on achieved results and analysis.

conflict analysis when appropriate.³⁵ The activities defined below reflect the integrated package of both agencies to strengthen resilience, including the resilience of systems and social cohesion at community level. The package is flexible and will be refined and adjusted considering context specificities revealed during the planning and implementation phases with the aim to minimize unintended negative impacts.

The two agencies will employ an approach focused on sustainable community-based and behaviour and social change approaches. Additional context specific and conflict-sensitive activities might be identified through community-based planning exercises. Packages of activities in different wards of intervention will be adjusted and prioritized based on needs analysis and synergies existing on the ground. Documents created during the inception phase will inform on the process and results. The programme will also have to ensure building of multifaceted and multi-year financial and non-financial partnerships, to achieve results in targeted areas of intervention.

Each agency will be responsible for performing specific mandate-relevant activities while promoting complementarity and synergy. The project is designed as a joint approach where each agency's activities contribute to the same outcomes. This intervention package will be directed towards the same beneficiaries and institutions and targeted based on level of vulnerability and need for capacity strengthening support.

The integrated package of activities is designed to improve nutrition, resilience and enhance social cohesion among targeted beneficiaries. In addition, the project's social cohesion component will contribute to mitigation of local conflicts or tensions between and within communities, and between communities and their leaders, while promoting gender equality. This will be done through a context-specific and two-pronged approach focused on diversification of livelihoods and more equitable access to inclusive basic services that target communities and individuals while also promoting an enabling environment for trust building and peaceful coexistence.

The programme aims to strengthen the transformative, adaptive, and absorptive capacities of individuals and communities, and the institutions and systems that provide services to them:

- Absorptive resilience capacities: The ability to minimise exposure and sensitivity to shocks and stresses through preventative measures and appropriate coping strategies to avoid permanent, negative impacts.
- Adaptive resilience capacities: The ability to make informed choices and changes in livelihood and other strategies in response to longer-term social, economic and environmental change including climate change.
- Transformative resilience capacities: The governance mechanisms, policies and regulations, cultural and gender norms, community networks, and formal and informal social protection mechanisms that constitute the enabling environment for systemic change."

This project funded by BMZ (EUR 40 million) through KfW will complement and not overlap with WFP and UNICEF's humanitarian activities in the targeted areas.

Outcome 1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level

Under this outcome, activities will focus on an integrated multi-sectoral intervention comprised of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities to break the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition, improve household-level food and nutrition security and maternal and childcare practices. This outcome and its activities will support access and consumption of local nutritious foods

³⁵ A specialized consultant/firm will be contracted to conduct the conflict analysis, and any update as necessary. Implementation of activities will be adjusted based on the results as appropriate.

and identify approaches to improve availability and quality of nutritious food in markets, and uptake of these foods.

This outcome and its associated activities are aligned with BMZ's **Resilience Level 1 - Stabilisation Capacity**: Enables people to meet their basic needs and enables structures to maintain their functionality thereby ensuring survival in times of crisis.

Output 1.1: Children, adolescents and women have access to quality, effective, and sustainable services in schools and at health facilities

Description: UNICEF will ensure strong engagement and utilization of community-based structures and facilities such as schools and health clinics as platforms to provide integrated services to communities.³⁶

Using community and institutional platforms, UNICEF proposes to strengthen antenatal and immunization platforms to provide and scale coverage of evidence-based and gender responsive maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) services. This will involve counselling pregnant and lactating women (dietary diversity, breast-feeding, and complementary feeding), supplementation (iron folic acid, Vitamin A, micronutrient powders), weight gain tracking (especially for pregnant women) and screening for wasting. A gender sensitive life cycle approach is applied at each platform. WFP and UNICEF will also strengthen government capacities to deliver integrated community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) package that provides a comprehensive severe acute malnutrition/moderate acute malnutrition continuum of care through facility-based outpatient therapeutic feed programme and target supplementary feeding programme.

The same health facilities will also be supported for uninterrupted supply of vaccines and essential medicines and equipment, to complement government efforts and to provide optimal health services and nutrition security to women, children, and adolescent boys and girls. Support to primary health care (PHC) services also includes treatment of childhood illnesses, routine immunization as well as referral from PHC to secondary and tertiary health facilities. Where essential, minor rehabilitation support for health clinics, may be provided with a focus on WASH facilities. Hygiene promotion will be emphasized at health centres where health workers will be sensitized and trained on hygiene practices. With UNICEF support, health facilities will be strengthened to deliver quality services for in-patient and hospital-based care, particularly safe deliveries, and essential newborn care through in-service capacity development of health facility staff and community health workers. Support will be provided to address human resource gaps at the LGA level to improve service delivery quality.

Schools will also serve as a platform for integrated services.³⁷ Interventions in schools such as distribution of teaching and learning materials and enrolment campaigns aiming to increase

³⁶ The up-to-date information regarding the state of the schools will be gathered during the inception phase to guide the selection of the schools. The selected LGAs are accessible but the security situation remains volatile, and it can result in temporary closure of schools and halt of programme activities. According to the Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) 2019 majority of schools within the 11 assessed LGAs in Borno state are closed (60 percent), indicating a potential supply issue. Closure is less severe in Yobe (14 percent of schools closed) where 4 LGAs were assessed including Bade with 0 school closure reported. In case of temporary closure of schools UNICEF will ensure continuity of learning through remote learning approach that have been already developed and implemented in northeast Nigeria. Close collaboration with community/school-based structure such as the SBMCs will also allow the intervention to adapt to future emergencies.

³⁷ UNICEF is targeting primary and junior secondary school from Govt Schools and Tsangaiya / Islamiyya Schools. The school will be selected in collaboration with State Universal Basic Board of Education (SUBEB) and upon feedback from the baseline. The joint programme grant will expand and build upon ongoing KfW programmes by implementing activities in new targeted schools and complementing interventions in current KfW schools where needed. Under the access component the proposal will

transition to junior secondary school in adolescents and reduce gender gaps. This will be further complemented with WASH in schools (hardware (rehabilitation and construction) and software (education) components) and targeted with specific hygiene improvement frameworks for children who will be mobilized, sensitized and engaged as change agents within the schools, their families and in the community at large. In support of school-aged children's health and nutrition, UNICEF will distribute weekly iron supplementation and bi-annual deworming to children and young adults 10-19 as part of the school health and nutrition strategy will be organized. When possible, water systems provided to communities will be further reticulated to schools and healthcare facilities to ensure access to safe water. Construction works will be implemented through partners (government, contractors / consultants) for assessment, design, implementation/supervision.

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Focus on the 1,000-day window of opportunity to ensure proper growth and development.</p> <p>(Pregnancy 270 days (9 months) and two years (365x2) 730 days = 1000 days). This will be done through capacity enhancement of health care providers to deliver skill counselling on Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) through the health facilities and the communities targeting pregnant mothers during ANC visits and delivering key messages on the importance of maternal nutrition and provision of Iron and Folic Acid to pregnant mothers. Mothers will also be counselled on importance of early initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of delivery, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, gradual introduction of complementary foods at six months and continuation of breastfeeding along with complementary feeding up to two years and beyond. High impact intervention of bi-annual micronutrients supplementation of Vitamin A to children from 6-59 months and provision multiple micronutrients powder to enrich family foods for infants 6-23 months to prevent micronutrients deficiencies, morbidity and mortality. Deworming of children using Albendazole bi-annually to children from 12-59 months to prevent worm infestations and enhance proper growth and development.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Provide a comprehensive CMAM package for treatment of children identified with wasting.</p> <p>This funding does not directly support the treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). This activity will support the screening and referral of children 6-59 months at community level through the work of community nutrition workers. When a child with MAM is identified, she or he will be referred for</p>	UNICEF - WFP

continue with enrolment campaigns, distribution of learning material and complement with distribution of dignity kits (not part of current KfW funded education grants) and WASH in school (not part of current KfW funded education grants). Under quality education component, UNICEF will complement with training for teachers on psycho-social support, gender sensitive pedagogy, classroom management, inclusive education. Under system strengthening, UNICEF will complement with awareness on Safe School Declaration coupled with training for master trainers, teachers, and community members on safe schools for prevention and response. The initiative intends to fill the gap by focusing on new news schools that are not supported by other donors. This will ensure complementarity and avoidance of overlapping. UNICEF upstream work at state level will focus on supporting the implementation of the Hygiene Promotion Policy and the safe school declaration policy that will benefit the entire state while simultaneously the piloting, implementation and capacity building component will directly benefit the targeted LGAs.

appropriate treatment to government lead health facilities in the targeted locations where the CMAM programme is being implemented.	
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Establish vegetable gardens and tree nurseries at schools.</p> <p>These will be done as demonstration plot to allow school children understand how to grow vegetables and establish tree nurseries. Seeds will be provided, and teachers will provide practical trainings as part of school curriculum. Tree seedlings will be planted at schools and other communal places such as health centres. Furthermore, each participating student will be given tree seedling to plant at home, to contribute to afforestation in their community. Students will also be encouraged to grow vegetables at home for household dietary diversity.</p>	WFP
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Use schools as a platform for social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) around nutrition, WASH and reproductive health for adolescent girls through kids clubs.</p> <p>For instance, hygiene promotion in schools interventions will work as catalyst for change in improved sanitation practices and good hygiene habits in the community. WASH Clubs will be formed to allow children to take leadership roles for making decisions and actions around WASH. As change agents, club members will aid in facilitating consultation among children and teachers for specific activities to implement based on needs. These will include MHH, waste management, COVID-19 protocols, personal health and hygiene, and safe water chain, safe excreta management, effective hand hygiene, among others. The WASH clubs will also be guided to influence good sanitation and hygiene practices in their communities through community outreach campaigns. Teachers in the schools will be trained on the concept of Hygiene Promotion In and Through Schools to enable them to establish and facilitate the activities of the clubs.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Provide training and materials for teachers on psychosocial support, gender-sensitive pedagogy, classroom management and inclusive education. Enable educational opportunities through enrolment drives and distribution of learning materials, including junior secondary school.</p> <p>The intervention will support the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) to conduct enrollment drive campaign to sensitize parents and stakeholders on the importance of education for all children. Educational material will be distributed to facilitate enrollment and attendance while teachers will be provided with training on psychosocial support, gender-sensitive pedagogy and inclusive classroom management.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Provide WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities to ensure sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities, including menstrual hygiene.</p> <p>To support safe and conducive learning environment for crisis-affected girls, the project will support the establishment of WASH facilities in target schools. In addition, capacity building of school-based management committees (SBMC) will include hygiene promotion awareness, water chlorination, repairs and maintenance</p>	UNICEF

<p>of WASH facilities in schools and other knowledge and skills to support pupils especially girls in adopting safe sanitation and hygiene infection prevention and control practices. Girls will be equipped with knowledge on MHM and dignity kits will be distributed.</p> <p>In health care centers, there will be construction/rehabilitation/upgrade of water facilities like boreholes to be powered with solar. There will also be construction of toilets and handwashing facilities fitted with running water in the health centres. Together with health section develop Information, Education communication materials on hygiene practices for dissemination to patients.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1.7: Improve quality of integrated maternal and newborn child health service delivery through immunization services, health facility repair, essential medicines, supplies, equipment, training, and technical guidance.</p> <p>This support is aimed at strengthening and scaling up existing primary health care services in the two LGAs. UNICEF will work with Borno and Yobe state ministries of health (SMOH) and state primary health care agencies (SPHCDA) to address the critical gaps that hinder access to primary health care services by ensuring we support to improve the supplies of essential medicines and other medical commodities by procurement and support the distribution, build capacities for integrated neonatal, maternal and childhood illnesses management, support the availability of critical gaps in technical staff in health facilities, support data management and mentorship on the job capacity development efforts for quality improvement of service delivery and to support referral of cases to secondary health facilities and well as monitoring and supervision. Support will also be provided to build back the health system by training of health system management across state, LGA and ward level for an improved and efficient running of the health system.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Output 1.2: Vulnerable individuals, households and communities have improved access to selected high impact interventions</p>	
<p>Description: To address nutrition vulnerability, UNICEF will focus on the 1,000-day window of opportunity and target pregnant and lactating women and adolescent mothers, and children under two, promoting maternal nutrition with micronutrient supplementation and food hygiene demonstrations. At the same time, WFP will focus on ensuring access to nutrient-rich complementary foods for children 6-23 months and enhance diet diversity for PLW during the 1,000-day window of opportunity through a CBT modality promoting locally available nutritious food. At the community level, food hygiene will be enhanced through integrating water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and promoting community-led total sanitation along with sanitation marketing and financing (CLTS+), optimization of water systems and safe containment, transport, treatment and possible reuse of faecal sludge end products.</p> <p>Children, adolescents and youth, including unaccompanied and separated girls and boys, survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and children formerly associated with armed groups will benefit from case management services and reintegration packages including life skills training for adolescent boys and girls and livelihood support as informed by market linkages and assessments.</p>	

In addition, children enrolled in Koranic schools ³⁸and adolescent girls in marriage will be supported to acquire basic literacy and numeracy skills and to re-integrate into formal education.

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Support access to nutrient-rich complementary foods for children 6-23 months and enhance diet diversity for PLW during the 1,000-day window of opportunity through a CBT modality promoting locally available nutritious food.</p> <p>This activity ensures that children 6-23 months receive adequate quality and quantity of complementary nutritious food during that critical period of life to prevent and potentially reversed stunting. The pregnant or lactating women will also receive nutritious food supplementations to improve their dietary diversity.</p> <p>This supplementation is done with CBT modality to promote the use and consumption of locally available fresh nutritious foods. The use of voucher as transfer mechanism will be prioritized over the direct cash distribution to ensure beneficiaries buy the recommended nutritious foods. However, final decision on the transfer modality will be made based on the multisectoral assessments that are conducted when a country office determines a cash transfer mechanism. These multisectoral assessments examine local market functionality, security, protection and gender implications, the health of the financial services sector, and information technology and connectivity assessments.</p> <p>This project arrives at the opportune time where the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis³⁹ in Nigeria will allow an exhaustive mapping of available local food products to provide an alternative food basket considering dietary preferences and practices. This analysis will be conducted by WFP. The rations modelled for children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women will aim to cover the maximum possible of micronutrient needs (depending on the foods available) and 100% of protein and lipid needs in alignment with WFP's malnutrition prevention food rations.</p> <p>That activity will be accompanied with screening and referral, done by community nutrition workers, for not only other complementary nutrition programmes such as CMAM, home fortification and Vitamin A supplementation but also for health services such as immunization and pre- and post-natal care provided under the UNICEF complementary package.</p> <p>The CBT nutrition assistance will also be accompanied by a strong Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) component to help ensure that beneficiaries make the best health and nutrition choices.</p>	WFP

³⁸ The Koranic schools (Tsangaiya/Islamiyya Schools) are not government schools. They require coordination with religious leaders.

³⁹ WFP's Fill the Nutrient Gap tool analyses the nutrition situation in a country and identifies the barriers faced by the most vulnerable to accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods. The analysis is carried out in collaboration with a range of national stakeholders and its results are used to inform policies and programming in social protection, food systems, health, agriculture, education and other sectors that can contribute to improving nutrition.

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Provide integrated community case management (ICCM) for management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea, newborn care and malnutrition at community level.</p> <p>Community workers (CHIPS) will be trained on improving immunization outcomes and innovative approaches, including mother mid-upper arm circumference, and referral pathways to health facilities. This support is geared towards community-based efforts at early detection, treatment, and referrals. CHIPS and other CHWs will be trained and equipped with essential medicines for the management of malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea, while their capacities are improved on essential actions for improvement in newborn care. This will also include supervision and monitoring as well as health and nutrition education at household and community level.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Provide comprehensive gender sensitive case management and mental health psychosocial support that will facilitate and advocate timely, coordinated, age and gender-appropriate delivery of services to meet the needs of unaccompanied and separated children, child survivors of GBV and other at-risk children.</p> <p>These services will take into consideration the application of gender informed options that meets the various needs of the survivors to support their recovery and promote their community-based reintegration.⁴⁰</p>	UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.2.4: Provide educational opportunities for Tsangaya and Islamiya children.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affair (MoRA) the interventions will support children attending Tsangaya and Islamiya schools in acquiring the foundational literacy and numeracy skills they need to transition to mainstream education and to thrive in learning. Trained teachers will conduct literacy and numeracy classes by using the mainstream curriculum.</p>	UNICEF
<p>Output 1.3: Communities and individuals adopt positive social and behavioural changes in support of project objectives</p>	
<p>Description: The SBCC component cuts across all sectors and aims to build the individual and collective agency of individuals, households, and community members to voice their demand for equitable access to basic social services, including education, health, nutrition, protection, WASH and gender equality. Multiple SBC approaches and communication channels/ mediums will be employed. Specific, targeted information will be provided through trusted sources of information in local languages of targeted communities. Using schools as a platform, WASH-related behaviour and social change approaches will include school hygiene promotion interventions.</p> <p>Individuals, households and communities will be engaged to adopt positive behaviour changes for their improved optimal behaviours on maternal infant and young child nutrition handwashing, key household practices (for example, promotion of long-lasting insecticide nets, management of diarrhoea at home) and gender equality, among others as well as promoting individual and</p>	

⁴⁰ This will be provided by social workers of the Ministry of Women Social Affairs and Development and case workers of I/NGOs. These are trained child protection professionals who have been involved in providing similar support to beneficiaries affected by conflict. These cases are managed through the CP Case management Task Force (CMTF) with specific tools and guidance for children and adolescents

collective agency to voice their demand, particularly women for quality basic services to ensure the benefits of this project is sustained.	
Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Provide a comprehensive, integrated set of SBCC strategies and interventions.</p> <p>This activity will deliver tailored key messages that address identified behavioural gaps and encourage service uptake. Protection, promotion, and support for breastfeeding is included. The activities will strengthen community and institution platforms and target a wider audience to reach key opinion leaders (including religious and community leaders) that influence decisions and behaviour/cultural practices in their communities.</p> <p>The approach will support individuals, households, and communities to move from being recipients of information and advice to being active and taking charge and manage their own health and nutrition needs. Target populations and communities will benefit from social and behaviour change activities which will help them become more aware of good eating habits and optimal feeding practices for infants, young children, and mothers. More importantly, they will be better equipped to accept, prepare, and utilize appropriately the local nutritious foods provided through the cash and voucher feeding programme.</p> <p>The design of this activity will derive from the KAP survey to be conducted at the inception phase which will identify behavioural gaps and barriers to the uptake of the services provided in the multisectoral package of interventions as well as the best communication channels to influence them. The results of other assessments such as the conflict sensitivity and gender analyses will also be integrated in the development of the key messages of this approach.</p> <p>The SBCC approach is implemented at all levels whether individuals, households, communities and institutions, leveraging the already existing platforms (for example, community platforms, health facilities and schools).</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Activity 1.3.2: Promote community-led total sanitation, optimization of water systems and safe containment, transport, treatment, and possible reuse of faecal sludge end products.</p> <p>Community Led-Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach is introduced to achieve open defecation free communities and total sanitation. The approach will enable communities take collective decision to solve their problems after self-analysis of their situation and identifying the problems around behaviours bordering on open defecation practices, the consequences, what to do to avoid these and how to go about it. Thereafter, introduce sanitation marketing to create the environment for sanitation goods and services delivery. Community sets up water systems management around operation and maintenance – generating local tariff from water use, developing water safety plans to ensure quality of water supply from water source to point of use. Setting up community-based structures that ensures actionable decision making (Water Sanitation, hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) and realises the need to set have existing local technical capacity - Local Area</p>	WFP-UNICEF

<p>Mechanics (LAM) and Toilet Business Owners (TOBs) to ensure timely repair of broken water systems/facilities and repair and upgrade of latrines respectively.</p> <p>Introduction of community friendly Faecal Sludge Management will ensure cleaner and safe environment. This will be achieved through engagement with the Government structures and implementation of the recommendations of the Faecal Sludge Management Protocol Studies carried out by UNICEF and the WASH Sector in 2020.</p> <p>Optimization of existing water systems will target existing water facilities that may have been installed below its optimal operating capacity. Instead of new construction, the water facility is re-assessed to upgrade its design, installation and reticulation and to use cleaned energy source like solar or wind energy to power the borehole. This will follow a complete water scheme implementation with provision of safe water source, storage, treatment, reticulation for safe collection at household levels.</p>	
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Outcome 2: Improved equitable access to and utilization of sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe and nutritious diets.

Under this outcome, activities will focus on sustainable livelihoods and income generating interventions and strengthening opportunities among targeted communities including youth to improve food production, employment, and incomes. This outcome and its activities will contribute to improved nutrition, protect individuals, households, and communities from shocks, while building their resilience for food and nutrition security through adaptive/shock-responsive, conflict-sensitive, gender-transformative and nutrition-sensitive approaches. This will be done by ensuring all groups (IDPs, Returnees and Host communities) working together, within the targeted communities (contributing to strengthening social cohesion), receive equitable livelihoods opportunities and have equal contribution to the management and utilization of community assets. This will be done through CBPP where all members of the communities will be engaged in the selection of assets to be prioritized for support.

This outcome will also contribute that individuals previously associated with NSAGs are reintegrated into their families and communities and that local conflicts are resolved peacefully while fostering and strengthening social cohesion.⁴¹⁴²

This outcome and its activities are aligned with BMZ's **Resilience Level 1 - Stabilisation Capacity:** Enables people to meet their basic needs and enables structures to maintain their functionality thereby ensuring survival in times of crisis; **Resilience Level 2 – Adaptation Capacity:** Empowers people and structures to adapt to long-term changes, cope with negative impacts and minimize them; and **Resilience Level 3 - Transformation Capacity:** Promote structural change to create sustainable livelihoods by tackling the root causes of vulnerability.

Output 2.1: Targeted households, especially (single) women headed, have improved on/off-farm productive capacity, and inclusive market linkages

⁴¹ All released children that were formerly associated with armed groups are provided with both socio-economic reintegration. Part of the economic supports includes provision of start-up kit to the beneficiaries based on the skills acquired.

⁴² The community-based reintegration process for children formerly associated with armed groups includes not only socio-economic support, but as fostering of peace and reconciliation in communities of return. It entails engaging with community and religious leaders, women's and youth groups, etc. This community engagement starts prior to the arrival of the children to gauge the perception of the locals and to prevent any form of stigmatization on returnee children.

Description: Capacity-building of households to improve equitable access to nutritious foods through sustainable, environment friendly agricultural production. This output also supports the establishment of sustainable and inclusive small businesses/ income generating (IGA) activities for improved incomes. Some of the IGAs include livestock rearing, food processing, tailoring etc. Where appropriate, youth/women from diverse groups in the community will undertake joint income generating activities as this will provide a platform for positive interaction and joint ownership. The project will also strengthen inclusive market opportunities for the different community groups- especially women and youth such that all can have access to sell their products and surplus production while ensuring availability of a catalogue of high-value locally sourced nutritious food products and crops for improved food diversity in daily diets. Inclusive markets will contribute not only to improved incomes but also to social cohesion within the targeted communities.

The project will use community-based platforms like mother-to-mother support groups to promote the quality of off-farm hygienic food processing in targeted households. To further increase the availability of diverse foods, the project will support women to be empowered to enhance production, decision making and consume diverse food groups, including rearing of small ruminants, such as goats and chickens, for production of meat, milk and eggs. Enhanced individual nutrition and economic profit through goats and animal husbandry-related activities will be balanced and linked with community resilience through a rotational model or phased pattern where women in communities are organized to pass on young goats or chicks to others. This approach will be employed to foster cooperation and synergies within the community.⁴³

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Support smallholder farmer production in a holistic, climate-smart and value chain approach – from production to post-harvest and marketing.</p> <p>The project will work with targeted smallholder farmers to increase climate-smart production and productivity of selected crops. It will entail improving access to drought resistant, short maturity seed varieties, as well as strengthening access to agricultural extension services. Ward based extension workers and lead farmers will be trained on good agricultural practices. The training will be conducted as training trainers, so that they can extend the training to more farmers. To ensure the knowledge is retained, each trained trainer will receive a summarized training manual in pictorial form translated in local language. Further, the smallholder farmers will be trained on how to improve post-harvest losses at farm and at household levels. This includes promoting technologies such as <i>Aflasafe</i> and hermetic storage.</p>	WFP
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen capacity of producer organizations to aggregate, improve post-harvest, commodity quality and market farmers' produce and support women participation in decision making.</p> <p>To enable the smallholder farmers to engage meaningfully and sustainably in the markets, WFP and partners will strengthen the capacities of producer organizations to aggregate, improve quality and market their produce. This will be done through</p>	WFP

⁴³ These women will be organised in a group and the purpose of the rotation of the animals and chickens will be well explained to them including caring for the animals and chickens. To mitigate conflicts among the group members, there will be a supervisor who monitors and ensures the animals are cared for including vaccinations and maintains records of transfers of the animal among the group members. There will be feedback mechanism established in the community for reporting any arising issues with the management of the animals.

<p>trainings on 'farming as a business' practice, including group marketing, value addition, and basic business skills such as records keeping. The farmers will be supported to formalize their groups through forming associations or commodity groups to facilitate their marketing activities. In addition, the project will also strengthen the group governance structures through training to ensure transparency and inclusiveness. Women will be particularly supported to participate in the governance structure including competing for leadership positions.</p> <p>At this level, trainings on aggregation, post-harvest management at aggregation points as well as commodity quality will be conducted. The project will organize market linkages between farmer groups and potential buyers, including the private sector, public institutions such as schools, and WFP. Linkages with private sector will promote access to other services which are needed by the farmers, such as credit, insurance and even processing technologies for the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Producer organizations provides a platform to attain economies of scale which would attract institutional buyers such as WFP. These organizations will aggregate commodities from all community groups (IDPs and host communities) for the benefit of all, as such they will be used to enhance social cohesion through trainings and SBCC. As part of governance training the producer organizations will be supported to have internal systems of control that are inclusive.⁴⁴</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Establish sustainable small businesses and income generating activities and Village Savings and Loans Associations for different community groups including women, PLW, and youth.</p> <p>WFP and partners will use participatory approaches to select the type of income generating activities (IGA) to be supported. Examples of IGAs are food processing, livestock rearing, aquaculture, tailoring etc. The type of IGA to be supported will be assessed based on the local conditions and the market opportunities for the products. The support entails skills development relevant to that IGA through trainings. Once the beneficiaries have acquired the skills, they will receive a start-up kit to enable them kickstart their business. This will be followed by regular monitoring and coaching by a technical staff of the cooperating partner. Through monitoring and coaching, the beneficiaries will be supported to improve their products' quality. WFP will work with partners to support inclusive market linkages such that the supported households can have sustainable and predictable markets for their products.</p> <p>In each community, IGA support will be provided in small groups which includes IDP and host communities. The project will use this platform to sensitize and raise awareness on social cohesion through trainings and SBCC.</p> <p>This activity will be accompanied with support to establish Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) to increase savings, improve financial literacy and financial inclusion. The members can borrow from VSLAs to expand capital for their small businesses. WFP and partners will link these VSLAs to financial institutions where members can obtain additional financial services, including credit.</p>	<p>WFP - UNICEF</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Build capacity of market entrepreneurs for sanitation marketing and financing and public-private partnership for WASH service delivery</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>

⁴⁴ Women and IDPs are part of the groups.

Sanitation marketing is introduced once demand for improved sanitation facilities has been created through the implementation of CLTS to sustain the required behavioural change by increasing the availability of appropriate sanitation products and services that are desirable and affordable which will also contribute to the attainment of total sanitation outcome of CLTS. that are desirable and affordable which will also contribute to the attainment of total sanitation outcome of CLTS, and the findings are used to develop the sanitation business model for implementation. The approach uses the 4Ps of the marketing mix – Product, Place, Promotion and Price are developed for provision of sanitation products and services based on people’s preferences, appropriate technology, affordability and sustainability. Capacity building of willing private business owners in providing sustained access to improved sanitation to low-income households by producing and selling more affordable and desirable products to traditionally un-served consumers. It focuses on the development of the marketplace and helps entrepreneurs to produce and supply low-cost and appropriate demand-based multiple sanitation products and services. The aim is to effectively empower consumers and provide them with multiple choices of affordable options on improved toilet facilities.

In Market development and capacity building, demand is created for improved toilet facilities through promotional efforts, with a supply chain system fully developed and taking cognizance of the consumers (latrine owners) and toilet artisans to be able to respond to their needs, preferences and desires and this will influence the types of materials to be stocked and key actors to be involved.

Output 2.2: Targeted vulnerable households including smallholders and youth benefit from preserved and created assets and have diversified livelihoods

Description: The project will use cash for work approach to create/rehabilitate assets related resilience building activities to help stabilize immediate household food consumption and enable rehabilitation of community and household assets⁴⁵ that enhance livelihoods and resilience over the long run. Through asset creation, the project will support healthier natural environments, reduce the risks and impact of climate shocks, increase food productivity and resilience to natural disasters over time.

Conditional transfers via CBT will be provided to households to cover the basic food basket for an average household size during the lean season.⁴⁶ The transfers will be provided for seven months. The rate will be informed by the MEB

Households will be supported for micro- gardening and home-based kitchen gardening activities using irrigation through the created assets, including the WASH assets which uses solar technology. New technologies such as hydroponics will be introduced to ensure people with limited land can engage in productive activities. As some of the greatest challenges to household income and livelihood are WASH-related diseases (including diarrhoea and cholera), the project will also support improvement of water quality at the community and institutional level through water safety planning and water quality monitoring activities that will directly contribute to ensuring safe and nutritious foods to achieve optimal nutrition for women of childbearing age, infants and young children.

⁴⁵ This includes IDP households.

⁴⁶ See Annex 11.7.

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 2.2.1: Conduct inclusive community-based participatory planning (CBPP) with all segments/livelihood groups, displaced and host population to identify the type of assets to be created/ rehabilitated.</p> <p>CBPP is a practical planning tool through which local government staff, partners present in the community and community members discuss and prioritize their development needs of the community. The project will ensure that all the community groups (IDPs, returnees, host communities, women, youth, people with disabilities) are represented during the CBPP process. This will increase trust and transparency. CBPP will be conducted in a standardized manner using existing guidelines and manuals.</p>	WFP
<p>Activity 2.2.2: Support rehabilitation and creation of community and household assets (for example, boreholes for irrigation and afforestation) through conditional food assistance.⁴⁷</p> <p>The targeted beneficiaries will receive conditional transfers in the form of CBT to cover the basic food basket for an average household size during the lean season. The food basket will serve two purposes- first, to ensure the targeted households receive basic food needs, especially during lean season when majority do not have enough food intake. This will contribute to stabilize household food consumption as an immediate objective. Secondly, the structures/ assets created contribute to recovery as they help to stabilize and restore land, increase food productivity, promote livelihoods-all of which in the long run, reduce risks to food insecurity and contribute to building resilience of the targeted households. The CBT transfers will be conditioned to asset creation as well as to uptake of other basic services provided through this project.</p>	WFP
<p>Activity 2.2.3: Empower communities with knowledge and skills and supplies for home gardening⁴⁸ for food production on small plots adjacent to household settlement for improved diversity of daily diets, including meat, milk and eggs.</p> <p>The selected women will be trained on micro-gardening and keeping poultry/small ruminants around the homesteads. Where appropriate the beneficiaries will be trained on vegetable production using jute bags. The women will be trained on household nutrition, and preparation of complementary foods for infants 6-23 months how to make nutritious diets through cooking demonstrations from locally available food stuff. Mothers will also be trained on proper hygiene and sanitation, and food handling and storage at household level where water use or water management and sanitary manure used capabilities of families in gardening is enhanced.</p>	WFP - UNICEF

Outcome 3: Communities, government and institutions have improved governance capacity and more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts and enhance social cohesion

⁴⁷ The cash transfers are given on condition that the abled bodied member from the households participates in the asset creation/ rehabilitation identified by the communities.

⁴⁸ This is for all- gardening, small ruminants, poultry- depending on the community.

Under this outcome, activities will strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities at local and state levels to support implementation and sustainability of the project. This outcome and its activities will focus on the social cohesion element, which seeks to mitigate conflict between communities and government stakeholders and increase trust and collaboration within and among different groups. Some of which are addressed while implementing activities under outcomes 1 and 2. Through this outcome, and as informed by the results of conflict analysis, WFP and UNICEF will promote an inclusive and enabling environment for peaceful coexistence, with sensitization and awareness raising around drivers of conflict. These will be mainstreamed during the implementation of activities under outcomes 1 and 2.

This outcome will also involve community groups, including women and youth, in decision making around local services, natural resources, and development priorities to foster greater social cohesion within communities, build local demand for better governance, and push government officials to be more attuned and accountable to citizen needs. Further, by strengthening local government presence and basic services, this activity will help foster greater citizen trust in government and improve perceptions of government responsiveness.

The project will identify one community-based organization to lead on the other activities not related to outcome 1 and 2 including community-based feedback mechanisms⁴⁹. By having an external partner leading the social cohesion aspect of this project ensures a localized, tailored response. With the support of UNICEF and WFP the CBO will develop the mechanisms, ensuring a two-way communication system, and assist with attaining project goals and objectives related to social cohesion.

This outcome and its activities are aligned with BMZ's **Resilience Level 3 - Transformation Capacity**: Promote structural change to create sustainable livelihoods by tackling the root causes of vulnerability.

Output 3.1: Local and state government and institutions have improved capacity and systems for participatory planning and management of basic social services and have accountability mechanisms in place

Description: In strengthening village development committees and government structures through trainings and capacity building both agencies will enable multi-sectoral engagement in governance at the community level, particularly in areas that create social tension, such as water sources and agricultural land. At this level, local and state government institutions can help strengthen a "community sense" and improve relationships between communities and their government, and a better cohesion amongst various groups, such as host community and IDPs. Given the inter-generational hierarchies and gender norms, careful attention will be given to curate inter-generational trust and gender dialogue to enable the meaningful participation of women and youth. The sustainability of these committees will be reinforced.

These committees will play a key role in facilitating information sharing between representatives of different communities and serve as space where grievances can be brought up and community-driven solutions devised. The strengthening of these committees will be done in a way that helps bring out the voices of women and youths and their meaningful participation.

The project will support the establishment of an integrated community-based feedback mechanism⁵⁰, in line with accountability to affected persons (AAP), to voice community concerns,

⁵⁰ To be implemented during inception phase.

needs, and feedback, and to foster community ownership and participation in project activities. Community-based structures such as water supply, sanitation and hygiene committees and village nutrition coordination committee will be formed for effective project coordination and implementation.

Ward development committees and village health committees will be leveraged and supported where possible. Integrated clusters of volunteers for community education and hygiene promotion will be formed and trained to support information gathering and community mobilization, including women as leaders. Home-based monitoring mechanisms for breast feeding, complementary feeding, maternal and adolescent nutrition will be strengthened through establishment of clusters of households/mother groups led by a representative who will facilitate dialogue on nutrition and WASH behaviour change and its monitoring using the sentinel surveillance and the water, sanitation and hygiene information management system.

Protection monitoring will be ensured through continuation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism for regular data on child protection risks and quality of services generated through child protection field monitoring. Peacebuilding and social cohesion will be promoted through support of community and school-based groups such as children and youth peace clubs, women groups, school management committees, and school environment health clubs.

These groups will serve as platforms for strengthening social cohesion initiatives among different communities and provide children with a platform for improved participation as change agents within their community. The clubs will also play a major role in preventing sexual violence and recruitment of children and adolescents by armed groups in the project locations and in identifying at-risk children and youth for critical services. With the engagement of community members, awareness raising will be also delivered on the safe school declaration, coupled with training for master trainers, teachers and community members to implement the safe school guidelines for improved prevention and response of violence in and around schools.⁵¹

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct training for local and state government on inclusive process, including youth-inclusiveness.</p> <p>Those trainings will be directed at the technical services of the relevant ministries to this project, such as the ministries of health, agriculture and Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, so they are better equipped to provide equitable services to all population groups, especially the youth who represent a big proportion of the population. Inclusion of the youth in decision-making process, in economic opportunities will contribute to strengthen stability and peace. Also, through existing adolescent kits programme being implemented with children, through the Ministry of Women and Social Development, Skilled Staff of line ministries will be train in people-centred and children's participation strategies and techniques that will enable them facilitate children to make informed decisions and prepare them for full participation in the identification, design and</p>	WFP - UNICEF

⁵¹ The National Policy on Safe, Secure and Violence-free Schools has been approved in August 2021. The MoE with support from UNICEF and EIEWG Partners developed implementation guideline and action plan to bring this policy into implementation at the state, LGAs and school level. The project will contribute to the implementation of the policy by strengthening the capability of schools and learning centers to prevent and mitigate external attacks and school-based violence. Specific Interventions will be trainings and capacity development on SBV, safety and security for school administrators, HTs, teachers and learners and security operatives.

development of programmes that supports their self-sustenance and resilience in their community	
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen platforms for inclusive interaction between communities and government.</p> <p>Those platforms consist of already existing local and community structures such as schools' committees, health, WASH and nutrition community platforms, Food assistance for assets (FFA) project management committees, health committees, village committees. This will be done through trainings on project related thematic. The platforms will be used to train the members as well as channels to disseminate key messages to the wider community. Some of the key messages will be designed around the identified drivers of conflict within the community.</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Activity 3.1.3: Strengthen accountability, sustainability mechanisms, community oversight of government- delivered services.</p> <p>One of the sources of tension is the perception that IDPs are favoured more than the host communities with regards to assistance provision. To mitigate this situation the project will strengthen the capacity of the state government in targeting approaches to ensure more transparency in the delivery of services. Moreover, the existing government-led social safety nets programmes will be targeted with technical assistance and advocacy for inclusion of vulnerable groups such as children, women and people with disabilities. The project will also strengthen the state and LGA level food and nutrition committees to ensure their functionality. Through the different platforms the project will raise awareness around key issues in health, nutrition, sanitation, girls, women and youth empowerment as a way to make them active citizens and therefore increase the pressure on the government on the delivery of basic services. At the Local Government Levels, training will be offered to the Community Health Influencers Promoters and Services (CHIPS) to ensure sustainability of programs</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Activity 3.1.4: Conduct training of master trainers, teachers, and community members on safe school for prevention and response.</p> <p>Ministry of Education Officials, Head Teachers and Teachers as well as community members will be trained to implement the safe school guidelines developed and endorsed by the Government with support from Sector Partners. In addition, UNICEF and the sector will continue to work closely with SUBEB to facilitate the sensitization and implementation of the Safe School Policy.</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Output 3.2: Communities have strengthened dialogue and engagement for local decision making, conflict prevention and resolution, risk management and decision making</p>	
<p>Description: The project will support the capacities of community members to engage in constructive dialogues to find common priorities across differences to better influence local decision-making and to recognize and pre-empt inter and intra-communal conflicts and risks. An emphasis will be placed on activities that contribute to collaboration and trust and that enable community members, in particular women and youth, to lead social cohesion and peace initiatives (for example, matches between IDPs and host communities; youth vs adults etc.) to strengthen</p>	

community resilience. The project will also advocate for LGA-level strategic plans and investments of domestic resources into sector programmes and assist in development and review of evidence-based preparedness and response plans and early warning systems (for example, WASH national outcome routine mapping, WASH information management, nutrition and health surveillance, health information system, sector surveys, crop monitoring⁵²) and ensure plans to integrate child survival and development, climate resilient development, gender equality and risk management strategies.

Technical guidance and capacity building on education, health, protection and WASH will be provided to existing state and LGA level multi-stakeholder platforms such as case management task force, multi-sector nutrition committee, state level child protection coordination, state task group on sanitation (STGS), technical working groups, LGA-based nutrition coordination committees, LGA WASH and SPHCDA departments and state universal basic education board (SUBEB) LGA representatives, for planning, budgeting, coordination and data management for effective sectoral governance, leadership and system strengthening. Under education, the project will assist to reactivate or establish schools-based management committees (SBMC) with members trained on SBMC effectiveness, protection of schools in crisis and provision of education services to vulnerable children, providing particular attention to girls and adolescent girls.

Activity	Agency
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Conduct local participatory conflict risk analysis and technical guidance and capacity-strengthening on inclusive processes (for example, CPBB).</p> <p>The project will train local and state government technical services on the use of the CBPP as a tool in their regular planning processes. CBPP tool ensures that all members of the community are included and have a voice.</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Activity 3.2.2: Strengthen emergency preparedness at community level through the development of early warning mechanisms, contingency planning, risk analysis and community participation.</p> <p>The project will work with local community leaders to strengthen local early warning systems through development of tools and standardized templates for information collection, capacity strengthening on risk analysis and established channels for dissemination. The understanding of the potential risks that affects them as a community and the preparedness action plan can create a sense of unity and empowerment. At school level the school-community based committees (SBMCs) will be trained to implement preparedness activities towards the creation of learning environments that are safe, secure, and violence-free, and in light of the National Policy on Safety, Security, and Violence Free Schools. The development of conflict-sensitive plans for school safety and security informed by a risk analysis for the establishment of risk profiles will be undertaken. Evacuation drills will be introduced, and functional local early warning surveillance systems linked to responsive communication system will be established.</p>	WFP-UNICEF
<p>Activity 3.2.3: Capacitate community members, including women and youth) to discuss, understand, mediate and resolve tensions and local conflicts.</p> <p>This will entail training sessions on negotiations, mediation and communication</p>	WFP-UNICEF

⁵² This will be done in collaboration with local authorities.

skills to community leaders and representatives of youth and women. Establish or where available strengthen community-based complaint and feedback mechanism.	
<p>Activity 3.2.4: Support youth-led community engagement initiatives for social cohesion and peace</p> <p>As the youth represent a significant proportion of the population it is therefore important that some activities are targeted directly at their social and economic wellbeing. Some of those activities include skills training, financial literacy, sharing information on economic opportunities, sexual and reproductive health education, nutrition awareness on healthy eating behaviours, awareness on conflict drivers and educative entertainment. Moreover, support will be provided to youth platforms where they exist. Child Protection continue to support community youth led groups in securing a protective environment for children. This is done through youth active involvement in the setting up of safe, accessible and accountable reporting and referral mechanisms in communities. They will be supported to manage these mechanisms and disseminate behavior change information tailored to the needs of the children and community.</p>	WFP-UNICEF

Activities will integrate current COVID-19 risk mitigation, ensuring prevention measures are implemented and maintained. Gatherings at all levels will be limited to essential participants to ensure sufficient space for physical distancing, masks will be mandatory, and handwashing stations with soap and/or sanitizer will be available. WFP and UNICEF's integrated package is aligned with BMZ's on Transitional Development Assistance.

This project will seek to capture lessons learned from the BMZ funded joint UNICEF-WFP project in Diffa, Niger (for example, current KfW grant just focus on education so for the education component we are building on activities that we are implementing now across access, quality learning and system strengthening component and youth Federation Organization, which exists in Borno State, with networks in the LGAs.) as well as current UNICEF-BMZ funded grant in the Northeast. However, because of the different country contexts, the programme design is specific to Nigeria. The Diffa project will serve as an example, but it will not necessarily be replicated.

6.2 Consideration of conflict sensitivity, social/environmental safeguards

6.2.1 Conflict sensitivity

In Nigeria, the experience of displacement has often led to increased tensions within and between IDPs, returnees and host communities. Within the targeted LGAs, there is increasing mistrust towards returnees who are thought to be sympathetic to NSAG groups. In some cases, there is also mistrust on women IDPs with a perception that their husbands or children may be supporting of NSAGs and/or are bearing a NSAG child. In these LGAs, IDPs, returnees and host communities live together. The limited access to services and livelihoods opportunities and the competition over scarce resources can lead to increased tensions between and within the different groups. Youth, who are a significant majority in these LGAs, are at particular risks of joining any criminal groups, including NSAG, if they perceive that the NSAG will provide the opportunities they currently lack. In this context, at a minimum, the project will avoid worsening tensions and creating negative impacts on the context and the conflict.

WFP and UNICEF have committed to adhere to the OECD DAC. Recommendations on the humanitarian- development-peace Nexus, which oblige the organizations to ensure that all activities are conflict sensitive. This means ensuring that the project operations are, at a minimum, not inadvertently creating/exacerbating tensions or conflict, and whenever appropriate and possible, maximising contributions to peace outcomes and conflicts transformation. Importantly, WFP and UNICEF will ensure that the conflict sensitivity lens is constantly applied in all areas of operations.⁵³ In addition to having a better understanding of the conflict context, critical elements for enhancing conflict-sensitive programming are understanding the interaction between the intervention and the context and identifying and implementing mitigation measures to avoid negative impacts.

In addition, WFP has developed a set of tools and guidance to ensure that conflict sensitivity is integrated into programming. This dedicated guidance includes, among others, the "WFP Minimum Standards for Conflict Sensitive Programming" and the "Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risk Assessment: Guidance Note", which will be used by the programme team to ensure the integration of conflict sensitivity in the programme's interventions. NGO partners will be trained on these tools and guidelines.

At the global level, WFP has established a multi-year knowledge partnership with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to conduct research focused on WFP's contribution to improving the prospects for peace. In Nigeria, which is one of the case studies of this partnership, the research investigates WFP's possible contribution to peace through three themes: (i) cash programming, to explore the future role of cash-based programmes in conflict and post-conflict settings; (ii) stabilisation, to explore if, and how, WFP's humanitarian assistance operations may contribute to a reduction in violence and to basic physical security; and (iii) measurement, to probe the readiness and institutional adaptation needs of WFP to manage the evidence on contribution to peace. The research is currently moving to the data collection stage to test draft theories of change, including the impact of humanitarian assistance on host community- IDP tensions. The final outcomes of the research will also inform the current programme.

In addition, following WFP Minimum Standards for Conflict Sensitive Programming,⁵⁴ WFP is exploring a partnership with a specialized organization to conduct a conflict sensitivity risk assessment in the second half of 2021 in six LGAs of Borno and Yobe states. The objective of this assessment is to guide WFP programme design and implementation to understand how WFP operations interact with the conflict dynamics, with the factors that perpetuate friction and tension between communities, and how it could contribute positively to social cohesion. The project will use these findings to contribute to the knowledge on risk factors and opportunities to enhance social cohesion as this joint project is designed.

The project will incorporate conflict-sensitivity from the design stage, with the application of CBPP approaches to ensure the needs and priorities of the different vulnerable groups within the targeted LGAs will be considered. During CBPP all vulnerable groups within a community participate in decision making process, including selection of target beneficiaries, and the type of interventions to be prioritized. A conflict-sensitive and community-based targeting approach will be applied to ensure that the selection of vulnerable households does not exacerbate or create conflict cleavages and is not perceived to benefit certain groups over others.

⁵³ Capacity strengthening of NGOs with regular supervision to ensure the conflict sensitivity lens is applied correctly. The conflict sensitivity analysis will serve as a basis to inform required adjustments in the programme throughout implementation. This will be captured through the process monitoring.

⁵⁴ <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000121609/download/>

Ensuring conflict-sensitive programming will also be done by prioritising accountability to affected populations, including communicating with communities, consulting them, providing them with information and maintaining effective mechanisms to receive feedback and complaints and to act upon them. The targeted beneficiaries will be consulted at all stages of the project cycle and provided with timely and accurate information about their rights and entitlements, distribution arrangements, targeting criteria, duration of the activities, how to provide feedback and complaints. WFP, UNICEF and their cooperating partners will also work with the community to establish project management committees that are representative of the community to complement existing engagement with community leaders.

Finally, WFP, UNICEF and cooperating partners will strengthen the existing complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) (cf. Outcome 3.1.), integrating solicited and unsolicited open questions to capture the unintended impacts of programming on beneficiaries and nonbeneficiaries and to identify corrective actions to be taken. The CFM is made up of four core channels: a WFP hotline, UNICEF-U-report, help and feedback desks managed by partners and community outreach. Through these channels, requests, feedback and complaints are safely and confidentially received, recorded and referred to the relevant technical units for action. Closing the feedback loop is ensured by providing responses to the affected populations on the resolution of their complaints in a timely manner.

The project will also engage a community-based organization for the purpose of risk monitoring and following up on protection issues. The organization's role will be similar to third-party monitoring, but will focus only on protection, AAP, and risk monitoring, including regular review of the conflict sensitivity risk assessment to decide if the mitigation measures are still adequate and effective. It will be independent of cooperating partners, who are engaged in project implementation. Having this clearly organized will assist in detecting early risks and enable timely corrective measures.

6.2.2 *International Labour Organization (ILO) core sensitivity and social safeguards*

The project will be implemented in compliance with both agencies environmental and social standards for UN programming, which reflect principles underlying the World Bank's environmental and social standards and ILO's core labour standards.

For stakeholder engagement and interventions, the agencies will follow appropriate COVID-19 environmental, social, health, and safety operating procedures. The agencies will follow standard operating procedures of NAFDAC to manage any medical waste produced by the intervention, including COVID-19-related personal protective equipment. At the same time, bilateral agreements between KfW and the agencies (for example, KfW-UNICEF SOPs) will apply. Additionally, all COVID-19 preventive protocols will be followed.

6.2.3 *Environmental and social safeguards*

Interventions under the proposed project are classified as Category B at this stage by KfW for the whole project, following KfW's categorization of environmental and social due diligence of FC-measures. Based on the proposed WASH-related activities to be carried out, and experience and lessons from similar WASH projects, the agencies anticipate the project will produce minimal and mitigable social and environmental impacts confined to the location of the activity. Consequently, the proposed project may not require an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) study. The agencies remain highly committed to integrating and mainstreaming social and environmental safeguards into this project. For example, WFP is in the process of mainstreaming an environmental

and social sustainability framework across all operations and activities.⁵⁵ WFP's framework includes these tools:

- *Environmental and Social Standards* – a set of do-no-harm requirements and expectations enshrined in existing WFP policies and international agreements, that help WFP avoid causing environmental or social harm;
- *Environmental and Social Safeguards for Programme Activities* – a set of tools to identify, classify and manage environmental and social risks in programme activities.
- *An Environmental Management System (EMS)* – a system to support day-to-day decision-making for environmental sustainability of facilities and support services.

The WFP environmental and social safeguards framework is based on pre-existing do-no-harm provisions mandated by WFP's [Environmental Policy](#), [Climate Change Policy](#), [Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management](#), [Protection and Accountability Policy](#), [Statement of Humanitarian Principles](#), [Guidance Note on Prevention of Child Labour](#), [Policy on Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition](#), [Gender Policy](#), [Policy on HIV and AIDS](#) and relevant international agreements and treaties. The WFP safeguards framework is fully aligned with the [Model Approach to Environmental and Social Standards in UN Programming](#).

UNICEF's environmental and social standards are informed by a number of existing UN and UNICEF conventions, directives and policies, including the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), the [UN Supplier Code of Conduct](#), the [Framework for Advancing Environmental and Social Sustainability in the UN system](#) and [the UNICEF Executive Directive on addressing the impact of climate change on children](#) (CF/EXD/2016-002), among others. Social and environmental sustainability is fundamental to the achievement of development outcomes and is systematically mainstreamed into our programme and project cycles through consistent application of a social and environmental screening and assessment procedure (SESSP).

Within the SESSP, UNICEF is committed to ensuring that its programmes and projects comply with its standards by assessing environmental, climate change and social risks and impacts as early as possible in the programme/project cycle and providing effective monitoring and supervision of agreed social and environmental management measures during project implementation.

The SESSP sets out the overarching principles and implementation modalities for identifying and avoiding or mitigating social and environmental risks, and for discerning and exploring opportunities to enhance positive social and environmental outcomes.

The SESSP is to be implemented through the following associated tools:

1. Social and Environmental Screening Note
2. SESSP Implementation Guidance
3. Stakeholder Grievance and Response Mechanism

Through its APP approach detailed in Section 6 of this proposal, the project will design and establish grievance and redressal mechanisms across every stage of project implementation.

⁵⁵ WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and related tools have been officially established in September 2021 and are already applied in projects funded by multilateral donors, for example, The World Bank, Green Climate Fund, and Adaptation Fund. WFP is mainstreaming the framework across business processes as part of formal promulgation. The sustainability framework applies to all WFP activities and the standards will be included in agreements with WFP cooperating partners.

KfW will be informed without unreasonable delay of circumstances seriously affecting or jeopardizing the accomplishment of the purpose of the agreement or the implementation of the project, including not limited to circumstances related to environmental, social, public health and safety, labour, or occupational health and safety.

6.3 Sustainability, exit strategy and operation & maintenance

The project is expected to have a positive and long-term impact both within the targeted LGAs and at state level for strengthening existing government delivery capacity across sectors. Sustainability will be purposely built into the project design and implementation. The use of CBPP is an example of how sustainability is built in the design of the project. This strategy will be designed at project inception and integrated into all aspects of programming. In this context, sustainability includes:

6.3.1 Participatory planning

The project will follow the community-based participatory planning approach, which prioritizes needs of the community, as identified by the community. All community members, including special groups (for example, PLW, children under 2, adolescent girls, people with disabilities) are represented during this process. Having community members participate and agree on needs and priorities increases their sense of ownership, boosts morale, and leads to greater commitment to success and sustainability with enhanced social cohesion.

6.3.2 Sustainable programming and exit strategies

The project will pursue approaches that promote institutional change and can eventually be advanced with locally available technical and financial resources. In this way, the project will strengthen government-led, inclusive, and nutrition-sensitive safety net programmes that promote self-reliance of vulnerable populations. The potential for inclusivity and nutrition sensitivity in social protection programmes and other sectors comes in part from their scale and generally these programmes are intrinsically targeted to the most vulnerable. State-level social protection systems will be supported with capacity strengthening activities around targeting and nutrition sensitivity to absorb those project beneficiaries that may still require inclusive and transparent support after project completion. Selected institutions at state level will be supported with technical capacity strengthening to better support and coordinate the multisectoral activities of the project. This will support a smooth transition of the integrated model to state and local authorities taking over at the end of the project.

The project will strengthen community resilience in multiple and sustainable ways. Activities will be planned and monitored with community and relevant LGA and state structures, and adequate models deployed to ensure continuity of services at project conclusion. The village-level operations and maintenance system (VLOM) will be used to support rehabilitation and functionality of WASH services and promote safe water chains. Under the VLOM system, local area mechanics will be identified, trained, and equipped with tools to render paid services to the communities when WASH services malfunction. Local traders will also be identified and trained to be part of an existing national supply chain, ensuring spare parts are always available for the mechanics to perform their duties. Existing community management structures, school health clubs and health care facility workers will be trained to carry out facility operations and maintenance and then connected to the pre-established VLOM system. The communities will be facilitated to set up a tariff system for water usage to generate funds

that help ensure constant operation of the facility. A monitoring system will be established as part of the VLOM to track the facility functionality of water supply systems. To ensure that water quality meets WHO standards and SDG criteria for safe water, communities will be trained to develop and implement water safety plans. Water points will be rehabilitated, including repairs and maintenance to make them functional and accessible. Water safety plans will be implemented to sustainably manage the water sources and also new water sources will be installed. LGA departments will provide oversight, while state-level actors will play technical roles, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and capacity strengthening to ensure adherence to standards. CSOs, NGOs and the private sector will be partners in implementation, operation, and maintenance of the facilities. LGA WASH units will be trained on routine water quality surveillance and community feedback and reporting.

The action will contribute to building resilience through provision of basic services, disaster risk reduction and capacity strengthening. It will ensure access to nutrition and sustainable and climate resilient WASH services for the most vulnerable groups of the population. Home kitchen gardening and rearing of small stock and poultry will be promoted under the MIYCF component of the project and take advantage of improved water supply. This will contribute to improving access to nutritious foods and dietary diversity, enhancing food security, health, and resilience of beneficiaries. Provision of basic WASH services at outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP) sites which are also PHCs contributes to health system strengthening and improvement in quality of care and demand for health services. The action builds the capacity of beneficiaries, community committees, OTP/PHCs, and private sector for operations and maintenance support, and LGA departments for nutrition and WASH. Strengthening capacity at multiple levels reduces vulnerability and risk while enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience.

6.3.3 Political support

The project will seek genuine and early engagement with key government and appropriate civil society stakeholders, culminating in a clear plan for continuation at project exit. Government institutions will be fully involved for a more effective handover. The project will engage key decision-makers at federal and state level to contribute to improved policy frameworks. The project will be anchored with the Federal and State levels Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning given this ministry's mandate to coordinate national policies and convening power over other ministries operating across different sectors. To enhance nationally owned interventions, WFP and UNICEF will transfer knowledge gathered from activities in Nigeria to federal and state-level actors.

Recognizing that key counterparts play an essential role in the sustainability and exit strategy, the project team will work to document good practices and lessons learned from each project activity. The final step towards exit requires closure and handover of activities. This includes a project completion meeting at which key counterparts will assess project benefits and structures and the likelihood that these will be sustained, identify which activities can be taken forward by government and where additional external support may be needed.

The project exit strategy has its core focus on community ownership, empowered participants, strengthened institutional capacity and successful hand over. Recognizing that this presumes continued stabilization, WFP and UNICEF will perform ongoing contextual analysis and consultation with the communities, Government, , to identify risks that may threaten the planned handover.

6.4 Partnerships, synergies, and complementarity with other measures

Comparative advantages of each agency will be used to complement the project. For example, at sites where WFP will conduct land and water rehabilitation activities through asset creation programming, UNICEF will support community engagement and adoption of good practices, including nutrition prevention and social and behaviour change. The agencies will work together through WFP's resilience building programme and UNICEF's communication for development programme, in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team Nigeria and other development partners.

The overall vision for this project is to accelerate joint action to strengthen the resilience of populations, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The agencies will develop strategic partnerships to ensure sustainable project results. Key partnerships and expected synergies include:

1. Collaboration with local and international NGOs as last-mile implementers, leveraging WFP and UNICEF's convening power to mobilize the experience of the NGO community and foster greater buy-in to the project process. The agencies will rely on the expertise of national NGOs for targeting, support and facilitation of the distribution process, and handling of complementary activities and COVID-19 prevention. The national NGOs offer real value added through (i) proximity with the most vulnerable beneficiaries; (ii) deep knowledge of the field and trust of local communities; (iii) ability to federate; and (iv) support from technical and financial partners. The contracting of cooperating partners for implementation of project activities is informed through a competitive due diligence process.
2. Collaboration with the Abuja-based Embassy of Germany in Nigeria as an advocate for maintaining the prominence of food security, nutrition and resilience.
3. Conduct security assessments and collaborate with community leaders to strengthen mitigation of security risks and ensure safe and secure operations.
4. Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health on nutrition prevention and treatment response for children and PLW/G in Borno state that focuses on the 1,000-day window of opportunity to improve nutritional status of children aged 0–23 months and PLW through prevention, detection and treatment of malnutrition. In Yobe state, WFP and the Yobe State Primary Health Care Management Board have jointly implemented nutrition intervention activities in collaboration with UNICEF's cash-for-caregivers programme.
5. Collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management & Social Development and Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development and other relevant ministries to restore and strengthen basic services.
6. Collaboration with FAO and IFAD, WFP's sister United Nations Rome-based agencies. For example, in locations where WFP carries out land rehabilitation activities through asset creation, FAO and IFAD provide complementary enhanced seeds and technical training on improved practices to boost agricultural and pastoral production. IFAD interventions include value chain enhancement and infrastructure construction – including roads, small dams, and irrigation systems – which contribute to creating an enabling environment for longer-term development. Both FAO and IFAD can engage in policy dialogue with the Special Advisor to the President on the Sustainable Development Goals to emphasize that while hunger remains a cause of death and suffering, Nigeria is well-positioned to drive progress toward achieving Zero Hunger. The dialogue creates a foundation for strengthened engagement of the Government of Nigeria within

the framework of global initiatives of Rome-based agencies to support countries in their efforts to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030.

7. Collaboration with the UN Country Team coordination structures and mechanisms, to coordinate with other United Nations agencies on relevant components of the project.

Synergies will be made with the existing UNICEF KfW/BMZ supported education programme. The action will expand and build upon ongoing KfW programmes in the targeted LGAs which focus on improving access to quality and equitable inclusive education while strengthening existing government education service capacity delivery. Complementarities will be made where existing activities are underway such as Wash in schools integration and expansions to new schools will be prioritized. The current KfW grants is implemented in 81 primary and junior secondary schools in Shani and 60 in Bade. The interventions focus on improving access to quality and equitable inclusive education while strengthening existing government education service capacity delivery. The joint programme will expand and build upon ongoing KfW programmes by implementing activities in new targeted schools and complementing interventions in current KfW schools where needed. Under the access component the proposal will continue with enrolment campaigns, distribution of learning material and complement with distribution of dignity kits (not part of current KfW funded education grants) and WASH in school (not part of current KfW funded education grants). Under quality education component, UNICEF will complement with training for teachers on psycho-social support, gender sensitive pedagogy, classroom management, inclusive education. Under system strengthening, UNICEF will complement with awareness on Safe School Declaration coupled with training for master trainers, teachers, and community members on safe schools for prevention and response. The initiative intends to fill the gap by focusing on new news schools that are not supported by other donors. This will ensure complementarity and avoidance of overlapping. UNICEF upstream work at state level will focus on supporting the implementation of the Hygiene Promotion Policy and the safe school declaration policy that will benefit the entire state while simultaneously the piloting, implementation and capacity building component will directly benefit the targeted LGAs.

8. Synergy will be explored with BMZ's and the European Union's commissioned project with the Nigerian Ministry of Budget and Planning in support of strengthening resilience in northeast Nigeria. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH renders support to improving living conditions of people in Borno (Shani LGA) and Adamawa States. Working at the nexus between emergency relief and development cooperation, GIZ strengthens local institutional capacity to improve service provision in the long run and promotes self-reliance by boosting the resilience of the most vulnerable households. WFP and UNICEF will learn from GIZ's experience on this ongoing six-year project running from 2016 to 2022. WFP and UNICEF will also collaborate with the German Federal Foreign Office's programmes in the BAY states on crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
9. Synergies will be explored with the United Nations Development Programme Regional Stabilization Facility for Lake Chad on establishing a climate of stability, peace and social cohesion. By complementing these efforts, WFP and UNICEF will enhance: (i) socio-economic opportunities for women and youth; (ii) strategic, operational and technical capacities of national, regional, departmental and community structures to prevent and manage conflicts; and (iii) strengthened community mechanisms (intra and inter) through increased involvement and decision-making power of women and youth in peacebuilding. Collaboration with the Lake Chad Stabilization facility will also include sharing and mutually reinforcing information and perspectives on conflict analysis.

10. Synergies with other WFP and UNICEF joint projects in Diffa/Niger and South Sudan will be explored to promote a unified approach for intra-regional cooperation and knowledge transfer.
11. Synergies will also be explored with the United Nations Population Fund on gender-based violence.
12. Anchorage of the project under the Federal/State Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning given this ministry's mandate to coordinate national policies and convening power over other ministries operating across different sectors.

WFP and UNICEF will ensure regular contact between implementing teams at LGA level. Regular meetings at state level, together with government counterparts will address challenges and ensure the project is proceeding as planned. The complete list of partnerships will be determined at the inception phase.

To enhance oversight capability and minimize fraud risk, WFP and UNICEF will conduct vendor capacity assessments and due diligence prior to vendor engagement and ensure community participation in beneficiary targeting and registration. WFP, UNICEF and cooperating partners will also receive training on fraud and COVID-19 risk, including Nigeria Centre for Disease Control advisory notices and risk mitigation recommendations.

6.5 Visibility and development partner recognition

WFP and UNICEF will develop a comprehensive communication plan from project inception to ensure that BMZ-KfW requirements for information dissemination – taking into account conflict-sensitive, culturally sensitive messaging – and visibility are met in a timely and effective manner.⁵⁶ Specific objectives for the communication plan include:

3. Raise awareness among key stakeholders – including government, decision-makers and users of social protection services – on the importance of:
 - a. Strengthening national social protection systems to respond adequately and in a timely manner to shocks;
 - b. Building community resilience; and
 - c. Maximizing the potential of health services and safety-nets as platforms to support children and PLW and achieve nutrition outcomes.
4. Document and disseminate key results and lessons learned for possible replication in other countries and scaling up child and nutrition-oriented cash transfer activities through national systems; and
5. Raise donor interest.

Visibility tools and activities planned include:

- **Human interest stories:** WFP and UNICEF will each produce annual human-interest stories. The stories will be brief and thematic, with a beneficiary statement and photo. They will be shared with BMZ and KfW and disseminated to wider audiences through social media and agency websites.
→ Responsible: WFP and UNICEF regional bureaus and country teams.
- **Branding and marking:** Co-branded banners will be displayed in BMZ-KfW supported distribution centres during distributions.
→ Responsible: WFP and UNICEF country teams in coordination with regional bureaus.

⁵⁶ This will consider conflict-sensitive, culturally sensitive messaging.

- **Social media and web mentions:** WFP and UNICEF will acknowledge BMZ-KfW support via the agencies' regional and global social media channels. WFP and UNICEF will periodically share information and stories from the BMZ-KfW supported interventions.
→ Responsible: Regional bureaus and the WFP and UNICEF country teams.
- **Donor field visit:** Upon donor request, WFP and UNICEF will organize field visits to intervention sites, if COVID-19 and security allows. Visits may be subject to host Government and security clearance.
→ Responsible: WFP and UNICEF country teams in coordination with regional bureaus.

7 Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

The project results framework specifies outcome and output-level indicators to monitor progress towards planned results. WFP and UNICEF will focus on analysing and addressing barriers and bottlenecks to the achievement of results. Baselines, annual milestones, and end-of-project targets for indicators will be informed through multiple data sources, including, where required, household surveys and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to help track progress and ensure a robust monitoring during project implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation will entail results-oriented joint surveys and follow-up missions and done through existing WFP and UNICEF M&E systems, to be mutually aligned in accordance with project requirements. Process monitoring will be conducted primarily by field staff and based on the two organization's existing activities, including programmatic visits, distribution monitoring and activity implementation monitoring. Process monitoring will include AAP indicators, stakeholder engagement and PDM-appropriate monitoring tools. Guides will also be provided to actors working at different levels to ensure their contributions are timely and of good quality. The monitoring system will help identify strengths and weaknesses of the project and support joint management decision-making to enhance implementation efficiency.

Baseline data will be informed by a survey to be conducted at the start of project implementation. The survey design will include sampling from areas of intervention of the resilience programmes planned under this project. Mid-year surveys or PDM will be used to inform progress towards shorter-term objectives, such as the effect of lean season interventions. Roles and responsibilities will be defined to ensure actors are fully involved in data collection and/or analysis and data use. The programme implementation monitoring system will include joint annual progress reviews, offering opportunities to take corrective measures and other programmatic adjustments. The programme will also make good use of existing data collection systems and explore new ways to collect information on bottlenecks and ensure gender analysis, including real-time monitoring systems. The project will provide technical assistance to strengthen information management systems in targeted LGAs and enhance accountability.

Due to limited physical access associated with insecurity and physical social distancing, alternate means of data collection will be used where required. This includes collaborating with government and local partners for better access, third-party monitoring and expanded use of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping, the technique of interviewing households remotely via mobile phone.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ WFP uses mobile phones for remote monitoring because of the wide coverage. UNICEF uses variety of methodologies including third-party monitoring. UNICEF has established a free SMS social monitoring tool for community participation, designed to address issues that the population cares about call U-report. SMS polls and alerts are sent out to U-reporters and

7.2 Reporting

Narrative reporting:⁵⁸

- WFP and UNICEF will share a consolidated inception phase report due by end of July 2022 containing information required during inception phase (see for more information chapter 6).
- WFP and UNICEF will share consolidated semi-annual narrative reports, due by 30 September on the progress made on the implementation of the project covering the first six months period of each year. The first semi-annual report is due by end-September 2023. The submission of reports will be done in coordination with UNICEF's Partnerships and Reporting team through the Partnership and OIM team for WFP.
- WFP and UNICEF will share consolidated annual narrative reports by 31 March on the progress made on the implementation of the project covering the previous calendar year. The first annual report will be due by the end of March 2023
- WFP and UNICEF will share a consolidated final narrative report covering the whole project implementation period including information regarding achievement of the Project objectives. The final narrative report is due three months after the end of the implementation period, unless all parties agree on an extension of the project.

Financial reporting:

- Each agency will provide an annual certified financial statement in accordance with its financial rules and regulations by latest end June covering the previous calendar year. The first annual certified financial statements will be due by latest the end of June 2022.
- Each agency will furthermore provide an annual uncertified financial report by end-March at outcome level covering the same period as the annual narrative report. The first annual uncertified financial report will be due by end-March 2022.
- After completion of the project, each agency will submit a final certified financial statement no later than 18 months after completion of the project in accordance with its own financial rules and regulations.

8 Cost and financing

KfW plans to allocate EUR 40 million for this project: EUR 20 million to be implemented by WFP and EUR 20 million to be implemented by UNICEF.

The cost of operational research and learning for adaptive resilience and social cohesion is estimated at EUR 3.3 million and reflected under Outcome 4 in the project budget.

Both agencies have robust operational and grant management capacities in place enabling them to deliver value for money, including by leveraging each other and partners implementation capacities on the ground. Furthermore, UNICEF and WFP will aim to reduce the transactional burden by implementing the Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfers (HACT), working to extend through the same partners. Events may arise that impact costs, such as, but not limited to, changes in population

real-time response information is collected. Results and ideas are shared back with the community. Issues polled include among others health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, youth unemployment, HIV/AIDS, disease outbreaks; social welfare sectors. Data received can be disaggregated by age, gender, States, LGAs, Wards and settlements in real time.

⁵⁸ Respective templates annexed to the financial agreement

size/type of beneficiaries, based on new arrivals and/or displacement, increased costs of supplies and labour and fluctuations in the exchange and inflation rate.

In case, cost variances of 10% or less at output level for direct operational costs (including direct staff costs, which will be budgeted as separate outputs) will not require for UNICEF the prior consultation and agreement with KfW. For the avoidance of doubt this threshold will not apply to cross-sectoral costs. Similarly, WFP has the right to reallocate funds of the WFP-part of the budget up to 10% of the WFP-part of the respective outcome or up to EUR 250,000— whichever amount is higher. If a reallocation of funds exceeds 10% of the WFP-part of the respective outcome and EUR 250,000, written consent will be requested from KfW for the reallocation.

9 Impacts related to SDGs and secondary effects

WFP and UNICEF's integrated package and proposed activities contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for goals).

Table 3: Relationship to SDGs

SDG and target	Associated project outcome(s)
SDG 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Through the cash-based transfers and complementary services under Outcome 1, WFP and UNICEF will increase the proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services. The most vulnerable women and children will have access to nutritional services to prevent deterioration of nutritional status, and other services to protect them from violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination, and neglect.
Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters	Under Outcome 2, the project will improve the shock-responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries, improving their ability to continuously adapt to shocks in ways that are both nutrition and child sensitive.
SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including	Cash transfers under Outcomes 1 and 2 will address one of the dimensions of food security: ensuring people have economic ability to access

infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round	food in the immediate term. Activities planned under Outcome 3 will help governments ensure their continued access to food in the medium- to long-term.
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under-five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	Complementary services provided under Outcome 1 will help to prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of the most vulnerable women and children.
SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under-five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Complementary services provided under Outcome 1 will improve and prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of the most vulnerable women and children. Project activities planned under Outcomes 1 and 2 will also combat the inter-generational cycle of undernutrition, while improving household-level food and nutrition security and maternal and childcare practices.
SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Through efforts in Outcome 1 and 2, the project will improve household-level food and nutrition security and maternal and childcare practices, and improve food production, employment and incomes.
SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Through efforts in Outcome 1, the project will contribute to protect women and girls from discrimination in provision of social assistance Targeting mechanisms under Outcomes 1 and 2 will ensure cash-based transfers and complementary services reach the most vulnerable, including women and girls. As confirmed in evidence-based studies, by easing poverty cash-based transfers also help to

	reduce rates of child marriage and violence against women and girls.
SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Under Outcome 2, the project will improve shock-responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries, helping them continuously adapt to shocks in ways that are both nutrition- and child-sensitive.
SDG 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	
<p>Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p> <p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	Efforts under Outcome 3 will strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities at local and state level to support project implementation and sustainability. This outcome and associated activities will focus on strengthening social cohesion to mitigate conflicts between communities and government stakeholders and increase trust and collaboration within and among diverse groups.
SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	
17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Strengthening social policy systems involves providing targeted capacity strengthening to the government to better enable their fulfilment of national COVID-19 social policy response plans to meet the needs of their populations and help achieve SDG targets.
17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	The project supports collaboration between two United Nations agencies, WFP, and UNICEF, working in close collaboration with the government and with the financial support of KfW, and will stand as a model for other multi-stakeholder partnerships to enhance the global partnership for sustainable development.

10 Risks, mitigation, and assumptions

Table 4: Risks related to conflict projects working in and on conflict

Risk	Probability (low/med/ high)	Mitigation strategy	Risk influence
Contextual risks: Risks of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis. Factors over which external actors have limited control.			
The volatile security situation leads to displacement of more civilians and increased associated security risks for WFP, UNICEF and cooperating partner staff.	High	Coordinate and work closely with federal and state governments to assure safety of United Nations staff, beneficiaries, and partners. ⁵⁹ WFP and UNICEF will request the UN Security Management System to conduct threat, vulnerability, and risk assessments in targeted geographic areas.	High
The impact of climate change will continue with extreme weather, including flash floods, storms and periods of drought and desertification.	Medium	The project will coordinate at region level with the Cadre Harmonisé's early warning system to be informed as soon as possible and make timely adjustments. WFP and UNICEF will work together with the communities to reinforce prevention mechanisms and emergency preparedness. Provide community assets and livelihoods that reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to shocks; build good links between the state and citizens by strengthening national social protection systems ⁶⁰ and provide safety nets, improving accountability of government and its relationship with citizens.	Medium
In northeast Nigeria,	High	Activate epidemiologic monitoring and early warning	High

⁵⁹ This project will follow the UN security protocols, as applied in the northeast region.

⁶⁰ Government is already implementing CBT in their social protection programme.

COVID-19 but also to a range of endemic diseases with epidemic risk—cholera, malaria, measles, and hepatitis among others can breakout.		<p>system preparedness and health system strengthening sensibilization.</p> <p>WFP and UNICEF will ensure COVID-19 measures are in place and strengthened to limit exposure.</p> <p>If the COVID-19 pandemic persists, WFP and UNICEF will discuss with the government need to adapt modalities of intervention and/or postpone certain interventions involving gatherings of people incompatible with safe social distancing practices.</p>	
Programmatic risks: Risk of failure to achieve project aims and objectives. Risk of causing harm through intervention.			
If targeting is not successful, WFP and UNICEF may fail to reach the right beneficiaries or duplicate efforts of others, leading to lack of impact and reputational loss.	Low	WFP and UNICEF will ensure targeting is done in close coordination with stakeholders following agreed criteria and processes to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors and safeguard the sustainability of results.	Medium
Limited programme management and delays in programme implementation	Low	WFP and UNICEF will closely manage the project, monitor information analysis, coordinate and communicate internally as well as with relevant authorities, communities and other humanitarian partners to mitigate programmatic risks.	Low
Low engagement/participation of communities and government	Low	WFP and UNICEF will ensure the selected communities and government officials participate fully by sensitizing them to the project's goals. ⁶¹	Low

⁶¹ The project will sensitize local leaders, opinion leaders and the entire communities on the participation of women and youth.

Limited capacity of local and state government institutions to fulfil their role	Medium	WFP and UNICEF will ensure local and state government institutions have sufficient training and guidance.	Medium
Institutional risks: Risks to the fund or implementing partner, for example, security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage.			
Fraud and corruption	High	WFP and UNICEF will ensure strong compliance with internal controls and will test implementing partner compliance. Mitigation measures will include continued training and awareness-raising for WFP and UNICEF staff, cooperating partners and vendors.	High
a			
Risk to staff security Risk of project staff being killed, abducted, injured, or otherwise harmed by working in a hazardous environment.			
Staff may be injured, killed or kidnapped due to direct or indirect impact of actions by parties in conflict.	High	WFP and UNICEF will assess employee health, safety and security risks in the context of programme criticality and duty of care. In the event of a critical incident, WFP and UNICEF will take action in line with the United Nations security framework and revise procedures accordingly. ⁶²	High
Staff and beneficiaries may be killed by landmines and other explosive ordnance in the targeted areas.	High	WFP and UNICEF will ensure lands are free from explosives by conducting analysis with support from each agency's security team and UNDSS. Conduct land mine and other explosive ordnance sensitization for staff, partners and beneficiaries.	High

⁶² Employees of partners, including local NGOs, are governed under their partnership agreement with WFP/UNICEF.

Risks and mitigation

In implementing project activities, both agencies may be exposed to risks that impact their ability to achieve project objectives and Outcomes. These are detailed in Section 10, together with planned strategies for risk mitigation. The risks are grouped in four main categories:

1. Contextual risks, including increase in insecurity, outbreak of conflict, access restrictions, or humanitarian crises, over which external actors have limited control. To mitigate these, both agencies will involve local partners, authorities and local communities throughout project implementation to ensure their buy-in, capacity and commitment.
2. Programmatic risks, including the risk of major increases in the price of basic commodities and/or supply chain disruptions causing shortage of items needed by beneficiaries receiving cash transfers.
3. Institutional risks, including risks to the fund/implementing partner (for example, low financial and programmatic capacity of implementing partners, or risk of political crisis at country or regional level).
4. Risks to staff security, which will be mitigated through staff training, continuous security monitoring and strict adherence to security procedures.

11 Annexes

11.1 Results Matrix

11.2 Fragility Conflict and Violence (FCV) matrix

11.3 Budget

11.4 Time schedule

11.5 Organigrams

11.6 Targeting

11.7 Cash-based transfers Flow Chart

11.8 Population and location classification based on the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) March 2021

11.9 State Profiles

11. 1 Results matrix

Objectives	Agency (UNICEF/WFP)	Success indicators	Verification sources	Assumptions
Overall Objective: Strengthen resilience and social cohesion across vulnerable population groups, and structures and systems of local government				
Outcome 1: Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at the individual, community, and institutional level	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #1: Percentage of children 6-59 months old are covered with two bi-annual doses of Vitamin A supplementation	Baseline and end-line surveys, Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys	Assumptions regarding achievements of overall objective: Goods received by households and women are consumed as prescribed and recommended
		Indicator #2: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (60%)		
		Indicator #3: Percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service at community level (4.5%)		
		Indicator #4: Primary education completion rate (63%)		
		Indicator #5: Percentage of children under 1 whose births are registered with a civil authority (100%)		
		Indicator #6: Percentage of PLW who reach minimum diet diversity (MDD-W)		
		Indicator #7: Percentage of children (6-23 months) who receive a minimum acceptable diet (includes diversity and frequency) Minimum acceptable diet (MAD)		

Output 1.1: Children, adolescents, and women have access to quality, effective, and sustainable services in schools and at health facilities	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #1: Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received counselling on IYCF at Health Facilities (44,988)	IYCF Register & Summary forms	Assumptions regarding reaching project outcome: Availability of water sources Availability of improved seeds and capacity to grow plants Ability to provide NFIs in remote locations No break in the pipeline for RUTF Supply The assumption that schools remain open
		Indicator #2: Number of Girls and Boys who consume Iron and Folic Acid tablets in schools and Health Facilities (# 115,000 Adolescents 10-19 years of age)	Education Management Information Systems, Monthly Program report	
		Indicator #3: Number of Primary School teachers who received training (240)	Education Management Information Systems, Monthly Program report	
		Indicator #4: Number of schools and Health Centres with Functional gender-sensitive WASH facilities that meet national standards and have been installed in the reporting year only (70 Schools, 45 health facilities ⁶³)	WASH Information Management System ,5Ws tool (Who is Where doing What, When and for Whom), Monthly Program Report	
		Indicator #5: Percentage of Targeted people reached with essential primary health care services (65% 145,383)	District Health Information Software, Health facility Records	
		Indicator #6 Percentage of the targeted students trained on school gardening activities	Attendance sheet disaggregated by sex	
(Key) activities of Output 1.1 1.1.1 Focus on the 1,000-day window of opportunity to ensure proper growth and development	WFP-UNICEF	Number / relevant units per activity as relevant 1.1.1: Children 0-5 years - 112,470 Pregnant and lactating women - 44,988		Assumptions regarding the achievement of project outputs:

⁶³ Estimate for the whole programme duration

<p>1.1.2 Provide a comprehensive CMAM package for the treatment of children identified with wasting.</p> <p>1.1.3 Establish vegetable gardens and tree nurseries in schools.</p> <p>1.1.4 Use schools as a platform for social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) around nutrition, WASH and reproductive health for adolescent girls through kids clubs.</p> <p>1.1.5 Provide training and materials for teachers on psychosocial support, gender-sensitive pedagogy, classroom management and inclusive education. This enables educational opportunities through enrolment drives and distribution of learning materials, including junior secondary school.</p> <p>1.1.6: Provide WASH services in schools and healthcare facilities to ensure sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities, including menstrual hygiene.</p>		<p>Adolescents 10-19 years – 127,653</p> <p>1.1.2: Children U5 with wasting (SAM + MAM) – 27,580</p> <p>1.1.3: Target number TBD at the inception phase</p> <p>1.1.4: 70 school kids clubs targeted</p> <p>1.1.5: 15,000 children targeted with learning materials</p> <p>10,000 girls targeted with dignity kits</p> <p>70 environmental health clubs to be formed in 70 schools</p> <p>240 teachers and Head Teachers trained to oversee Environmental Health Club</p> <p>1.1.6: 70 schools and 45 health facilities targeted</p> <p>1.1.7: 100 Health Workers trained</p>		
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1.1.7: Improve quality of integrated maternal and newborn child health service delivery through immunization services, health facility repair, essential medicines, supplies, equipment, training, and technical guidance.				
Output 1.2: Vulnerable individuals, households, and communities have improved access to selected high impact interventions	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #1: Percentage of targeted children 6-23 months old are consuming complementary foods using Micronutrient Powders	Health facility Records, micronutrient powders register	Assumptions regarding reaching project Output: Goods distributed are accepted and consumed by the targeted children as planned and recommended
		Indicator #2: Number of women and men who are trained for screening children with SAM and MAM at home	Monthly Program Report, Training attendance, and report	
		Indicator #3: Percentage of targeted girls and boys provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	Child Protection Information Management System, Monthly Program Report, Case Management records, Rapid SMS Pro	
		Indicator #4: Percentage of targeted Tsangaya and Islamiyah children with improved knowledge on numeracy and literacy (75%)	Education Management Information System, Monthly Program Report	
		Indicator # 5: Percentage of targeted children 6-23 months and PLW consuming nutrient-rich locally available food	SCOPE CODA ⁶⁴ , Monthly Program report	
(Key) activities of Output 1.2 1.2.1:	WFP-UNICEF	Number / relevant units per activity as relevant		Assumptions regarding the

⁶⁴ CODA (Conditional On-Demand Assistance) Solutions is an innovative approach for individualized digital WFP case management that aims to transform big data collection and analysis for programmes that require participation monitoring and/or on demand distribution.

<p>Support access to nutrient-rich complementary foods for children 6-23 months and enhance diet diversity for PLW/G during the 1,000-day window of opportunity through a CBT modality promoting locally available nutritious food.</p> <p>1.2.2: Provide integrated community case management (ICCM) for management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea, newborn care, and malnutrition at the community level.</p> <p>1.2.3: Provide comprehensive gender sensitive case management and mental health psychosocial support that will facilitate and advocate timely, coordinated, age and gender-appropriate delivery of services to meet the needs of unaccompanied and separated children, child survivors of GBV and other at-risk children.</p> <p>1.2.4: Provide educational opportunities for Tsangaya and Islamiya children.</p>		<p>1.2.1: Children 6 – 23 months: Target: (6,100) and PLW: Target (5,100)</p> <p>1.2.2: 36,345 Under 5 children, 100 Health Workers trained</p> <p>1.2.3: 1,000 UASC, 1,500 Children survivors of GBV and other children at risk</p> <p>750 returning and children formerly associated with armed groups</p> <p>MPSS to 55,000 children and 5,000 caregivers</p> <p>1.2.4: 15,000 Tsangaya and Islamiya children Children provided with educational opportunities</p>		<p>achievement of project outputs:</p>
<p>Output 1.3</p>	<p>WFP-UNICEF</p>	<p>Indicator #1: Number of persons reached with SBCC messages on each thematic area (223,707)</p>	<p>Volunteer community mobilizer reports, Communication Plans, U-Report</p>	<p>Assumptions regarding reaching project outcome:</p>

Communities and individuals adopt positive social and behavioural changes in support of project objectives		Indicator #2: Number of communities / schools certified open defecation free in the reporting year only (600)	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Information Management System, Monthly Program Reports	SBCC messages are understood and adhered to Messages and recommendations are culturally and socially accepted
(Key) activities of Output 1.3 1.3.1 Provide a comprehensive, integrated set of SBCC strategies and interventions. 1.3.2 Promote community-led total sanitation, optimization of water systems and safe containment, transport, treatment, and possible reuse of faecal sludge end products.	WFP-UNICEF	Number / relevant units per activity as relevant 1.3.1: To be determined at the inception phase 1.3.2: 50 Hygiene Promoters, 2 VLOM, 30 Local Area Mechanics		Assumptions regarding the achievement of project outputs:

Outcome: 2: Improved equitable access to and utilization of sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls, and boys of all population groups for increased income and intake of diverse, safe, and nutritious diets	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #1 Percentage of households using negative consumption-based Coping Strategy Index Baseline: TBD Target: TBC	Baseline and End line Surveys	Assumptions regarding achievements of overall objective: The security situation and access to farmland is improved The years in which the baseline and end-line surveys are
		Indicator # 2: Percentage of change in postharvest losses Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		

		<p>Indicator # 3: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</p> <p>Indicator # 4: Percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p>		<p>carried out are average climate years</p> <p>Essential needs remain stable (market conditions)</p> <p>Community assets are used productively to improve people's consumption and incomes/expenditures</p>
<p>Output 2.1:</p> <p>Targeted households, especially (single) women-headed, have improved on/off-farm productive capacity, and inclusive market linkages</p>	WFP-UNICEF	<p>Indicator #1: Number of smallholder farmers supported (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Indicator #2: Number of producer organizations supported</p> <p>Indicator #3: Number of businesses established</p> <p>Indicator #4: Number of individuals trained in business skills</p>	Program Monthly Report, Attendance sheets	<p>Assumptions regarding reaching project outcome:</p> <p>Security and access to markets are stable</p>
<p>(Key) activities of Output 2.1</p> <p>2.1.1: Support smallholder farmer production in a holistic, climate-smart, and value chain approach – from production to post-harvest and marketing.</p> <p>2.1.2: Strengthen capacity of producer organizations to aggregate, improve post-harvest, commodity quality and market</p>	WFP-UNICEF	<p>Number / relevant units per activity as relevant:</p> <p>2.1.1 3,250 smallholders reached</p> <p>2.1.2 25 producer organizations strengthened</p> <p>2.1.3 3,250 households supported</p> <p>2.1.4 Number of Artisans and TBO trained on sanitation marketing</p>		<p>Assumptions regarding the achievement of project outputs:</p>

<p>farmers' produce and support women's participation in decision making.</p> <p>2.1.3: Establish sustainable small businesses and income generating activities and village savings and loans associations for different community groups including women, PLW, and youth.</p> <p>2.1.4: Build capacity of market entrepreneurs for sanitation marketing and financing and public-private partnership for WASH service delivery.</p>				
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<p>Output 2.2: Targeted vulnerable households including smallholders and youth benefit from preserved and created assets and have diversified livelihoods</p>	WFP-UNICEF	<p>Indicator #1: Number of community assets created/rehabilitated</p>	SCOPE platform, other Output trackers, Program monthly report	<p>Assumptions regarding reaching project output:</p>
		<p>Indicator #2: Number of cash transfer beneficiaries disaggregated by sex</p>		
		<p>Indicator #3: Number of communities reporting improved asset benefit</p>		

<p>(Key) activities of Output 2.1</p> <p>2.2.1: Conduct inclusive community-based participatory planning (CBPP) with all segments/livelihood groups, displaced and host population to identify the type of assets to be created/ rehabilitated.</p> <p>2.2.2: Support rehabilitation and creation of community and household assets (for example, boreholes for irrigation and afforestation) through conditional food assistance.</p> <p>2.2.3: Empower communities with knowledge and skills and supplies for home gardening for food production on small plots adjacent to household settlement for improved diversity of daily diets, including meat, milk, and eggs.</p>	WFP-UNICEF	<p>Number / relevant units per activity as relevant</p> <p>2.2.1 15 CBBP conducted at ward level</p> <p>2.2.2 TBD after CBPP or inception phase</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of home gardening plots established</p>		<p>Assumptions regarding the achievement of project outputs:</p> <p>Communities can agree on assets to be created and selected assets are possible given resources and time.</p>
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<p>Outcome: 3:</p> <p>Communities, government, and institutions have improved governance capacity and more effectively prevent, manage, and resolve local tensions and conflicts and enhance social cohesion</p>	WFP-UNICEF	<p>Indicator #1: Percentage of people describing relationships between the groups (IDPs, returnees and host population) within the community as positive</p> <p>Indicator #2: Percentage of people being satisfied with local institutions of community leadership</p> <p>Indicator #3: Number of complaints received and managed through community feedback mechanisms</p>	Baseline End line Surveys	<p>Assumptions regarding achievements of overall objective:</p> <p>Insecurity does not spread to the intervention zone</p> <p>No macroeconomic shocks during the</p>
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			intervention period	
Output 3.1: Local and state government & institutions have improved capacity and systems for participatory planning & management of basic social services and have accountability mechanisms in place	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #4: Percentage of integrated resilience sites where programme design and action plans are developed through inclusive community consultations and/or participatory planning exercises (CBPP/SLP)		
		Indicator #1: Percentage of communities where at least one comprehensive session was conducted	Emergency Plan Monthly Program Report	Assumptions regarding reaching project outcome:
		Indicator #2: Number of annually updated Emergency Plan developed and implemented		
		Indicator #3: Number of WASHCOMMS Formed in targeted communities (600)		
(Key) activities of Output 3.1 3.1.1 Conduct training for local and state government on inclusive processes, including youth-inclusiveness 3.1.2 Strengthen platforms for inclusive interaction between communities and government 3.1.3 Strengthen accountability, sustainability mechanisms, community oversight of government-delivered services 3.1.4	WFP-UNICEF	Number / relevant units per activity as relevant 3.1.1 To be determined at the inception phase 3.1.2 To be determined at the inception phase 3.1.3 To be determined at the inception phase 3.1.4 Training of 60 Master Trainers, 330 Teachers, 1200 Community Members		Assumptions regarding the achievement of project outputs: Training is culturally and socially appropriate and the target population are accepting them and willing to participate in them

Conduct Training of master trainers, teachers, and community members on safe schools for prevention and response				
Output 3.2: Communities have strengthened dialogue and engagement for local decision making, conflict prevention and resolution and risk management.	WFP-UNICEF	Indicator #1: Number of training sessions on coordination mechanism by institution and state	Monthly program reports Attendance sheets	Assumptions regarding reaching project outcome: Community members are accepting the decision-making process, training and messages communicated
		Indicator #2: Number of community members identified and trained on key community strengthening skills segregated by sex		
		Indicator #3: Number of school-based management committee members trained (700) on effective school management. Indicator # 4: Number of local development plans that include emergency/(climate) risk preparedness and response interventions		
(Key) activities of Output 3.2 3.2.1 Conduct Local participatory conflict risk analysis and technical guidance and capacity-strengthening on inclusive processes (for example, CPBB) 3.2.2 Strengthen emergency preparedness at community level through the development of	WFP-UNICEF	Number / relevant units per activity as relevant 3.2.1 To be determined at the inception phase 3.2.2 To be determined at the inception phase 3.2.3 To be determined at the inception phase 3.2.4 To be determined at the inception phase		Assumptions regarding the achievement of project Outputs:

<p>early warning mechanisms, contingency planning, risk analysis and community participation.</p> <p>3.2.3</p> <p>Capacitate community members, including women and youth) to discuss, understand, mediate, and resolve tensions and local conflicts.</p> <p>3.2.4</p> <p>Support youth-led community engagement initiatives for social cohesion and peace</p>				
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11.2 Fragility Conflict and Violence (FCV) matrix

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
1. Continued Fragility of the Regional Economy				
<p>Prior to the outbreak of the Boko Haram crisis in 2009 in northeast Nigeria, the region had already been troubled by decades of poor socio-economic performance, reflected in very high poverty rates (among the highest in the country at 69% according to the NBS), infrastructure deficit and extremely poor social outcomes including in health and education. In 2015, the World Bank reports that over 50% of the population in the northeast live below the poverty line. That number has increased to 76.8%, primarily because of the effects of the Boko Haram crisis, which has exacerbated already existing socio-economic disparities in the northeast. Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states in northeastern Nigeria, have experienced significant physical destruction and displacements, compared to other northeastern states. The 2021 HNO indicates a total of 8.7 million people in need of assistance. Out of this number, women and children constitute 20% and 58% respectively, indicating a high level of vulnerability. Additionally, there are 1 million people in inaccessible locations.</p>	<p>The project seeks to build resilience at individual, household, community, and institution level, through the creation of income-generating opportunities that will aid the target population (estimated at 185,878) to build back their livelihoods. With its integrated package, the project will also focus on supporting existing government systems at different levels through rebuilding infrastructure and restoring basic services, including education, health, WASH, Nutrition and commerce.</p> <p>The project will target smallholder farmers from among IDPs, returnees and host communities. Among the primary targets will also be children and pregnant women.</p> <p>The project design aims to build resilience amongst most vulnerable communities within the framework of humanitarian development peace triple nexus through evidence-based</p>	<p>Considering the strong linkages between food security, nutrition, health, WASH, education and protection, a holistic multi-sectoral and resilient approach to food security and nutrition as the basic building blocks of expanding resilience will be the goal. Access to nutrient-rich foods for children and lactating women, will result in improved nutrition outcomes. Livelihoods initiatives and access to funds through CBT, will address the already dire household poverty situation, enabling people to meet their basic needs. Foster behavioural change around Nutrition, WASH and Health through SBCC to achieve long lasting impact.</p> <p>Building of community assets that reduce vulnerabilities and risk at individual and community level through cash/food for work modalities.</p> <p>Increase livelihood opportunities for targeted food insecure households, with a focus on women and girls while providing opportunities for women in these households to</p>	<p>The paucity of capacity in government systems and possibility of slowness in adapting to change, may result in delays in the achievement of targets. The fluid and unpredictable security situation may further affect existing market systems, resulting in price hikes, thus affecting the economic strength of households. Possible negative reaction to the specific selected families, households, and communities by other populations competing for scarce resources.</p> <p>Possibility of aggravating gender-based violence related issues at household level where men feel threatened because of women empowerment (cultural/religious perspective).</p> <p>Potential gaps in coordination with stakeholders and government services resulting inequalities, tensions, and conditions of insecurity.</p>	<p>The project will pursue approaches that promote institutional change, aimed at creating sustainable structures that are directly linked to government systems. Continuous engagement with government and other external stakeholders, will ensure acceptance and ownership. Both WFP and UNICEF have been working in the selected locations since the onset of the crisis and built good partnerships with local partners that have the required staff and outreach capacity. The outreach capacity refers to the ability to build acceptance and ownership</p> <p>The project will ensure both men and women, as well as community leader's involvement in programme activities, to foster buy-in and acceptance of women's empowered initiatives.</p> <p>Continuous community engagement through different delivery platforms, such as SBCC, help desks, peer groups, and ensuring a functional complaint and feedback mechanism that will continue to inform subsequent programme activities.</p>

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
<p>Limited government developmental support and presence of chronic factors contributing to poverty aggravated by the on-going humanitarian crisis resulting in displacements of communities and limiting access to means of livelihood (farmlands to farm).</p> <p>The armed insurgencies in the northeast of the country continue to overwhelm government military and local stabilization efforts, resulting in widespread and protracted insecurity and violence against civilians (including widespread abductions of the girls and children) and the severe disruption of essential social services.</p> <p>Devaluation of Nigerian currency resulting in high inflation rate at national level and more significant in Borno state due to access issues. This comes against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic which added even greater stress to the economy.</p>	<p>activities that promote social cohesion among targeted groups while recognizing the need to sustain delivery of essential services.</p>	<p>participate in decision makings, hence bridging gender gaps.</p> <p>Increased access to a full package of essential services focusing on women, girls and children.</p>	<p>Potential inflation of goods and services as a result of increase in economic activity or cash flow especially beyond existing, market capacities</p>	<p>Adequate community entry points and advocacy for programme implementation well built-in programme design to ensure that every stakeholder is carried along from inception and get their buy-in in terms of delivery approach, modality and objective of programme deliverables.</p> <p>Conduct regular market assessments to inform choice of delivery modalities including CBTs.</p>
2. Disaster Risk and Conflict Management				
<p>The target locations for this project remain relatively stable, compared to other locations in the northeast. However, the general context remains fluid and unpredictable. Security</p>	<p>The livelihoods and systems strengthening components of the project, are aimed at providing durable solutions for the benefit of the conflict-affected</p>	<p>The project will focus on strengthening agricultural production and create market linkages, to boost the local economy through increased livelihood</p>	<p>Climatic shocks, coupled with the outbreak of conflict, could have negative impact on agricultural production, with resultant</p>	<p>WFP and UNICEF's intervention will consistently focus on addressing socio-economic challenges and drivers of conflict. Interventions will be guided by the Do-no-harm principle,</p>

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
<p>breakdown is anticipated at any time, especially with the resurgence of NSAG attacks in other areas, resulting in new displacements and worsening the already existing access challenge and limiting the movement of cargo and personnel.</p> <p>It is also expected that the relative stability in the target location might attract displaced people fleeing attacks from other locations. New arrivals can become a source of mistrust within the communities, particularly as local resources become increasingly scarce.</p> <p>The influx of IDPs has brought pressure on already limited livelihoods assets of host communities. In addition, food production in the affected areas have persistently dropped due to perennial droughts and environmental degradation, coupled with lack of access to agricultural lands due to the insecurity across the different zones, and lack of access to seeds and inputs. This situation has created tension between IDPs and host populations over the limited shared assets.</p> <p>Perceptions of inequality and purposeful exclusion from benefits and</p>	<p>population. The project will focus on implementing activities that will foster peacebuilding and social cohesion and the strengthening of existing systems to withstand future shocks.</p> <p>The project has a dedicated outcome focused on improving capacities of communities, governments and institutions to prevent and manage conflict and foster social cohesion. This includes interventions that seek to foster social cohesion among IDPs and host populations through restoration of shared economic and livelihoods assets, inclusive community engagement and youth-led community social cohesion and peacebuilding.</p> <p>The project will engage local community-based organizations to establish community-based accountability system, a complaint and response mechanism that addresses both project and non-project related complaints as well as conflict management measures.</p>	<p>opportunities. This will contribute to alleviate tensions around scarce resources.</p> <p>The focus on building government capacity as well as ensuring strong community engagement, will ensure sustainability of the project outcomes, creating room for absorbing any influxes of new arrived IDPs and limiting the impact of shocks. Building capacity entails: enhancing emergency preparedness and response, logistics, supply chain management, strengthening risk reduction capabilities through social safety nets, bolstering climate risk management, adaptation and resilience. This will also include support to local market development and capacity building in crosscutting areas such as nutrition programmes.</p> <p>Local and state government and institutional capacities for inclusion and accountability will contribute to vertical social cohesion and conflict management, including through local participatory conflict analysis. At the same time, it is assumed that incidence of conflict/ potential community tensions will be reduced significantly because of</p>	<p>negative multiplier effect on the local economy.</p> <p>Possible apathy towards new arrivals by host community members or possible perception of bias in beneficiary selection and increased hostility between host-IDP communities.</p> <p>Low capacity of local and state governments to support inclusive and participatory processes or respond to grievances can be source of frustration, disengagement, and tensions.</p> <p>Lack of recognition e.g. by senior community members and/or local authorities of young people's participation and role in strengthening social cohesion and peace could lead to further marginalization and disaffection.</p> <p>Continued stigmatization of individuals and children associated with non-state armed groups limiting participation and creating new grievances.</p>	<p>strengthened by peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring and analysis of conflict dynamics and tensions to support programme adaptation, as needed.</p> <p>The training of local and state authorities incorporates a strong emphasis on meaningful participation, youth inclusion and conflict management and resolution. Both agencies will ensure that trainings incorporate understanding of how to address grievances in timely, transparent and inclusive manner.</p> <p>The project will work with all stakeholders, especially community leaders and state officials, to recognize young people, support meaningful participation and recognize their contributions to social cohesion. There will also be a focus on sensitizing key stakeholders on the importance of re-integration initiatives, to address issues of stigmatization.</p> <p>Ensure full participation of communities in targeting and registration of eligible beneficiaries with a good verification</p>

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
social services persist in communities contributing to mistrust between state/communities. This is compounded by inter-religious tensions and high levels of social fragmentation, which have been identified as conflict causes.	<p>The project will target the most vulnerable in the intervention locations, with an integrated package of activities designed to improve nutrition, livelihood, education and protection and enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion. Through adherence to the OECD DAC recommendations, UNICEF and WFP will ensure that all activities are conflict sensitive</p> <p>The project is designed to establish and/or strengthen community-based emergency preparedness and risk reduction.</p> <p>The project will incorporate disaster risk informed planning to determine farming seasons and production cycle, and thereby enhance assets protection, including reduction of risks to crops.</p>	<p>strengthened community systems that manages conflicts.</p> <p>The project will address inter-generational divides and youth marginalization by promoting the role of young people in fostering social cohesion and peace.</p> <p>Community structures (e.g., village committees, project management committees) capacity will be developed to identify early warnings of climate and non-climate related risks. This will be done through SBCC, trainings and sensitization.</p> <p>Local government capacity strengthened on community based participatory planning as well as targeting approaches to ensure inclusiveness and equitable distribution of resources amongst vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Increased social cohesion amongst targeted communities through community-based de-livery approaches while utilizing established community structures as a delivery platform for peace and conflict prevention and mitigation dialogue.</p>	<p>Ineffective integration of government social protection systems, especially of inclusive CBTs, safety nets for IDPs and host community beneficiaries.</p> <p>Pull factor in implementing communities by neighbouring communities due to intervention benefits, hence stretching existing services available.</p>	<p>system (e.g., SCOPE) to avoid bias in beneficiary selection</p> <p>Support to Social protection systems, with emphasis on CBTs tailored to the situations with accessibility challenges. This will be clarified during the inception phase.</p>

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
3. Chronic Vulnerability Reduction and Coping Capacity Enhancement				
<p>Nigeria has the second highest burden of stunted children in the world. Nigeria also has an estimated 2 million children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM), with only 10% of that number reached with treatment. The situation is even more dire in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, compounded by the protracted crisis.</p> <p>Severe economic and social impacts resulting from climate risks and persistent conflict drivers. The result is high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and increased vulnerability of women, youth, adolescents, and especially the girls and children.</p>	<p>The project will target the most vulnerable in the intervention locations, with an integrated package of activities designed to improve nutrition, livelihood, education and protection and enhance peacebuilding and social cohesion. Through adherence to the OECD DAC recommendations, UNICEF and WFP will ensure that all activities are conflict sensitive.</p> <p>The project will adopt an integrated and multisectoral shock response approach to emergency food insecurity, nutrition and protection needs. The adaptation support provides essential assets creation, social protection through CBT, and agricultural support targeting most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>High impact interventions, coupled with SBCC interventions will increase access to nutrition, health, WASH, education, and protection services, fostering behavioural change and resulting in improved outcomes. Strong linkages and engagement with community-based structures, will enhance acceptance and facilitate equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities. The capacity of local communities would be built for local decision making, conflict prevention and risk management.</p>	<p>Challenges in targeting may result in the inability to reach the right beneficiaries through inclusion/exclusion errors, or even duplication of the efforts of others. This in turn may affect programme impact and result in reputational loss.</p>	<p>With the use of RAM (Research, Assessment and Monitoring), WFP and UNICEF teams will ensure that all vulnerable persons are targeted and supported to access services under the programme.</p>
<p>Some communities do not feel empowered to identify, plan and support neither the humanitarian response nor the development of their own community. Their lack of involvement in issues affecting their children and themselves make them feel powerless and alienate them in</p>	<p>Prioritising a resilient-focused cross-sectoral approach, inclusive of Nutrition, Health, WASH, Education and Child Protection to support the targeted communities will help optimise resilient social serve results through creating a positive and long-term impact in the targeted</p>	<p>The project through its design and implementation will contribute to building social cohesion within the targeted communities. The project builds on existing approaches and initiatives that provide complementary support in vulnerable communities; improving</p>	<p>Nearby communities not supported by the project may feel excluded and side-lined and create conflicts between communities.</p>	<p>Every effort will be made to ensure that the support provided through this project enriches and strengthens local government, civil society service providers and communities by providing them with greater institutional capacity in terms of technical skills, administrative infrastructure, monitoring and</p>

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
supporting their family's overall welfare.	<p>areas.</p> <p>Community participation in this project is essential to encourage self-help and resilience strengthening. They also help to reduce sector-specific expenditure by sharing costs and ensuring that the project is effective in meeting families and community's needs. Cost-sharing in this context relates to voluntary expenses made by beneficiaries and communities, having accepted and taken ownership of the project. Community participation can also increase project acceptability.</p>	key basic social service provision and bringing lasting benefit to all.		<p>reporting systems and stronger quality accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>Additionally, the anticipated positive outcome of this project will assist to inform other donors and development partners to scale up and expand to current non-targeted communities.</p>
Protection issues – forced recruitment, abduction, arbitrary detention, and Gender-based violence (GBV), continue to hamper progress towards sustainable development. Exclusion and discrimination of socially marginalised groups, including girls and women, continue to exacerbate high levels of acute humanitarian needs. Grave violations against women and children continue at worrying rates with abductions, recruitment and use are key concerns.	<p>Sustaining access to quality basic services, including protection, and learning opportunities for girls and boys in safe and protective learning environments.</p> <p>The project will address gender-based violence since it is widespread in the region due to insecurity, overcrowding, lack of access to services and traditional role and views of women</p>	UNICEF and WFP promote and support facilities, including health and nutrition centres, and schools that emphasize the elimination of violence, including gender-based violence, and promote inclusive and safe learning environments for all girls and boys.	Competition for resources being offered by access to public contracts, selection of implementing partners and picking the specific targets for trainings, enrollees in community groups and beneficiaries.	WFP and UNICEF both have access to project locations and can jointly support basic services across the targeted vulnerable areas by training local counterparts and thus helping to accelerate progress on key social indicators for northeastern Nigeria while at the same time preventing developmental gain reversals.
<p>Reference: World Bank: Northeast Nigeria Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment. 2015, Volume I</p> <p>WHO: Northeast Nigeria Response: Health Sector Bulletin #32, 30 September 2017.</p> <p>UNDP: Assessing the Impact of Conflict on Development in North-east Nigeria. Jun 23, 2021</p>				

Central aspects of FCV-context	Program context	intended positive impacts	unintended negative impacts and risks	measures to deal with potential negative impacts and risks
<p>OCHA: 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview</p> <p>UNICEF: Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Mid-Year Report, January - June 2021</p> <p>NBS: National Bureau of Statistics – Nigeria Poverty Profile, 2010</p> <p>Round 9 Nutrition and food security surveillance report.</p> <p>WFP Nigeria Country Brief April 2021</p> <p>Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin Region. UNDP 2019</p> <p>WFP Market monitoring report Q2 2021</p>				

11.3 Budget

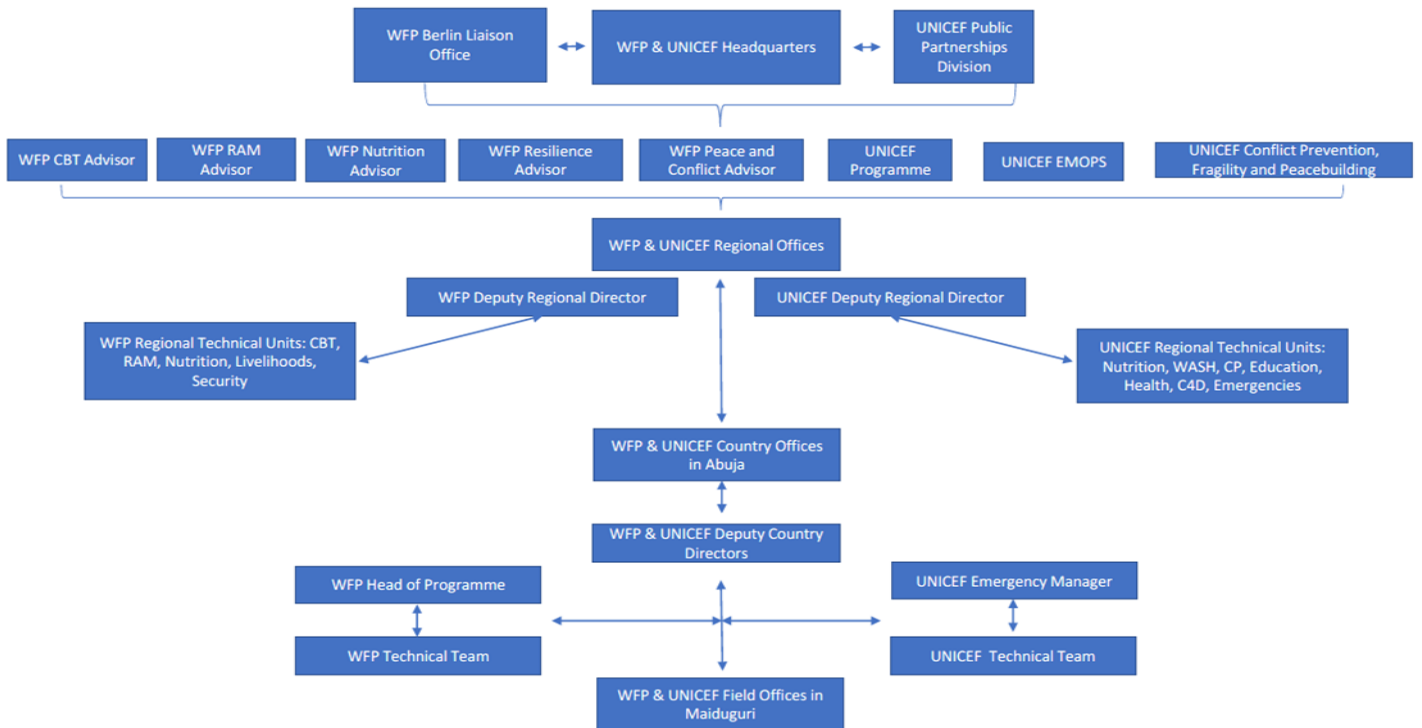
Number	Outcome/Output	Agency (UNICEF/WFP)	Explanation (if required)	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Grand total			
				UNICEF	WFP	Total	UNICEF	WFP		UNICEF	WFP		UNICEF Total	WFP Total	TOTAL	% of direct project costs
Direct operational costs																
Outcome 1:	Children, adolescents, and women have increased inclusive and sustainable access and utilization of quality basic services at individual, community, and institutional level.			€ 2.899.747	€ 3.167.329	€ 6.067.076	€ 3.186.970	€ 1.374.165	€ 4.561.135	€ 2.368.882	€ 1.374.165	€ 3.743.047	€ 8.455.599	€ 5.915.659	€ 14.371.257	41,78%
Output 1.1	Children, adolescents and women have access to quality, effective, and sustainable services in schools and at health facilities	UNICEF		€ 1.707.400	€ 158.366	€ 1.865.766	€ 1.816.805	€ 68.708	€ 1.885.513	€ 1.109.498	€ 68.708	€ 1.178.206	€ 4.633.703	€ 295.783	€ 4.929.486	
Output 1.2	Vulnerable individuals, households and communities have improved access to selected high impact interventions	WFP-UNICEF		€ 987.917	€ 2.692.230	€ 3.680.147	€ 1.154.490	€ 1.168.040	€ 2.322.530	€ 1.008.866	€ 1.168.040	€ 2.176.906	€ 3.151.274	€ 5.028.310	€ 8.179.583	
Output 1.3	Communities and individuals adopt positive social and behavioural changes in support of project objectives.	WFP-UNICEF		€ 204.430	€ 316.733	€ 521.163	€ 215.675	€ 137.416	€ 353.091	€ 250.518	€ 137.416	€ 387.935	€ 670.623	€ 591.566	€ 1.262.188	
Outcome 2:	Improved equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth, women, men, adolescent girls and boys for increased income and intake of diverse, safe and nutritious diets			€ 462.442	€ 4.764.603	€ 5.227.045	€ 427.027	€ 2.382.301	€ 2.809.329	€ 396.238	€ 2.382.301	€ 2.778.539	€ 1.285.707	€ 9.529.206	€ 10.814.912	31,44%
Output 2.1	Targeted households, especially (single) women headed, have improved on/off-farm productive capacity, and inclusive market linkages	WFP-UNICEF		€ 42.621	€ 476.460	€ 519.081	€ 24.914	€ 238.230	€ 263.144	€ 9.519	€ 238.230	€ 247.749	€ 77.053	€ 952.921	€ 1.029.974	
Output 2.2	Targeted vulnerable households including smallholders and youth benefit from preserved and created assets and have diversified livelihoods	WFP-UNICEF		€ 419.821	€ 4.288.142	€ 4.707.963	€ 402.114	€ 2.144.071	€ 2.546.185	€ 386.719	€ 2.144.071	€ 2.530.790	€ 1.208.653	€ 8.576.285	€ 9.784.938	
Outcome 3	Communities, government and institutions have improved governance capacity and more effectively prevent, manage and resolve local tensions and conflicts			€ 1.833.636	€ 481.087	€ 2.314.723	€ 1.832.145	€ 240.544	€ 2.072.689	€ 1.325.953	€ 240.544	€ 1.566.497	€ 4.991.735	€ 962.174	€ 5.953.909	17,31%
Output 3.1	Local and state government & institutions have improved capacity and systems for participatory planning & management of basic social services and have accountability mechanisms in place	WFP-UNICEF		€ 1.087.988	€ 288.652	€ 1.376.641	€ 1.086.633	€ 144.326	€ 1.230.959	€ 762.197	€ 144.326	€ 906.523	€ 2.936.817	€ 577.305	€ 3.514.122	
Output 3.2	Communities have strengthened dialogue and engagement for local decision making, conflict prevention and resolution, risk management and decision making	WFP-UNICEF		€ 745.648	€ 192.435	€ 938.083	€ 745.513	€ 96.217	€ 841.730	€ 563.757	€ 96.217	€ 659.974	€ 2.054.917	€ 384.870	€ 2.439.787	
Outcome 4	Strengthened evidence base for resilience & social cohesion policy & programming			€ 601.058	€ 628.500	€ 1.229.558	€ 530.998	€ 419.000	€ 949.998	€ 450.779	€ 628.500	€ 1.079.279	€ 1.582.835	€ 1.676.000	€ 3.258.835	9,47%
Output 4.1	Operational research and learning for adaptive resilience and social cohesion programming is conducted	WFP - UNICEF		€ 601.058	€ 628.500	€ 1.229.558	€ 530.998	€ 419.000	€ 949.998	€ 450.779	€ 628.500	€ 1.079.279	€ 1.582.835	€ 1.676.000	€ 3.258.835	
Direct project costs				€ 5.796.883	€ 9.041.519	€ 14.838.402	€ 5.977.141	€ 4.416.010	€ 10.393.150	€ 4.541.852	€ 4.625.510	€ 9.167.362	€ 16.315.875	€ 18.083.039	€ 34.398.914	100%
Cross-sectoral costs (Direct Support Costs)				€ 782.579	€ 348.152	€ 1.130.731	€ 806.914	€ 174.076	€ 980.990	€ 613.150	€ 174.076	€ 787.226	€ 2.202.643	€ 696.304	€ 2.898.947	
Direct Support Costs		WFP	Under direct support costs, WFP budgets costs that are managed at the country level and directly support multiple activities related to transfer of assistance and implementation of programmes. These include but are not limited to country office staff and staff related costs, assessments and evaluations not directly linked to a specific activity as well as certain security costs.		€ 348.152			€ 174.076			€ 174.076			€ 696.304	€ 696.304	4%
Direct Support Costs		UNICEF	Direct support costs are for programme & operational effectiveness costs for functions that are utilized by the project including operations support, security and logistics, risk and financial oversight, programme monitoring (M&E) & reporting, communications and emergency coordination. They are integral to ensuring operational and programmatic accountability and transparency for both UNICEF and our partners. It is a cost shared by every grant within the Nigeria CO.	€ 782.579			€ 806.914			€ 613.150			€ 2.202.643		€ 2.202.643	13%
Contingency (up to 10%)				€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Total Project Costs		all		€ 6.579.462	€ 9.389.671	€ 15.969.133	€ 6.784.055	€ 4.590.086	€ 11.374.140	€ 5.155.002	€ 4.799.586	€ 9.954.588	€ 18.518.518	€ 18.779.343	€ 37.297.861	
8% Indirect Support Costs (UNICEF)		UNICEF		€ 526.357		€ 526.357	€ 542.724		€ 542.724	€ 412.400		€ 412.400	€ 1.481.481		€ 1.481.481	
6.5% Indirect Support Costs (WFP)		WFP			€ 610.329	€ 610.329		€ 298.356	€ 298.356		€ 311.973	€ 311.973		€ 1.220.657	€ 1.220.657	
TOTAL BUDGET		all		€ 7.105.819	€ 10.000.000	€ 17.105.819	€ 7.326.779	€ 4.888.441	€ 12.215.220	€ 5.567.402	€ 5.111.559	€ 10.678.961	€ 20.000.000	€ 20.000.000	€ 40.000.000	

11.4 Time schedule

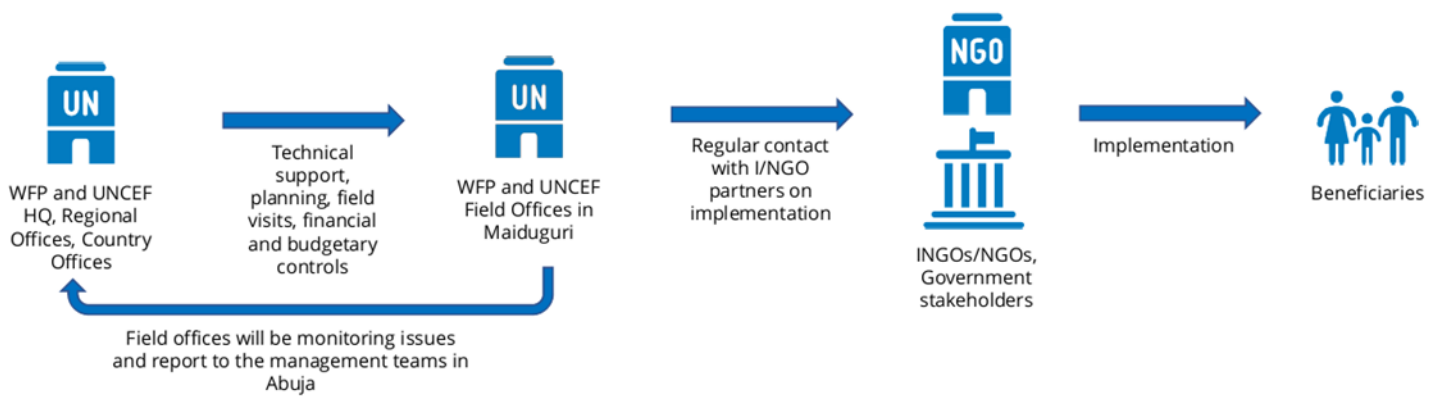
	Agency	2021				2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Inception phase	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Resilience analysis	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Geographical & beneficiary targeting ⁶⁵	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Participatory planning exercises	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Baseline	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
barrier analysis survey	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
community stakeholder mapping analysis.	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
community gender and conflict analysis.	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
community engagement plan.	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Develop community-based feedback mechanism.	UNICEF, WFP				X	X	X										
Programme implementation	UNICEF, WFP						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Joint monitoring	UNICEF, WFP						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Post-intervention monitoring	UNICEF, WFP						X	X			X	X			X	X	
End line survey	UNICEF, WFP						X	X			X	X			X	X	X
Lessons learned workshop	UNICEF, WFP								X				X				X

⁶⁵ The grievance mechanism will be set up before targeting, to allow for targeting related grievance.

11.5 Organigram



Project management structure



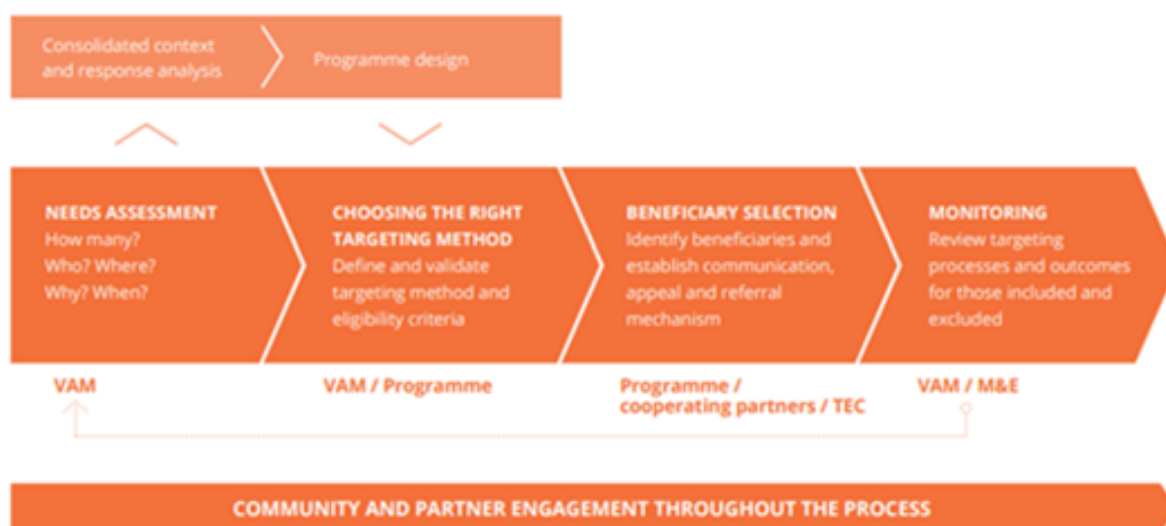
11.6 Targeting

To ensure successful targeting and prioritization, Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) staff from WFP and UNICEF will work jointly and under management oversight with support from other critical functions and cross-functional teams including M&E, resource management, partnerships, supply chain, information technology and AAP/protection. RAM is responsible for collecting information on needs of the affected population. Together with Programme, RAM staff lead the design of the targeting strategy based on broad consultations and validation of the context-specific pros and cons of alternate targeting approaches.

In coordination with the monitoring and evaluation function, RAM supports monitoring of targeting decisions and processes. Programme staff oversee implementation and application of eligibility criteria, establishing systems that facilitate identification and selection of eligible households and individuals, and ensuring adherence to AAP guidelines. Involvement from additional functions will vary depending on the context.

As indicated in Figure 3, the targeting process includes needs assessment; choice of targeting approach; beneficiary selection; and monitoring.

Table 5: Targeting process



11.7 Cash-based transfers flow chart

Unconditional transfers: Unconditional assistance makes no reciprocal demands on beneficiaries.⁶⁶



Conditional transfers: Conditional assistance imposes requirements on beneficiaries, such as participation in work, training, attending school, and adhering to health treatment (requirements must not include monetary contribution nor repayment from the beneficiary). The transfer, whichever its modality, is given after recipients have performed some task or activity as a qualifying condition of receiving the assistance.

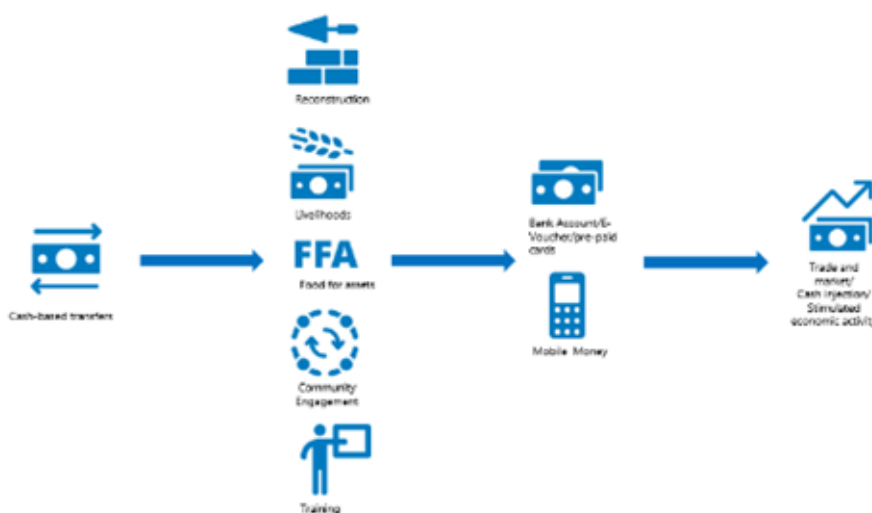
Labour/training conditionality

WFP's conditional transfers are usually made in return for participation in work or training (for example, food assistance training/asset creation activities).

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities are intended to directly help beneficiaries as well as support the wider community through the Outputs of the labour.

Behavioural change conditionality

Assistance can also be used to encourage or influence behaviour change (for example, following health advice or treatment, attending nutritional education classes or sending children to school).

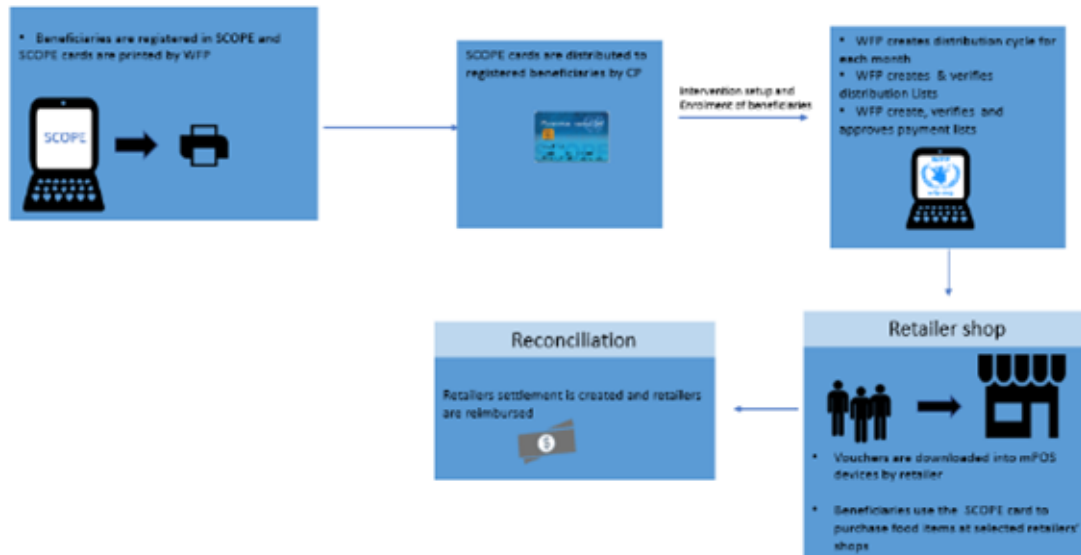


⁶⁶ Approaches for allocation of cash transfers to the communities: CH; CBPP; Market assessment and MEB calculations. Beneficiaries will be registered using SCOPE. E-vouchers does not use banks. The beneficiaries receive vouchers which are redeemed by identified local retailers. The project is looking into CBT. The modality-whether cash or e-voucher will depend on assessments

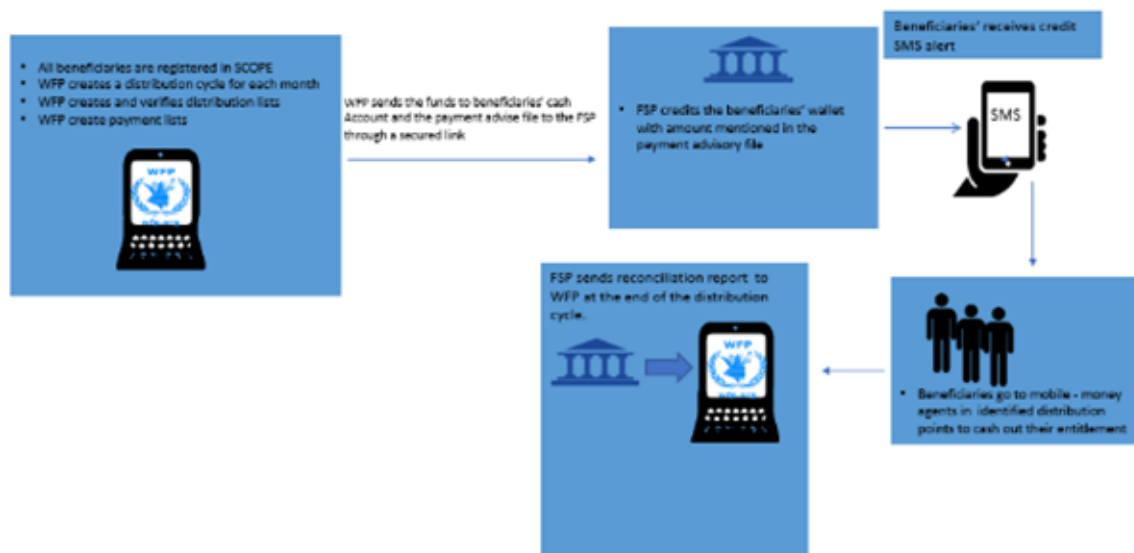
Under the mobile money⁶⁷, the beneficiaries receive sim cards which have mobile money wallets. The wallets are credited, and the beneficiaries redeem at various cash-out agents.

Detailed overview of how e-vouchers and mobile money work in Nigeria

E-voucher



Mobile money



⁶⁷ Under the mobile money, the beneficiaries receive sim cards which have mobile money wallets. The wallets are credited, and the beneficiaries redeem at various cash-out agents. For WFP, Information on banks is used and whether they vet against EU sanction lists is provided separately (through the BER office) in the context of the compliance regulation and is therefore not part of the proposal.

11.8 Population and location classification based on the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) March 2021

State	LGA	Total Population	March 2021 CH Projection (June to August 2021)				
			Phase Classification	Number of People Food Insecure (IPC Phase 3&4)	% food insecure (CH Phase 3 & 4)	Food insecure Children 6-23 months	Food insecure PLWs
Borno	Shani	236,332	2	35,450	15%	2,127	1,772
Yobe	Bade	388,836	2	66,102	17%	3,966	3,305
Total		625,168		101,552		6,093	5,078

11.9 State Profiles

BORNO STATE

Target LGA: Shani

Borno State in northeast Nigeria borders the Republic of Niger to the north, Lake Chad (and the Republic of Chad) to the northeast, and Cameroon to the east; on the south and west it borders the Nigerian states of Adamawa, Gombe, and Yobe. The State is composed of 27 LGAs and has a population of 5,860,200⁶⁸ (**Shani LGA population 236,332**).

The State's GDP is \$5.8 billion (2015), per capital the GDP is \$1,019 with a growth rate of 2.9 per cent. The State is mainly agrarian with large deposits of mineral resources. While trade has slowed somewhat due to the decade long armed insurgency, there was both healthy intraregional trade flows between Borno and its neighbours in the northeast and the State and its three international neighbours prior to the insurgency. Still, hundreds of thousands of tons of grains, livestock, and other consumables flow between Borno and bordering trading partners. Lake Chad produces a significant amount of Nigeria's freshwater fish, which is often traditionally dried and marketed throughout the country. Despite these advantages, the State depends on monthly allocation from the federal government to keep it running. The scenario is further compounded by insurgency, which has had the most crippling effect on agricultural production in the north of the state. Insecurity remains a huge challenge within the State and significantly affects the economic prospects of the State.

Borno provides most of the basic health services with some support from donor and humanitarian agencies. The Hospitals Services Management Board (HSMB), a parastatal of the State Ministry of Health manages the delivery of secondary health care services, while the State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA), manages healthcare at the community level. Private providers also contribute to the provision of health services within the State. Collaboration between the different health governance institutions and with other sectors is weak.

The poverty rate of the state is 70 per cent, and poverty is more concentrated in the rural population. The unemployment rate stands at over 30 per cent of the labour force and the human development index stands at a low 0.328. The incidence of poverty which measures the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor is 29.4 per cent. Other indicators show that 96.8 per cent of women in the state own no tangible property and 68.7 per cent for men. This demonstrates that women have no or little access to livelihood support in the absence of male heads of homes. The adult literacy rate stands at 31.5 per cent. 13.5 per cent of adolescent girls (15-19) have begun childbearing, rather than being in school acquiring education. About 41 per cent of children 3-17 years are out of school. The status of children shows that infant mortality is 52 per 1,000 live births, for children under 5 the mortality is 86 per 1,000 and immunizations coverage is only 36 per cent (PENTA3). Efforts need to be intensified to reduce the poverty level and human development of the State.

Additionally, Borno is one of the warmest regions in Nigeria with an average daily high temperature of 34 degrees centigrade. With a yearly average of 34 degrees, the climate is very warm and has only a few tropical and humid months. The average annual rainfall is 1,212 mm and occurs mainly around August during the rainy season. Given the State's location, size and population it is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Climate change and variations result in intermittent

⁶⁸ <https://bornostate.gov.ng/population/>

droughts, desertification/ deforestation, and an overall low water table. Furthermore, the establishment of dams upstream on Lake Chad basin have impacted the main sources of water supply resulting in low agricultural production, especially rain-fed. According to a study in 2017, many heads of households migrated because of poor harvest due to diminishing or fluctuating rains/droughts and/or drying of rivers.⁶⁹

As of August 2021, according to the latest IOM Displacement Tracker⁷⁰, Borno State continued to host the highest number of displaced persons with 1,633,829 individuals, an increase of 3,545 persons or 0.2 per cent compared to February 2021. In Borno State, 52 per cent of the IDP population live in camps, while 48 per cent live in the host community. In the State there are 59 formal camps and 182 informal settlements. The ongoing conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to be the main reason for displacement (93 per cent), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases. As Borno state can be considered the epicentre of the insurgency in northeast Nigeria, many fled their rural areas of origin to urban centres in search of security and humanitarian assistance. Hence, the IDP population in urban centres increased significantly and camps were established, mainly in the LGAs Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga. As the insurgency intensifies over time, more IDPs relocate to the camps around the urban centres of Borno State.

Of the 27 LGAs, 23 have humanitarian interventions and there are 97 humanitarian partners in operation throughout the 23 LGAs. The actors include 45 national NGOs, 37 international NGOs, nine government and seven United Nations agencies. In **Shani LGA** specifically, there are four humanitarian partners: UNICEF which is supporting the Education, Health, Nutrition, Protection and WASH sectors; State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) supporting Education; State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) supporting Nutrition; and State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (SMoWASD) supporting the WASH sector.

The Borno State Government has developed a development strategy and implementation plan. The goal of the Borno State Development Plan is to provide a long-term vision and policy direction for leap-frogging the development of the state in line with the global Sustainable Development Goals, The Lake Chad Basin Commission Regional Aspirations, and various Nigeria's Sectoral Plans and Strategies⁷¹.

The *Borno State Development and Implementation Plan 2020 – 2029* is a participatory approach that integrates economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental, and fiscal strategies to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas, and across the population in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity and the empowerment of the poor and marginalized. The process has a strong and purposeful political leadership and stakeholder engagement oriented towards promoting economic recovery, peaceful coexistence, inclusive growth, and sustainable decentralized development.

Opportunity exists for partners to key into the development of this state plan by providing technical expertise, analysis, and policy advice in all related aspects to the Borno State Development Plan project steering committee, programme team, and government counterparts

⁶⁹ Abbas A.M. (2017) Climate Change and Forced Migration from Ngala and Kala-Balge LGAs, N.E. Borno State, Nigeria. In: Pirasteh S., Li J. (eds) *Global Changes and Natural Disaster Management: Geo-information Technologies*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51844-2_12

⁷⁰ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DTM_per_cent20Report_per_cent20Round_per_cent2037_per_cent20_per_cent20NE.pdf

⁷¹ <https://acsdhr.bo.gov.ng/BSDP/intro.pdf>

that favor inclusive development, including the integration of National and Subnational Plans and the SDGs into the plan and activities in various sectors.

YOBE STATE

Target LGA: Bade

Yobe State shares common boundaries with Borno state to the East and South-East, Jigawa state to the Northwest, Bauchi and Gombe state to the South-West. There are 17 LGAs in Yobe, the total population is 2,321,339⁷² (**Bade LGA population 388,836**).

The State's GDP is \$1.6 billion (2015), per capital the GDP is \$456 with a growth rate of 1.2 per cent. The economy of the state is largely driven by agriculture. Yobe State is generally agrarian with more than 80 per cent of the citizens engaged in small-scale subsistence farming. A significant proportion of the population are livestock owners, rearing cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, and horses at the commercial level. The state has some of the largest cattle markets in West Africa. It supplies meat, hides, and skin particularly to the southern parts of the country.

Overall, 54.5 per cent of the population are self-employed, 10.1 per cent are government employees, 2.5 per cent are employed in private establishments and 35.8 per cent are unemployed. Crop farmers represent 65.6 per cent of the populace. Those that are in trade constitute 20.5 per cent of the population. The private sector consists of 2.7 per cent, those who are into fishing are 1.8 per cent, animal farmers are 2.3 per cent and retirees are 0.5 per cent.

Households in Yobe depend on the Komadugu Yobe Basin comprised of the Komadugu Yobe and Komadugu Gana for its supply of fresh water. The basin covers a total area of 148,000 km² and drains into the Lake Chad. Poor water management has led to limited supply of fresh water and changes to seasonal water flows.

The State provides most basic social services with some support from donor agencies. The Hospitals Services Management Board (HSMB), a parastatal of the State Ministry of Health manages the delivery of secondary health care services, while the State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA), manages healthcare at the community level. Private providers also contribute to the provision of health services within the state. Health services are currently provided in more than 543 registered private and public PHCs in 17 LGAs with 320 offering routine immunization services. The human development index for the state scores low at 0.325. Basic indices across social sectors score quite low too. The poverty rate is currently 74.1 per cent, especially across the rural population. The life expectancy stands at 44 years. Birth registration in the state for children at 50 per cent.

Immunization coverage for children under 5 years is 29 per cent (PENTA 3). Only 35 per cent have access to basic sanitation services and 67 per cent have access to basic drinking water services. Proportion of people defecating in the open is 32 per cent and the proportion of households having handwashing facilities and soap in their premises is 18 per cent. Adolescent girls are also at risk of missing school as 21.4 per cent are married off before the age of 15. The percentage of children (3-17 years) out of school is 35 per cent (2020 MSNA) and 71 per cent of children (6-11 years) currently attending primary school (2020 MSNA). The unemployment rate stands at over 18.3 per cent of the labour force of about 2.1 million people.

⁷² 2006 census.

The combination of conflict, macroeconomic instability and the effects of climate change are detrimentally affecting livelihoods and access to food, whether it is the reduction of people's buying power due to the economic downturn, security instability preventing people from planting and harvesting in open fields, or the condition of the soil and environment due to climate change.⁷³

As of August 2021, according to the latest IOM Displacement Tracker⁷⁴, Yobe State hosts 162,394 displaced individuals, an increase of 5,957 persons or 3.8 per cent compared to February 2021. In Yobe State, 11 per cent of the IDP population live in camps settings, while 89 per cent live in the host community. In Yobe there are no formal camps and 23 informal settlements. The ongoing conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to be the main reason for displacement (93 per cent), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases.

All 17 of the LGAs in Yobe State have humanitarian interventions. There are 39 operational partners including 13 national NGOs, 13 international NGOs, 6 government agencies and seven United Nations agencies. In **Bade LGA** specifically, there are 10 partners: UNICEF focusing on Education and Nutrition sectors; WFP supporting Food Security and Nutrition sectors; State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) supporting Education; Action Against Hunger (AAH/ACF) supporting Health, Nutrition and WASH; Caritas supporting Protection; State Ministry of Health (SMOH) supporting Health and Nutrition; and Hospital Management Board (HMB), State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) and Yobe State Primary Health Care Management Board (YSPHCMB) supporting the Nutrition sector.

The Federal Government of Nigeria, with support from the international community, commenced action in 2016 resulting in the production of the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) report and the development of a more comprehensive and inclusive plan called the Buhari Plan. The Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) was a joint project between the Government of Nigeria, the European Union, the United Nations, and the World Bank to support the Government in its efforts towards peacebuilding and sustainable recovery in the Northeast.

Based on the Buhari Plan, Yobe state developed the Yobe Integrated Recovery Plan (IRP) which provides a platform for the linkage between the National Plan (Buhari Plan) and a state-specific plan using a more detailed and comprehensive approach with a focus on the state peculiarities to serve as a guidance document for the implementation of the National and the Yobe State's Government initiatives towards the resettlement, rehabilitation, and recovery of its affected population, ensuring it is in line with the thinking of the Federal Government of Nigeria as provided in the Buhari Plan. The Recovery Plan for Yobe State is targeted for the short, medium (2018-2019), and long term. The estimated budget for this plan is ₦145bn (2018-2020).

⁷³

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_nga_yobestate_weekly_sitrep_20082021.pdf

⁷⁴ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DTM_per_cent20Report_per_cent20Round_per_cent2037_per_cent20per_cent20NE.pdf

Figure 2: Map of Borno and Yobe States



Figure 3: IDP distribution by state and major site type (IOM Displacement Tracker, August 2021)

