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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 in favour of Nigeria

Action Document for EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF in accordance with Article 2(1) and Article 37 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2015/323 in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a calls for proposals: 5.4.1.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State CRIS No: NG/FED/040-165 Financed under the 11 th European Development Fund			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Nigeria Borno State			
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme (NIP) of the 11 th EDF - 2014-2020 for Nigeria			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector 3: Health, Nutrition & Resilience	DEV. Aid: YES		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 123 000 000 Total amount of EDF-NIP contribution: EUR 123 000 000			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct Management – Grants: direct award• Direct Management – Services contracts• Indirect Management with the World Bank			
7. a) DAC code(s)	11230 – Basic life skills for youth and adults; 11330 – Vocational training; 12220 – Basic health care; 12230 – Basic health care infrastructure; 12240 – Basic nutrition, social welfare services; 14030 – Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation; 14050 – Waste management and disposal; 15111 – Public finance management; 15112 –Decentralisation and support to subnational government;16010 – Social/welfare services; 16050 – Multisector aid for basic social services; 23230 – Solar energy; 24010 – Financial policy and administrative management; 43010 – Multisector aid; 43030 – Urban development and management; 43040 – Rural development; 52010 – Food aid/Food security programmes; 73010 – Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation			
b) Main Delivery Channel	21000 – International NGO			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance			X
	Aid to environment		X	
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)		X	

	Trade Development	X		
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health		X	
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X		
	Combat desertification		X	
	Climate change mitigation		X	
	Climate change adaptation		X	
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all</p> <p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</p> <p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies</p>			

SUMMARY

Nigeria faces one of the worst humanitarian crises in its history with nearly five million people in need of urgent food assistance. According to the United Nations (UN), up to 55,000 children are in famine-like conditions in the State of Borno and 450,000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition¹ compounded by high levels of chronic food and nutrition insecurity. Specifically a large segment of the Borno population suffers with little or no access to clean water, sanitation, primary health care, shelter, education, and is food insecure. There are an estimated **1.4 million internally displaced** persons, the majority of them in the urban area of Maiduguri. Being one of the largest crises worldwide caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, it is undermining stability in a very strategic region around Lake Chad and potentially fuelling violent conflict in Nigeria and displacement away from the areas of origin of large population groups.

The EU can only provide a decisive and efficient contribution to the overall crisis response if humanitarian and development instruments at its disposals are mobilised and used in a coherent, coordinated and integrated fashion. This emergency situation provides the European Commission an opportunity to pursue the humanitarian/development nexus in a very strategic location. The present proposal is the result of an intensive collaboration between the EU

¹ Nigeria's Humanitarian Response Plan 2017.

Delegation and Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) in Abuja and their respective HQ services in Brussels.

The programme envisages enhancing resilience of conflict affected people in Borno State while building on the humanitarian assistance provided by ECHO and other international actors and gradually moving into Recovery and Rehabilitation, thereby ensuring a smooth transition between EU emergency and development funding instruments.

The proposed intervention draws heavily on the analysis and information gathered by the Recovery & Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) conducted jointly by EU, World Bank and UN in 2016 and is in full complementarity with recent resilience related project decisions, taken in the framework of the NIP 11th EDF and of the EU Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF).

1 CONTEXT

1.1. Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Nigeria is a lower middle-income country located in West Africa with a total land area of 924,000 sq. km and an estimated population of 182,000,000 people, with about 40% under the age of 25 years. Although Nigeria is one of the largest economies in Africa, socio-economic and human development challenges persist due to structural problems common to long standing weak governance and accountability challenges, exacerbated by insurgencies, civil unrest and a receding economy since 2016, partly caused by declining oil prices on the world market and decreased output as a result of the militancy in the oil producing region of the Niger Delta.

The Boko Haram crisis surrounding Lake Chad is characterized by extreme violence, resulting in forced displacement of populations settled mainly in informal camps or hosted in environments that are poorly resourced and prone to epidemics. Therefore, basic assistance is needed to ensure survival in dignity and prevention of future threats. For the most vulnerable refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), the short-term provision of adequate food, shelter, health interventions, non-food items (NFIs), and water and sanitation are essential and should be adapted to each settlement situation. The most vulnerable host and local population affected by the conflict, as well as massive displacements further straining poor infrastructure and scarce resources, should be supported, through emergency humanitarian assistance addressing their needs.

The emergency assistance provided initially by the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA & SEMAs) was not sufficient to meet the magnitude of needs. ECHO has been at the forefront since 2015 as one of the first and most important humanitarian donors in the northeast. However, complementarity and synergies with development stakeholders are required to build long-term household and community resilience and foster stability.

Although the humanitarian crisis has not yet subsided and "saving lives" will be the top priority for months to come, the Nigerian government and the international community should already prepare the post-emergency and early Recovery and Rehabilitation phase in the most affected, accessible areas of Borno State and in the State Capital Maiduguri and surrounding areas, where most of the IDPs are temporarily resettled. The city of Maiduguri is thus experiencing considerable urbanisation pressures.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

In 2016 the Federal Government of Nigeria clarified the role and mandate of the earlier created Presidential Committee for the North-East Initiative (PCNI), which is now tasked to coordinate the implementation of the "Buhari-Plan". The Buhari Plan draws significant inspiration from the report of the RPBA and other bodies of information available to date for the recovery and rehabilitation of the North East of Nigeria.

The Federal Government recently set up an Inter-ministerial Task Force (IMTF) for coordinating humanitarian assistance to the North-East, chaired by the Minister of State for Budget and National Planning (MBNP) (also Deputy NAO). The Federal Government also worked with the UN-OCHA and other humanitarian partners on the preparation of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017, which was launched in Geneva in December 2016 for a total amount of USD 1 billion. In addition, in 2016 the MBNP issued a revised policy on food and nutrition, including 18 specific objectives, aiming to significantly reduce the current high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition by 2025, in particular in the context of maternal health, new-borns and children under 5. Specifically, the policy aims to reduce the proportion of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition by 50% by 2025, reduce stunting rates in children < 5 from 37% in 2013 to 18% in 2025, and to reduce childhood wasting including Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 18% in 2013 to 10% in 2025.

Key policy initiatives of the Government to promote sector reform and to improve health outcomes include the 'Primary Health Care Under One Roof (PHCUOR) policy' which aims at integrating the fragmented health services into a one-stop shop, and the 'Saving One Million Lives Initiative'. Each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory has a strategic health development plan which feeds into the national plan. Despite efforts for bottom-up planning, state ownership and implementation of the plans has been patchy. No state has been able to finance its plan and health budgets at state level have largely not been aligned to State Strategic Plans. EU Support to the sector will address integrated high impact interventions in health, nutrition and resilience in line with the EU Agenda for Change² and national priorities.

The Ministry for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Triple R) in Borno State was created with the mandate for coordination and implementation of the recovery response. This Ministry requires significant technical support to strengthen its capabilities for service delivery at acceptable standards and to cope with the expected significant influx of external assistance and related coordination challenges. In addition, the majority of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) administration system has broken down and therefore also requires rebuilding and restructuring, with significant capacity strengthening support. A EU post-RPBA project³ elaborated among others a draft conflict-sensitive Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) for Borno State, which sets out the current situation in the State, the institutional arrangements for implementing recovery interventions and for starting monitoring and evaluation (M&E), accountability and transparency systems, and a communication strategy.

The proposed intervention is in line with the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020, signed in 2014 for a total amount of EUR 512 million, which identifies Health, Nutrition and Resilience as the first sector of concentration.

² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/agenda-change_en

³ EuropeAid/138-057/DD/SER/NG.

It also forms part of the EU's comprehensive approach to the situation in the North East of Nigeria, drawing on support from various EU instruments, including humanitarian funding and development assistance within the NIP and under the EUTF. The involvement of the latter instrument is particularly complementary to the planned EDF intervention in so far that are outside the core focus of focal sector 1, namely agricultural and agro-forestry activities, thereby contributing to measures aimed at increasing the resilience of vulnerable households.

Certain actions funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund are already addressing the crisis by building resilience for enhanced food security, nutrition, strengthening social protection and access to basic services in coordination with local authorities in the North East. Job-creation for youth as well as demining are other important elements alongside psycho-social support, gender based protection, basic education and de-radicalisation. These actions amount to a total of over EUR 41 million⁴.

Within the presently proposed innovative package combining humanitarian and development instruments, the EUTF will have an important contribution to make with its earmarked 20 million to the crisis in the North East but will require approval from its Operational Committee.

In addition, the proposed intervention is in line with a number of EU policies as follows:

- EU Communication "Agenda for Change" of 2011
- EU Communication on Social Protection in Development Cooperation of 2012
- EU Communication on Resilience of 2012
- EU Communication on Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition of 2013
- Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013 – 2020
- EU's Comprehensive Approach to external conflict and crisis (2013)
- Policy Framework for a Crisis Approach for the Lake Chad region (2015);
- EU policy framework 'Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance' (2016)

In terms of political dialogue, in June 2009 the EU and the Federal Government of Nigeria signed the Nigeria-EU Joint Way Forward which gives an overview of the guidelines on principles, modalities and subjects for enhanced political dialogue and cooperation on a range of issues, including good governance, human rights, security and migration, followed on a yearly basis through ministerial and senior official dialogues. In March 2016, it was agreed to expand the level of engagement to include a local level political dialogue between the Federal Government of Nigeria, the EU Delegation and EU Member States and therefore this proposal has been designed with this in mind.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The main stakeholders are the Federal Government and the Borno State Government (in particular its' Triple R Ministry and selected LGA's), other relevant state and civil society organisations (including women groups) and targeted groups of conflict-affected population.

The programme conceptualisation took into consideration comments from other development partners (World Bank, African and Islamic Development Bank, DFID and USAID) as well as agencies of the UN family, and INGOs working in the Northeast.

⁴ In addition, one should add the EUR 30 million funding, decided by the EUTF's operational committee in December 2016, for a regional Lake Chad Resilience Programme (RESILAC) to be implemented under the coordination of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), in which Borno will be the region of attention on the Nigerian side of Lake Chad.

The primary beneficiaries are IDPs in formal and informal settlements, host communities, voluntary returnees to their places of origin in rural areas and community members in affected areas. Special attention shall be given to female-headed households, women and girls, orphans and youths. Within the resources available the initial target beneficiary caseload for this project is estimated at 1,300,000 based on factors such as already identified IDP needs in Maiduguri. For more structured access to basic services, 1,000,000 beneficiaries are estimated to be covered while 300,000 is projected for the scale of the possible return of IDPs to places of origin. Given the volatility of the security situation, the number of actual beneficiaries could be higher, as many of the planned interventions will have direct and indirect beneficiaries.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The constantly evolving situation in Borno State demands a flexible project design, which will permit rapid adaptation to a dynamic and complex context. Continuation of short-term humanitarian assistance from ECHO remains important, while linking it directly to a much longer term approach based on reinforcing local institutions and service delivery agencies for stabilising the situation and putting in place the foundations for socio-economic recovery and sustainable and environment friendly development of the region.

The main objective of the proposed action is building the resilience of conflict affected people and public sector institutions based on a conflict-sensitive approach through:

- Supporting Rehabilitation of basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, electricity) in areas of refuge, return or resettlement;
- Establishing community-based systems for social protection, creation of employment and livelihood opportunities (with a special focus on youth and vulnerable households) to cover access to basic needs and to enhance resilience in communities affected by the insurgency;
- Strengthening public administration and (financial) management systems for better and sustainable public service delivery
- Reinforcing the capabilities of the Borno State and Federal Governments to coordinate, target, manage and monitor the response to the crisis -in general and the situation of food and nutrition insecurity in particular- and related donor activities

The empowerment of women, including the provision of coping mechanisms as heads of households, the protection of children, adaptation to climate change and protection of the environment are central elements in the proposed activities.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation Measures
Volatility of the security situation leading to reduced effectiveness and delays in the implementation of activities.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a flexible conceptual framework and adaptation measures to changes in context, and adjust resources accordingly. Do prior situational analysis and follow the <i>Do No Harm</i> approach, effectively communicate with stakeholders. Work with relevant government agencies for additional security support and access.
International and regional co-workers becoming targets of terrorist attacks.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High security standards, including secured compounds, secure vehicles, security advisors, escorts for field missions, regular security and risk analyses and elaboration of appropriate response plans. Subcontracting parts of the action to local and State level NGOs with presence and implementation experience in the Northeast.
Limited oversight and coordination of the proposed action could lead to delays in implementation.	Medium	Enhance collaboration and partnerships amongst stakeholders in the states on the basis of enhanced frequency of field visits and improved oversight and communication by a national programme steering committee.
Sudden increase in the number of IDPs due to more communities becoming accessible	Medium	Review priorities and consolidate existing plans to free up resources to address immediate and short term needs of the newly liberated areas.
Lack of local government institutions and State Authorities to cooperate through appropriate budgeting, tracking and appropriation to address critical service delivery sectors.	Low	Engage in high-level policy dialogue and leverage project funds for result as well as support strengthening of the system at LGA/State levels.
Limited number and poorly qualified health personal and teachers will slow the speed and effectiveness of project implementation.	Medium	Build the capacity of government systems; provide training for teachers and key health workers; improve effectiveness through specific actions.
Security challenges are significantly higher in Borno than in other parts of the Northeast.	Medium	Design programme and funding in phases focusing on early results or low hanging fruits.
Vulnerability of IDPs and host communities is increased due to adverse climatic conditions (droughts, flash floods).	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate initiation of the JHDF strategy in collaboration with ECHO Flexibility and balance between emergency and possibility for resource reallocation Promotion of climate-resilient planning and rehabilitation activities
Assumptions		
1. The Government will implement plans and provide budgetary support for the rehabilitation of the Northeast region in an efficient and coordinated manner at federal, state and LGA levels.		

2. The security situation will allow for access and implementation of activities and the achievement of results in Borno particularly and the rest of the region.
3. Regular monitoring of implementation by international and regional programme staff will generally be possible.
4. Non-state actors and communities cooperate with the proposed action.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The situation around Lake Chad, and Borno State in particular, is highly complex and volatile with restricted access to some geographic zones and affected populations due to potential insecurity. It is therefore crucial to be as pragmatic as possible in providing support by:

- Building on experience of actors who are active in the area, relying to a large extent on ECHO and its humanitarian implementing partners as well as other experienced international actors with proven presence in the region and their know how;
- Replicating projects and activities that have a successful track record elsewhere in Northern Nigeria (see section 3.2, paragraph 5 for the list of the 10th and 11th EDF projects);
- Developing new projects on specific sectors that are essential to consolidate the recovery process;
- Using the (post) RPBA and the related Strategic Plan of Action for Borno State as the analytical tool and reference framework document, bearing in mind unmet humanitarian needs;
- Liaising closely with the coordinating government bodies and joining efforts with other development partners working on the response for the North-East.

The methodology chosen for implementing the majority of actions proposed is largely inspired by the EU's response in other recent crisis situations such as the Central African Republic and Mali. The EU Delegation and the ECHO office in Abuja, as well as ECHO and DEVCO (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development) HQ services in Brussels have created a joint task force, which developed a Concept Note for a comprehensive and coherent response package to the crisis in Borno State.

DEVCO and ECHO services concluded in the case of Borno that special attention needs to be paid to the identification and selection of target beneficiary groups: vulnerable populations affected by food insecurity and malnutrition (in particular women and children), communities deprived of access to basic services such as public goods (e.g. education, health, justice and security), communities facing tensions as a result of inflow of displaced/refugee populations, communities at particular risk of violence and extremism.

Building resilient households, communities and systems require effective and inclusive governments at various levels that are accountable for results. ECHO and DEVCO will work closely with Government agencies, international bodies and other partners supporting inclusive country-led plans that will reduce vulnerabilities and promote inclusive growth, build on existing coordination structures and relationships between operating agencies and state institutions in particular.

3.2 Complementarity, Synergy and Donor Coordination

Under its 2016 Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP), ECHO had an initial allocation of EUR 21 million for Nigeria, complemented by additional allocation of EUR 19 million during the year to respond to the urgent needs of the displacement crisis in the Northeast. The West Africa HIP 2017 contains an allocation for Nigeria of EUR 27.5 million, with a potential

increase in the course of the year to better reflect the level of needs and funding requested in the newly launched Humanitarian Response Plan (USD 1 billion).

In northeast Nigeria, ECHO's short-term assistance focuses on the delivery of essential life-saving services such as food and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, WASH, access to primary health care, targeting the most vulnerable conflict-affected populations and promoting integrated approaches.

For complementarity with other development and government partners, specific information exchange shall be part of the strategy with existing coordinating units at the Federal, State and Local Government levels. Implementation will complement, in the LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development) context, ongoing humanitarian interventions especially those supported by ECHO.

EDF funded development cooperation projects in the Health, and Water and Sanitation Sectors are currently being implemented in North-Eastern Nigeria and the proposed action will actively seek synergies and linkages to these in order to achieve a smooth transition from short-term actions to achieving sustainable long-term impact. Interaction and synergies will be established with the following ongoing EDF projects such as the 11th EDF Resilience project in support of IDP's in Borno and Adamawa States, (EUR 54.5 million), the 11th EDF Health Sector Support (EUR 70 million), the Psycho-Social Support to victims of Boko Haram, funded by 11th EDF (EUR 1.5) and the EU Emergency Trust Fund –EUTF- (EUR 4,5 million) respectively, the 10th EDF Support (EUR 30 million) to scale up maternal and new born health outcomes, the 11th EDF Solar Nigeria (EUR 30 million), the 10th EDF EASE, components 1-3 (EUR 24.5 million), the 10th EDF EASE, component 5 (EUR 8,5 million) and the 10th EDF Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria (EUR 10 million).

In addition, the programme will work with the EUTF approved five resilience-related projects with a focus on Northeast Nigeria for a total amount of EUR 36 million. Close coordination, synergies and opportunities for joint actions (e.g. monitoring, co-financing) will be sought with Nigeria's major development partners for the North-east, in particular World Bank, African Development Bank, DFID and USAID. Partners agreed that the identification and targeting of vulnerable groups was an issue that will need further discussion. A number of small sector working groups will be created and an update of donor and stakeholder mapping will be done. The linkage between humanitarian and development efforts was underlined by several partners, who also stressed the need for strengthening public administration systems (public finance management (PFM), statistics, M&E, coordination and procurement) in the beneficiary States. Ideas to set-up joint M&E, capacity building and coordination arrangements, using a dedicated World Bank administered Trust Fund as the implementing modality, are subject of discussion.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The following cross-cutting issues have been identified and will receive special attention across all programme components and activities:

- women & youth, gender specific actions
- respect for human rights
- climate change and environmental protection (renewable energy, afforestation, waste management), disaster risk reduction and early action.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goals 2 and 3, but also promotes progress towards goals 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15 and 16. This does not imply a commitment by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Borno State Government.

4.1 Objectives/results

The main objective of the proposed action is **building the resilience of conflict affected people and public sector institutions** in Borno State in an environment-friendly way.

SO1 - Specific Objective 1: People in areas of refuge, return and resettlement avail of quality basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, electricity).

ER - Expected Results (Outputs)

- 1.1 Integrated primary health care services strengthened, particularly for rural women and children under five;
- 1.2 the functionality of the **health care provision** (health facilities, outreach, and community based services) improved through adequate and qualified health personnel, adequate supplies and infrastructures;
- 1.3 effective delivery and utilisation of critical **nutrition interventions** and promotion of key **nutrition behavioural practices** through primary health care (PHC) and community based nutrition networks ensured;
- 1.4 safe water and sanitation infrastructure is rehabilitated/built and good hygiene is promoted
- 1.5 schools are rehabilitated and reconstructed along with related measures;
- 1.6 **electricity infrastructure in particular for clinics and schools** improved, notably through use of renewables and energy efficient installations. The best available options for assuring sustainable maintenance and lasting functioning of the renewable energy installations, including their physical location, prioritisation, stakeholder's ownership and responsibilities shall be analysed and concluded upon together with the EU Delegation prior to the implementation of the respective activities. In this context alterations and improvements could be incorporated to the initially proposed options so as to optimise quality of design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost effectiveness.

SO2 - Specific Objective 2: Employment opportunities and the promotion of environment and climate-friendly livelihoods (with a special focus on women, youth and vulnerable households)

ER - Expected Results (Outputs)

- 2.1 **Livelihood and employment opportunities** linked to afforestation, food security and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, waste and debris management and urban renewal are promoted;
- 2.2 **vocational training** provided and skills of displaced people developed;
- 2.3 **social protection systems and safety nets** for conflict affected people and those affected or at risk of undernutrition, in particular women and youth, established or improved;
- 2.4 **returns to places of origin or resettlements** are accompanied and (re)integration in communities is facilitated with supporting measures.

SO3 - Specific Objective 3: Public service delivery and financial management is improved

ER - Expected Results (Outputs)

- 3.1 **Public financial management and statistical systems** of the Borno State Government are strengthened;
- 3.2 Selected **Local Governance Authorities (LGA's)** are strengthened for a restoration of local public sector authority, fiscal management and capacity for service delivery to the citizens.

SO4 - Specific Objective 4: The response to the crisis, including food and nutrition security, by the Borno State and Federal Governments is better coordinated, targeted, managed and monitored.

ER - Expected Results (Outputs)

- 4.1 The capacities of the Federal Government (e.g. Ministry of Budget & National Planning, Inter-ministerial Task Force for the North East and Presidential Committee for the North east Initiative) and Borno State authorities (e.g. Triple R Ministry) to coordinate development partners and monitor the response to the crisis are strengthened;

4.2 Main activities

Specific Objective 1:

The activities align with the 2016 **Health Sector Response to Humanitarian Crisis Plan**, by the Federal Government which provides two comprehensive approaches: *provision of Basic Essential Services and Health System Strengthening* in a coordinated and integrated manner. The proposed programme will focus on reducing morbidity and mortality in the targeted population based on i) ensuring access of affected population to an essential package of primary lifesaving health services, ii) restoring and strengthening/improving the main health system functions, iii) strengthening the capacity for Disaster Preparedness and Response at the three tiers of the health system, with a focus on the Northeast Zone emergency, iv) supporting State and Local Government authorities in improving the communities' involvement in risk mitigation and resilience.

The programme will scale up the level of nutrition interventions in order to address this major priority. Specific actions would include the promotion of integrated approaches between all interventions i.e. the prevention and treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM, including micronutrient supplementation and infant and young child feeding). The first phase will tackle immediate high maternal and child mortality rates through this action. The second phase will strike the right balance between curative and preventative measures to prevent maternal death and children reaching severe acute malnutrition stage.

The programme will support scaling up actions such as the UNICEF and local WASH authorities' partnership in Borno State to increase access to water for the most vulnerable. It will restore access to education for children, including orphans. With its perfect location for solar energy availability the programme will work on an off-grid solution to improve access to electricity especially energising communities through solar PV. Equipping key structures (such as schools and clinics) with solar installations will increase the resilience of energy supply and can therefore significantly contribute to ensuring the provision of health and education services. Provision of power to the grid could also be improved by supporting Yola

Distribution Company (DisCo), which has yet to launch a significant loss reduction programme.

Specific Objective 2:

The northeast and the north in general are becoming increasingly arid due to poor vegetation and excessive logging. The programme would aim at planting 3 million trees as part of introducing improved agro-forestry systems as well as promoting nutrition-sensitive crop and livestock production.

Given the scale of the destruction in the northeast, hygiene is a major point of attention, including management and recycling of wastes and debris as well as building basic latrines for community use. These actions will generate jobs and improve the skills of youths in the community. This approach may incorporate elements of public works programmes with specific regard to building drainages, irrigation management and farm produce processing.

Relevant vocational trainings and skills development will be provided to equip IDPs with skills to help them develop business activities, including the creation of their own enterprises, for revenue generation. Additional assistance may include the provision of small loans for asset acquisition, particularly for individuals who already possess certain skill sets. Particular attention in the design of training courses will be paid to the needs of women and youth.

The sub-components 2.3 and 2.4 should include:

1. Building up social protection systems (e.g. cash transfers) with local and national authorities in order to increase livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable people and improve nutrition for young children and women of reproductive age.
2. Support for providing (temporary) shelters and basic housing for returning IDP's;

They could also include:

3. Private Sector-led handling, processing and management of selected farm produce, including the promotion of nutrition-sensitive value chains;
4. Organising communities into cooperatives and link with rural development unit of selected LGAs;
5. Establishing grain banks, including farm input centres;
6. Strengthening rain-fed and dry-season farming and appropriate farming practices to address malnutrition and food insecurity as well as protect and regenerate an already degraded environment (e.g. community irrigation management committee and desilting of river beds among others);
7. Strengthening market access at LGA level;
8. Establishing community school gardening and crop adoption systems;
9. The introduction and promotion of clean cooking methods.

Specific Objective 3:

The crisis caused by Boko Haram's insurgence has made public administration in Borno State very fragile and depleted its resources, severely undermining its capacity to deliver goods and services to the population. Should the Government express a clear commitment to making progress on accountable, transparent and credible budgetary and administrative management, technical and financial support could be provided to strengthen public administration systems, accountability and capacities, including the capacity to generate internal revenue and broaden the fiscal space for development expenditure. This would allow the State and LGA's to recover their primordial basic services delivery function.

This component could be funded by an EU contribution, specifically earmarked for Borno State, to a dedicated World Bank administered Trust Fund based on an assessment of Borno's public administration system, as well as a system audit of selected LGAs. Actions could include human capital/local capacity, budget implementation, service delivery challenges and improvement of delivery mechanism. World Bank analytical instruments and technical expertise can be easily mobilised through the Trust Fund. The DFID funded PERL (Partnership to Engage, Reform & Learn) programme is expected to provide helpful analytical tools as well.

Specific Objective 4:

A key part of the system strengthening at the Ministry, Department and Agencies levels would be enabling them to own the processes of development, responding to crisis and to develop skills in monitoring and evaluation. Consequently the State Government of Borno, and its newly established Triple R Ministry, will have an important role to play in the coordination of donor funded interventions, the provision of guidance to NGO's active in the region, the targeting of population groups and communities, as well as in setting up of monitoring and evaluation processes. It will need substantial support and capacity building in order to fulfil these tasks.

At federal level, the Ministry of Budget & National Planning (NAO), which also ensures the coordination of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for the North-East, is responsible for the coordination of international cooperation. The PCNI, entrusted with the implementation of the Buhari Plan, is potentially an important player in the response coordination at federal level as well. Other relevant agencies are the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Borno SEMA and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) that could be considered for technical support enabling them to better fulfil their mandates in relation to the Borno-crisis. The adoption of joint M&E arrangements between development partners will be stimulated.

4.3 Intervention logic

Given the extremely complex and volatile situation in north-eastern Nigeria it is proposed that the interventions in Borno will be implemented by partners who have the necessary terrain knowledge and experience in this State or who can relatively easily replicate successful actions undertaken elsewhere in Northern Nigeria.

The total contribution from the 11th EDF NIP for Nigeria will be EUR 123 million. However, this action is considered to be in full synergy with ECHO's 2017 HIP, as well as with a EUR 20 million contribution from the EUTF for interventions in the area of agriculture and nutrition⁵. Therefore, the foreseen EUTF contribution is fully complementary to the EDF intervention. The integrated (Joint Humanitarian Development Framework (JHDF)) indicative budget, including ECHO's HIP and the proposed EUTF funding, which are not covered by this document, is the following:

⁵ This concerns allocations PROACT 2016 from DCI and EDF reserves.

(in millions of Euros)

Sector	NIP 11th EDF	EUTF ⁶	ECHO HIP 2017⁷	TOTAL
Health and Education	25		4	29
<u>Electricity infrastructure</u>	15			15
WASH	15		5	20
Nutrition, to be implemented partly by the Health sector activities	10	20	5	35
Job Creation, Livelihoods & Community Resilience	38		3	41
PFM, M&E systems at State and LGA levels	12			12
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Visibility and Contingencies	8		3	11
Other (humanitarian food assistance, temporary shelter, protection, etc.)			29.5	29.5
TOTAL	123	20	49.5	192.5

It is proposed that a certain degree of flexibility will be maintained in resource allocation and project implementation to be able to respond swiftly to shifting priorities and unforeseen circumstances.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) No 322/2015.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N.A.

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1 Grants: direct award (*direct management*)

Partners who have been working with ECHO in providing humanitarian assistance to the Boko Haram affected populations or those that are, or have been, working in recent years on EU (EDF, EUTF) funded projects as well as organisations having physical presence and

⁶ EDF reserve C(2016)68431 – EUR 10 million and DCI reserve PRO-ACT C(2016)5207- EUR 10 million, following the approval of these decisions the funds have been transferred to the EUTF.

⁷ Estimates based on the 2016 HIP allocations.

verifiable actions in the region of Northern Nigeria shall be asked (via a *call for expression of interest*, launched mid-December 2016) to submit a concise concept paper. These papers should outline the main orientations of a project proposal in one of the areas mentioned in paragraph 4.2 (with the exception of the Specific Objectives 3 and 4, technical and financial support for strengthening public administration and coordination).

The call for expression of interest shall lead to a direct award to the best proposals that address the objective of the programme in close consultation with the key stakeholders. As an indication, project proposals are expected to have an amount within the range of EUR 5-15 million per applicant, although in the interest of the programme, deviations will be possible. Coherence and synergy with actions funded by other development partners will be sought to a maximum extent. Contracting will be done as quickly as possible after the signing of the Financing Agreement, using flexible procedures in light of the crisis declaration for Nigeria, provided that they are applicable at the time of contracting.

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

- Implementation of activities related to specific objectives 1 and 2 of the programme, including administrative and financial reporting.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the country is in a crisis situation (Art. 190(2) RAP). Given the extremely volatile security situation in large parts of Borno State, the specialised nature of most of the interventions and the need for implementing partners with sufficient terrain knowledge and the ability to quickly mobilise and deliver, direct awarding of grants, is deemed to be the modality with the best chance of success, provided that the flexible procedures following a crisis declaration are applicable at the moment of the award.

(c) Eligibility conditions

In order to be eligible for a grant, the lead applicant must:

- be a legal person **and**
- be non-profit-making **and**
- be a non-governmental organisation, public sector operator, local authority or international (inter-governmental) organisation **and**
- be established in a Member State of the European Union or Nigeria **and**
- be directly responsible for the preparation and management of the action with the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies), not acting as an intermediary.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant. The essential award criteria for project proposals are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is full funding. In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, applicable in accordance with Article 37 of (EU) Regulation 2015/323, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of

full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management

(f) Indicative trimesters to conclude the grant agreements

Second and third trimesters 2017.

5.4.2 Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Communication and visibility	Services	3	4 th trimester 2017 – 1 st trimester 2018
Technical Assistance in public administration	Services	1-2	2 nd trimester 2018

5.4.3 Indirect management with the World Bank

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the World Bank in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323. This implementation entails a contribution to the WB administered Multi-Donor Post-RPBA Trust Fund. This implementation is justified because of the crucial role the WB plays in providing assistance to the Nigerian Government in public sector reform and public financial management, its capacity to mobilise the required expertise and technical assistance and its fiduciary rules for managing such a Trust Fund. The World Bank Trust Fund is an already existing instrument with the potential to attract more participating donors and this would facilitate coordination and coherence in an important area of response to the crisis. For the time being, DFID is already contributing financial resources to it.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: contracting and carrying out payments.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1) (b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (EUR)
Specific Objective 1: People in areas of refuge, return and resettlement avail of quality basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, electricity). 5.4.1 Grants: direct award (direct management)	65 000 000
Specific Objective 2: Employment opportunities and the promotion of environment and climate-friendly livelihoods (with a special focus on women, youth and vulnerable households) 5.4.1 Grants: direct award (direct management)	38 000 000
Specific Objective 3: Public service delivery and financial management is improved 5.4.3 Indirect management with the World Bank 5.4.2 Procurement (direct management)	12 000 000 10 000 000 2 000 000
Specific Objective 4: The response to the crisis, including food and nutrition security, by the Borno State and Federal Governments is better coordinated, targeted, managed and monitored. 5.4.3 Indirect management with the World Bank	3 000 000
5.9 Evaluation / 5.10 Audit	600 000
5.11 Communication and Visibility	400 000
Contingencies	4 000 000
GRAND TOTAL	123 000 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The overall responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the programme lies with the Federal Government of Nigeria, represented by the NAO (MBNP), the IMTF and the PCNI, as well as with the Borno State Government. The European Union Delegation to the Federal Republic of Nigeria will have permanent oversight on the overall progress of implemented activities under the project.

Governance structure

- (i) **A Project Appraisal Committee**, consisting of NAO, PCNI, Borno State Government, ECHO and the EU Delegation will select the projects to be funded on the basis of applications received.
- (ii) **A Programme Steering Committee**, co-chaired by the NAO and the Governor of Borno State, with the following membership: the Borno *triple R Ministry*, PCNI, ECHO, and EU Delegation will meet at least twice a year during the implementation period to discuss and take decisions related to strategic orientation, progress and bottlenecks in implementation.
- (iii) **A Technical Implementation Committee** co-chaired by the NAO and the Borno State Triple R Commissioner, comprising the EU Delegation, ECHO, NEMA/SEMA, NCFRMI and the implementing partners will meet quarterly to ensure coherence between interventions, discuss technical issues on the implementation of the project (e.g. the targeting of beneficiaries), share information on security issues and identify and respond to new and emerging challenges.

A Donor Coordination Committee, comprising international development partners including bilateral and multilateral agencies, certain diplomatic missions and key international non-governmental organizations will meet quarterly or as required to ensure coordination and complementarity within and among development partners to improve effectiveness of democratic support and prevent duplication and/or overlap in activities among the community of the donors.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

All contracts implementing this action will have a specific results framework that will be monitored by dedicated monitoring and evaluation specialists on an ongoing basis with the EU Delegation and the NAO overseeing the compilation of the information at programme level. Intervention specific baselines will mainly be established during the inception phases of the various programme elements and will be updated on a regular basis during the implementation. The baselines established (e.g. in relation to the nutritional situation, morbidity and mortality rates, numbers of immunization campaigns executed, access to water and sanitation, children enrolled in schools, jobs created, incomes generated, agricultural outputs achieved etc.) will provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outcomes and direct outputs) as measured by corresponding indicators, using the log frame matrix as reference.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and financial reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance and nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to the volatile and rapidly evolving security situation, which might hinder full project implementation. A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the logframe work will be further elaborated after actions have started on the ground, and there is a need to make sure through the final review that partners have achieved the targets indicated in their logframes.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner

country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2019 and 2021.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. Indicatively, three to five contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract mainly in 2021.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations. For this project, three service contracts will be signed.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁸

This Log-frame Matrix will be significantly revised following the selection of the projects as a number of data sets remain incomplete at this stage. The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective (Impact)	The resilience of the conflict-affected people in Borno State is built and strengthened in an environment-friendly way.	1. No. of food-insecure people in Borno State 2. Prevalence of anaemia in (i) pre-school age children, (ii) non-pregnant women, and (iii) pregnant and breastfeeding women* 3. Prevalence of stunting in children <5 (gender-disaggregated) * 4. Maternal mortality rate* 5. Infant mortality rate (gender-disaggregated)* 6. No. of wild polio cases	1. According to Cadre Harmonisé, 2 million people in Borno State Nigeria face crisis levels of food insecurity (Dec 2016) 2. TBD 3. Overall 31% (36.5% for boys & 25% for girls) 4. 504 per 100,000 live births 5. 19/1000 6. 4 cases	1. An additional 1.3 million people become food secure in Borno by 2020 2. More than 50% of target population covered with anaemia survey data by 2020 4. Reduce overall stunting by 50% by 2020 4. Reduction by 25% 5. Reduction by 25% 6. Zero	1. Baseline & end-of-project studies 2. State PHC Records/ Relevant WHO database on Anaemia 3. National surveys (NDHS, SMART) State PHC Records, ad hoc surveys 4. State PHC Records 5. National surveys (NDHS, SMART) State PHC Records, 6. WHO surveillance	

⁸ Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document are marked with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

		(gender-disaggregated)			data	
Specific objectives (Outcomes)	SO1 People in areas of refuge, return and resettlement benefit from basic services (health, education, nutrition, WASH, electricity), and there is behavioural change within the target communities in terms of practices associated with nutritional intake, water, sanitation and hygiene.	1.1 No. of households benefitting from PHC services	1.1 PHC records	1.1 increase by 30%	1.1	Security situation remains stable and/or improves and further areas in Borno become accessible Natural or environmental calamities do not pose a serious threat
		1.2 No. of children in primary schools (gender-disaggregated) **	1.2 SPEB Record	Increase by 20%	1.2	
		1.3 No. of children in secondary schools (gender-disaggregated)**	1.3	1.3	1.3	
		1.4 No. of children & mothers provided micronutrient supplementation **	1.4 TBD	1.4 Increase by 50% by 2020	1.4 Surveys, Health Facility records	
		1.5 No. of households with access to safe drinking water*	1.5 TBD	1.5 increase by 50%	1.5 Appropriate surveys	
		1.6 No. of households with access to adequate sanitation*	1.6 TBD	1.6 increase by 50%	1.6 Appropriate surveys	
		1.7 No. of households with access to electricity **	1.7	1.7	1.7	
	SO2 Employment and environment and climate-friendly livelihood opportunities (with a special focus on women, youth and vulnerable households) are created.	2.1 Employment rate (gender-disaggregated)	2.1 NBS record	2.1	2.1	Economic situation improves & becomes stable FGN policies are conducive to economic growth
		2.2 No. of small businesses created	2.2	2.2	2.2	
		2.3 Volume of farm produce processed (in kg)	2.3	2.3	2.3	
	SO3 Public service delivery is improved.	3.1 Level of accountability, budget credibility and performance	3.1 Zero/weak capacity in PFM etc	3.1 65% budget execution accuracy by year 2	3.1 Budget monitoring and evaluation reports issued by the World Bank, including through possible Trust Fund implementation.	Corruption is contained FGN provides sustained political & financial support
		3.2 Volume (or %) of revenue generated internally in Naira in (i) Borno State (ii) LGAs	3.2 MBNP/NBS Records	3.2	3.2 NBS Report	
		3.3 Accessibility service delivery points	3.3 Report of State Ministry of Planning	3.3 30% increase in service delivery points	3.3 Ministry of Works' report	

	SO4 The response to the crisis by the Borno State and Federal Governments is better coordinated, targeted, managed and monitored.	4.1 Level of coordination amongst relevant agencies 4.2 Status of joint M&E arrangements between development partners	4.1 4.2	4.1 4.2	4.1 4.2	FGN sustains its commitment & ensures post-project financial support
Outputs for SO1	1.1 Integrated primary health care (PHC) services are strengthened, particularly for rural women and under-five years' old children.	1.1.1 No. of PHC centres rehabilitated	1.1.1 TBD	1.1.1 Increase by 50% by 2019	1.1.1 Administrative data and Project records	The security situation continues to improve and communities become accessible
	1.2 The functionality of the health care provision (health facilities, outreach, and community based services) is improved through adequate and qualified health personnel, adequate supplies and infrastructures.	1.2.1 No. of staff (gender-disaggregated) of PHC centres trained in (i) managerial skills, (ii) technical skills	1.2.1 TBD	1.2.1 Increase by 50% by 2018	1.2.1 Administrative data and project records	Staff retention in schools and PHC centres remains at satisfactory levels
		1.2.2 No. of PHC centres equipped with adequate supplies	1.2.2 TBD	1.2.2 Increase by 50% by 2019	1.2.2 Administrative data and project records	Adequate, suitable human resources are available to staff PHCs & schools
		1.2.3 No. of PHC centres with adequate equipment	1.2.3 TBD	1.2.3 Increase by 50% by 2019	1.2.3 Administrative data and project records	
	1.3 Effective delivery of critical nutrition interventions and promotion of key nutrition behavioural practices, through PHC and community based nutrition networks, is undertaken.	1.3.1 Exclusive Breast feeding (0-6 months)	1.3.1 TBD	1.3.1 Increase by 50%	1.3.1 National/regional surveys and	Droughts & water-scarcity do not significantly affect project sites
		1.3.2 No. of participants (by gender) in nutritional-awareness campaigns	1.3.2 TBD	1.3.2 Increase by 50%	1.3.2 Project records, ad hoc surveys	
		1.3.3 No. of families reached with nutritional messages via PHC centres	1.3.3 TBD	1.3.3 Increase by 50%	1.3.3 Project records, ad hoc surveys	Parents are interested in their children attending schools
	1.4 Safe water and sanitation infrastructure is rehabilitated/built and good hygiene is promoted.	1.4.1 No. of water infrastructure projects completed	1.4.1 TBD	1.4.1 Increase by 50%	1.4.1 Project records, Administrative data	
		1.4.2 No. of sanitation infrastructure projects completed	1.4.2 TBD	1.4.2 Increase by 50%	1.4.2 Project records and Administrative data	
		1.4.3 No. of people (by gender) directly receiving hygiene messages	1.4.3 TBD	1.4.3 Increase by 50%	1.4.3 Project records and Administrative data	
	1.5 Schools are rehabilitated and reconstructed along with	1.5.1 No. of schools rehabilitated/reconstructed	1.5.1 RPBA report for Borno	1.5.1 increase by 18%	1.5.1	

	related measures.	1.5.2 No. of voluntary teachers provided incentives (gender-disaggregated)	1.5.2 State School Board Record	1.5.2 Increase by 20%	1.5.2	
	1.6 Electricity infrastructure in particular for clinics and schools, notably through renewables and improved energy efficiency, is built or rehabilitated.	1.6.1 No. of schools electrified through solar PV 1.6.2 No. of PHC centres electrified through solar PV	1.6.1 Inception Phase report 1.6.2 Inception Phase Report	1.6.1 Increase by 30% 1.6.2 Increase by 30%	1.6.1 1.6.2	
Outputs for SO2	2.1 Livelihood opportunities such as afforestation, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, waste and debris management and urban renewal are promoted.	2.1.1 No. of trees planted 2.1.2 No. of community latrines established 2.1.3 Man-days of public works programmes initiated	2.1.1 '0' 2.1.2 '0' 2.1.3 '0'	2.1.1 3,000,000 2.1.2 500 ⁱ 2.1.3	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3	The security situation continues to improve and communities become accessible Corruption & system abuse in cash transfer is identified & contained Communities are cooperative towards rehabilitating IDPs
	2.2 Vocational training is provided and skills of displaced people are developed.	2.2.1 No. of IDPs trained in vocational skills (gender & age disaggregated) ** 2.2.2 No. of beneficiaries provided loans (gender & age disaggregated)	2.2.1 '0' 2.2.2 '0'	2.2.1 2.2.2	2.2.1 2.2.2	
	2.3 Social protection systems and safety nets for conflict affected people and those affected or at risk of malnutrition, in particular women and youth, are established or improved.	2.3.1 No. of families receiving regular cash transfers **	2.3.1 '0'	2.3.1	2.3.1	
	2.4 Returns to places of origin or resettlements are accompanied and (re)integration in communities is facilitated with support measures.	2.4.1 No. of cooperatives organised 2.4.2 No. of returning IDP families given (i) (temporary) shelters & (ii) basic housing** 2.4.3 No. of grain banks established 2.4.4 No. of farm input centres established 2.4.5 No. of community irrigation management	2.4.1 '0' 2.4.2 '0' 2.4.3 '0' 2.4.4 '0' 2.4.5 '0'	2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.4.5	2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.4.5	

		committees established 2.4.6 No. of community school gardens established 2.4.7 No. of participants trained in clean cooking methods	2.4.6 '0' 2.4.7 '0'	2.4.6 2.4.7	2.4.6 2.4.7	
Outputs for SO3	3.1 Public financial management and statistical systems of the Borno State Government are strengthened. 3.2 Selected Local Governance Authorities (LGAs) are strengthened for a restoration of local public sector authority, fiscal management and capacity for service delivery to the citizens.	3.1.1 No. of State government staff trained (by gender) 3.1.2 Frequency of public presentation of budget performance 3.1.3 Status of consolidated financial/payroll system 3.1.4 Frequency of financial audit 3.2.1 No. of LGA staff trained (by gender) 3.2.2 No. of LGAs implementing communication strategies	3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.2.1 3.2.2	3.1.1 3.1.2 Annually 3.1.3 Operational 3.1.4 Annual 3.2.1 3.2.2	3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 Independent audit and assessment reports of budget performance. 3.2.1 3.2.2	Government staff retention is satisfactory Government staff have opportunities to use skills learnt
Outputs for SO4	4.1 The capacities of the Federal Government and Borno State authorities to coordinate development partners and monitor the response to the crisis are strengthened.	4.1.1 No. of staff trained in relevant skills (by gender) in (i) FGN, (ii) Borno State 4.1.2 No. of coordination meetings held (per year) organised at (i) FGN, (ii) Borno State levels 4.1.3 Status of a coordination plan at (i) FGN, (ii) Borno State levels	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	

ⁱ Information gaps in the logframe to be filled after the inception period