

Action Document for EU Trust Fund to be used for the decisions of the Operational Board

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-07 EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	Nigeria The action will take place in: Borno State
Total costs	Total estimated cost: EUR 20 000 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 20 000 000
Method of implementation	Direct Management Grants to NGOs and International Organisations (direct award)
DAC Code	520 430 140 122
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	1. Development benefits of migration
Indicator(s) of the Valetta Action Plan	A14. Enhance the resilience agenda aiming at reducing food insecurity and under-nutrition and increase the delivery of basic services initiatives
Sector of intervention of the Trust Fund	2. Strengthening Resilience
Objective(s) of the Operational framework	2. Building a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience
Sub-objective(s) of the Operational framework	Reinforcing the resilience of local communities through Linking Relief, Reconstruction and Development (LRRD) efforts in areas particularly affected by the current environmental, socio-economic and security challenges
Length of implementation	36 months
Beneficiaries (Indicative)	80,000 direct beneficiaries - 850,000 indirect beneficiaries

1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Nigeria faces one of the worst humanitarian crises with five million people needing urgent food assistance. The UN posits that up to 55,000 children are in famine-like conditions in Borno State and 300,000 will suffer from severe acute malnutrition worsened by reduced immunity to illnesses. This is one of the largest crises worldwide that remains largely unaddressed. By addressing priorities under the EU Trust Fund, this programme is a strategic complement to the EUR 123 million joint humanitarian-development programme “EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State” approved on 24/03/2017 under the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme for Nigeria¹.

2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

2.1. National context, when appropriate

Nigeria is categorised as 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 population 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 IDPs, the short-term provision of adequate food, shelter, health interventions, Non-food Items (NFI), and water and sanitation is 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, both through emergency humanitarian assistance as well as through LRRD measures, addressing their needs.

Nigeria is the country in the region most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency, with an estimated 1.8 million displaced people (mainly in the North-eastern states) and a total of 14.8 million affected by the conflict. Seven million Nigerians are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, out of which about 4.5 million reside in locations that are newly or not yet accessible. The vast majority of the displaced people live with host communities who are themselves increasingly burdened by very limited or no access to basic services, high staple food prices and the disruption of trade and insecurity. As millions flee, livelihoods have been lost and fields have remained uncultivated for several years. This has led to a protracted, ongoing food and nutrition crisis. The social protection needs are thus massive as almost all households have experienced loss of income, reduction in availability of food, infrequent access to markets and limited access to basic health services, safe water and sanitation.

¹ The Financing Agreement is expected to be signed during the joint mission by the Commissioners for Development and International Cooperation and Humanitarian Response, scheduled for early June 2017

2.2. Sectorial context

Borno State (4.1 million inhabitants) is the epicentre of the crisis, and has been the worst affected by the conflict according to the RBPA. The impact of the insurgency on food security, agriculture and trade in Borno is dramatic, 3.6 million people are estimated to be food insecure (Phase 3-5 of the Cadre Harmonisé) and 116 000 people are expected to be in a famine situation for the 2017 lean season should no adequate response be provided on time. More than 80% of the rural population depends on crops, livestock and fisheries and their livelihoods have been disrupted and/or destroyed as a consequence of the conflict. Refugees/IDPs fleeing to neighbouring regions/countries make Borno State an important source and transit state of displacement. Continued instability in this region of Lake Chad basin can have negative consequences on migration, spill-over of conflicts, organised crime, proliferation of small arms and light weapons as well as terrorism.

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1. Organisation's experience and 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 experiences of actors who are active in the area including EUTF implementing partners active in the North East as well as ECHO and its humanitarian partners and other experienced international actors with proven presence in the region;
- Developing new projects on specific sectors that are essential to consolidate the recovery process;
- Using the (post) RPBA² and the related Strategic Plan of Action for Borno State including the Buhari Plan³ as the analytical tool and reference framework document, bearing in mind unmet humanitarian needs;
- Liaising closely with the coordinating government bodies, including local authorities and joining efforts with other development partners working on the response for the North-East.

3.2. Complementary actions

The "Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State" programme draws support from various EU instruments, including ECHO humanitarian funding and development assistance within the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme 2014-2020, which identifies Health, Nutrition and Resilience as a focal sector of concentration.

The proposed intervention supplements or is complementary to the 11th EDF "Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State", which is the result of an intensive collaboration between DEVCO and ECHO. The EU can only provide a decisive and efficient contribution to the overall crisis response if humanitarian and development instruments at its

²<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25791/110424-v1-WP-NorthEastNigeriaRecoveryandPeaceBuildingAssessmentVolumeIweb-PUBLIC-Volume-1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25778/110424-v2-WP-NorthEastNigeriaRecoveryandPeaceBuildingAssessmentVolumeIIweb-PUBLIC-Volume-2.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25779/110424-v3-WP-NorthEastNigeriaRecoveryandPeaceBuildingAssessmentVolumeIIIweb-PUBLIC-Volume-3.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

³ <http://carllewan.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Reconstruction-plan-ES-6-20-6-16-1.pdf>

disposal are mobilised and used in a coherent, coordinated and integrated fashion. The emergency situation in the North East provides the EU with an opportunity to pursue the new approach to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, working together on joint analyses of risks and vulnerabilities and coherent programming priorities and division of labour. 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 Rehabilitation and Recovery, thereby ensuring a smooth transition between EU emergency and development funding instruments.

The present programme funding was transferred to the EUTF from the budget and EDF reserve⁴ with a specific view to reduce food and nutrition insecurity by tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability in Nigeria.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund is tackling the different effects, and helping to mitigate the causes of the crisis in the North East through a number of projects adopted in 2016. Three different programmes aim to build resilience for food security and nutrition, increase access to basic services and promote social protection through different social safety nets in coordination with local authorities. Moreover, the projects adopted aim at building social cohesion and addressing the spill over effects of the Boko Haram insurgency addressing important issues such as psycho-social support, gender based protection, basic education and radicalisation.

3.3. Synergy and coordination of actors in the zone of intervention

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.

Synergies and complementarity will be sought with the ongoing projects funded by the EUTF in the North East:

- Multi-sector support to the displaced in Adamawa and Borno States implemented by IRC (EUR 4 000 000)
- Promoting Resilience and Peaceful Coexistence Among Displacement Affected Communities in Northeast Nigeria implemented by NRC in Borno State. (EUR 2 123 000)
- Promoting Stability in Nigeria's Northeast implemented in Borno and Adamwa by DRC (EUR 5 500 000)
- Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (I-SING) – implemented in Borno by Mercy Corps (EUR 3 500 633)
- Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria implemented in the Yobe, Borno and Adamawa by British Council (EUR 21 000 000)

A 10th EDF funded development cooperation project in the Health Sector is 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

⁴ EDF reserve C(2016)68431 – EUR 10 million and DCI reserve PRO-ACT C(2016)5207- EUR 10 million

achieving sustainable long-term impact, especially in relation to nutrition interventions. 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 54 500 000), the 11th EDF Health Sector Support (EUR 70 000 000), the Psycho-Social Support to victims of Boko Haram, funded by 11th EDF (EUR 1 500 000) and the EU Emergency Trust Fund – EUTF – (EUR 4 500 000 respectively, the 10th EDF Support (EUR 30 000 000) to scale up maternal and new born health outcomes, and the 10th EDF Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria (EUR 10 000 000).

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

4.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the action is to build the resilience of conflict affected people in Borno State in terms of food and nutrition security based on a conflict-sensitive approach and in an environment-friendly way.

For the purpose of this action the project/s selected following a *Call for expression of interest* will address the following specific objectives:

- Specific objective 1 (SO1): Strengthen food security and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable rural communities through the development of small-scale and family farming to sustainably improve production and mitigate agro-pastoral risks.
- Specific objective 2 (SO2): Improve access to basic social services for the most vulnerable by restoring basic health, nutrition and WASH services.
- Specific objective 3 (SO3): Enhance social protection for women and youth and other at-risk groups through increased economic and employment opportunities in sectors of growth including agriculture.

4.2. Targeted groups and final beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of this programme are the most vulnerable population particularly IDPs in formal and informal settlements, host communities, voluntary returnees to their places of origin in rural areas and community members in affected communities in Borno State. Within these groups, 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 80,000. This is based upon known factors such as already identified IDP needs in particular in Maiduguri and environs and estimates of the scale of the possible return of IDPs to places of origin. However, given the volatility of the security situation in Borno State, the number of actual beneficiaries could be higher, as many of the planned interventions will have direct and indirect beneficiaries.

4.3. Expected results and main activities

The expected results and main activities are:

SO1: Strengthen food security and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable rural communities through the development of small-scale and family farming and other activities to sustainably improve production and mitigate agro-pastoral risks.

This objective aims to help households meet their basic food needs and tackle malnutrition to develop and revive community own assets that improve community resilience to common stresses and shocks and droughts.

Activities will include, *inter alia*, cash transfers, small grants, sound agricultural and natural resources management market gardening, development of small developments and / or bastions, support for production, strengthening of farmer's capacities and of farmer's organisation, support for small livestock, and building more sustainable shelters for the most vulnerable.

SO2: Improve access to basic social services for the most vulnerable by restoring basic health, nutrition and WASH services.

This component aims to implement health, reproductive health and nutrition services including sensitisation to hygiene and nutrition practices and improved access to sanitation and water.

Activities will include, *inter alia*, promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) including exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding through sensitisation; Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF), Community mobilisation and management of acute malnutrition and household support activities contributing to the preservation of adequate child-rearing practices; Promotion of preventive activities and health awareness; Improved access to sustainable and gender appropriate equitable water and sanitation services; Sensitization and community mobilization and relevant State decentralized health care services.

SO3: Enhance social protection for women and youth and other at-risk groups through increased economic and employment opportunities in sectors of growth including agriculture.

This component aims to empower youths, women and at-risk groups through social protection schemes and the creation of quick impact youth and women employment to stimulate longer-term recovery.

Activities will include, *inter alia*, training to support income generation for women and youths and other at risk groups, access to micro-financial services and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) support of income-generating activities such as to improve agricultural production and productivity, social safety nets, processing and upgrading of agricultural products and organisation of distribution and marketing channels for production.

4.4. Stakeholders analysis

Based on an initial stakeholder analysis, key stakeholders include but are not limited to:

- **Government Agencies:** The action/s would work closely with Borno state Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Ministry of Health which includes local authorities and relevant community leadership, the Ministry of State for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Borno State (RRR), the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning, the Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative (PCNI) and Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Youth Empowerment for livelihoods activities.
- **Local and International Organisations:** The project will engage with local civil society. There is a broad range of international and local NGOs operating in Northeast Nigeria, with whom close coordination is essential. The project should advocate for the importance of sector working groups and improved information sharing (i.e. needs assessments or market assessments). This group of stakeholders would also be useful in creating appropriate linkages to research institutions etc.
- **Community Members in Project Communities:** Community members, leaders and local committees are critical to achieving project objectives. This includes religious and community leaders, etc. These groups would form the core of the direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- **Beneficiaries:** Beneficiaries should be included in project activities by taking part in trainings etc. There will be a specific focus on targeting rural women and girls who are most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and identify young women and men as part of the activities.

4.5. 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"> • Adopting a flexible conceptual framework allowing for adapting measures to changes in context, and adjusting resources between the components of the action as required. • Implementation of activities based on prior situational analysis following the <i>Do No Harm</i> approach where necessary, effective communication with implementing partners, communities and security agencies. • Working closely with the State and local government authorities to provide 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

The assumptions for the success of this project and its implementation are:

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.
5. There will be progressive functionality of the market to allow sales, full transactions and distributions of farm produce in the selected locations

4.6. 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.
- Do no harm
- Security and ensuring implementing partners insure sufficient duty of care for workers

Rio Markers

Rio Markers	Not targeted	Important objective	Principal objective
Biodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fight against desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Grant contracts with NGOs and International Organisations: direct award (*direct management*) following a *call for expression of interest*

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 verifiable actions in the region of Northern Nigeria have been 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 the areas mentioned in paragraph 4.1. 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. Coherence and synergy with actions funded by other development partners will be sought to a maximum extent.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

5.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period is 36 months.

The inception phase of the operational start of field activities will be of 3 months starting from the signature of the implementation convention.

5.3. Implementation components and modules

After the selection of partners through the *Call for expression of interest* it will be possible to identify how the organisation foresees the implementation of each component, either directly, in collaboration with other entities, or through a third party and therefore complete this section of the document.

5.4. Indicative budget

The budget is indicative and may change according to proposed actions.

Component	Amount EUR
Specific objective 1	8 000 000
Specific objective 2	6 500 000
Specific objective 3	5 500 000
Total of the action	20 000 000

5.5. Organisational structure and governance of the action

In an effort to be fully aligned with the comprehensive response package which integrates humanitarian and development instruments, the present action will follow the same organisational set up as described in "EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State (C(2017) 2085)".

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.

5.6. Performance monitoring

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action is a continuous process and an integral part of the organisation's responsibilities. To this end, it must establish a permanent internal monitoring system, both technical and financial, for the action.

5.7. Evaluation and audit

5.7.1. Evaluation and audit by the European Commission

The Commission may decide to undertake a final evaluation of this action and, if deemed relevant, a mid-term evaluation for one or more of its components. Evaluations will be carried out via independent consultants. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving in the concerned components.

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.

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.

5.7.2. Evaluation and audit by the organisation(s)

Outcome and Impact assessments will be conducted through baseline and end-line evaluations. The evaluations will cover relevant DAC criteria including Effectiveness, Appropriateness, Connectedness, Impact, Coherence and Coverage of the project. An expenditure verification will take place on an annual basis.

5.8. 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.

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 the contract.

The communication and visibility plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations will be established on the basis of communication and visibility guidelines for external actions of the European Union and on the basis of any other instruction from the European Commission. However, the visibility of the European Union will be provided depending on the evolution of the local security environment and according to the sensitivity of the activities carried out, in order not to endanger the safety of the organisation, the lessor and final beneficiaries

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission reserves the right to publish the results, indicators and targets of the project.

ANNEX 1. AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF THE TRUST FUND

Area of intervention 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities	Primary target	Secondary target
Support for entrepreneurship, SMEs and the informal sector, particularly for youth and women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support for the development of economic growth areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthening the professional and technical skills and improving employability of girls and boys	<input type="checkbox"/> x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 2: Strengthening Resilience	Primary target	Secondary target
Food and nutritional security	<input type="checkbox"/> x	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production, productivity, valuation and marketing of Agricultural products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local infrastructures (opening-up, water management for agricultural purposes etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x
Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, living conditions and access to basic services (health, education etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x
Area of intervention 3: Improving migration management	Primary target	Secondary target
Prevention of irregular migration and fight against human trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum, legal migration and mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synergies between migration and development (supporting initiatives of diasporas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support for return and reintegration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Border management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention	Primary target	Secondary target
Strengthening the rule of law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preventing conflicts and radicalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> x
Capacity building to support security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ANNEX 2. LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE PROJECT

Activities, deliverables and all indicators with their targets and reference values contained in the logframe matrix are provided for information only and may be updated during the implementation of the Action without changing the funding decision. The logframe matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose.

	Results chain	Indicative Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of the action is to contribute to building the resilience of conflict affected people in Borno State in terms of food and nutrition security based on a conflict-sensitive approach and in an environment-friendly way.		TBD	TBD
Specific objective(s): Direct outcome(s)	<p>SO 1. Strengthen food security and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable rural communities through the development of small-scale and family farming to sustainably improve production and mitigate agro-pastoral risks.</p> <p>SO 2. Improve access to basic social services for the most vulnerable by restoring basic health, nutrition and WASH services.</p> <p>SO 3. Enhance social protection for women and youth and other at-risk groups through increased economic and employment opportunities in sectors of growth including agriculture.</p>	<p>SO 1. Number of people receiving food-security related assistance</p> <p>SO 2. Number of people receiving basic social services</p> <p>SO 3. Number of jobs created. SO 3. Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities</p>	TBD	TBD
Results and Activities	<p>(SO 1) Result 1 Households have meet their basic food needs, developed and revived community own assets improving community resilience to common stresses, shocks and droughts.</p>	TBD	TBD	TBD

<p>Indicative activities: SO 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sound agricultural and natural resources management market gardening, - Cash transfers, small grants - Development of small developments and / or bastions, - Support for production, - Strengthening of farmer's capacities and of farmer's organisation, - Support for small livestock, and building more sustainable shelters for the most vulnerable. <p>(SO 2) Result 2 Improved access to health, reproductive health and nutrition services including sensitization to hygiene and nutrition practices, access to sanitation and water.</p> <p>Indicative activities: SO 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of optimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) including exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding through sensitisation, - Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF), - Community mobilisation and management of acute malnutrition and household support activities contributing to the preservation of adequate child-rearing practices; - Promotion of preventive activities and health awareness, - Improved access to sustainable and gender appropriate equitable water and sanitation services, - Sensitisation and community mobilisation and relevant State decentralised health care services. <p>Result 3 SO 3. Youths, women and at-risk groups have access to social protection schemes and the creation of quick impact youth and women employment to stimulate longer-term recovery.</p>			
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	<p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Training to support income generation for women and youths and other at risk groups,- access to micro-financial services and VSLA support of income-generating activities such as to improve agricultural production and productivity, social safety nets, processing and upgrading of agricultural products and organisation of distribution and marketing channels for production.			
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