

Action Document for the EU Trust Fund

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-06 Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram.
Zone benefiting from the action / localisation	Nigeria The action will take place in: Borno State in the following LGAs - Maiduguri, Jere, Damboa, Bama, Dikwa, Monguno Ngala, Gwoza, Konduga, Biu, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Bayo, Chibok, Askira Uba.
Total costs	Total estimated cost: EUR 4 725 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 4 500 000 Contribution of EUR 225 000 from UNICEF
Method of implementation	Delegation agreement Indirect Management UNICEF
DAC Code	120, 150, 151, 152
Sector of Intervention of the Valetta Action Plan	1. Development benefits of migration
Indicator(s) of the Valetta Action Plan	A17. Enhance the provision of basic services for displaced persons and host communities such as increased access to education, water, health services, and vocational training in cooperation with regional and local authorities
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	2.3. Preventing radicalisation and violent extremism
Length of implementation	26 months
Beneficiaries	76 500 children – direct beneficiaries 11 500 community and family members – indirect beneficiaries

1. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Millions of conflict affected children in Borno State require urgent support to recover from the impact of the insurgency and rebuild their lives. Not only have children experienced violence and loss, but they have also suffered protracted displacement. Thousands have also suffered the unimaginable horror of abduction, sexual violence and use by armed groups. The Action seeks to strengthen **resilience** amongst conflict affected children, by strengthening delivery of and access to community based children protection services and mental health and psychosocial support services. The Action also supports reintegration of boys and girls associated with armed groups through individual and family support and community dialogue to mitigate against the risk of secondary trauma resulting from rejection, stigmatisation and violence by communities and families, and reduce the risk of future **radicalization** and consequently conflict.

2. JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

2.1. National context, when appropriate

Nigeria accounts for 17 per cent of the migration West, East and Central Africa towards Europe or 345 368 people. Overall 31 per cent, about 1 in 3, of migrants from Nigeria migrate to Europe. Some of this migration is fuelled by those escaping conflict related violence in the North East of Nigeria.

Following the killing of the leader (Mohammad Yusuf) of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad (JAS), more commonly known as 'Boko Haram', in 2009, a more radical and violent splinter group emerged under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau. From 2011, the group stepped up its activities in the North East (primarily Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, as well as Gombe) through hit and run attacks, bombings and suicide attacks targeting both churches and mosques, schools, markets, and villages. In 2014, Boko Haram intensified its attacks and by mid - 2014 had shifted tactics from hit and run to hit and hold resulting in the group controlling 19 out of the 65 local government areas in the three states of emergency in the North East by early 2015., the Nigerian Armed Forces stepped up their counter insurgency in 2015 through 2016, regaining control of the majority of areas that had been under Boko Haram control. However, Boko Haram are still active, recently unleashing a wave of suicide attacks in Maiduguri (three in two days in October).

It is estimated that 14 800 000 people have been affected by the crisis, with 7 000 000 people in need – those who are displaced, confined and housing displaced persons¹. 1 878 205 people are currently displaced because of the insurgency in the North East². The majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are in Borno State – 1 446 829³ - the epicentre of the crisis. A new wave of IDPs (approximately 750 000) have slowly become accessible during the last five months in the so called 'newly accessible areas' – areas previously held by Boko Haram. This population have been found to have acute humanitarian needs due to limited access to water, food, sanitation and health care for many months prior to liberation by the Nigerian Armed Forces and because of continued challenges of sustained access for

¹ Humanitarian Need Overview Nigeria, 2016 (November 2015)

² (Displacement Tracking Matrix XI – August 2016

³ Ibid

humanitarian agencies. The humanitarian community estimates that there are at least a further 2 million people who remain inaccessible to humanitarian assistance in Borno State.

In a press release on 26th October, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Nigeria called the humanitarian crisis the worst on the African continent.

2.2. Sectorial context

Over 54% of the displaced and affected population are children. It is estimated that there are over 1 380 000 children in Borno who have been impacted by the conflict and are in need of assistance, including displaced children and children in host communities⁴. The child protection needs of these children are acute.

The majority have been exposed to one or more of the following: violence, loss of friends, family members and neighbours, accumulated stress, deterioration in living conditions, inability to provide for one's self and family, increased military presence, divisions in societies, and lack of access to services. It is estimated that over 20 000 have been separated from their families and are either unaccompanied or separated and 34 000 have lost one or both parents as a result of the conflict⁵. These experiences have a significant impact on the psychosocial wellbeing and development of children and have both immediate and long-term consequences for children, families and communities. It can also hamper their ability to access other services, such as education, further damaging their life chances. These children are in immediate need of psychosocial support to build their resilience, help them to recover from their experiences and rebuild their lives. A smaller percentage of children suffer acute levels of distress and/or mental health issues which require a psychological or psychiatric intervention.

In addition to the general needs of children impacted by the conflict, there are thousands of girls and boys have been subjected to grave violations of their rights – they have been recruited, abducted or held by Boko Haram, during which time they have witnessed, experienced and sometimes participated in physical and sexual violence.

Boko Haram and Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) have been listed by the Secretary General under Security Council Resolution 1612 for recruitment and use of children. Boko Haram has also been listed for abduction. Boys and girls were recruited or abducted for both combat roles and support roles. Since 2014, 45 children (3 boys, 32 girls and 10 unknown) have been used in suicide attacks by Boko Haram in Nigeria.

While the numbers of boys being encountered/rescued are not as high as the original estimates by the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA) (in 2015 of 8 000 child combatants), 350 boys have been identified by UNICEF partners in Maiduguri alone during a profiling exercising over the last two weeks, and it is expected that that this exercise, which is profiling children associated with armed groups in four of LGAs most impacted by recruitment, will identify a minimum of 1 500 boys.

More than 700 boys and girls remain in military detention in Giwa Barracks in Maiduguri, out of which 66 boys being held as alleged child combatants. There are girls are also being held for alleged associated with Boko Haram. However, the majority of children are detained with

⁴ Calculated for the forthcoming Humanitarian Needs Assessment as 100 per cent of IDP children and a percentage of the host community based on severity index ranking of local government areas in Borno.

⁵ Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 (forthcoming)

their parents who are alleged to be associated with Boko Haram. The majority of the boys and girls being held are from Bama, Mafa, Gwoza and Damboa,

It is estimated that over 7 000 girls and women⁶ have been subjected to rape and forced marriage while under Boko Haram captivity. Many are pregnant or have given birth as a result.

Girls and boys require significant and long term support to enable their recovery and reintegration. However, two recent assessments⁷, have highlighted that their reintegration is being severely hampered by the reluctance of their families and communities to accept them back, and their return is in turn threatening to destabilise and further divide the communities to which they are returning.

As girls reach IDP camps in Maiduguri or attempt to return to their villages of origin, most are facing stigma and rejection by family and community members not only due to social and cultural norms related to sexual violence, but also due to a fear that these girls and women may have been radicalised in captivity and pose a threat to communities. This fear is fuelled by the use of children and women as ‘suicide’ bombers. 21 girls under the age of 18 years were used in suicide attacks in 2015 alone. Reintegration is further hampered by the widespread poverty in the communities to which they are returning, which are facing situations where their livelihoods have been destroyed by the protracted conflict. Most concerning is the extreme negative perceptions, identified by the ‘Bad Blood’ assessment, held towards children born out of Boko Haram related sexual violence – based on traditional beliefs that the blood of the fathers run in the veins of the children, there is a perception that these children will eventually turn on their families and communities as their Boko Haram fathers have done. Therefore, these children are at acute risk not only of stigma and rejection, but also of violence.

Findings of an assessment on children associated with armed groups, carried out by UNICEF and the DFID-funded British Council-led consortium called the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme, highlighted that boys associated with Boko Haram will face significant obstacles in reintegrating, regardless of the method of recruitment, with most communities expressing extreme negative perceptions and an unwillingness to accept the return of these children.

Available support services

Mental health remains a taboo subject in Nigeria and the fields of counselling, psychology and psychiatry are chronically under developed. There is only one institution which is able to provide psychiatric and psychological assistance to a small number of children in Borno State (Neuropsychiatric Hospital in Maiduguri). The pool of psychologists and counsellors, while growing, is extremely small in Borno State. Humanitarian actors are working to expand the provision psychosocial and psychological services, but the needs far outstrip the current provision of MHPSS services.

The shortage of this specialism also impacts the development of reintegration programmes of children associated with armed groups, which remain extremely limited. While ONSA had developed a strategy for mass de-radicalisation and supported reintegration of women and

⁶ Ibid

⁷ “Bad Blood: Perception of children born out of conflict related sexual violence and women and girls associated with JAS”, UNICEF and International Alert, February 2015, “Heroes and Villains: Perceptions of children associated with armed groups”, UNICEF and British Council/Nigeria Peace and Stability Programme, forthcoming November 2016

children associated with Boko Haram (girls and boys), limited components of the programme were operationalised. The dedicated facility for girls and women run by ONSA closed suddenly in November 2015. Defence Headquarters announced on the 5th April 2016 that it has established its own rehabilitation camp for an estimated 2000 members (combatants) of Boko Haram who surrender under the Operation Safe Corridor initiative⁸, However, children require a tailored and sustained programme of support that the initiative would not be able to provide. Federal and State Ministries responsible for child development, social welfare, health and education remain vastly ill equipped and under resourced to meet the needs of these children and there is an urgent need to support the authorities to develop and implement a comprehensive programme for reintegration for victims and combatants.

Without support and community level reconciliation, returnees will be stigmatised and marginalised, not only impacting the future of the individual children, but also impacting the stability of communities and contributing to drivers for future recruitment and radicalisation.

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1. Organisation's experience and lessons learnt

UNICEF has extensive experiences of both the geographical area target by the Action and the substance of the proposal – mental health and psychosocial support service (MHPSS) and reintegration of children associated with armed groups. UNICEF has been working in Borno on the humanitarian response since mid-2014 and from the beginning of 2015 has had a permanent presence in Maiduguri through a Field Office.

The Child Protection section has been focused on building resilience of children and adolescents affected by the conflict in Borno State since July 2014, through the provision of community based protection and psychosocial support services. The programme is now operational in ten LGAs.

The Action is a continuation (phase 2) and expansion of the impactful Strengthening Community Based Psychosocial Support and Protection Services for Children And Adolescents funded by the European Development Fund (EDF), which has been instrumental in building resilience in conflict affected children and adolescents to cope with the impact that the conflict has had on them and improving their mental well-being. It also represents an extension to reach the most vulnerable children impacted by the conflict – boys and girls associated with armed groups.

The first phase, which ran from 1st June 2015 to 31st August 2016 reached 70 622 children (34 641 boys, 41 226 girls). across six LGAs (Maiduguri, Jere, Biu, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Bayo with an expansion to four additional LGAs - Bama, Konduga, Monguno, and Dikwa - in the last few months of the Action) and in 14 internally displaced persons camps, which are hosting displaced persons from the originally targeted LGAs (Konduga, Damboa, Bama, Gwoza, Ngala) as well as children from Dikwa, Askira and Gubio with psychosocial support (Tier 1), through a network of 731 community volunteers.

Lessons were learned throughout the previous Action, which were applied to strengthen the service provided to beneficiaries: the core model, which delivers PSS through volunteers drawn from the community is effective in rapidly providing the service to displaced children. It also allowed for a continuation of the services as populations moved back to their LGAs of

⁸ ThisDay - 4.6 .2016 [DHQ Establishes Camp for Repentant Boko Haram Members](#)

origin (e.g. Dikwa when Sanda Kyarimi camp suddenly closed in early October). However, it is important to introduce sustainable models of PSS where communities have stabilised. Two effective initiatives, that will be carried on through the proposed Action – 1) community led PSS programmes were piloted in Southern Borno. Instead of funding community volunteers, local Community Based Organisations were identified and trained to work with the LGA Chairman and ward/community leaders to deliver a programme of protective services, including PSS, which also contributed to the well-being of the community, 2) delivery of PSS through after school clubs using a combination of teachers and community volunteers. This also encourages school attendance and enables teachers to refer children who they identify are struggling to cope to the programme. In the context of displacement and where temporary learning spaces are operating, these will be joined up with child friendly spaces to deliver a parallel shift system for schooling and PSS to enable different age groups to be handled by both services reducing the burden on both services and providing a more tailored approach. In addition, life skills training (DEALs) was introduced into the PSS services, targeted at adolescents, by providing advance training to selected community volunteers. DEALs was also used in the after school clubs.

UNICEF began working on the reintegration of girls subjected to Boko Haram sexual violence (and women with children born out of sexual violence) in January 2016, following an assessment of the situation and perceptions of women and girls associated with Boko Haram⁹. This was the first assessment to shed light on the plight of returning/rescued women and girls associated with Boko Haram and their children, and the first pilot programme to provide both individual support and community engagement to promote safe, supported reintegration. The pilot programme, implemented with International Alert and two local partners, worked with 480 girls and women in four IDP camps in Maiduguri, providing them individual and peer group support, small scale economic empowerment initiatives and referral to available support services. The programme also engaged with communities from the four IDP camps to provide a constructive forum in which community leaders and members could discuss the challenges to reintegration and used local radio to disseminate message of tolerance and acceptance for returning girls and women.

The pilot programme gave rise to a number of key lessons – with the right package of sustained support, reintegration is possible; peer group support sessions are highly effective in improving the wellbeing of girls and women, strengthening their resilience and building a protective environment for returnees. Girls and women drawn from these groups can be trained to continue the sessions over the medium term. It is important to complement the sessions with referrals to individual counselling where such support is needed; family support and engagement, including through mediation and reconciliation is critical. It must be recognised that family members have also suffered their own distress, including of their daughters being abducted, and need support for them to be able to support the returning girls; community engagement is most effective when run by trained religious, traditional and community leaders drawn from those communities, who are provided with the skills and materials to run a series of structured sessions which draw on religious texts and doctrine; religious and community leaders are well placed to support family reconciliation; and it must be recognised that children and women will be returning to communities that have been acutely impacted by the conflict, which has led to widespread poverty and a destruction of livelihoods. These communities are ill equipped to support returning children and will need assistance to ensure reintegration is successful. To promote their chances of development and

⁹ “Bad Blood: Perception of children born out of conflict related sexual violence and women and girls associated with JAS”, UNICEF and International Alert, February 2015

well-being in the longer term, these (as well as all children in the community) systematic linkages must be made with education, vocational training, social protection and income generation services and opportunities.

The second phase of the programme incorporated these lessons and has expanded to additional sites in Maiduguri is currently reaching 161 girls (and 144 women). This Action will enable an expansion to targeted newly accessible areas to reach girls recently liberated from Boko Haram control.

UNICEF is also supporting the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to run a Transit Centre for women and children exiting military detention, to support their return and reintegration into their communities. The Centre received the first release at the beginning of October. UNICEF is partnering with Neem Foundation to deliver a programme of reintegration, and is collaborating with other UN Agencies (UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR) to provide core services such as counselling, vocational training and sexual and reproductive health, as well as other sections in UNICEF to provide children with access to health, nutrition and education services.

UNICEF is also working with the Neem Foundation and the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to undertake an identification and assessment process of children associated with armed groups, with a view to developing and implementing a community based reintegration programme, in areas with the highest concentration of CAAFAG, which is also linked with the supporting releases from the Transit Centre and Giwa Barracks. The Action will allow an expansion of the programme of reintegration.

The PSS and reintegration support services are delivered under a wider umbrella of child protection services in each LGA and each camp and host community to ensure comprehensive case management approach, to ensure all the needs of the child can be met, including alternative care where it is not possible in the immediate or longer term of the child to return home.

3.2. Complementary actions

The Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (a consortium with International Alert and Social Development Direct for which the British Council is the lead (indirect management through a Delegation Agreement with the UK Department of International Development)), is implementing a EU Trust Funded Action - enhancing state and community level conflict management and capability in North Eastern Nigerian (T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03). Under this programme community reconciliation and reintegration of young men and women involved in the insurgency is being pursued. Specifically the Action provides small grants for skills acquisition and self-employment for youths and for skills acquisition and small business opportunities for women and girls affected by conflict related sexual violence. The programme also runs peacebuilding clubs to prevent violence against women and girls. UNICEF's proposed action complements the programme by providing the social reintegration component - individual and family support required for under-18s to reunite with their families and successfully reintegrate with their communities, while the NSRP programme focuses more on the economic reintegration component and on adolescents, youth and adults. UNICEF's proposed programme will establish referral mechanisms, where appropriate, to the skills acquisition programmes and small business schemes (for older girls and boys) and the Gender Violence Desks and Family Support Units in police stations, where children wish to report cases. UNICEF will also receive receiving referrals from NSRP for children requiring psychosocial support or support to reunify or reconcile with their family. UNICEF already has a partnership with NSRP/British Council under which NSRP/British Council are undertaking

an assessment of the situation and perceptions of children associated with armed groups, which has informed the construction of the current proposal, and which lays the ground for further collaboration on the implementation of recommendations emanating from the assessment.

The Action complements the Danish Refugee Council EU Trust Funded Action (implemented with the International Rescue Committee and the Norwegian Refugee Council – Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria. The programme provides increased access to basic services and socio-economic recovery, including life skills, financial management, small scale trade activities and vocational skills. The programme also supports communities to implement their own community safety plans.

This Action also complements the Mercy Corps implemented programme – Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02). The Mercy Corp programme does not focus on the reintegration of children associated with armed groups but will provide safe spaces in which girls and boys can learn life skills, information on reproductive health and access basic psychosocial support. The programme will also support economic empowerment of adolescent girls and boys through teaching financial literacy.

UNICEF has discussed mechanisms for mutual referrals of girls and boys with the Danish Refugee Council and Mercy Corps in which both UNICEF and the NGO programmes are operating so that beneficiaries of the EU Trust Funded programmes can benefit from both economic reintegration services (that are appropriate for under-18s) and life skills training, and mental health, psychosocial support services and reintegration support.

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

This programme responds to the priority needs identified in both the 2016 and the forthcoming 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview and the priority actions and objectives in the 2016 and forthcoming 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan.

The Action also responds to the Government's vision for the recovery of the North East. The North East Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (launched in May 2016 by the Vice President's Office) and Rebuilding the North East - the Buhari Plan both recognise that in addition to physically rebuilding structures and providing services to meet basic needs, sustained and systematic peacebuilding is critical to long lasting stability in the region. In addition to restoring and ensuring long lasting peace and stability, the Buhari Plan also identifies the promotion of a civil culture that integrates zero tolerance to sexual and gender based violence with peaceful co-existence. The Buhari plan also recognises that ensuring social stabilisation and protection for vulnerable groups must go hand in hand with immediate humanitarian action. Under that objective of social stabilisation, the Buhari Plan identifies the provision of support, including psychosocial support, to victims of sexual and gender based violence and a communication platform for victims of violence extremism as priority actions.

Overall coordination of this project will be linked to the Humanitarian Response coordination mechanism through the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) and the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG). The PSWG is co-chaired by UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior at Federal level and the National Human Rights Commission in Borno State. The PSWG provides the opportunity for linking up the action with broader child protection, GBV and human rights interventions and coordination efforts.

In accordance with its humanitarian coordination functions, UNICEF set up the Child Protection sub Working Group at Federal and State level in mid-2015, for which UNICEF now has a dedicated Coordinator based in Borno. This group, which is co-chaired with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and comprises UNHCR, Save the Children, International Rescue Committee, FHI360, International Alert, Neem Foundation, amongst others, creates a forum for child protection actors to discuss substantive child protection issues, as well as to ensure coordination. A sub group on case management is also being set up to be able to ensure a comprehensive response for child protection cases. LGA coordination groups will also be set up to ensure both effective coordination and case management at a localised level. The Child Protection Working Group Coordinator (as well as UNICEF in their own right). also sits on the PSWG and the SGBV Working Group and vice versa to promote effective coordination.

In early June 2014, UNICEF set up an informal Mental Health Psychosocial support (MHPSS) Reference Group drawing representation from UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UNODC, Red Cross, and Save the Children. This group in the process of being formalised as a working group under the pending cluster system. It will continue to provide technical guidance for the design and delivery of MHPSS interventions in the conflict affected states in a responsive, accountable and coordinated manner.

The group, along with the child protection group, has worked together on capacity assessments, the development of referral protocols and rapid response to mass influxes of IDPs into Maiduguri and on provision of psychosocial support for women and children at the recently established Transit Centre for women and children who were released from Giwa Barracks.

In addition to these general coordination mechanisms, a dedicated coordination mechanism will be established for reintegration of children (and women) associated with armed groups. This will enable critical coordination with Ministries, Agencies and Organisations that are not normally associated with protection initiatives e.g. Ministries responsible for education, vocational training, employment, social protection, peacebuilding and social stabilisation, as well as the Ministry of LGA and Chieftaincy – but which are critical to effective reintegration.

Actions taken will be in line with Paris Principles and Accra declaration.

4. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

4.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the action is:

The general objective of the action is to contribute to regional stability and improved migration management, addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and illegal migration, increasing economic opportunities, equal opportunities, safety and development

The specific objective(s) of the action are the following:

- **SO 1.** Children and adolescents impacted by the conflict in Borno State, including vulnerable and displaced children, those associated with armed groups and those subjected to Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence, access mental health and psychosocial support services and reintegration support and have increased resilience, coping mechanisms and psychosocial well being

- **SO 2.** Communities and families provide a supportive and protective environment for children formerly associated with armed groups and children who were victims of Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence

4.2. Targeted groups and final beneficiaries

The Action targets children and adolescents aged 3-17 years who have been acutely impacted by the conflict in the North East, who are living in IDP camps, host communities and conflict affected LGAs, with a focus on Maiduguri and Jere (where the majority of the displaced population live), Damboa, Bama, Dikwa, Monguno Ngala, Gwoza, Konduga, Biu, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Bayo, Chibok, Askira Uba¹⁰. The Action will reach 75 000 beneficiaries.

The Action also targets children associated with armed groups, with a focus on a) boys who have been recruited, abducted and used by Boko Haram b) girls who have been held and abducted by Boko Haram and subjected sexual violence and forced marriage. The Action will target LGAs and children from LGAs which are believed to have had the highest rates of recruitment, abduction and use - Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Damboa, Mafa,– as well as Maiduguri (where the majority of the displaced population lives). However, the Action will stay flexible to move to LGAs as access becomes possible and large numbers of children associated with armed groups are identified¹¹. The Action will support 1,500 children associated with Boko Haram with reintegration support. The Action will also target 1 500 family members and 12 000 community members to facilitate reintegration and ensure a protective environment for children.

4.3. Expected results and main activities

The Action will reach a total of 76,500 new beneficiaries from 15 LGAs with direct provision of and referral to basic, specialist and psychiatric mental health services (Tiers 1, 2 and 3 respectively).

In addition to reaching displaced children and children in conflict affected communities through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) run by trained community volunteers, the Action will build the capacity of communities to deliver the support service in the longer term and integrate the service into schools, in order to ensure a continuation and sustainability of support as displaced communities return to their LGAs and wards of origin. The Action will also deliver psychoeducation to high risk children with mental health issues and counselling through mobile units in target LGAs, (Tier 2) and psychiatric support through referral to the neuropsychiatric hospital in Maiduguri, which has a newly established child and adolescent therapy room (Tier 3).

The Action will also deliver targeted intensive psychosocial support (Tier 2 support) to girls who were abducted by or were victims of Boko Haram associated sexual violence and boys who were used by Boko Haram as combatants and facilitate their reintegration into their families and communities. This includes by engaging communities, through trained traditional, religious and community leaders, to run community dialogues, provide family

¹⁰ These LGAs are proposed based on current levels of accessibility and need. However, the Action should remain flexible to respond to the children in the areas of greatest need as areas become accessible.

¹¹ As inaccessible areas become accessible, it may transpire that significant numbers of children were recruited, abducted or subject to Boko Haram related sexual violence from those areas. The Action should remain flexible to respond to the children in the areas of greatest need as areas become accessible.

mediation and basic psychosocial support, to mitigate against and prevent secondary trauma resulting from rejection, stigmatisation and violence by communities and families.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1

Result 1 Conflict affected children and adolescents access psychosocial support services, through child friendly spaces, after school clubs and community led programmes, and have access to mental health services

- 1.1.1 Deliver Tier 1 psychosocial support services and psychoeducation to children and adolescents through child friendly spaces, after schools and community led programmes
- 1.1.2 Establish and equip child friendly spaces in IDP camps, host communities and communities of return
- 1.1.3 Deliver training on psychosocial support for 750 community volunteers to deliver the programme in child friendly spaces in IDP camps and host communities
- 1.1.4 Design and deliver a continuous programme of learning and mentorship to support community volunteers to deliver the psychosocial support programme and to deal with the challenges that they encounter in working with conflict affected children and their families and hold regular review meetings with MWASD, supervisors and consultants, and between consultants and supervisors and community volunteers
- 1.1.5 In conflict affected communities, identify and carry out a capacity assessment of community structures involved in/with potential to provide psychosocial support to children and their families and develop and implement a capacity improvement plan for selected community structures to enable them to provide community led psychosocial support services
- 1.1.6 Establish and support the operation of school based psychosocial support services using after schools clubs, including by equipping the clubs with PSS materials, training 150 after school club patrons, utilising the DEALS intervention for children aged 12 and above (the DEALS programme focuses on improving the skills of children and young people to better deal with the challenges of everyday life in conflict-affected areas), and by facilitating cross community and cross schools games and events for children participating in community based and school based PSS programmes
- 1.1.7 Design, pre-test and produce IEC materials on mental health and psychosocial issues, including materials on psychoeducation and social reintegration and deliver psychoeducation sessions for high risk children and children identified as suffering acute mental distress
- 1.1.8 Provide advanced on the job training programme for representatives from government and non-government agencies working with children, in order to develop a cadre of lay counsellors to provide individual support to conflict affected and high risk children suffering mental distress
- 1.1.9 Provide access to mental health services, including to mobile mental health clinics/counselling units, in target local government areas and establish referral mechanisms for specialized psychosocial and mental health services, including the child and adolescent therapy room at the neuropsychiatric hospital in Maiduguri for

children suffering mental health issues, and other support services for children, adolescents and their families

- 1.1.10 Develop a framework and guidelines for the provision of PSS to affected communities taking into account specific considerations for children
- 1.1.11 Promote and support inter-agency coordination mechanisms for psychosocial support to ensure provision of quality services in IDP camps and affected LGAs.
- 1.1.12 Carry out a survey on the psychosocial wellbeing of children, adolescents and families reached by the programme (also applies to Result 2).

Result 2 Children associated with armed groups, including children who were victims of Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence, receive reintegration support, referral, as appropriate, to education, vocational training, health care and reproductive and sexual health care services

- 1.2.1 Provide support for the Government of Borno State to develop a strategy on the reintegration of children associated with Boko Haram and to oversee the implementation of the strategy through an inter-ministerial and inter agency committee
- 1.2.2 Undertake advocacy with key military and civilian stakeholders for access to places of military detention and the handover of detained boys and girls to civilian authorities and their communities.
- 1.2.3 Provide support for the operation of Transit Centre(s) (the current Transit Centre for women and children, which UNICEF supports) in Maiduguri and the planned Transit Centre for boys associated with Boko Haram) to prepare children associated with Boko Haram, who cannot immediately reunify with their families following release from military detention, for community reintegration.
- 1.2.4 Implement a community based reintegration programme in six LGAs from which most children were recruited and abducted – Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Damboa, Mafa¹² – as well as Maiduguri – which comprises: individual psychosocial support, peer group support, family reunification, reconciliation, and mediation, and safe, appropriate alternative care where the child cannot reunify with their family in the short or long term, and, where appropriate, small scale economic empowerment support
- 1.2.5 Establish and support case management teams (comprised of a minimum of 1 psychologist, 2 lay counsellors, social welfare officers, auxiliary social welfare officers, NGO case workers and community supporters) to support the reintegration of returning children – these case management teams are extended teams of the child protection case management teams established in each of the target local government area – and establish referral mechanisms to additional support services, as well as educational and vocational training opportunities
- 1.2.6 Train case management teams to deliver support to returning children associated with armed groups
- 1.2.7 Train 70 and support community supporters to provide sustained support for and

¹² As inaccessible areas become accessible, it may transpire that significant numbers of children were recruited, abducted or subject to Boko Haram related sexual violence from those areas. The Action should remain flexible to respond to the children in the areas of greatest need as areas become accessible.

monitoring of the welfare of children who have returned to their communities

- 1.2.8 Establish community hubs which comprise offices case management team, as well as religious and community leaders to meet with beneficiaries, in child friendly spaces in target LGAs, to complement outreach work and family visits

Result 3 Strengthened monitoring and reporting of grave violations of children's rights, including unlawful recruitment or use of children by armed groups and conflict related sexual violence

- 1.3.1 Support a network of consultants, NGOs and partners to gather, verify and transmit reports on grave violations of children's rights under the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms, with a focus on recruitment or use of children by armed groups and child victims of conflict related sexual violence (Security Council Resolution 1612), as well as refer children to support and reintegration services
- 1.3.2 Publish quarterly trends analysis on grave violations of children's rights
- 1.3.3 Support the operation of the Child Protection Information System to monitor prevalence and response to child protection cases

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2

Result 1 Communities engaged in dialogue which promotes social cohesion, child protection, acceptance and reintegration of returning children

- 2.1.1 Train a pool of 400 religious, traditional and community leaders, drawn from target LGAs, on community dialogue that promotes reintegration and protection and tackles negative perceptions of boys and girls associated with Boko Haram
- 2.1.2 Mentor and support the selected religious and community leaders to run a series of community dialogues on reintegration, community acceptance and child protection concerns
- 2.1.3 Support the identification of psychosocial stressors/risks in the target communities, and the development and implementation of local responses to prioritized stressors/risks including those that impede/reinforce social reintegration of children associated with/rescued from Boko Haram
- 2.1.4 Raise public awareness and sensitisation on the challenges facing returning children, through radio programmes, including call in shows

The activities will be tailored to each community based on rapid community perceptions assessment in the target communities, followed immediately by facilitated dialogue sessions to create buy in for and ownership of the project. The community based child protection committee will be utilised (or established) to oversee the implementation of the programme as well as to coordinate child protective services.

Result 2 Family members are supported to reunify with and provide care and protection for their children through psychosocial support and/or mediation and reconciliation

- 2.2.1 Select a group of 100 religious, traditional and community leaders from the wider pool trained on conducting community dialogue, to participate in training on psychosocial support and family mediation
- 2.2.2 Design and deliver a training programme on psychosocial support and family mediation to selected religious, traditional and community leaders

- 2.2.3 Mentor and support religious, traditional and community leaders to provide psychosocial support to families, to run peer group support for families and to engage in mediation and reconciliation in order to facilitate reintegration of returning children
- 2.2.4 Establish a referral mechanism between the religious, traditional and community leaders to social welfare officers/case management teams, where the child is deemed to be at risk of harm or suffering significant risk of harm, family breakdown or is in need of support services

4.4. Stakeholders analysis

UNICEF will partner with State Ministries, local NGOs and INGOs to deliver the programme:

Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

The Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is responsible for coordinating protection and reintegration services for children in the State and UNICEF has been working with and through the Borno State Ministry on the child protection response since July 2014. The State Ministry will have oversight of this programme at State and Local Government Area level, coordinating services provided to children. The Borno State Ministry will be supported to provide case management services through its Local Government Area Social Welfare Officers, in partnership with CHAD (an established partnership) and to provide Tier 1 psychosocial support services through the community volunteer network in the target programme areas, including the newly accessible areas. The Borno State Ministry will also continue to be supported to provide rehabilitation and reintegration support for children at the Transit Centre, opened in Maiduguri in September 2016 and managed by the Ministry. It is envisaged the new Transit Centres will fall under their auspices.

CHAD

The Center for Community Health and Development (CHAD) will work in partnership with the Borno State Ministry Local Government Area social welfare officers to form a case management team for each Local Government Area and each site, targeted by this programme, in order to support the provision of child protection services and reunification of children released from military detention or rescued from Boko Haram. The team will support the State Social Welfare Officers to trace and reunify families, and assess and monitor (through home visits) returning boys, girls and women who have children born out of sexual violence to mitigate against abuse, family breakdown and abandonment. Alternative care placements will be created and monitored, to ensure that children who cannot immediately return or remain with their families are provided with effective care. UNICEF has been working with CHAD through Save the Children since May 2015. Since September 2016, UNICEF has been partnering directly with CHAD, in Maiduguri and three of the newly accessible areas on case management, family tracing and reunification. (NB If CHAD is unable to access newly accessible areas in the South (e.g. Gwoza), UNICEF will explore the options of partnering INGOs/NGOs based in Northern Adamawa, who can access those areas from the South (eg. Plan International)).

Borno State Ministry of Local Government Area and Chieftaincy

Children in military detention are currently handed over either to the Borno State Ministry of Local Government Area and Chieftaincy or to the Governor of Borno, who subsequently hands the children to the Ministry for return, family reunification, alternative care and reintegration. UNICEF has begun a partnership with the Ministry to manage recent releases from military detention and support effective reintegration. This collaboration will be expanded under this Action from Maiduguri - children are currently placed in IDP camps in

which the population from their LGA of origin are staying – to the target LGAs.

Neem Foundation

The Neem Foundation, with whom UNICEF has been collaborating since March 2016 and with whom UNICEF entered into a partnership in September 2016 for reintegration of children associated with armed groups, will provide the technical inputs for the development of a strategy for the reintegration of children and women associated with armed groups, drawing on the team's expertise of developing the deradicalisation and combating violent extremism programme for the Office of the National Security Advisor. To help boys and girls, and their families recover from their experiences, the Neem Foundation will deploy and supervise psychologists and lay counsellors in the Transit Centre, and in target areas to provide direct intensive reintegration support. As well as delivering services from fixed hubs, the NGO will run mobile counselling services in the target LGAs, covering the project sites. It will train and support project staff, government social welfare officers, religious and community leaders, the community structures and the community workers to provide individual support to children and their families, who are struggling to recover, and to engage in family reconciliation where families are reluctant to accept their wives and daughters back. A referral mechanism will be established between the Borno State social welfare officers/CHAD case management team, as well as the International Alert team, to the Neem Foundation to provide one on one support and from Neem to the case management team to provide additional support services.

International Alert

To strengthen the supportive environment for girls and boys, International Alert will work with their established local partners Herwa and FOMWAN to run peer group sessions with children and with families and to engage communities to facilitate the reintegration of children and women, including through training and supporting a cadre of religious and community leaders to run community dialogues. Alert will also manage the small scale economic reintegration part of the programme. Alert will also engage radio stations to sensitise communities and promote messages of tolerance and acceptance. This builds on a successful partnership between UNICEF and Alert which began in October 2015 for the perceptions of assessment of women and girls associated with Boko Haram ('Bad Blood' report). This research leads to a pilot programme for reintegration of women and girls in four IDP camps in Maiduguri. This effective pilot was expanded Maiduguri in August 2016 to reach 800 women and girls in six IDP camps and four host communities.

EYN and WINN

Ekklesiyar Yan'uwa a Nigeria the Church of the Brethren in Nigeria (EYN) and Working to Improve Nutrition in Nigeria (WINN) are local NGOs who are members of the State Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict. They have been trained on the SC1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism and have been partnering with UNICEF in 2016 to identify and verify grave violations in children's rights in LGAs that are not readily accessible to UNICEF staff. They have also identified and referred children associated with armed groups, including those released after military screening in the LGAs, and provide low level but immediate reintegration support and monitoring. UNICEF will continue to partner with these two local NGOs on the implementation of SO1, Results 2 and 3, to identify and refer children associated with armed groups to support services, to support and supervise the cadres of community workers in hard to reach areas to provide low level reintegration support and monitoring and to implement and expand the monitoring and reporting mechanisms in hard to reach areas.

4.5. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measure
LGAs and communities remain or become inaccessible	H	<p>Where communities remain inaccessible, UNICEF will target these children in Maiduguri, to where they have been displaced. UNICEF will train persons drawn from the community to deliver the services and develop a contingency/’start up’ plan, so that when the displaced population returns to their LGA, the programme can continue.</p> <p>UNICEF is well placed to rapidly scale up to communities as soon as they become accessible, in collaboration with the BMWASD. Once access is secured, the programme will rapidly build the capacity of community resources to enhance the possibility for critical interventions for children to continue in the event that these areas become inaccessible or regular access is not possible.</p>
Rejection of project by beneficiaries and communities	M	<p>The target beneficiary group of children associated with armed groups are viewed with deep suspicion, distrust and fear by the communities to which they return. The approach of the programme itself will mitigate against the risk of the project being rejected – the team will work in partnership with religious and community leaders, building their capacity to advocate with and engage with communities and families. Community based committees, comprised of respected members of the communities will oversee the programme design and implementation, and be supported to regularly convene to address challenges and trouble shoot on the programme.</p>

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

- There will be a continued increase in access to areas previously held by Boko Haram to enable the establishment and monitoring of the programme

- There will not be a resurgence of the conflict that will constrain access to local government areas in Borno State and the implementation of the programme
- There will not be a resurgence of the conflict that will cause further mental distress to the beneficiaries, impacting their wellbeing

4.6. Cross-cutting issues

The Action directly and indirectly contributes to the realisation of fundamental children's rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 enshrines the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest standard of mental health, giving it equal importance to the right to physical health (Article 12). Children also have the right to the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the rehabilitation of health, including mental health (Article 24). Failure to address mental health issues constrains the ability of children to access their other human rights, including the right to education.

Children have the right to be protected from recruitment and use by armed groups (Article 38 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in of Armed Conflict 2000) and to be protected from sexual violence (Article 19 UNCRC). Children who have suffered these violations of their rights have a right to be supported to rehabilitate and reintegrate into their communities (Article 39 UNCRC).

The Action takes into consideration the specific experiences girls and boys impacted by the conflict and their specific psychosocial needs to aid their recovery. For example, many of the girls the programme will interact with, who have been associated with Boko Haram, have been victims of sexual violence, and as a result the majority have become pregnant or given birth. This currently exposes the girl to increased risk of stigmatisation and rejection, further impacting her mental well-being. Many of the boys have been forced to witness and engage in extreme acts of violence. The impact of this on their mental health is exacerbated by their fear of retaliation by their communities. The programme engages with the girls and boys differently to help them address their experiences and with the communities to address the negative perceptions towards girls and towards boys.

It will be ensured the Action fulfils the do no harm principle by being alert to the possible adverse impact of programme implementation. If improperly provided, counselling and other mental health services can adversely affect beneficiaries. It is better to provide no counselling than poor quality counselling. It will be ensured that anyone delivering counselling has the proper training and supervision to ensure a quality service and an intervention that does not risk further harm. Counselling and psychological support will not be provided through the Action unless and until quality standards can be met. It must also be ensured that the delivery of services does not further marginalise and stigmatise the beneficiaries, by as far as possible, mainstreaming these services into general psychosocial support services and existing community support mechanisms. The delivery of services will also ensure confidentiality, safety, respect, non-discrimination and the best interests of the child.

Rio Markers	Not targeted	Important objective¹³	Principal objective¹⁴
Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fight against desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adaptation to climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

5.1. Convention with the organisation

A Delegation convention shall be signed between UNICEF and the European Union.

5.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period is 26 months.

The delay for the operational start of field activities will be of 1 month starting from the signature of the implementation convention.

5.3. Implementation components and modules

A part of this action with the objective of helping to restore the psychosocial well-being of children and adolescents who have been exposed directly or indirectly to trauma and to support children who have been associated with armed groups to reintegrate with their communities, will be implemented in indirect management with UNICEF in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 567/2014. This implementation is justified because of UNICEF's capacity to leverage both on its global experience of psychosocial interventions and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, as well as its national experience in these areas and its regular programming in the Borno State.

The entrusted entity will work with affected members of the population through support to communities, families and children, and focus support where it is most needed. The project will be implemented through various strategies such as: (i) establishment of community level partnerships; (ii) establishment of partnerships with Government partners (sub grants); (iii) establishment of partnerships with CBOs, NGOs and INGOs (sub grants); (iv) institutional, individual and third party consultants (including sub grants); (v) capacity building; (vi) procurement and provision of materials and supplies; (vii) community mobilisation; (viii) facilitation of service access through referrals; (ix) monitoring; and (x) direct implementation. The entrusted entity would perform budget implementation tasks needed for carrying out the activities described in section 4.3 such as: launching calls for tenders and for proposals; definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria; evaluation of tenders and proposals; award of grants and contracts; concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc. All these tasks coupled with the supervision and coordination and technical role of UNICEF will ensure achievement of the stated objectives and efficient use of resources.

¹³ When one/some of the Rio markers is/are important but not essential for the action

¹⁴ When one/some of the Rio markers is/are essential for the action

The entrusted entity underwent an ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and was positively assessed Commission Services.

5.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR	Contribution UNICEF EUR
Specific objective 1	2 907 858	
Result 1.1.	2 214 946	
Result 1.2	622 190	
Result 1.3	70 722	
Specific objective 2	617 050	
Result 2.1	529 701	
Result 2.2	87 349	
Management / Coordination (including indirect costs)	824 001	
Contingency	75 000	
Communication and visibility	31 091	
Evaluation and audits	45 000	
Total of the action	4 500 000	225 000

5.5. Organisational structure and governance of the action

Overall programme management is under UNICEF's Child Protection in Emergencies Manager (P4) based in Borno, who is managed by the Chief of Field Office in Borno and technically supervised by the Chief of Child Protection (based in Abuja). The lead programme officer is UNICEF's Child Protection Specialist (Psychosocial Support), based in Maiduguri, who will have responsibility for day to day overall management the programme, ensuring timely and quality implementation and achievement of the Action targets across the three results. The Child Protection Specialist (Psychosocial Support) will also have responsibility for the implementation of the Result 1.1. The Child Protection Specialist (SGBV) and Child Protection Specialist (Children Associated with Armed Groups), both based in Borno) will have responsibility for implementation of Result 1.2 and Result 2.1&2.2 and Child Protection Specialist (Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism) will have responsibility for Result 1.3.

A steering committee jointly chaired by the European Union and UNICEF will meet during the implementation phase of the project; The steering committee will include representative from **Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development**

An inter-agency committee will be established for to oversee the reintegration programme for children associated with armed groups. It is envisaged that this will anchored in the Office of the Governor of Borno, with the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development as the technical lead from the side of the Government.

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 Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram.

Reporting to the relevant UNICEF Specialist, UNICEF's State and LGA consultants will supervise the Action's day to day implementation. They will visit project sites to ensure that supplies reach the designated communities and are being utilised appropriately and that activities are regularly taking place in communities as per the activity schedules jointly developed with community members. The consultants will also be responsible for monitoring the quality of the implementation and the validity of beneficiary numbers reached. They will be provided with a thorough checklist with indicators related to the activities and the results of the project. The consultants will be responsible for collecting a set number of responses from parents and children who are using the services to provide feedback on service appropriateness and quality. The consultants will compile and analyse the data that will feed into the weekly and monthly Situation Reports. An M&E consultant will also be recruited to ensure robust collection of and reporting and analysis of children and adolescents reached with services under the Action.

A team of LGA supervisors will be engaged to provide direct mentorship support to community volunteers in both the IDP camps and the LGAs. These supervisors will work closely with the UNICEF consultants in providing monitoring and oversight at the points of service delivery.

The Child Protection Specialists, will also undertake regular site visits (where secure allows) to review performance and programme implementation.

All partnerships with both Government and NGO entity are governed by robust financial and performance monitoring, which includes periodic Programme Monitoring Visits (which include site visits), Spot Checks, and where transfers reach a certain amount, audits. The frequency of visits and checks is depending on the risk rating assigned to the entity following a financial assessment, conducted at the start of the partnership.

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)

UNICEF will contract an external consultant/institution to undertake a final evaluation of the implementation and impact of the Action.

5.8. Communication and visibility

It is necessary for this action to provide communication and visibility of measures to be developed at the beginning of the implementation, on the basis of an Action Plan. 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, and especially humanitarian organisations not to compromise their principles of neutral and independent humanitarian action.

List of acronyms

BMWASD – Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

CAAFAG – Children Associated with Armed Groups

CBO – Community Based Organisation

CJTF - Civilian Joint Task Force

CPWG – Child Protection Working Group

IDP – Internally Displaced Persons

INGO – International Non-Governmental Organisation

LGA – Local Government Area

MHPSS – Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services

NGO – Non Government Organisation

ONSA - Office of the National Security Advisor

PSWG - Protection Sector Working Group

PSS – Psychosocial Support

UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of intervention 2: Strengthening Resilience	Primary target	Secondary target
Food and nutritional security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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"/>
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.)	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>	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	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)
Overall objective: Impact	The general objective of the action is to contribute to regional stability and improved migration management, addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and illegal migration, increasing economic opportunities, equal opportunities, safety and development.	Number of people from vulnerable communities (disaggregated by sex, age and locality), as well as refugees and displaced people with access to basic social services, such as health, education, hygiene-water-sanitation, reproductive and sexual health care services)	67 094 (in 2016, as of 26th October 2016)	143 594 (as of end December 2018) (programme database)
Specific objective(s): Direct outcome(s)	<p>SO 1. children and adolescents impacted by the conflict in Borno State, including vulnerable and displaced children, those associated with armed groups and those subjected to Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence, access mental health and psychosocial support services and reintegration support and have increased resilience, coping mechanisms and psychosocial well being</p> <p>SO 2. communities and families provide a supportive and protective environment for children formerly associated with armed groups and children who were victims of Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence</p>	<p>Number children and adolescents impacted by the conflict in Borno State, including vulnerable and displaced children, those associated with armed groups and those subjected to Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence provided with mental health and psychosocial support services, and reintegration support</p> <p>% of boys and girls who report improvements in their psychosocial wellbeing due to the support received</p> <p>% of community and family members targeted who express a willingness to accept boys and girls formerly associated with Boko Haram, following community dialogue/engagement and family support</p>	<p>66 969 (in 2016, as of 26th October 2016)</p> <p>52% (survey report)</p> <p>Baseline to be established per community</p>	<p>143 469 (as of end December 2018) (programme database)</p> <p>65% (survey report)</p> <p>60% (survey report)</p>

Results	<p>(SO 1) Result 1 Conflict affected children and adolescents access psychosocial support services through child friendly spaces, after school clubs and community led programmes, and have access to mental health services Result 2 Children associated with armed groups, including children who were victims of Boko Haram related abduction and sexual violence, receive reintegration support, referral, as appropriate, to education, vocational training, health care and reproductive and sexual health care services Result 3 Strengthened monitoring and reporting of grave violations of children’s rights, including unlawful recruitment or use of children by armed groups and conflict related sexual violence</p>	Number of boys and girls who have received mental health and psychosocial support services	64 748 (during 2016 and as of 26 October 2016)	139 748 (as of end of programme period) (programme database)
		Number of boys and girls associated with armed groups who have received reintegration support	2 221 (during 2016 and as of 26 October 2016)	3 721 (as of end of programme period) (programme database)
		Number of quarterly trends analysis published on child protection cases and on grave violations of children’s rights	0	16
	<p>(SO 2) Result 1 Number of community members engaged in dialogue which promotes social cohesion, acceptance and reintegration Result 2 Family members are supported to reunite with and provide care and protection for their children through psychosocial support and/or with mediation and reconciliation</p>	Number of community members engaged in dialogue which promotes protection from violence, social cohesion, acceptance and reintegration	1 663 (during 2016 and as of 26 October 2016)	10 663 (as of end of programme period) (programme database)
		Number of family members supported through psychosocial support and/or with mediation and reconciliation	0	1 500 (as of end December 2018) (programme database)