

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00329: Leaving No One Behind - The Internal Displacement Solutions Fund									
FMP Record	MPTF_00329_00006: Strengthening Nigerian government capacities at the federal, state and local levels in pursuit of durable solutions in the Northeast and the Middle Belt.									
MPTFO Project Id										
Start Date										
End Date										
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Description Nigeria has in place key elements to scale up solutions pathways for a significant proportion of the 2,2 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (the “BAY states”) in the Northeast part of the country as well as the at least 500,000 IDPs in Benue State. Government, with support from the UN and civil society, has embraced and promoted various solutions pathways at the federal and state levels, including local integration with area-based development investments, relocation to new or expanded villages and townships accompanied with infrastructural investments, and staggered returns where the conditions are conducive after focused stabilization efforts. Challenges remain for UN agencies and their partners to agree on a common narrative on durable solutions opportunities for IDPs that can inform and assist government leadership. This proposed Joint Programme (JP) builds on the assumption that tailored, area-based, people-centred and protection-sensitive capacity-building efforts on the federal, state and local levels are required to accelerate gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive sustainable solutions to protracted displacement. Specifically, the proposed JP builds on the insight that the lack of government coordination and leadership is not linked to a lack of political will, but to institutional deficits both <i>vertically</i> within government (and notably down to the local government area, LGA, level), and <i>horizontally</i> across government agencies and with implementing partners from the UN, civil society and the private sector. It is also evident that there is a time-sensitive need to support government in establishing effective funding mechanisms for solutions, notably by bundling existing resources, and budgeting and costing contextualized and gender-sensitive solutions work into multi-sectoral programming. Moreover, there continues to be an insufficient understanding of the “solutions caseload” in the BAY and Benue states – including a lack of knowledge on IDP intentions for return, resettlement or settlement, as well as their options for both short- and long-term relocation “packages”, not least in the face of exacerbating climate vulnerabilities (including severe flooding) that are often seen as gender-blind and lacking inclusivity. Lastly, there remains an urgent need to strengthen government awareness and capacities (on all levels) to track, monitor and protect displaced persons, and to ensure government-led solutions are people-centered, informed, voluntary, safe and dignified, and follow a principled, conflict-sensitive, participatory and human-rights based approach that promotes the active and informed participation of IDPs and host communities. Together, these thematic pillars – strengthening institutional capacities, enhancing data-and-analysis capabilities, and fostering protection-sensitive strategy development and programming – will form the basis of the JPs’ three main outcomes, as described in the results framework: 1. Enhanced government capacity for coordination, leadership, and resource mobilization on the federal, state and local levels; 2. Data stewardship for evidence-based government interventions; and 3. A more effective state government IDP approach through enhanced protection support. These outcomes speak directly to all three main goals of the IDSF and the cross-cutting drivers outlined in the UNSG’s Action Agenda for Internal Displacement, all the while focusing on the triple foundation of durable solutions, prevention, and protection and assistance.		
Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk
	◆ GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent	◆ Medium Risk
Optional Markers	WB Income Category	◆ Lower Middle Income
	UN LDC	◆ No
	Fragile Context	◆ Yes
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	◆ No

Fund Specific Markers	Relevance of IDSF Overarching Objectives – 1. IDP Solutions Strategies: Promoting nationally owned solutions to internal displacement	Level of contribution Primary objective		
	Relevance of IDSF Overarching Objectives – 2. Accountability Frameworks: Leveraging a whole-of-UN response to displacement	Level of contribution Primary objective		
	Supporting joint assessments, including through data collection and analysis, to shape investments, and measure progress towards solutions.	Level of contribution Primary objective		
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)	Country
	Country		Africa	Nigeria
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	Participating Organizations	Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other	New Entities	Implementing Partners
	- FAO - FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) - IOM - IOM (International Organization for Migration) - UNDP - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) - UNHCR - UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) - UNICEF - UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) - UNMAS - UN Mine Action Service			

Programme and Project Cost	Participating Organization	Amount (in USD)		Comments				
	Budget Requested							
	FAO	\$100,000.00						
	IOM	\$610,000.00						
	UNDP	\$805,000.00						
	UNHCR	\$610,000.00						
	UNICEF	\$300,000.00						
	UNMAS	\$75,000.00						
	Total Budget Requested	\$2,500,000.00						
	Tranches							
	Tranche 1 (%)		Tranche 2 (%)		Tranche 3 (%)		Tranche 4 (%)	
	Total: \$950,000.00		Total: \$570,000.00		Total: \$380,000.00		Total: \$600,000.00	
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)							

	Participating Organization	Amount (in USD)	Comments
	Total	\$2,500,000.00	
Thematic Keywords	♦ national leadership ♦ protection ♦ capacity strengthening ♦ durable solution ♦ data for solutions		
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	01-Jan-2024	
	Duration (In months)	24	
	Anticipated End Date	01-Jan-2026	

Narratives

Title	Text
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Situation Analysis [max 3500 characters with spaces]	Northeast Nigeria continues to suffer from severe humanitarian and development needs due to insecurity, poverty, and the effects of climate change. After 14 years of conflict, the scale and severity of the humanitarian crisis in the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states remains significant. While security has improved in some parts of the BAY states, the situation continues to be unpredictable and volatile in areas outside Maiduguri in Borno State, in northern Adamawa State, and in parts of Yobe State. Since mid-2021, for instance, the Borno State Government has relocated some 160,000 IDPs from Maiduguri camps to remoter areas – others have been secondarily displaced, not least due to the exacerbating effects of climate vulnerability (notably flooding). Some IDPs have returned to their homes, especially in garrison towns; some have moved to villages built by the government with stabilization actors’ support; some have remained in Maiduguri; and some have ended up in host families and IDP camps closer to their area of origin, including in neighboring Adamawa State. The estimated population of the BAY states in 2023 is about 16.6 million^[1]. Of this total population, 2.2 million, i.e., 13%, are internally displaced, whereas 2.1 million i.e., 12% of the total population, are IDP returnees^[2] as of April 2023. ^[3] In sum, nearly a quarter of the BAY states population is directly impact by displacement, with women and girls being particularly affected. The cumulative impacts of armed conflict, recurring disasters and poor agricultural productivity drive food insecurity and protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (not least for widows and single mothers), and most communities lack robust services, functioning institutions, and effective mechanisms to ensure access to livelihood-generating services – with agriculture based-livelihoods continuing to constitute the major occupation of IDPs. In the face of high competition for productive resources such as land and agricultural inputs, plus a lack of access to data (including on contamination by explosive ordnance), adaptation technologies and early-action information, IDPs, and not least children, boys and girls, as well as other vulnerable populations groups such as persons with disabilities, are at pains to reintegrate, resettle and sustainably restart their livelihoods and generate income. In parallel, there are at least 500,000 IDPs in Benue State, mainly because of longstanding farmer-herder conflicts. The new State Governor has asked the UN for support in both designing and implementing a plan in response to this crisis, in conjunction with ongoing efforts around durable solutions in the Northeast. For a successful return and integration of IDPs across the BAY and Benue states, it is important to recognize their diverse preference (including gender sensitivities) as well as those of host communities. To achieve this, a coordinated and collaborative approach among all stakeholders is needed – but currently, there is insufficient functional coordination at the federal or state levels to advance the operationalization of existing and newly developed policies and frameworks in a coordinated and inclusive manner, supported by humanitarian and development partners. As proposed by this JP, the current outlook and approach must go beyond the closure of the camps and support longer-term and sustainable solution pathways taking into account intentions and needs of IDPs. ^[1] According to latest CH figures, BAY population in 2023 is estimated to be 16.6 million. These figures are updated by NBS and submitted to the Cadre Harmonise technical working group: Borno (6,524,425), Adamawa (5,205,688), and Yobe (4,887,043) ^[2] It is not clear whether they have returned to their actual homes and lands or nearby or other locations ^[3] Nigeria — North-east — Mobility Tracking Round 44 IDP and Returnee Atlas (April 2023) Displacement Tracking Matrix (iom.int)
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Rationale and theory of change [max 7000 characters with spaces]

The proposed JP seeks to create conditions conducive to addressing internal displacement in the BAY and Benue states by strengthening government capacities at federal, state and LGA level for strategy development and implementation, coordination, data stewardship, and evidence-based, protection-sensitive and gender-responsive policymaking and programming. Specifically, the JP will seek to do the following:

1. **Institutional strengthening of government capacities** to lead coordination on solutions pathways for the BAY states:

- a. The Borno State governor has tasked the Borno State Agency for Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response to take the lead on solutions work (starting with the creation of an inter-agency steering committee). This organizational set-up must be strengthened both downstream (to government capacities at the LGA level) and upstream to the federal level, in order to ensure a multi-sectoral, SDG-informed and human rights-based approach that underlines both sustainability and effectiveness.
- b. In Adamawa State, the state government has already established durable solutions co-ordination structures chaired by MRRR, ADSEMA, and UN agencies. This must be further strengthened and to ensure inclusion of development actors.
- c. In Yobe State, the government has voiced its willingness to take leadership in the co-ordination of durable solutions; a state development plan is currently being elaborated, and it is thus vital to strengthen institutional capacities so that solutions pathways are reflected in the plan.
- d. In Benue State, the new Governor elected in May has asked the UN to assist his government in designing and implementing more comprehensive solution to the IDPs caused by the farmer-herder conflicts
- e. In Abuja, federal government commitment can be strengthened by promoting a whole-of-government approach to solutions, driven by but going beyond the efforts of the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation. This includes developing appropriate financial mechanisms for solutions that would give international donor agencies a basis on which to offer (at least partially) matching funds. Identifying and mobilizing resources entails bundling resources where possible, improving budgeting and costing procedures so that they may include solutions activities, and identifying existing government programmes and initiatives at both the federal and state levels that could contribute to IDP-inclusive services, including by facilitating access to finance for local government and service providers.

2. To develop and implement coherent and realistic action plans on solutions pathways, BAY and Benue state governments, public service providers, and rule-of-law and judicial actors require **greater capacities to collect and analysis relevant data** for the purpose of gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive decision-making. This involves data stewardship on all three levels of government (local, state and federal levels) with a focus on both the type of data gathered (e.g. longitudinal tracing of returnee journeys following relocation, spatial mapping etc.), and on how it is collected, managed, used and protected. In the Northeast it is also important to work *across* the BAY states (as part of a whole-of displacement approach).

Building and harmonizing relevant data sets for the BAY and Benue states, in close collaboration with UN agencies and implementing partners, could moreover entail a baseline survey on the experiences of relocated persons to inform future relocations/returns, intention survey design (reflecting available “packages” for returning IDPs), as well as foresight capacities on the state level to be able to steer and adapt multi-year action plans to rapidly shifting contexts.

3. Solutions have to be people-centered, informed, voluntary, safe and dignified, and have to follow a principled, conflict-sensitive, gender-responsive and participatory and human rights-based approaches. The active and informed participation of IDPs and host communities must be promoted, including the voices of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and children with due regard to age, gender, disability, diversity and categories of people who are at risk of being left behind in solutions-related decision-making. BAY state governments thus need to be supported in establishing **a comprehensive protection risk analysis and monitoring framework** in close coordination with UN agencies, civil society, national human rights institutions (e.g. NHRC, NBA, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women etc.), and the private sector, in order for the rights and agency of IDPs and host communities to be fully recognized. Such a protection agenda emphasizes strengthening state capacities to capture protection-oriented data, be accountable to citizens (and IDPs in particular), and employ public and security officials who are sensitized to human rights,gender sensitivity, and

protection-related principles and approaches. It furthermore involves proactively addressing displacement-related protection concerns in state and local-level development plans, urban/rural planning, disaster risk reduction, and climate fragility strategies.

Together, these thematic pillars will aim to achieve three main outcomes, as described in the results framework:

- 1. Enhanced government capacity for coordination, leadership, and resource mobilization on the federal, state and local levels;
- 2. Data stewardship for evidence-based government interventions; and
- 3. A more effective state government IDP approach through enhanced protection support.

These outcomes speak directly to all three main goals of the IDSF and the cross-cutting drivers outlined in the UNSG’s Action Agenda for Internal Displacement, all the while focusing on the triple foundation of durable solutions, prevention, and protection and assistance, as briefly described in the Theory of Change statement below:

IF institutional coordination at all levels of government and communities is built and strengthened, accurate and timely evidences on internal displacement are generated for livelihoods options and protection concerns through data stewardship and monitoring, and funding opportunities are identified and explored while improving and strengthening capacity of government’s financial and governance systems,

THEN institutional harmony on pathways to internal displacement solutions will be identified and improved, policy decisions for solutions to internal displacement challenges will be evidence-based and protection-sensitive, and funding opportunities to internal displacement solutions will be seized and financial mechanism of government strengthened,

THEREBY guaranteeing durable and sustainable solutions to the plight of IDPs that internalize their development challenges of food insecurity, climate change, poor access to services, protection concerns, violence and instability,

BECAUSE government and partners will have better and well-coordinated platforms for strategy development and protection-sensitive interventions, greater analytical power, and the resources to establish appropriate programs that will sustainably address the challenges of IDPs.

Sustainable, nationally-owned solutions
[max 1500 characters with spaces]

The majority of activities proposed in the attached results framework related to strengthen the capacities of the Nigerian government on all levels (federal, state and LGA) to be able to mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for solutions pathways. As outlined in the theory of change (see previous section), the focus is not on having UN agencies (and in particular humanitarian actors) do the work, but in using the IDSF in order to empower national authorities to take the lead on durable solutions. As such, the JP will be building and strengthening national institutions to better address their displaced persons caseload. Specifically, outcomes 1,2 and 3 will ensure that the state level architecture for coordination, policy making and delivery is functioning, effective and responsive to the needs of the people in need. For example, the JP will build on the established coordination structures to strengthen their capacity in Adamawa and build the coordination platforms in Borno, Yobe and Benue. These coordination mechanisms have/will have SOPs and TORs that will be offered to the Federal government for potential replication in other states in Nigeria. The presence of IOM and UNHCR in this JP will also ensure coordination with ongoing durable solutions work in other states, including carrying lessons learned to other state governments throughout the country.

Gender marker justification [max 1500
characters with spaces]

Given that this project revolves around the strengthening of government capacities, most of the activities proposed under the three outputs detailed in the results framework are related to the training of government staff members, as well as individuals from local partner organizations and civil society (including leaders of IDP, women and youth groups). A strong emphasis will be placed on the inclusion and empowerment of female staff during the implementation of these activities – not just in terms of aiming for 30% female participation (it is difficult to aim higher since government staff in Nigeria are predominantly male) but also in terms of offering gender-transformative content in the training curricula, and actively engaging participants on gender-related topics as appropriate.

Accountability to displaced persons [max 1500 characters with spaces]	IDP representatives will be engaged by the project in multiple ways: as participants of training and capacity-building activities, as well as through their presence on the JP Team Coordination Units that will be set up in each of the four states of Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Benue (see the next section). In this way IDPs will not only benefit from the content of the project, but will also be able to actively shape its implementation. UNDP (lead agency on State Action Plan development in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Benue States) will encourage state government task forces/working groups on durable solutions to include IDP representatives in the consultation process ahead of finalizing the State Action Plans (set for January/February 2024). The inclusion of IDP voices as well as civil society will also be considered in the internal UN coordination body in the interactions of the technical working groups and durable solutions technical steering committee.
Steering and management arrangements [max 1500 characters with spaces]	The JP Steering Committee (SC) will be co-chaired by a representative of the Government of Nigeria (likely the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, or the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development) and the UNRC, with secretarial support from the UNRCO and/or Solutions Advisor. The SC, membership of which will include PUNO Heads of Agency and high-level government officials, will collaborate closely with the UN-IFI SC as appropriate. It will convene every six months. Implementation of the JP, as well as monitoring and reporting oversight (see the next section), will be driven by a JP Technical Committee (TC), chaired initially by UNDP (due to their lead role in supporting governments with planning), and then in rotation by UNHCR and IOM. Membership will consist of PUNO representatives on a technical level, as well as technical government officials from each of the three BAY as well as Benue states. The TC will convene on a quarterly basis, with the UNRCO and/or Solutions Advisor again providing secretarial support. On the state level, four JP Team Coordination Units will be set up for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe as well as Benue states (chairs to be determined). State and local government representatives involved in activity implementation will be invited to join, as will IDP leaders and partners from civil society and the private sector, as appropriate. The four Coordination Units, which report to the JP TC, will meet monthly, and will also exchange regularly to ensure a whole-of-displacement approach.
Complementary roles and responsibilities among PUNOs [max 1500 characters with spaces]	The six PUNOs that are part of this JP will collaborate closely with each other across the three thematic pillars: institutional capacities, data stewardship, and protection monitoring. All agencies will build on their existing relationships with Nigerian state institutions on the federal, state and local levels, with UNDP, IOM and UNHCR taking the lead on activities in the first, second and third thematic pillars, respectively. Promoting a whole-of-government approach to solutions, the focus will be on the sustainable establishment of state coordination structures and mechanisms, as well as enhanced state capacities to collect, process and use solutions-oriented and protection-related data and information, and integrate these into government strategic planning, information management, and program implementation. Together with contributions by FAO, UNICEF and UNMAS, all JP activities are geared towards the Nigerian authorities: as emphasized by the IDSF ToRs, the aim is to leverage UN agency expertise (as “One UN”), in the form of training, mentoring and knowledge support, for the benefit of enabling Nigeria to establish multi-sectoral solutions to internal displacement. Efforts will emphasize participation of communities ensuring that displaced persons and host communities, particularly the most vulnerable, are embedded within programming that responds directly to their needs, as well as advocate for gender equity and mainstreaming in all government systems and structures for IDPs.

Monitoring, learning, and reporting [max 3000 characters with spaces]	The geographical area of the programme will be the BAY states, Benue state plus Abuja). All PUNOs can mobilize their respective teams (via the JP Coordination Units) for joint activity implementation, site visits and monitoring. Monitoring and reporting responsibilities lie with the JP Coordination Units established in each of the BAY and Benue states. The Coordination Units, reporting to the JP TC, will ensure effective communication <i>horizontally</i> across PUNOs and with implementing partners, and <i>vertically</i> between field locations, sub-office and country offices in Abuja (in terms of both PUNOs and various levels of government). They will moreover be tasked with identifying issues of concern and developing problem-solving strategies in close collaboration with IDP leadership and host communities. The Coordination Units will also establish mechanisms, in collaboration with the MEAL units of each PUNO, to ensure the continuous monitoring of JP activity lines for quality assurance and on-time delivery. To avoid duplication wherever possible, they will collaborate with existing UNCT and cluster structures, as well as with other government-led forums – e.g. the Adamawa Technical Working Group on Durable Solutions.
Evaluation [max 1500 characters with spaces]	The JP SC, convened very six months, will assess the progress on JP activities – with performance evaluated against the work plan and informed by quarterly updates from the JP TC (which receives reporting information from the three Coordination Units, as described above). Given the capacity-building nature of the JP’s outcomes and outputs, the emphasis will be not only be on evaluating individual activity lines, but the overall catalytic effect the JP has had on strengthening government-led solutions pathways. This includes assessing the function of the JP SC, TC and Coordination Units, and thus on the effectiveness of inter-PUNO collaboration (“One UN”) in fostering a whole-of-government approach and providing integrated and mutually reinforcing support – and in a way that involves IDP populations and host communities. Following the two-year implementation period, an external evaluation can be mandated, in collaboration with the Fund Secretariat, to assess the ways in which the JP was able to contribute to the Nigerian government’s solutions work in the BAY states. The emphasis would be on harnessing synergies with federal- and state-level development priorities and related SDGs, and exploring the prospect of scaling up and sustaining the catalytic solutions work beyond the current JP programming cycle. Lessons learned will be shared with government on all levels, as well as across the UNCT and its network of implementation partners in civil society and the private sector.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build ef...	

Target	Description
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C010401	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
C100201	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
C110101	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
C200305	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
C160103	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
C160901	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
C171601	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
C171801	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
C020102	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
C050201	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_1.4	% TARGET_16.9	% TARGET_17.18	% TARGET_16.1	% TARGET_5.2	% TARGET_11.1	% TARGET_17.16	% TARGET_2.1	% TARGET_16.a	% Total
IOM	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	0	100
UNDP	10	30	0	10	10	0	10	30	0	0	100
UNHCR	0	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	0	0	100
UNICEF	10	0	10	10	20	40	0	10	0	0	100
UNMAS	0	0	0	10	90	0	0	0	0	0	100
FAO	30	20	0	10	0	0	0	0	40	0	100
Total contribution by target	60	80	30	60	150	70	40	60	50	0	

Project contribution to SDG by target	10	13.33	5	10	25	11.67	6.67	10	8.33	0	100
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List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
No data available.									

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
No outcomes available.		

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.												

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.												

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No indicators available.												

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
No data available.						

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	Description	IOM (7%) *	UNDP (7%) *	UNHCR (6.5%) *	UNICEF (7%) *	UNMAS (7%) *	FAO (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel		\$170,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$73,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$733,500.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		\$5,000.00	\$52,336.45	\$70,000.00	\$68,373.83	\$21,593.46	\$5,000.00	\$222,303.74

Budget Lines	Description	IOM (7%) *	UNDP (7%) *	UNHCR (6.5%) *	UNICEF (7%) *	UNMAS (7%) *	FAO (7%) *	Total
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00	\$38,000.00
4. Contractual services		\$308,500.00	\$250,000.00	\$280,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$898,500.00
5. Travel		\$30,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$172,500.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$143,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$193,000.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		\$31,593.46	\$0.00	\$34,269.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,457.94	\$81,321.35
Project Costs Sub Total		\$570,093.46	\$752,336.45	\$572,769.95	\$280,373.83	\$70,093.46	\$93,457.94	\$2,339,125.09
8. Indirect Support Costs		\$39,906.54	\$52,663.55	\$37,230.05	\$19,626.17	\$4,906.54	\$6,542.06	\$160,874.91
Total		\$610,000.00	\$805,000.00	\$610,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$2,500,000.00

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	FAO	\$0.00	\$950,000.00
	IOM	\$255,000.00	
	UNDP	\$332,500.00	
	UNHCR	\$220,000.00	
	UNICEF	\$120,000.00	
	UNMAS	\$22,500.00	
Tranche 2	FAO	\$0.00	\$570,000.00
	IOM	\$153,000.00	
	UNDP	\$199,500.00	
	UNHCR	\$132,000.00	
	UNICEF	\$72,000.00	
	UNMAS	\$13,500.00	
Tranche 3	FAO	\$0.00	\$380,000.00
	IOM	\$102,000.00	
	UNDP	\$133,000.00	
	UNHCR	\$88,000.00	
	UNICEF	\$48,000.00	
	UNMAS	\$9,000.00	
Tranche 4	FAO	\$100,000.00	\$600,000.00
	IOM	\$100,000.00	
	UNDP	\$140,000.00	
	UNHCR	\$170,000.00	
	UNICEF	\$60,000.00	
	UNMAS	\$30,000.00	
			\$2,500,000.00

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *	% allocated to GEWE (if any)
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No data available.

Budget per Gender (GEWE)

	FAO	IOM	UNDP	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNMAS	Total \$
\$ Towards GEWE	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
% Towards GEWE							0.00%

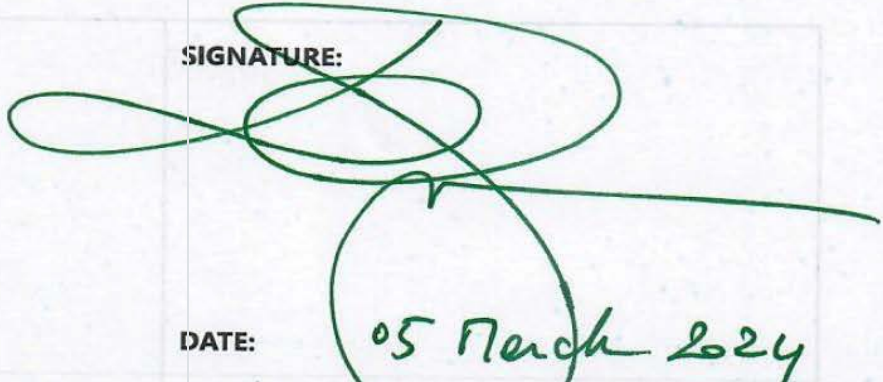
Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame								
				2024				2025				2026
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
Outcome 1: Enhanced government capacity for coordination, leadership, and resource mobilization on the federal, state and local levels												
	Output 1.1: Strengthen state interagency coordination and collaboration on durable solutions											
		1.1.1 Support the establishment of state-level interagency steering committees (strategic and political) as well as technical working groups (tactical and operational) on solutions, spanning the local, state and federal levels of government and including										
			IOM					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNDP					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNHCR					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.1.2 Facilitate the planning, organization and access logistics of inter-state government dialogue meetings on displacement; this involves coaching on effective facilitation skills to government staff members, with an emphasis on the inclusion and empower										
			UNDP									☐
		1.1.3 Support the establishment of interagency units on integrated solutions, embedded in the lead agency of each of the four state										
			UNDP					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNHCR					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Output 1.2: Develop the policy-making and strategic capacities of federal and state government agencies to mainstream solutions as part of a whole-of-government approach											
		1.2.1 Conduct training programmes and workshops, with an emphasis on female participation, to enhance the skills and knowledge of government officials in terms of policy formulation, strategy foresight and the development of action plans related to advanc										
			UNDP					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNHCR					☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.2.2 Support government to develop strategic plans on stakeholder engagement and communication (including with donors, civil society and the private sector); this involves dispatching support officers to LGAs to ensure appropriate representation (with an										
			UNDP						☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.2.3 Assist government in developing a strategy in support of climate-resilient livelihoods as part of durable solutions pathways with 30% women and youths included										
			FAO	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				☐
	Output 1.3: Bolster the capacities of lead agencies on the state level to conduct assessments, and build a body of knowledge on durable solutions that will inform proper planning and resource allocation (closely related to Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 below)											
		1.3.1 Raise awareness and know-how among state and local government officials of the relevance to conduct multi-sectoral assessments (including Intention Surveys, Baseline Assessments (ABA), Resilience and Coping Mechanism Assessments, Disability-Inclusiv										
			UNDP			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame								
				2024				2025				2026
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
		1.3.2 Develop concise how-to guides and SOPs for the benefit of government staff and partner organizations in civil society and the private sector										
			UNDP	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐
	Output 1.4: Develop government capacities to establish whole-of-government financial mechanisms for durable solutions at the federal and state levels											
		1.4.1 Help to identify existing government programs and initiative at the federal and state levels that could contribute to IDP-inclusive services (“mainstreaming” solutions), and suporting government in mapping out potential funding sources for solutions										
			UNDP			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.4.2 Offer training to relevant government agency staff (with a focus on the inclusion and empowerment of women) on program design, proposal development, budgeting and costing procedures, with a focus on facilitating access to funds for local government										
			UNDP	☐						☐	☐	☐
		1.4.3 Support and advise government to access climate finance mechanisms and instrument for funding solutions to climate-affected internal displacement										
			FAO	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐
Outcome 2: Data stewardship for evidence-based government interventions												
	Output 2.1: Support and develop the capacity of government on data systems strengthening (data collection, analysis, storage, retrieval, dissemination, sharing protocols)											
		2.1.1 Train local government staff in data collection methodologies, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions ensuring equal representation of women government staff and including women in data collection surveys, interviews, and FGDs										
			IOM	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNHCR	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNICEF	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		2.1.2 Train local and state level government staff in the interpretation of data, as well as their effective presentation and communication to identified target audiences (activity targets a minimum of 30% female staff)										
			UNDP	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
	Output 2.2: Equip government with data management tools and techniques (both hard- and software) for specific solutions-related activities											
		2.2.1 Support the government to implement, including initial accompaniment, the Solutions and Mobility Index (SMI) which helps identify the root causes of fragility and protracted displacement through age and sex disaggregated data to address protracted d										
			IOM	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
		2.2.2 Provide support to State and LGA authorities to conduct Intention Surveys (IS), to assess the interests, preferences, choices, aspirations, conditions, and opportunities displaced communities (including the voices and preferences of women and girls)										
			IOM	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
		2.2.3 Capacity building support to the government to carry out Perception Survey (PS) to determine the perception, reaction, attitude, and belief of host communities and host local authorities towards the existing displaced individuals, families, and comm										
			IOM	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
		2.2.4 Improve current state government human rights and protection monitoring and reporting systems by supporting with digitalizing data collection during human rights monitoring activities, to enable efficient and timely analysis and government reporting										
			UNHCR									☐
		2.2.5 Facilitate durable solutions training for customary chiefs and statutory leaders (including female government staff) at the LGA level in line with key guiding principles and instruments using the UN Guiding Principle on IDPs, the UNSG Action Agenda,										

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame								
				2024				2025				2026
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
			IOM	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
			UNHCR	☐	☐					☐	☐	☐
		2.2.6 Offer training to relevant government offices at the local and state levels to collect, process and store information related to mine action (including surveys to identify contaminated areas), with a view to including 30% women staff										
			UNMAS	☐	☐		☐	☐		☐	☐	☐
Outcome 3: A more effective state government IDP approach through enhanced protection support												
	Output 3.1: Strengthen the capacity of state governments on protection prevention-and-response opportunities as well as IDP access to justice											
		3.1.1 Provide training to key government actors on human rights and protection principles/approaches (GBV, CP, PSEA, human rights-based, community-based approaches, AGD and people-centered approach to solutions), to enhance the knowledge base on human rig										
			UNHCR	☐		☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐
		3.1.2 Offer training on Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) mechanisms operational in the BAY states, such as the Borno Amicable Settlement Corridor of the High Court of Justice in Maiduguri, to judges and judicial officers at the state level, to increa										
			UNHCR	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
	Output 3.2: Support and strengthen state governments’ case management capacity, referral pathways and feedback mechanisms for IDPs towards advancing durable solutions											
		3.2.1										
			UNHCR					☐		☐		☐
			UNMAS					☐		☐		☐
		3.2.2										
			UNHCR	☐	☐						☐	☐
			UNICEF	☐	☐						☐	☐
		3.2.3										
			UNHCR	☐				☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
			UNICEF	☐				☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	Output 3.3: Support in strengthening government systems on civil documentation for IDPs											
		3.3.1										
			UNHCR									☐

Signatures

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